

HISTORY
OF
CLAY COUNTY
MISSOURI

BY
W. H. WOODSON

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PREFACE

This history of Clay County has been compiled from three sources, printed and oral, which were deemed authentic and reliable, and from personal observation. No apocryphal event has been recorded, nor questionable story attempted to be preserved. Gleanings from unquestioned truthful printed history have been freely made. The public archives in Washington City have been in requisition, and from the writings of Mr. Jefferson more than excerpts have been taken therefrom.

The Editor has been a resident of Clay County for more than half a century which is more than half of the time since the County has had an existence, and has had not only the acquaintanceship, but in many instances the friendship of a number of the original settlers. Not a few of these men had vivid recollections of events occurring in the County from the very earliest days down to the time when they took delight in giving information to the writer, who was invariably a receptive listener. To him no entertainment was preferable than to have the privilege of listening to such men as John Wilson, "Marse" Fountain Waller, John Bronaugh, James, Alvin and Foster Means narrate true incidents, stories of the early days in Clay County. James Means lived continuously on the same farm from infancy to very old age, yet he lived during that time in three different counties—Howard, Ray and Clay.

Had not the Editor a predisposition to observe and retain historical facts, he certainly must have in the course of fifty years absorbed, at least, a modicum of historical events.

Liberty, Mo., December 21, 1920.

THE EDITOR.

This Volume, in Token of Friendship That Endures, is Dedicated to the Memory of Hon. D. C. Allen, Who, During a period of more than Sixty Years of Mature Life, did more for the Welfare of the People of Clay County, than any other Man who ever Lived within its Borders, But whose Fidelity and Services were never Appreciated, and died, 'Unwept, Unhonored and Unsung.'—W. H. W.

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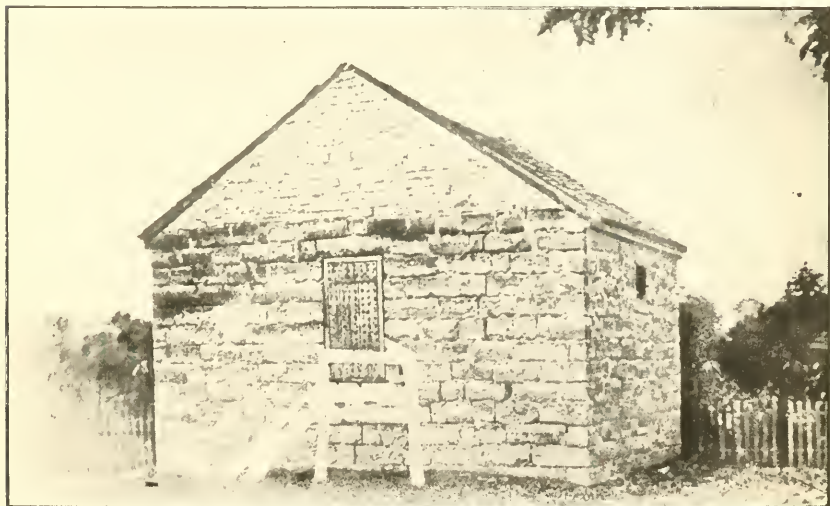
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CLAY COUNTY COURT HOUSE, LIBERTY, MO.



OLD JAIL AT LIBERTY, MO., WHERE JOSEPH SMITH WAS
INCARCERATED IN 1837

History of Clay County

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

DISCOVERY BY LA SALLE—FRENCH TERRITORY—CEDED TO SPAIN IN 1762—BACK TO FRANCE IN 1800—PRESIDENT JEFFERSON OPENS NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH LIVINGSTON AND MADISON—PURCHASED FROM NAPOLEON IN 1803 FOR \$15,000,000—JEFFERSON'S FORESIGHT—"HEADS OF CONSIDERATION"—CONSEQUENCES OF CESSION AND GUARANTEE—FORMAL POSSESSION BY THE UNITED STATES.

The ownership of the territory, known as the Louisiana Purchase, was not asserted until LaSalle, in 1682, took possession of that country, in the name of his sovereign, Louis XIV, King of France, and in whose honor he named the province, Louisiana. That part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river was, in 1762, ceded to Spain, and from that time until 1800, Spain held undisputed sovereignty over the whole of the Louisiana province. For years during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and for more than a decade in the early part of the eighteenth century, all Europe, and America, were caldrons of wars, rumors of wars, contention and diplomacy. The most powerful single personality of modern days, the greatest soldier since Caesar, the most astute and adroit diplomat of all time, Napoleon Bonaparte, was at the zenith of his glory, and wonderful career, and was panoplied with such power the greater

part of this period as to cause the greater part of Europe to quake with fear for its safety, and America, especially the United States—then in its infancy—to be not a little concerned for its safety and perpetuity.

Jealous of the increasing activities of England and Spain in America, Napoleon compelled Spain into a treaty, known as the Treaty of Ildefonso, October 1, 1800, by which Spain ceded to France, all the territory known as Louisiana, west of the Mississippi. Although this result had been accomplished during the most tumultuous and exceedingly dangerous times, yet this treaty had been kept a secret for three years, still not sufficiently so that Thomas Jefferson—then President—did not fail to get an inkling that such a treaty had been consummated, and he determined on prompt action to secure, if possible, the province of Louisiana, deeming such acquisition as not only absolutely necessary to protect the integrity and safety of his country, but to prevent impending war, and, also, by so doing succeeded in extending the confines of his own country. Robert Livingston was the American minister to France, and to him was promptly sent instructions to make known to that government that the United States would insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, and that the occupation, by the French government, of New Orleans, would bring about a conflict between the two nations, which would culminate in armed rupture; that it was the part of wisdom, as well as diplomacy, for the two countries to remain on peaceable and friendly terms; that the United States government desired peace with all nations; that the occupancy of New Orleans might oblige the United States to make common cause with England, France's bitterest, and, apparently, implacable enemy; that to avoid such a step, the government of the United States would purchase the province of Louisiana.

James Madison was authorized by Mr. Jefferson, the President, to assist Mr. Livingston in this negotiation with France, which proved successful, and on the 29th day of December, 1803, the flag of this country floated over the City of New Orleans; the territory having been purchased from France at a cost of only \$15,000,000. Thus was added to our domain all the territory known as the Louisiana province.

From the time the Colonies won their independence from Great Britain, to 1803, the United States was bounded on the North by Canada—a province of Great Britain; on the East by the Atlantic ocean; on the South by Florida—a province of Spain, and the Gulf of Mexico; on

the West by Louisiana—a province of France; contentious, belligerous nations, implacable enemies, virtually surrounding an infant government, without a navy to protect her seaboard.

The dangers of such a condition as early as 1790, had been seen by Mr. Jefferson, for he then indicted certain secret observations, not elaborating them, but in epitome, which abound in much historic value, and of much interest. In the archives in Washington, D. C., are many of the books, and papers of Thomas Jefferson, bought by Congress at large expense, from which has been secured excerpts from what Mr. Jefferson termed "Heads of Consideration," as follows:

Heads of Consideration on the Conduct we are to Observe in the War between Spain and Great Britain, and Particularly should the Latter attempt the Conquest of Louisiana and the Floridas.

The dangers to us, should Great Britain possess herself of those countries:

She will possess a territory equal to half ours beyond the Mississippi.

She will reduce that half of ours which is on this side of the Mississippi: By her language, laws, religion, manners, government, commerce, capital; by the possession of New Orleans, which draws to it the dependance of all the waters of the Mississippi; by the markets she can offer them in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere.

She will take from the remaining part of our States the markets they now have for their produce; by furnishing those markets cheaper with the same articles, tobacco, rice, indigo, bread, lumber, arms, naval stores, furs.

She will have then possessions double the size of ours, as good in soil and climate.

She will encircle us completely, by these possessions on our land-board, and her fleets on our sea-board. Instead of two neighbors balancing each other, we shall have one more than the strength of both.

Would the prevention of this be worth a war?

Consider our abilities to take part in a war. Our operations would be by land only. How many men should we employ?—their cost? Our resources of taxation and credit equal to this.

Weigh the evil of this new accumulation of debt against the loss of markets, and eternal expense and danger from so overgrown a neighbor.

But this supposition that France, as well as Spain, shall be engaged

in the war; for with Spain alone, the war would be unsuccessful, and our situation rendered worse.

No need to take a part in the war as yet. We may choose our own time. Delay gives us many chances to avoid it altogether.

In such a choice of objects, Great Britain may not single out Louisiana and the Floridas. She may fail in her attempt on them. France and Spain may recover them.

If all these chances fail, we should have to re-take them. The difference between retaking and preventing, overbalanced by the benefits of delay. Delay enables us to be better prepared to obtain from the allies a price for our assistance.

Suppose these our ultimate views, what is to be done at this time?

1. As to Spain:

If she be as sensible as we are, that she cannot save Louisiana and the Floridas, might she not prefer their independence to their subjection to Great Britain. Does not the proposition of the Count d'Estaing furnish us an opening to communicate our ideas on this subject to the court of France, and through them to that of Madrid, and our readiness to join them in guaranteeing the independence of those countries? This might save us from a war, if Great Britain respected our weight in a war; and if she does not, the object would place the war on popular ground with us.

2. As to England:

That as to the treaty of commerce, we would prefer amicable to adversary arrangements, though the latter would be infallible, and in our power; that our ideas are, that such a treaty should be found in perfect reciprocity, and would, therefore, be its own price; that as to an alliance, we can say nothing till its object be shown, and that it is not to be inconsistent with existing engagements; that in the event of a war between Great Britain and Spain, we are disposed to be strictly neutral; that, however, we should view with extreme uneasiness any attempts of either power to seize the possessions of the other on our frontier, as we consider our own safety interested in a due balance between our neighbors (It might be deemed advantageous to express this latter sentiment, because, if there be any difference of opinion in their councils, whether to bend their force against North or South America, or the islands—and certainly there is room for difference—and if these opinions be

nearly balanced, that balance ought to be determined by the prospect of having an enemy the more or less, according to the object they should select).

Heads of Consideration on the Navigation of the Mississippi.

We have a right to the navigation of the Mississippi: 1st, by nature; 2nd, by treaty. It is necessary to us. More than half the territory of the United States is on the waters of that river. Two hundred thousand of our citizens are settled on them, of whom forty thousand bear arms. These have no outlet for their tobacco, rice, corn, hemp, lumber, house timber, ship timber.

We have hitherto respected the indecision of Spain, because we wish peace; because our western citizens have had vent at home for their productions.

A surplus of production begins now to demand foreign markets. Whenever they shall say: "We cannot, we will not, be longer shut up," the United States will be reduced to the following dilemma:

1st, To force them to acquiescence. 2nd, To separate from them, rather than take part in a war against Spain. 3rd, Or to preserve them in our Union, by joining them in the war.

The first is neither in our principles, nor in our power. 2nd. A multitude of reasons decided against the second. It may suffice to speak out one; were we to give up half our territory rather than engage in a just war to preserve it, we should not keep the other half long. 3rd. The third is the alternative we must adopt.

How are we to obtain that navigation?

(A) By Force.

1st. Acting separately. That we can effect this with certainty and promptitude, circumstances decide.

Objection. We cannot retain New Orleans, for instance, were we to take it.

Answer. A moderate force may be so secured, as to held out till succored. Our succors can be prompt and effectual. Suppose, after taking it, we withdrew our force. If Spain retakes it by an expedition, we can recover it by a counter-expedition, and so as often as the case shall happen. Their expedition will be slow, expensive, and lead to catastrophe. Ours sudden, economical, and a check can have no consequences. We should associate the country to our Union. The inhabitants wish this.

They are not disposed to be of the Spanish government. It is idle in Spain to suppose our Western inhabitants will unite with them. They could be quiet but a short time under a government so repugnant to their feelings. Were they to come under it for present purposes, it would be with a view to throw it off soon. Should they remain, they would communicate a spirit of independence to those with whom they should be mixed.

2nd. Acting in conjunction with Great Britain, and with a view to partition. The Floridas (including New Orleans) would be assigned to us. Louisiana (or all the Western waters of the Mississippi) to them. We confess that such an alliance is not what we would wish. Because it may eventually lead us into embarrassing situations with our best friend, and put in power of two neighbors into the hands of one. L. Lansdowne has declared he gave the Floridas to Spain rather than the United States as a bone of discord with the House of Bourbon, and of reunion with Great Britain. Connolly's attempt (as well as other facts) proves they keep it in view.

(B) By Negotiation.

1st. What must Spain do of necessity? The conduct of Spain has proved that the occlusion of the Mississippi is system with her. If she opens it now, it will be because forced by imperious circumstances. She will consequently shut it again when these circumstances cease. Treaty will be no obstacle. Irregularities, real or pretended, in our navigators will furnish color enough. Perpetual broils, and finally war will ensue. Prudence and even necessity, imposes on us the law of settling the matter now, finally, and not by halves. With experience of the past and prospect of the future, it would be imbecility in us to accept the naked navigation. With that, we must have what is necessary to its use, and without which it would be useless to secure its continuance; that is, a port near the mouth to receive our vessels and protect the navigation. But even this will not secure the Floridas and Louisiana against Great Britain. If we are neutral, she will wrest those possessions from Spain. The inhabitants (French, English, Scotch, American) would prefer England to Spain.

2nd. What then had Spain better do of choice? Cede to us all territory on our side of the Mississippi; on condition that we guarantee all her possessions on the Western waters of that river, she agreeing fur-

ther, to subsidize us if the guarantee brings us into the war. Should Great Britain possess herself of the Floridas and Louisiana, her governing principles are conquest, colonization, commerce, monopoly. She will establish powerful colonies in them. These can be poured into the Gulf of Mexico for any sudden enterprise there, or invade Mexico, their next neighbor, by land. Whilst a fleet co-operates along shore and cuts off relief. And proceed successively from colony to colony.

With respect to us, if Great Britain establishes herself on our whole land-board our lot will be bloody and eternal war, or indissoluble confederacy. Which ought we to choose? What will be the lot of the Spanish colonies in the jaws of such a confederacy? What will secure the ocean against the monopoly?

Safer for Spain that we should be her neighbor, than England. Conquest not in our principles, inconsistent with our government. Not our interest to cross the Mississippi for ages. And will never be our interest to remain united with those who do. Intermediate chances save the trouble of calculating so far forward.

Consequences of this cession, and guarantee: 1st. Every subject of difference will be removed from between Spain and the United States. 2nd. Our interest will be strongly engaged in her retaining her American possessions. 3rd. Spain will be quieted as to Louisiana, and her territories west of that. 4th. She may employ her whole force in defence of her islands and Southern possessions. 5th. If we preserve our neutrality, it will be a very partial one to her. 6th. If we are forced into the war, it will be, as we wish, on the side of the House of Bourbon. 7th. Her privateers will commit formidable depredation on the British trade, and occupy much of their force. 8th. By withholding supplies of provision, as well as by concurring in expeditions, the British islands will be in imminent danger. 9th. Their expenses of precaution, both for their continental and insular possessions, will be augmented as to give hope of running their credit down. In fine, for a narrow slip of barren, detached, and expensive country, Spain secures the rest of her territory, and makes an ally where she might have a dangerous enemy.

Formal possession of Louisiana by the United States was in December, 1803, and no later than January, 1804, the President, to the celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestly, thus expressed himself. "I very early saw that Louisiana was indeed a speck in our horizon which was to burst in

a tornado; and the public are unapprized how near the catastrophe was. Nothing but a frank and friendly development of causes and effects on our part, and good sense enough in Bonaparte to see that the train was unavoidable, and would change the face of the world, saved us from that storm. I did not expect he would yield till a war took place between France and England, and my hope was to palliate and endure * * *. I believe the event not very distant, but acknowledge, it came sooner than I expected. Whether, however, the good sense of Bonaparte might not see the course predicted to be necessary and unavoidable, even before a war should be imminent, was a chance which we thought it our duty to try; but the immediate prospect of rupture brought the case to immediate decision. The denouement has been happy; and I confess I look to this duplication of area for the extending a government so free and economical as ours, as a great achievement to the mass of happiness which is to ensue."

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

UNDER TERRITORIAL ACT—CLAY COUNTY FORMED IN 1822—COUNTY SEAT SELECTED—REDUCED TO ITS PRESENT LIMITS IN 1833—TWO ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—PERMANENT SETTLERS—IMMIGRATION—OLD FRANKLIN—TOPOGRAPHY—ACT CREATING CLAY COUNTY—CLASS OF CITIZENS—FROM BECK'S GAZETEER—EARLY INDUSTRIES—FIRST ROAD—PIONEER SCHOOLS—TEACHERS' INSTITUTE ORGANIZED.

Under the territorial Act of 1812, all west of the Mississippi river and north of the Mississippi river, formed St. Charles County; which continued until 1816, when that part of Howard, north of the Missouri, was taken, and from Howard, in 1829, Ray County was formed, including all areas west of Grand River to the State line, and from the Missouri north to the Iowa line.

Clay County was formed from Ray, January 2, 1822, extending from the Missouri River north to the Iowa line, with its present width of about twenty-one miles, and its length, of about one hundred miles.

The Act of the Legislature creating the county, appointed five commissioners to select a permanent seat of government for the county, and further provided that until the selection of this permanent seat was made, all courts should be held at the house of John Owens, which house was located upon what is now known on the plat of the town—now city—of Liberty, as lot 173, on Water street. The commissioners named in the Act were Henry Estes, Enos Vaughn, Wyatt Adkins and John Pogue. These commissioners made report to the Circuit Court of the county, July 1, 1822, as follows:

"That in pursuance of the object of their appointment, they assembled together on the 20th of March last, to examine the different donations offered the county, and continued in session three days examining sites for a town, that after mature deliberation and minute investigation the tract of land owned by John Owens and Charles McGee was thought best adapted for which it was designed, as being more central for the population, surrounded with good and permanent springs, lying sufficiently elevated to drain off all superfluous waters, in a healthy and populous part of the country, and entirely beyond the influences of lakes, ponds, or stagnant waters of any kind; they therefore, unanimously agreed to accept of the proposition of Mr. Owens and Mr. McGee of a donation of twenty-five acres each for the use of the county."

Again it was deemed advisable to limit the area of the county, and on January 2, 1833, the reduction was made to its present limits, being bounded on the north by Clinton on the east by Ray, on the south by Jackson, with the Missouri River intervening—and on the west by Platte. The county comprises 254,423 acres. The county was divided into only two townships—Gallatin and Fishing River; the county seat being in Gallatin until May 2, 1825, when Liberty Township was created. Platte Township was created June 4, 1827; Washington Township, August 9, 1830, and Kearney Township was created September 3, 1872. That part of the county north of its present limits in 1831, extending to the Iowa line was called Lafayette Township, and was very sparsely settled, and on the west of the limits of the county "attached for civil and military purposes," was the Platte country, or rather the greater part of what constitutes now Platte County, was in 1837, divided into Pettie, Carroll, Far West and Preston Townships.

No reliable, authentic information can be given of any permanent settlement made in what is now Clay County prior to the year 1819. In that year there came John Owens, Samuel McGee, Benjamin Hensley, William Campbell, Thomas Campbell, John Wilson, Zachariah Averett, John Braley, Charles McGee, George Taylor, Travis Finley, Cornelius Gilliam and Edward Byburn. These located in the southern, southeastern and northeastern parts of the county; many descendants of whom are at this time residents of the county.

The great tide of immigration began in earnest in 1820, and settlements were made on Fishing river, Big Shoal, along the Missouri river,

and the southern portion of the county, generally by Samuel Tilford, John Thornton, Andrew Robertson, Sr., Andrew Robertson Jr., Colonel Shubael Allen, Robert Murray, John Bartleson, Andrew Bartleson, Andrew Bartleson, John Dean, Henry Estes, Thomas Estes, Peter Estes, James Hyatt, Samuel Hyatt, Richard Hill, William Munkers, James Gilmore, Robert Gilmore, Ennis Vaughn, Andrew Russell, Eoba Tillery, Martin Parmer, Henry Mailes, Squire Hutchinson, Solomon Fry, Edmund Munday, William Lenhart, Wm. L. Smith, Humphrey Best, David McElwee, Eldridge Patter, Thomas Hixon, Joseph Groom, Hugh Brown, Joseph Brown, Thomas Officer, Robert Officer, Patrick Laney, and others. It can be said of these early settlers that a more intelligent, industrious, better educated and worthier set of men never settled in any new country. They were the scions of a noble ancestry, who had settled originally in Virginia, giving to that State renown and prestige such as no other State in the Union possessed; whose fathers had gone to Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, and whose sons now were seeking homes in western Missouri. It is not contended that all of this immigration was from these States, for such was not the case, but by far the greater portion of these settlers were from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina.

In 1820 the territory embraced in Clay County formed a part of what was known as Howard County, and the county seat was Old Franklin. At this time, there was not a store at which goods could be purchased within the present confines of Clay County. (It is true some French men had a trading post at Randolph Bluffs, where barter and trade were made for furs and beeswax, exchange being made therefor, in gewgaws and trinkets; but nothing of a substantial character could be purchased.) At this time, if a settler wanted a new axe there was no place to obtain it north, south or west, but only at the nearest place, which was five miles this side of Old Franklin, in Howard County, to a certain blacksmith, who made axes with his bellows, steel and iron, anvil and hammers, and it was estimated for a settler to leave home, with his saddle bags, go to this blacksmith's, get his axe made, then return home, sharpen the axe with an old fashioned grindstone, would take about two weeks of the settler's time. Up to 1819, there was no money in circulation, nor was there in what is now Clay County, according to Mrs. Shubael Allen, then a resident, a silk ribbon.

Blue grass was indigenous to this immediate section of the country:

the topography of this section bore a striking resemblance to that of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee; timber abounded almost over the section, especially for miles along and away from the Missouri River, all these things, together with the cheap cost of the land, were very alluring, captivating to these young men of the older states, and determining to avail themselves of opportunity afforded them, hastened to this section of the country, and right well did they do their part, not only in securing homes, but in clearing the land of its dense timber, cultivating the soil, erecting school houses, churches, colleges, building towns and villages; foremost in all enterprises, until now, no county in the state has a better prestige for morals, enterprises, education, thrift and general enlightenment.

✓ Bluffton which stood on the Missouri River, near where Camden now stands, was made the county seat of Ray County, after that county was taken from Howard, Clay County being at the time a part of Ray. The first county court was held there in April, 1821, and two of its members were John Thornton and Elisha Camron, and the clerk of the court was William L. Smith; all three of these officers were citizens of what is now Clay County.

The first settlers of the territory bordering on the Missouri River, not only in what is now Clay County, but in almost all other counties, were Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the two Carolinas, and in making their settlements, located their houses near springs. Their locations were in timbered lands, not prairie, for in that early day prairie land was an unknown quantity, it having been reported, and believed to be, fit only for grazing purposes, hence settlements were made almost exclusively in timber lands.

So numerous ✓ were the settlers in what is now Clay County, prior to the autumn of 1821, that it was determined to create a new county, subdividing Ray into two or more counties, and accordingly on the 2nd day of January, 1822, the Legislature passed the following act creating the county of Clay:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

1. A new county shall be established as follows: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, south of the range line passing between range twenty-nine and thirty west of the fifth prin-

cipal meridian, thence north and with said range line, pursuing the course thereof, when continued to the northern boundary line of the state; thence west with the northern boundary line to the northwest range of this state; thence south with said boundary line due south to the Missouri River, and to the middle of the main channel thereof; thence down the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning, which shall be called the county of Clay.

2. John Hutchins, Henry Estes, Enos Vaughn, Wyatt Adkins and John Poague, be, and are hereby appointed commissioners, with power to fix upon the most suitable place in said county whereon to erect a court-house and jail; and the place whereon they, or a majority of them shall agree, shall be the permanent seat of justice for the said county of Clay.

3. The power and duties of the said commissioners within the said county of Clay shall be the same as the powers and duties assigned by an act entitled "An act defining the limits of Howard County, and laying off new counties within the limits of said county as heretofore defined", to the commissioners appointed to point out and fix upon the most suitable place in the county of Ray whereon to erect a court-house and jail for the said county of Ray.

4. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, be and are hereby empowered to receive as a donation, or to purchase the land by them selected, and to lay off the same into lots or squares, and to expose them to public sale under the same restrictions as were imposed by the before recited act, on the commissioners of Ray County, and the powers and duties of the judge of the circuit court shall be same in the said county of Clay, as in the said county of Ray.

5. The courts to be holden in the county of Clay, shall be at the house of John Owens, until said commissioners shall choose and fix on a temporary seat of justice for said county; and after the said commissioners have selected a temporary seat of justice for said county, the courts to be holden for said county shall be holden at the temporary seat of justice until a house for holding courts and a jail is provided at the permanent seat of justice for said county of Clay.

6. All executions to be issued after the taking effect of this act, from the circuit court of the county of Ray, shall be directed to the proper officers of the county of Clay, if the person against whom they

may issue resides within the said county of Clay; and such executions shall be executed and returned by him in the same manner as if issued by the clerk of the county of Clay; and all accounts of executors, administrators and guardians now pending in the county of Ray, if such executors, administrators or guardians reside in the county of Clay, shall at the request of such executors, administrators or guardians, be certified by the clerk of said county of Ray, with the proceedings had thereon, to the clerk's office in the county of Clay, and shall stand ready for trial or settlement as if they had commenced therein; and all justices of the peace and constables now residing in the limits of said county of Clay shall continue to execute all the duties of their offices, as justices and constables, in the county of Clay; and it shall be the duty of the county court for said county of Clay, at the first term of said court, to appoint a collector for said county, who shall immediately enter upon the duties of his office; and the taxes for the said county of Clay shall be collected and accounted for by the collector of said county in the same manner as is now required of the collector of Ray County.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved, January 2, 1822.

At the time of the organization of the county the population was about 1,200, and about this time, or shortly thereafter, this population consisted of other men of sterling worth, not hereinbefore mentioned, who by their industry, enterprise and discernment contributed largely to the upbuilding of the county, namely, David Ashby, John and Robert Aull, John and Western Averett, Thomas and Garrett Arnold, John and Johnathan Adkins, Pleasant Adams, John Akers, Humphrey Best, Cyrus Brashears, John Bartleson, David Boggs, John Berry, John Braley, William and Stephen Baxter, Walker and Truman Bivens, Hugh and Joseph Brown, John and Joseph Broadhurst, Van and Robert H. Brooks, Leonard Brasfield, Ambrose Brockman, Ed Linn Breckenridge, John Boggess, Charles H. Berryman, Jonathan Cameron, John and Nathan Culp, Abram Croysdale, Robert and William Collins, John Collier, Cyrus Curtis, John Capps, Nathan Chaney, Daniel and John Carey, Henry Coleman, Killion and John W. Creek, William Corum, Joseph and Thomas Courtney, George Claybrook, Uriel Cave, Edward and Richard Clark, James Chanslor, Simon Cockrell, Weekly Dale, Robert and James Dunlap, William, Matthew and

Alexander B. Duncan, Rice B. Davenport, Archibald Logan Darby, John Ewing, John Estes, John Ecton, Ambrose Embree, Robert Elliott, Ely, Peter, William, John, Littleberry and Bartley Estes, Travis Finley, Simeon and Hiram Fugit, Joseph and Young Fowler, Alexander Fudge, Martin Fisher, George B. Finley, Hiram Ferril, Samuel Gilmore, Benjamin, Samuel, William, Jefferson, James, Henry, Jacob and John Gragg, Jacob and David Groomer, Abram, Amos, Isaac and Joseph Groom, John and Joseph D. Gash, Andrew and Richard Gartin, Robert Gilliam, Joshua B. Gotcher, James and Samuel G. T. Greenfield, J. Conway Garner, Gow, Henry Hill, James and Samuel Hyatt, Philip A. Hardwick, Simon and Samuel Hudson, Anthony Harsel, Squire Hutchinson, Daniel Hughes, Thomas Hixon, Collet Haynes, John Howdeshell, John and Moses Hutchins, Ezekiel Huffman, Robert, Jefferson and James Harris, Peter Holtzclaw, Robert Henderson, Woodford and Richard Jesse, Jonathan Jones, William Lainhart, Joseph Lewis, John Linville, John Lakey, George B. Lingenfelter, Abram, John and George Lincoln, William Laidlow, John and Reuben Long, Leonard W. Ligon, Alvan Lightburn, Richard, Redmond and William Munkres, Arch. and John McCorkle, David McElwee, David McKee, Andrew Means, Ed. Munday, John M., David and Joel P. Moore, John S. Major, James Marsh, Henry Mailes, Samuel Monroe, Joseph H. and John McWilliams, Caleb Magill, William and John S. Malott, William A. and Thomas A. Morton, Nicholas Mosby, Nicholas Michalucine, William Nall, Clement Neely, Robert Officer, Nicholas Owens, Winfrey E. Price, John, Adam and Henry Pence, Benjamin and Edward Pickett, James Poteet, Nathaniel Powell, Daniel Patton, George M. Pryor, Ashby, Ira and John R. Peters, Benjamin and Thomas Parish, Joseph and Baruth Prather, Lee Rollins, Samuel Ringo, Benjamin W., Hezekial and Alfred M. Riley, Jonathan and Allen S. Reed, James and David Roberts, Andrew Slaughter, Andrew Russell, William Rice, William Ross, David S. Rogers, Littleberry Sublette, Thomas Slaughter, Sabert Sollers, James Sullivan, Benjamin Soper, Mason Summers, John Shouse, Jesse Stollings, Daniel Stout, John and William Thorp, William, Elisha and Joseph Todd, Ebenezer Titus, John Talbot, Eleven Thatcher, William Thompson, Edward C. Tillman, Handle and Solomon Vance, Samuel H., Peter, Jenkins and James J. Vassar, John, Francis and Peter Writesman, Taretton Whitlock, Peter and Archibald Woods, James Williams, George Wallis, Fountain Waller, Benjamin and John M. Wilkerson, Charles Warren, Robert and John Walker, Samuel

Wymore, James and Waltus L. Watkins, James B. and David Wills, Abijah Withers, John Wilson, Henry and Caleb Weedon and Charles Younger.

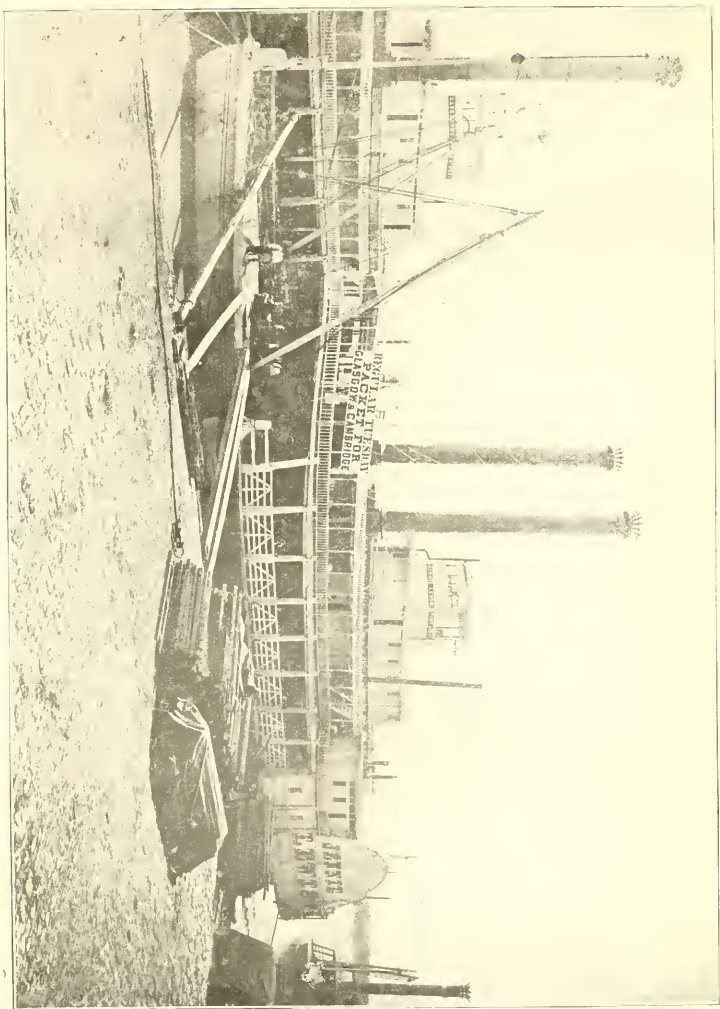
The above are names entitled to record in the annals of the county; there are many others equally as deserving who would be mentioned if their names were known to the compiler of this list.

At the time of the organizations of Clay County, January, 1822, notwithstanding its territory extended from the Missouri River to the Iowa line, the population was almost entirely confined to its present limits, for the reason as heretofore stated, these settlers from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas had been informed that prairie lands were not adapted to agricultural purposes, farther than to be used for grazing purposes, and from the present limits of the county, north to the Iowa line was, practically, one vast prairie.

✓ The reader will be interested in the following excerpt taken from Beck's Gazetteer of Missouri in relation to Clay County, and prairie lands, published in 1823:

"Clay County was erected from Ray in 1822. It is bounded on the north and west by the boundary lines of the state, east by the county of Ray, and south by Lillard (now Jackson). Its form is that of a parallelogram, about 100 miles in length, and twenty-one miles in breadth; containing an area of about 2,000 square miles. The southern boundary is washed by the Missouri River; the interior is well washed by Fishing River, and numerous other small streams, running in a southerly and westerly direction. The lands are generally elevated, and in the northern part approaching to hilly. Of the fertility of this county and the inducements which it offers to emigrants, I need not adduce a more convincing proof than the fact that but two or three years since it was a complete wilderness without a single white inhabitant; while at the present time its population is not less than 1,000. The county north and west is owned and inhabited by Indians.

The prairies, although generally fertile, are so extensive that they must for a great length of time, and perhaps forever, remain wild and uncultivated; yet such is the enterprise of the American citizen—such the immigration to the West, that it almost amounts to presumption to hazard an opinion on the subject. Perhaps before the expiration of ten years, instead of being bleak and desolate, they may have been converted into immense grazing fields, covered with herds of cattle. It is not pos-



STEAMBOATING ON THE MISSOURI RIVER IN 1860

sible, however, that the interior of the prairies can be inhabited; for, setting aside the difficulty of obtaining timber, it is on other accounts unpleasant and uncomfortable. In winter the northern and western blasts are excessively cold, and the snow is drifted like hills and mountains, so as to render it impossible to cross from one side to the other. In summer, on the contrary, the sun acting upon such extensive surface, and the southerly winds, which uniformly prevail during the season, produce a degree of heat almost insupportable.

It should not, by any means, be understood these objections apply to all the prairies, the smaller ones are not subject to these inconveniences; on the contrary, they are by far the most desirable and pleasant situations for settlement.

There are those of this description in the county of which we are treating, surrounded by forests, and containing here and there groves of the finest timber, watered by beautiful running streams, presenting an elevated, rolling or undulating surface, and a soil rarely equaled in fertility."

The same year of the organization of the county, the seat of the county, Liberty, had been laid out into lots, and as many as twelve or fifteen cabins or small houses were erected and of that number two stores had been placed therein. Four other small stores were in the county during that year. For several years thereafter, the merchants in Liberty were Samuels & Co., Moores, Samuels & Croysdale, Hickman & Lamme, James M. Hughes & Co., James Aull, F. P. Chouteau, Hiram Rich, Joshua Pallen, Gershom Compton and Laban Garrett.

Lewis Scott had a tanyard in 1825, located just north of the bridge which crosses the town branch near Fairview cemetery, in Liberty. John Baxter had a harness and saddle shop in Liberty in 1827. In 1823, one Gilliam operated a horse-mill, which was located near the spring (now covered over) southeast corner of Mill and Leonard streets in Liberty and about where the electric depot is now located. Alonzo Baldwin, the second male child born in Clay County, informed the writer that when a very small boy he was once taking a grist of corn to the Gilliam mill, and when coming over what is now known as the Lightburne hill, the only ingress by horse or wagon into Liberty, at the time, he saw a bear run across the road in front of him; that he hurried to the mill, informed Gilliam of what he had seen; whereupon Gilliam called for his two hounds

who readily responded to the call, and went in pursuit of the bear, chased the animal which took refuge up a linden tree, which stood exactly where Madison Miller so long lived, now residence of John W. Newlee, lot 58, old town, now city of Liberty, when the bear was dispatched by a well aimed shot from Gilliam's rifle.

As early as 1826, four other mills were existing in the county—Manchester's mill, on Shoal Creek; William and Joel Estes' mill, on Fishing River; (Smith's mill, on Smith's fork of Platte River,) and Hixon's mill.

The first road opened in the county was from Liberty to the Ray County line, through as dense and heavy woodland as ever existed in this or any other country. All able bodied male persons over the age of eighteen years were summoned and required to open this road to the Ray County line, there to meet a road being built or opened by the citizens of Ray County from Richmond to the Clay County line. Old John Wilson, one of these men, informed the writer that among so many men encamped and working together in this road opening, that bickerings, misunderstandings and quarrels almost necessarily ensued, which oftentimes resulted in "fist and skull" fights on Saturday afternoons, as no work was required the afternoons of that day. Always some enterprising person, too feeble to be a workman on the road, but feeling a deep sympathy for the poor workmen away from their homes, would provide several jugs of "Old Bourbon", whereupon, as men at that early day had no compunctions of conscience in imbibing a little of this lotion for the "stomach sake", only, would partake of it, too frequently and in such quantity as to cause excessive pugnacious dispositions which could not be satisfied but by a resort to pugilistic encounters with which their enemies were more than ready to accommodate them. A ring was made, the contestants took their places, when the rules of the fight were given, to the effect that no blows were to be struck below the belt until the "word went round, 'Bite, Kick and Gouge', then everything was "far."

The first schools taught in the county were made up by subscription and taught during the summer or autumn. The schoolhouses were generally hastily improvised without much attention being paid to comfort or convenience. Sometimes a winter school was provided if a house could be found comfortable enough.

In township 52, range 30,—in the southeastern portion of the county—the people first thoroughly organized for school purposes. In Febru-

ary, 1836, the township was organized into two school districts, with Fishing River the dividing line between them. The southern district was called Franklin, and the trustees were James Dagley, George Withers and Sam Crowley. The northern district was called Jefferson; trustees, Winfrey E. Price, Michael Welton, Joel P. Moore. In the spring Jefferson was divided into two districts, and the western or northwestern was called Clark, in honor of Jesse Clark.

In April, 1836, township 52, range 31, lying northeast of the town of Liberty, was divided into four school districts, Clay, Washington, White and Bell. Schools were established soon after in all these districts, and already there were good schools at Liberty. From the earliest period of its official existence Clay County has always taken a leading part in school matters among the best counties of the state.

The sixteenth sections in every congressional township in Missouri were from the first set aside for public school purposes, to be sold to the best advantage and the proceeds thereof properly applied, upon petition of two-thirds of the inhabitants of said congressional township. The Clay County court, in February, 1831, appointed Ware S. May to select the sixteenth sections in this county. Samuel Tillery was appointed commissioner, and he made sales from time to time up to the spring of 1834.

Under the act of February 9, 1839, public schools were instituted, and were aided from the interest of the township fund arising from the sales before mentioned. In 1842, the state began the distribution of a small fund. These schools were rather meager in their results until the act of February, 1853, set apart twenty-five per cent of the state revenue for the support of common schools. This act also created the office of county school commissioner, and Col. A. W. Doniphan was appointed to the office in November, 1853, which he filled until August 8, 1854, when he resigned, having been elected county representative. George Hughes was then appointed to fill the vacancy, with complete satisfaction to all.

The first annual report to the State Superintendent, by County Commissioner Hughes, was made November 4, 1854. The whole number of white children over five and under twenty years of age in the organized territory the children of school age were estimated to be about 500. The school township for that year was 2,426, and in the unorganized territory the number of public schools was thirty-two and the number of teachers employed was thirty-four. The average number of children attending pub-

lic school was 1,264. The average salary paid teachers was twenty-nine dollars per month, and the length of school term was about five months and a fourth.

County Teachers' Institute.—The County Teachers' Institute was first organized in 1854, and held its first annual session at Mt. Gilead Church, August 29, 1855 (James Love was president and L. R. Slone secretary). This is believed to be the first county teachers' institute ever held in the state. It continued to hold annual, and, sometimes semi-annual sessions, until the public schools were suspended, in 1861. When the public schools were again organized after the close of the Civil War, the county institute was also reorganized, and held annual sessions until monthly institutes and county normal institutes supplied its place in the educational work of the county.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY COURTS AND ELECTIONS.

FIRST COUNTY COURT—A COURT INCIDENT—ROADS ESTABLISHED—OFFICIALS APPOINTED—TAX LIST—FIRST ELECTION—SIMON COCKRELL—SECOND TERM—FIRST PATROL—FIRST CIRCUIT COURT—OFFICERS—JURORS—FIRST PERSON HANGED IN CLAY COUNTY—"THE RING TAILED PAINTER"—COURT HOUSE—JAIL—OTHER ROADS ESTABLISHED—TOWNSHIPS CREATED—FERRIES ESTABLISHED—SLAVE AND OTHER VALUES—STEAMBOATING—AN ATTEMPTED MURDER—A DOUBLE HANGING—A REVIEW OF THE EARLY DAYS.

The first county court of Clay County convened at the house of John Owens, in Liberty, February 11, 1822. There were present the three county justices, John Thornton, James Gilmore and Elisha Camron, who having exhibited their commissions, duly signed by the governor of the state, Alexander McNair, entered upon the duties of their office. Two of these judges were men who became noted afterwards in the history of Clay County. Major Thornton was one of the first white men who ever settled in the county; a man of far more than ordinary natural ability, which, coupled with his erudition and urbanity, made him one of the most influential men, not only in the county, but in northwest Missouri. In 1872, the writer heard in a public address by ex-United States Senator General David R. Atchison, at the celebration of the semi-centennial organization of the county, utter an eulogy of Major Thornton unsurpassed by any eulogy he ever heard of any man. Judge Elisha Camron, for natural ability, never had a superior in the county; uneducated, scarcely knowing how to read or write, yet he was an exceedingly popular man with all who knew him, or came in contact with him. He was eccentric and

humorous; upon one occasion while he was holding court in a case where General David R. Atchison was engaged on the one side and Amos Rees, a man of quick, high temper, on the other, General Atchison said something which incited the anger of Mr. Rees, who quickly and in a loud tone of voice, easily to be heard over the court room exclaimed, "Dave Atchison, you go to hell". Judge Camron cast his eyes first in the direction of Rees, then at Atchison, again at Rees, then at Atchison, when catching the eye of Atchison, the judge beckoned the General to approach him. Atchison slowly approached the judicial bench and leaned forward to hear what the judge wanted with him. Judge Camron, in a low voice said, "Dave, if I were you, I wouldn't do it." Quick as a flash, Atchison yelled at the top of his voice, "You d—d old fool, did you think I am going to do it!" It is needless to say that for one time, to say the least, the dignity of the court was not maintained.

Other roads were ordered established at the May regular term of the county court. A road leading from the north end of Main street, in Liberty, "the nearest and best way to the prairie in the direction of Magill's". The court appointed as commissioners to open this road, John Owens, Eppa Tillery, Ezekial Huffman and John Hall. A road "leading from the court house (John Owens') in Liberty, the nearest and best way to Andrew Russell's, from thence to the (state) boundary line." Andrew Russell, Aaron Roberts, South Malott and Mitchell Poage were appointed to open this road. At this term of court David Manchester was appointed county surveyor and Joshua Adams assessor for Fishing River township. The county collector reported to the court that six stores in the county had been licensed to do business at five dollars each.

The total tax list in the county for 1822 was \$142.77½, and of this amount collected \$140.27½, leaving a delinquent list of but two dollars and fifty cents. This court was in session nine days in 1822.

The first election held in Liberty was on the first Monday in August, 1822 and although the order had been made that the election should be held at the house of John Owens, yet for some reason or other, probably on account of the circuit court being in session there at the time, or the heat of the day, it was held on the butt of a large elm tree which had been felled just east of where the court house now stands. As the white men voted, a number of Indians perched themselves in the branches of the fallen tree and watched the novel proceedings. About the polls that day

was a very tall, erect conspicuous old man; he was wearing tow-linen trousers, tow-linen shirt, brogan shoes, and on his head was a hat made of wheat straw. This man had raised the flax, broken it, carded it. His wife had spun the materials into threads, woven it into cloth, cut out the garments, and had made them into clothes for her husband. She had plaited wheat straw and made the covering for his head. This old man was a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected mainly because he was known to be "smart and honest", and his name was Simon Cockrell, the grandfather of United States Senator, Francis M. Cockrell, who for thirty years represented the state of Missouri in that august body. The Legislature was to meet that winter in St. Charles and when the time came Uncle Simon, as he was generally called, was at a loss to know how he was to get to St. Charles. The old man was very poor in this world's goods, having no horse to ride; there were no stage coaches or other means of travel, in truth no roads had as yet been opened for any kind of travel. Uncle Simon and some of his neighbors met at the house of Clement Neely, near the seven-acre farm, the property of the old man, to devise ways and means to get the old gentleman to St. Charles. After some discussion, Mr. Neely suggested that he would loan Uncle Simon a horse to ride, provided some one or more of those present would loan a saddle and bridle. At the suggestion, Uncle Simon remarked, that was all he wanted, a horse; that he would make his own saddle and bridle. He made his saddle of corn shucks, his bridle of twine strings, got the horse from Neely, and in due time away to legislative halls went the first lawmaker from Clay County.

Upon the authority of the late John S. Story it may be stated that the seven acres owned by Mr. Cockrell was surrounded by a fence of exceedingly large white oak and black walnut rails, fourteen and sixteen feet in length, made by the owner, who, when the rails were made, had the pick, gratuitously, of the best timber in the neighborhood, and that the old man cultivated this land with a long handle hoe.

At the August term, 1822, of the county court, an order was made for the erection of the first public structure in the county. A "stray pen", enclosure or pound, for restraining of animals running at large, was deemed a pressing necessity, whereupon a pen 60 feet square was erected by the order of court and Jonathan Reed erected it of posts and

rails, at a cost to the tax payers of twenty-nine dollars eighty-seven and one-half cents.

The first patrol was appointed in 1824. To the present generation it may be well to explain what then were patrols. In the days of slavery it was deemed unwise and unsafe to let negroes, male or female, go about the country in the night time, without a written permit from their owners or masters. County courts usually named patrols for each neighborhood in the county, and where they failed to name the patrols, the citizens of a neighborhood would name them. It was the duty of patrols to watch the roads, byways and places where negroes were likely to be or congregate and when found after nine o'clock without a written pass or permit, that negro or negroes were punished by the patrols then and there, administering a sound thrashing. Ghosts, hobgoblins were no greater terror to the average negro than patrols (negroes called them patterrollers). When old Uncle Rastus prayed, he said, "Oh, Lord, we thank thee for the new Jerusalem, with its pearly gates and its golden streets, but above all, we thank Thee for that high wall around the great big city, so high that a patterroller can't get over it."

The first circuit court was held in Clay County at the house of John Owens, in Liberty, March 4, 1822. David Todd, an uncle of the wife of Abraham Lincoln, who was Mary Todd, was judge; William L. Smith, clerk; Hamilton R. Gamble, circuit attorney, and John Harris, sheriff. William L. Smith was born in a northern state, a man of education and of many accomplishments, popular with the people, and held this office until 1831, when he resigned the office. Hamilton R. Gamble was a Virginian, born in 1798; came to St. Louis in 1818, came to Old Franklin in 1819, was circuit attorney in 1822, secretary of state in 1824, supreme judge in 1851, and in 1861, on the flight of Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson from Jefferson City, was made provisional governor of Missouri. He died in 1864. John Harris was a lineal descendant of Mary Jefferson, sister of Thomas Jefferson; Mary Jefferson married Col. John Turpin and her daughter, Obedience, married Col. John Harris.

Very little business was transacted at this term of the circuit court as it was in session only two days. The grand jurors for the term were Richard Linville, foreman; Zachariah McGree, Benjamin Sampson, Robert Y. Fowler, Zachariah Averett, Howard Averett, John Ritchie, James Munkers, John Evans, Thomas Estes, Andrew Robertson, Richard Hill,

David Magill, Walker McClelland, Robert Poage, Samuel Tilford, David Gregg, William Allen, Elisha Hall and James Williams. There are many descendants of the men who constituted this grand jury now residents of Clay County. The next term of the circuit court was in July following, and only one jury trial, that of the State vs. Jonathan Camron, who had been indicted for affray. A jury of twelve good and true men were selected to try the defendant; they were Abijah Means, Richard Chaney, Abraham Creek, John Bartleson, James Gladden, Francis T. Slaughter, Enos Vaughn, Andrew Copelin, John Carrell, Matthew Averett, Eppa Tillery and Samuel Magill, who after hearing the evidence, instructions of the court, and arguments of counsel, retired, but soon returned with a verdict, "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty".

The first person ever hanged in Clay County for murder was a negro woman, owned by a man named Pryor, residing near Greenville, in the northeastern part of the county. She murdered, by throwing two (or three) of her children into a deep pool formed by a small water-fall, and was chasing an elder child to drown when she was apprehended. The proof was positive against her and being tried in the circuit court for the crime, she was found guilty and Judge Todd sentenced her to be hung on the 23rd day of August, 1828. There was no appeal of the case, no pardon, no commutation, no postponement of the execution, and on the day appointed was executed by Colonel Shubael Allen, then sheriff.

The first State Senator from Clay County was elected in 1826, was Martin Parmer, a great grandfather of the noted and famous Allen Parmer, brother-in-law of the James boys, and celebrated "Bushwhacker" of Civil War times. Parmer discounted all men of his generation, or for that matter, any other generation, in his conversation and ways, and had attached to him the sobriquet of "The Ring Tailed Painter". He was a man of more than ordinary shrewdness, unlettered, but more cultivated than he ordinarily exhibited. Wetmore's Gazetteer gives the following incident that occurred during Parmer's career as State Senator:

"When the time approached for the meeting of the Legislature, Parmer loaded a small keel with salt on the Missouri, above Hardeman's plantation, and having taken the helm himself, manned the vessel with his son and a negro. Uniting, as he did, business and politics, while afloat on the river he stood astride of the tiller with a newspaper in hand (not more than six weeks old) out of which he was spelling, with all his

might, some of the leading points of a political essay. At this critical period the assemblyman was reminded by his vigilant son in the bow, of a break of a 'sawyer head'. 'Wait a minnit', said he, 'until I spell out this other crack-jaw; its longer than the barrel of my rifle gun', but the current of the Missouri was no respecter of persons or words, the 'river went ahead', and the boat ran foul of the nodding obstruction and was thrown on her beam ends. The next whirlpool turned her keel uppermost. The cargo was discharged into the bowels of the deep, and there his salt lost its savor. The negro, in a desperate struggle for life, swam for the shore, but the steersman, who, like a politician, determined to stick to the ship as he would to his party, as long as a timber or a fish floated, continued to keep uppermost. Having divested themselves of their apparel to be in readiness for swimming, the father and son continued astride the keel until the wreck was landed at the town of Franklin. Here the old hunter, who was a lean citizen, was kindly supplied by a stout gentleman with a suit of clothes, which hung like the morals of the politician, rather loosely about him. The sufferers by shipwreck were invited into the habitation of a gentleman who dwelt near the shore on which they had been cast.

"While recounting their perils at the breakfast table, the lady who was administering coffee, inquired of the politician if his little son had not been greatly alarmed. 'No, madam', said he, 'I am a real ring-tail painter, and I feed all my children on rattlesnakes' hearts, fried in painter's grease. There are a heap of people that I would not wear crape for, if they was to die before their time, but your husband, marm, I allow, had a soul as big as a court house. When we war floating, bottom uppermost (a bad situation for the people's representative) past Hardeman's garden, we raised the yell, like a whole team of bar-dogs on a wild cat's trail, and the black rascals on the shore instead of coming to our assistance, only grinned up the nearest saplin as if a buck possum had treed. Now, madam, I wish God Almighty's earthquakes would sink Hardeman's d—ned plantation—begging your pardon for swearing, madam, with my feet on this kiverlid you have spread on the floor to keep it clean; I'll go to the door—we don't mind putting anything over our puncheon floors.' 'The river, marm,' continued the guest, 'I find is no respecter of persons, for I was cast away with as little ceremony, notwithstanding I am the people's representative, as a stray bar-dog would be turned out of a

city church; and upon this principle of Democratic liberty and equality it was that I told McNair, when I collared him and backed him out of the gathering at a shooting match, where he was likely to spoil the prettiest kind of a fight. 'A governor,' said I, 'is no more in a fight than any other man'. I slept with Mac once, just to have it to say to my friends on Fishing River that I had slept with the governor."

There was no fixed and determined place for holding courts until 1832, when the first court house was built. Generally courts were held at the house of John Owens but oftentimes, the weather permitting, under the shade of trees standing in the present court house yard. The cost of the erection of the first court house was paid from the sale of lots in Liberty and from voluntary donations by the public. This building was built of brick. After a few years two brick offices were erected, one on the east and one on the west of the main court house. The accidental destruction by fire of the court house in 1857, led to the erection of the present edifice in 1858, one of the most convenient court houses in the state, yet it must be admitted that it is not now sufficiently commodious to meet the requirements of the increased population of the county. The vaults for the deposit of valuable records, books and papers in the different offices, county clerk, circuit clerk, probate, recorder of deeds, collector of the revenue are now completely filled with records and documents, and the time is at hand when provision must be made for the preservation of these valuables, and for the accommodation of others to come. A stone jail, the first built in the county, was built just north of the Presbyterian church in 1823, by Elisha Camron, at a cost of less than six hundred dollars. This jail served for the incarceration of criminals until 1853, when the present jails were placed in the court house basement. As a jail this stone building was demolished a few years ago. It was here that Joseph Smith, the Mormon, so-called prophet, Hiram Smith, his brother, Sidney Rigdon and other followers of the prophet were imprisoned. When these men were in jail here, an attempt was made by them to escape. As James H. Ford, deputy sheriff and ex-officio jailer, was opening the door of the jail one evening to hand to the inmates their supper, a rush to the door was made by several of the prisoners to make their escape and it was only by a timely shot and wounding of one of them was the escape of all the prisoners prevented. These prisoners were sent to Liberty for safe keeping, from Gallatin, in

Davies County, where they had been indicted for various violations of the laws of the state. Until the old stone jail was demolished, it was a kind of Mecca for faithful Mormons, especially that branch of Mormons from Utah, who came to see the old jail. Jake Hicks, the old time photographer of Liberty "reaped an annual harvest" from these followers of Joe Smith, for years selling them pictures of the jail.

In the fall of 1823, a road had been established through the county to "the Council Bluffs and the following year another road was ordered laid out from Liberty to the Missouri River "at a certain blue bank" (Blue Mills Landing).

Liberty township was created by the following order of the county court at its March term, 1825:

Ordered, That the following boundaries hereafter constitute the townships of this county:

All that part of this county which lies between the line dividing Ray and Clay Counties to the sectional line running north and south, dividing sections 9 and 10, in the tier of townships in range 31, be and constitute Fishing River township.

All that part of the county which lies between said sectional line dividing sections 9 and 10, in townships 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57, in range 31, be and constitute a new township to be called and known as Liberty township.

All that part of the county which lies west of said sectional line dividing sections 1 and 2, in townships 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57, in range 32, to the western boundary of the county constitute and hereafter known and designated as Gallatin township.

August following the court changed these boundaries. The western boundary of Fishing River was made the section line between sections 2 and 3, in range 31, which is now (1920), the eastern line of Liberty. The western boundary of Liberty was made the line between sections 2 and 3 in range 32, a mile west of the present boundary of the township. Gallatin township comprised the western part of the county. All the townships extended from the Missouri River to the northern boundary of the state, each township about 100 miles in length.

The county court ordered a number of roads laid out in the early spring of 1825; one from Liberty to Thornton's ferry on the Missouri River; another from Liberty to the Missouri River "at the boat landing at

the town of Gallatin". Another from Liberty "to the mouth of the Kansas River".

A number of ferries across the Missouri River had been previously established and others were licensed during the year 1825, "from the bank near where Wyatt Adkins lives"; one "from where Louis Barthelette now lives", as well as others. The rates were uniform: "For a loaded wagon and team, two dollars; empty wagon and team, one dollar and fifty cents; loaded car and team, one dollar; for a Dearborn and horses, or gig and horses, sixty-two and one-half cents; horses, each eighteen and three-fourths cents; man and horse, thirty-seven and one-half cents; single person, eighteen and three-fourths cents; sheep, hogs and cattle, three cents each".

The value of negroes at this early day may be approximated by an appraisement made of a number of slaves belonging to an estate: "Jiney, a cripple girl, thirty years old, \$100; Anthony, Jiney's child, one year old, \$100; Susan, fourteen years old, \$300; Henry, thirteen years old, \$336; Isaac, twenty-five years old, \$450; George, thirteen years old, \$316. Other personal property had the following sworn values: A horse and side-saddle, forty dollars; cow and calf, seven dollars and fifty cents; sow and five pigs, one dollar and fifty cents; sheep, each, one dollar; a flax wheel, three dollars; a cotton wheel, three dollars; flag-bottomed chairs, fifty cents each; skillet, one dollar and twenty-five cents; a good horse, twenty-five dollars.

Because steamboats began to make regular trips up the Missouri in 1830, Col. Shubael Allen established a warehouse and landing on his farm, near a ferry across the river operated by William Yates and the next year Colonel Allen obtained the ferry and operated it from the warehouse. Soon after the erection of this warehouse and landing, Allen's Landing became the shipping or starting point of a large number of the employees of the American Fur Company; boats brought vast quantities of goods and merchandise which were taken by wagons to the northeastern part of the state. One informed writing of Allen's Landing has this to state: "Until Colonel Allen's death (1841), Allen's Landing was the main point of exit and entrance of nearly all the business and travel of Northwest Missouri, in its communication with the outer world by the river, and hence there were visible at that point a degree of activity and a multitude of commercial transactions utterly unknown in these days of the degener-

acy of the river traffic in Missouri. It was for many years the starting point of a large number of the employees of the American Fur Company in their expeditions to the plains and mountains of the great northwest. The scene presented annually on the assemblage of these employees—embracing as it did, swarthy French voyageurs; tall, half-breed Indians, straight as arrows, and dressed in wild garbs; the display of arms of all kinds, the tents scattered over the lawn, the picketed animals, the many-colored garments—the scene was unique, semi-barbarous, but animated and highly picturesque.” Colonel Allen was a colonel of militia, sheriff of the county and father of a family of sons, all of whom became very prominent, quite prominent not only in the county, but well known as men of more than ordinary intelligence and enterprise throughout the northwest part of the state; two of the sons, Dr. J. M. Allen and Hon. D. C. Allen had reputations for ability everywhere in Missouri. A daughter was the wife of Major General Dyer, quarter-master general of the United States army. Col. Shubael Allen was born in the state of New York, went to Kentucky when a young man, remained in that state a short time, but sufficiently long to be made a Master Mason in 1819; came to Howard County, Missouri, married Miss Dinah Trigg, then removed to Clay County.

A dastardly attempt to murder Mrs. Dinah Allen, widow of Col. Shubael Allen, was made early in the morning of April 1, 1850, in her house. About three o'clock that morning Mrs. Allen was aroused from sleep by a blow from an axe, she having been struck in the face with the sharp edge. She ran into the room of her sons, awakening them; she announced that she was bleeding to death. It was at first thought that the wound would prove fatal. The citizens were greatly aroused and persistent efforts made to discover the perpetrators. At last they were found out. Mrs. Allen owned a negro woman named Annice, upon whom suspicion rested. She was arrested and placed in jail. A few days thereafter she voluntarily made a confession, in which she implicated one McClintock, a white man living in Liberty. This confession was reduced to writing and published in the Liberty Tribune, in its issue of May 17, 1850, and was as follows: “Four days before the commission of the act, McClintock told me that there was a good deal of money in the house of my mistress and that I ought to kill her; that he would assist me; that we could get the money and with that we could go to California and that I would be his wife and be free. On Sunday night, the night of the com-

mission of the crime, he came to the kitchen where I was sleeping, waked me up and we proceeded to the house. McClintock hoisted the window and got in the house and pulled me through the window after him. He approached the bed, found my mistress asleep and said to me, 'She lays right'. I took the axe which belonged to McClintock and made the lick. McClintock had the axe in his hand when I took hold. My mistress made a noise and we both ran out of the house; he went to his own house, a few hundred yards off and I went back to the kitchen and laid down on the bed."

After the confession of Annice, McClintock was arrested and placed in jail. * Recently and prior to this terrible attempt to assassinate one of the most prominent and popular women in the county, several attempts to commit murder of whites by negroes had been made and the concensus of opinion was that speedy justice must be meted out to the guilty, in order to remedy this condition of affairs. The day after the arrest and imprisonment of McClintock, a mass meeting of the citizens was held to determine what should be done in the premises. Under the laws of the state no slave testimony could be taken in court and in this case, the only evidence was that of Annice. She was brought before the meeting assembled and face to face to McClintock firmly declared that he was the sole instigator of the attempted murder. No better class of men ever assembled to consider any matter and no men ever calmer and more deliberately considered any case than these citizens did this one. They knew that under the laws of Missouri, a slave like Annice could not testify in court; they knew there was no law for their action; but justice must be meted out; that the law was not adequate to bring to justice the perpetrators of this infamous crime; that an outrageous crime had been committed, and the guilty must suffer and it was so determined. A vote was being taken as to the guilt of Annice, when a cry was made, "Hang both of them! Hang McClintock too". The vote for hanging both of them was unanimously carried. They were hanged about a mile northwest of Liberty, near the road running from Liberty to Plattsburg, the old line road. The meeting was composed of all classes of citizens, farmers in large numbers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, mechanics and others. Its proceedings were endorsed generally by the best classes of citizens, though they admitted there was no law for their action and their course irregular. No attempt was made to interfere with them.

A writer in the Liberty Tribune of December 19, 1846, thus writes

of Clay County. Who the writer was can not be stated, as he is not now known. He signed himself "Old Settler".

"In the month of December, 1829, I saw for the first time the county of Clay and the town of Liberty. I remember it well. I entered the county by way of Meek's (then Jack's) ferry, and I had not ridden more than a mile or two before I saw an opossum and I got off my horse and killed it.

"What changes have taken place since that day! The whole Platte country was then inhabited by the Iowa, Sac and Fox Indians; there were only one or two families in what are now Clinton, Dekalb, Gentry, Caldwell, Davies and Harrison Counties. Clay County was the ultima thule of Western emigration and Liberty was regarded as the paradise of Western towns. Compared to the neighboring towns it was so, for Richmond, Lexington and Independence scarcely deserved the name of towns and Plattsburg was not then in existence.

"In these days Liberty was a thriving town. It was the headquarters of the Upper Missouri, and Liberty Landing was the head of navigation, except occasionally steamboats would go up to Fort Leavenworth. There was no warehouse then at our landing. The arrival of a boat was announced by the firing of a cannon four or five miles below and by the time it reached Colonel Allen's all the merchants would be there, as well as half the town and neighborhood. Freight was high, but money was plentiful and everybody thought there was no other such a place as Clay County. The thought of ever being in want of a market for the surplus production of the county never once entered into any of our minds.

"The change is wonderful in this and the surrounding country since 1829. The Indians have left the Platte country and now there are at least three counties in it that contain as heavy a population as Clay, viz: Buchanan, Platte and Andrew.

"In 1830, an election for senator, representative and sheriff took place. I attended a muster at Judge Elisha Cameron's and heard the candidates speak. Jacksonism at that time was in its zenith and rode over everything else. A candidate had but little else to say besides declaring himself 'a Jackson man'. That was enough to defeat the best men who were opposed to Jackson. I recollect the speech of the famous "Neal" G———(Cornelius Gilliam) at the muster above spoken of. He was a candidate for sheriff and of course was elected. He mounted a big elm

log and said: 'Fellow Citizens—I am a Jackson man up to the hub. I have killed more wolves and broke down more nettles than any man in Clay County. I am a candidate for sheriff, and I want your votes.' He then dismounted and a 'Hurrah for Neil' was given by the crowd. In 1832, the Jackson spell was somewhat broken, as the Clay County Whigs succeeded in electing Dr. Woodson J. Moss to the Legislature along with Col. Thornton. The Whigs have been in the ascendancy ever since."

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

PROXIMITY OF INDIANS—THE VASSER FAMILY—INDIANS AT McELWEE'S PLACE
—MARTIN PALMER—A FIGHT WITH INDIANS—TWO INDIANS KILLED—BLACK
HAWK WAR—TROOPS ORGANIZED—THE "HETHERLY WAR".

In close proximity to Clay County were a number of bands or tribes of Indians, yet not hostile, no outbreaks or collisions between them and the pioneers until 1821. Several versions of a hostile character on the part of Indians toward the white settlers have been given, but the most authentic statement of the facts of the acts of a party of Indians during this year is as follows and as published by The National Historical Company:

"Up in what is now the northwestern part of the county lived the Vesser family, whose adult male members were not above suspicion in many regards. Especially were they accused of frequently acquiring property by questionable means. Their fondness for horses was a peculiar weakness. On one occasion in the summer of 1821, they visited a camp of Iowa Indians up in the Platte country and carried away some horses belonging to the savages.

"It was some time in the month of August of that year, probably when nine Iowa Indians came down into the Clay County settlements to take reprisal for the horses stolen from them by the Vessers. To the southeastern part of the county, three miles northeast of where Missouri City now stands (northwest quarter section 31, township 52, range 30), David McElwee had come from Tennessee the previous year and had built a house and opened a farm. At the time of the visit of the Indians, how-

ever, he was back in Tennessee on a visit, having taken with him his wife and daughter, the latter now Mrs. Margaret Howdeshell. He left behind to care for the house and farm his sons, James and William and his daughter Sarah, all young unmarried people.

"The nine Indians came to Mr. McElwee's one evening and took three horses belonging to the settler from the stable, and seized another which they were prevented from carrying off only by the stubborn and plucky interposition of young James McElwee. The Indians seemed greatly elated at the ease with which they had "got even" with the whites in the matter of horse stealing, and at once sent off the three captured animals in charge of two of their number, to the tribe. The other seven Indians went into camp for the night within fifty yards of Mr. McElwee's house.

"The young McElwees were in great terror to be sure. But when their father left he had charged them that if ever in danger from Indians they had only to let the nearest neighbor know of it, and they would soon be relieved. On this occasion they contrived to let Mr. Tom Officer know their situation, and soon the entire settlement was informed that seven Indians had already taken three horses from the McElwee young folks and were threatening them by their presence with further damage and injury.

"The next morning early came old Martin Parmer, and with him Patrick Laney, Thomas Officer, James Officer, David Liles, William Liles, James Woollard and —— Brummett. With them were Mrs. Jane Laney, wife of Patrick Laney, and Miss Mary Crawford, who had come for companionship for Miss McElwee.

"The Indians were a little startled by the appearance of the settlers, but stoutly maintained that what they had done was justifiable and altogether proper. Old Martin Parmer was not in a mood to discuss the principles of the *lex talionis* and its applicability to this case. He never let an opportunity pass to have a fight with the Indians. Two years before, in a fight of his own bringing on, down on the Wakenda, in Carroll County, he and his party killed three Indians and wounded a number more. His voice was always for war, or at least for a fight, when there was the smallest provocation.

"The discussion in McElwee's door-yard grew warm, and at last Parmer said something to one of the Indians which so incensed him that he

presented his gun at Parmer, and cocked it, but before he could fire Parmer shot him dead. A fierce and stubborn little fight then came off in the door-yard. Both whites and Indians ran to cover. Two of the Indians ran into the house where the ladies were, but seeing them coming, Miss McElwee ran out doors, and Mrs. Laney and Miss Crawford took refuge under a bed. The Indians outside were defeated and scattered, one of them being wounded. Those in the house closed the door tightly and bravely held the fort. But at last the whites climbed to the top of the house and began tearing away the roof, when the savages suddenly opened the door and sprang forth, hoping to escape by swift running. Some of the settlers were waiting for them, and one was shot dead before he had gotten twenty feet from the door; the other escaped.

"The fight was over. Two Indians had been killed, and one, at least was wounded. Three of the unharmed survivors made their way in safety back to the tribe, but the remaining one was never heard of. It was believed that he, too, was wounded, and crawled off into the woods and died. The one known to have been wounded made his way to Fort Osage, where he was cared for until he recovered, and was then sent back to his tribe.

"When the two Indians were running into the cabin, William McElwee and his sister, Sarah, both attempted to run out. Miss McElwee got safely away, but one of the Indians struck at William with a tomahawk. Young McElwee threw up his arm to protect his head from the blow, but the weapon descending, cut off one of his fingers. This was all the injuries the whites received, though some of them heard bullets whiz uncomfortably close to their ears."

"It is believed that this is the first time the details of this incident have been published, and that this account is the only correct one ever given to the public. It has been derived from the statements of Mrs. Margaret Howdeshell, a daughter of David McElwee, and a sister of Sarah, William and James McElwee. She was living (1885), in Fishing River Township, and through her son Samuel, the facts above set forth have been learned.

Smith's sketch in a county Atlas refers to this incident as having occurred in 1820, and calls it "a skirmish which occurred that year in the eastern part of the county, and in which seven Indians were killed." Mr. D. C. Allen, author of the valuable and well written article on Clay

County, in Campbell's Gazetteer (1875), thus describes it: "In a skirmish in the southeastern part of the county, in 1820, seven Indians were killed; another about the same time had his hand cut off in attempting to burst open the door of David McElwee's house."

The reader will see that both Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen were misinformed in regard to facts in the case. Mr. Allen's informants caused him to believe that not only were "seven" Indians killed in the "skirmish," but another row occurred in the same locality in which an Indian had his hand cut off, etc. The old settlers got the story mixed. It was William McElwee's finger which was cut off by an Indian, and this occurred in the only "skirmish" ever had with the savages in this county; and moreover only two or possibly three Indians were slain, not "seven." There were only seven Indians in the party.

In 1852, what is known as the Black Hawk War broke out in Wisconsin, and extended down into Illinois, between the whites and the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebago Indians, and it is believed that animity extended to Mexico among all tribes, and that the war having broken out in Wisconsin, there would soon be an uprising of Indians against the whites, from the Great Lakes to Mexico. So great was this apprehension among the people of Missouri, especially the settlers in the northern part of the state, that the Governor of the state, John Miller, early adopted precautionary measures. On the 25th day of May, 1832, he ordered Maj. Gen. Richard Gentry, to raise, without delay, one thousand volunteers for the defense of the frontiers of the State, to be in readiness to start at a moment's warning. Other militia was organized; two companies in Clay County, commanded by Capt. George Wallis and Smith Crawford, took the field. This battalion was under the command of Col. Shubael Allen, who marched northeast into the Upper Grand River country, scouting that region thoroughly. From Grand river the battalion moved westward to the boundary line, thence down the line to near Smithville, and came back by way of that town to Liberty, which they reached after an absence of thirty-two days. Not an Indian on the war path was seen, nor was even a friendly Indian encountered on the entire march. Thus ended, so far as Clay County is concerned, the Black Hawk War.

In the summer of 1836, an equally bloodless war occurred, so far as the soldiers of Clay County were concerned, known as the "Hetherly War." An old disreputable man named Hetherly had a family consist-

ing of his wife, four sons, and a daughter. The old man and the sons were noted as horse thieves, and the old woman and the daughter, equally well known as common strumpets, located a home in the northern part of Carroll County, then known as the Upper Grand River country. Their house was a rendezvous of lawless characters. In the month of June, 1836, a hunting party of Iowa Indians, from southern Iowa, came down the east fork of Grand River on a hunting expedition. As soon as the Hetherlys received information of the Indians' camping ground, they resolved to steal their horses, and carry them down the river to some of the lower counties, and there sell them. The Hetherlys took with them on this visit to the Indian camp, James Dunbar, Alfred Hawkins, and a man named Taylor, men of unsavory reputations for honesty, and who were equally bent on stealing as the Hetherlys. They were in luck, for after securing a number of ponies, escaped, taking them to the forks of Grand River, where they were overtaken by the Indians who opened fire on the thieves, killing one of their number, putting to flight the thieves, and recovering their ponies. The thieves determined to go to the settlements, and report an uprising of the Indians against the whites, and as evidence of the fact, they stated the loss of one of their number. The news was at first believed and there was intense excitement throughout the country. A part of the story—that the Indians were in the country—was well known to be true, and the rest was readily believed. The general commanding the militia forces in the eastern part of the state was Gen. B. M. Thompson, of Ray County, who ordered out several companies, among them two companies from Clay County, commanded by Capts. Wallis and Crawford, the same officers who led the Clay militia in the Black Hawk War. This battalion was commanded by Col. Shubael Allen. After marching to Grand River, camping on its banks, General Thompson having investigated and ascertained that there were no hostile Indians in the state, ordered the troops to their respective homes. So ended the second bloodless war, so far as Clay County was directly concerned.

In a short time it became known that the Hetherlys had committed the depredations and crimes against the Indians. Indictments were found against all the Hetherlys, and a separate indictment against Alfred Hawkins, another of the thieves, in the Circuit Court of Carroll County. The sheriff of Carroll County, with the aid of a large posse, arrested the

indicted parties, and incarcerated them in the jail of Ray county. October 27, 1836, in obedience to a habeas corpus, issued by the judge of the Circuit Court, John F. Ryland, in vacation, the sheriff of Ray County, brought into the Circuit Court, at Carrollton, the prisoners, all charged with the murder of one James Dunbar. They were not released, but returned to the custody of the sheriff John Hetherly, on the 7th day of March, 1857, were tried and acquitted of the charge. There being no sufficient jail in Carroll County, all the Hetherlys were sent to the Lafayette county jail, and Hawkins to the jail of Chariton County, for safekeeping.

It was evident to the circuit attorney, that unless some one or more of the criminals would testify against the defendants, no conviction could be obtained. This officer entered a nolle prosequi against the Hetherlys, and being discharged, by the court, Hawkins was placed on trial. Being ably defended, and the jury from the evidence adduced believing that the Hetherlys were the more guilty parties, failed to return a verdict of guilty, and the jury was discharged. Subsequently, at the November term of the court, Hawkins was again tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. The sentence afterwards was commuted to twenty years in the penitentiary, where he died after serving about two years. From this time nothing is known of the Hetherlys.

CHAPTER V.

MEXICAN WAR.

DECLARATION OF WAR—PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 50,000 VOLUNTEERS—PLAN OF CAMPAIGN—MISSOURI REGIMENT—COMPANY C FROM CLAY COUNTY—ROSTER—FACTS ABOUT SOME OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN—COLONEL DONIPHAN IN COMMAND—OTHER OFFICERS—DONIPHAN'S EXPEDITION—MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE—NECROLOGY—HOME COMING RECEPTION—POLITICAL EFFECT.

The annexation of Texas was the alleged cause of the declaration of war by Mexico against the United States in April, 1846, and a counter declaration by Congress was made, that "a state of war exists between the United States and Mexico." There was a strip of disputed territory lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers, in Texas; the United States troops occupied this territory, when the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, with a large army, under command of two able generals, Ampudia and Arista. General Taylor had defeated these troops in their attack on the American forces at Palo Alto on the 8th of May, and at Resaca de la Palma, the day following, and these defeats were accomplished with great slaughter of Mexicans. The United States Congress, in April, 1846, had passed an act authorizing the President to call into the war with Mexico 50,000 troops. The general commanding the American forces determined to attack Mexico at three different places; but changed his plans so that Major-General Scott, with a well appointed force, was sent to Vera Cruz; General Wood was ordered to effect a junction with General Taylor at Saltillo, and Gen. Kearney was ordered to divide his troops into three separate commands; the first to lead in person to the shores of the Pacific. A body of troops of about 1,000 Mis-



SOME MEMBERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT MO. VOLUNTEERS, MEXICAN WAR,
UNDER COMMAND OF COL. A. W. DONIPHAN

1—Col. Alexander W. Doniphan; 2—O. P. Moss, Captain; 3—L. B. Sublett, 1st Lieut.; 4—Jas. H. Moss, 2nd Lieut.; 5—Thos. McCarty, 1st Sergt.; 6—A. K. McClintock, 2nd Sergt.; 7—Geo. H. Wallace, Corporal; 8—John Warren; 9—W. H. Pence; 10—W. C. Campbell; 11—Joshua B. Tillery; 12—John S. Story; 13—John Neal; 14—J. J. Moore; 15—Eli Murray; 16—John Shouse; 17—Josiah Pence; 18—R. T. Stevenson; 19—A. K. Smith; 20—Newton A. Jacobs; 21—Richard A. Neeley; 22—W. W. Drew; 23—J. K. Rollins; 24—Peter Pixley; 25—Jno. S. Groom; 26—R. W. Fleming; 27—G. W. Bell; 28—Dewilton W. Mosby.

souri volunteers, under the command of Col. A. W. Doniphan, was ordered to make an invasion of the State of Chihuahua, with the expectation of joining General Wood at the capital; while the greater number of soldiers were to be left as a garrison at Santa Fe, under the command of Gen. Sterling Price. The original plan of operations against Mexico was as follows: A southern wing of the army or the "Army of Occupation," commanded by Major-General Taylor, was to strike directly into the heart of Mexico; a column under Brigadier-General Wood, or the "Army of the Center," to operate against the City of Chihuahua, and a command under Colonel Kearny, afterwards general, known as the "Army of the West," to march upon the city of Santa Fe.

The call of the President for 50,000 volunteers was promptly responded to; but only about 17,000 were required to enter Mexico. The rank and file of these three divisions of a small army, consisted mainly of young volunteers, chiefly sons of men living south of Mason and Dixon's Line; sons of men whose lineage could be traced to forefathers in Old Virginia. The assertion is made that in that army of invasion in Mexico there was more military genius, in embryo, which afterward developed into national reputations, and world renown, than any army, great or small, ever marshalled on the earth. Xerxes and his army of a million of men, no doubt developed many masterly soldiers. Napoleon with all his troops, and the combined armies of Europe, in the latter part of the eighteenth, and first decade of the nineteenth century, never produced as many masterful and able generals as commanded the forces of the Federal and Confederate armies, during the war between the states, nearly all of whom served as soldiers in the war with Mexico.

President Polk called on Governor Edwards, of this state, for a regiment of volunteers to join General Kearney's "Army of the West," then being organized at Fort Leavenworth. Governor Edwards called for a regiment of mounted volunteers, to which there was a prompt response, Clay County furnishing one company

Company C, Clay County.

Captain Oliver P. Moss's Company C, First Regiment, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, Mexican War.

Muster-in Roll, dated June 7, 1846.

This company came from Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, distant

from Fort Leavenworth fifty-two miles. Roll signed by O. P. Moss, Captain. The following certificates appears on the roll:

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Muster Roll of this Company as mustered by Captain Allen, First Dragoons, June 7, 1846, except English W. Burton and Balor Jacobs, who were mustered into service by Captain McKissick, Q. M. Dept., June 25, 1846.

(Signed) O. P. MOSS.

Captain Commanding Company.

Muster roll, June 7, 1846, to June 21, 1847, shows company at New Orleans, La.

This company left Liberty, June 4, 1846, and marched to Fort Leavenworth, arriving there June 6, two days following. The company was discharged from further service, at New Orleans, La., June 21, 1847, by Samuel Churchill, Inspector General, Mustering Officer.

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| 1. O. P. Moss -----Captain | 9. Crowley, George W. _Private |
| 1. L. B. Sublette -----1st Lieut. | 10. Christy, John G. ----Private |
| 1. James H. Moss ----2nd Lieut. | 11. Chorn, James -----Private |
| 2. Henry T. Ogden ___2nd Lieut. | 12. Crapster, Edmond W. Private |
| 1. James H. Long ----1st Sergt. | 13. Campbell, William C. Private |
| 2. Thomas McCarty -----Sergt. | 14. Chaney, Hiram -----Private |
| 3. William Wallace -----Sergt. | 15. Carpenter, Noah P. __Private |
| 4. A. K. McClintock ----Sergt. | 16. Clayton, Simon II. __Private |
| 1. William C. Skaggs ----Corp. | 17. Drew, Washington ___Private |
| 2. George H. Wallis -----Corp. | 18. Darneal, James H. ___Private |
| 3. John S. Groom -----Corp. | 19. Duncan, Theodore ___Private |
| 4. Benjamin W. Marsh ___Corp. | 20. Dunegan, Matthew ___Private |
| 1. Abraham Estes -----Bugler | 21. Everett, Benjamin R. Private |
| 1. James T. Barnes ----Farrier | 22. Ellis, Henry -----Private |
| 1. Ammons, Henry B. __Private | 23. English, H. W. -----Private |
| 2. Briscoe, John -----Private | 24. Faubion, Spencer ___Private |
| 3. Beale, William -----Private | 25. Franklin, Levi -----Private |
| 4. Burns, James -----Private | 26. Franklin, William R. Private |
| 5. Bell, George W. ----Private | 27. Fielding, Thomas I. __Private |
| 6. Burton E. W. -----Private | 28. Fleming, Robert W. __Private |
| 7. Cooper, James P. ___Private | 29. Fleming, George ___Private |
| 8. Cummins, Smith ----Private | 30. Gunter, William C. ___Private |

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| 31. Green, Hiram -----Private | 68. Rudd, O. F. -----Private |
| 32. Human, Charles -----Private | 69. Shearer, Robert -----Private |
| 33. Holt, John D. -----Private | 70. Shouse, John W. -----Private |
| 34. Hughes, Francis C. -----Private | 71. Sullivan, Obadiah -----Private |
| 35. Hughes, John T. -----Private | 72. Story, John S. -----Private |
| 36. Hall, Alexander -----Private | 73. Sites, James R. -----Private |
| 37. Hall, Willard P. -----Private | 74. Scott, Alexander C. -----Private |
| 38. Jacobs, Newton -----Private | 75. Sanders, James -----Private |
| 39. Jacobs, Baylor -----Private | 76. Stephenson, Robert T. -----Private |
| 40. Job, Andrew -----Private | 77. Sanderson Joseph -----Private |
| 41. Letchworth, Joseph M. -----Private | 78. Smith, Joseph A. -----Private |
| 42. Lard, William T. -----Private | 79. Samuel, Chilton B. -----Private |
| 43. Lamar, James -----Private | 80. Snowdon, W. P. A. -----Private |
| 44. Long, Southey -----Private | 81. Tillery, Joshua B. -----Private |
| 45. Long, Richardson -----Private | 82. Tillery, Henry -----Private |
| 46. McNeese, Solomon -----Private | 83. Tracy, Andrew W. -----Private |
| 47. McQuiddy, Albert -----Private | 84. Thompson, William A. -----Private |
| 48. Martin, Wesley -----Private | 85. Waller, Thomas -----Private |
| 49. Murray, Eli -----Private | 86. Walls, William -----Private |
| 50. Mosby, Dewilton -----Private | 87. Warren, Hardin -----Private |
| 51. McGee, James -----Private | 88. Warren, John -----Private |
| 52. Miller, Abraham -----Private | 89. Wood, Gideon -----Private |
| 53. Moore, J. J. -----Private | 90. York, James N. -----Private |
| 54. Nealey, Richard A. -----Private | 91. York, John -----Private |
| 55. Nash, John -----Private | Coe, Allen -----Private |
| 56. Neale, John -----Private | Duncan, William -----Private |
| 57. Owens, Edward P. -----Private | Finley, James M. -----Private |
| 58. Price, Jesse I. -----Private | Hall, James -----Private |
| 59. Pence, Josiah -----Private | Lard, John D. -----Private |
| 60. Pence, William H. -----Private | Wills, James A. -----Private |
| 61. Pixlee, Peter C. -----Private | Cox, Russell R. -----Private |
| 62. Patterson, William C. -----Private | Renthal, Parker -----Private |
| 63. Pendleton, William -----Private | Morton, James T. -----Private |
| 64. Pendergrass, Nimrod -----Private | Ogden, Henry T. -----Private |
| 65. Rollins, John K. -----Private | Patterson, William C. -----Private |
| 66. Russell, William H. -----Private | Ruff, C. E. -----Private |
| 67. Ringo, Martin -----Private | Doniphan, A. W. -----Private |

The following concerning nearly one-half of the above roster, was furnished William E. Connelly, author of "Doniphan's Expedition and the Conquest of New Mexico and California," a most estimable work, by the late John S. Story, of whom praiseworthy mention has been made in another part of this volume.

Henry T. Ogden, second lieutenant. A man of wonderful energy; full of life; nervous; had to be doing something; always playing pranks. Came to Clay County before the Mexican War; as a joke pretended for a day or two to be deaf and dumb; a bright man, and well educated; could quote from Shakespeare by the hour; often harangued the troops in a humorous vein; a favorite of officers and men; was a lawyer; lives now in Cincinnati, Ohio.

No. 1. From one of the Carolinas; a tailor.

No. 3. A Virginian; farmer; killed two deer at one shot in the north part of Clay County.

No. 4. Irishman; died in Clay County.

No. 5. Kentuckian; born in Mason County.

No. 8. Kentuckian; farmer; died in Arkansas.

No. 10. Merchant in Liberty; went to St. Louis; killed in southern Missouri in the Civil War.

No. 11. Virginian; farmer.

No. 13. Raised in Clay County; married a Miss Evans, whose father owned 240 acres of land, now in the heart of Kansas City.

No. 14. Virginian; raised in Clay County.

No. 15. From Woodford County, Kentucky; John T. Hughes married his sister.

No. 18. Kentuckian; cousin of the wife of John T. Hughes and Noah Carpenter.

No. 19. Reared in Clay County; brother to No. 20.

No. 20. Reared in Clay County.

No. 21. Reared in Clay county; family came to Missouri; his father was a minister (Disciple or Christian); Everett was a devout Christian, and carried his religion clear through the term of his service; did not backslide, and had the respect of all the soldiers; read the Bible constantly.

No. 22. Died in Clinton County.

No. 23. Went to Congress from Nebraska.

- No. 24. From Tennessee; died in Clay County.
- No. 36. Father a Kentuckian; went to California in 1849; became reckless there; killed three men; was killed; no relation to Willard P. Hall.
- No. 38. Lived in Ray County.
- No. 39. Brother of No. 38; lived in Ray County.
- No. 41. Father a Kentuckian.
- No. 45. A Kentuckian; cousin to the other Longs.
- No. 47. Father from Woodford County; died two months after he got home from the army.
- No. 49. A Kentuckian.
- No. 50. Father a Kentuckian.
- No. 52. Tennessean.
- No. 53. Tennessean.
- No. 54. Tennessean.
- No. 58. Son of Ebenezer Price, of Clay County; cousin to John T. Hughes; his uncle was a candidate for colonel against Doniphan.
- No. 59. Kentuckian; married a daughter of Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.
- No. 60. Kentuckian; lives on a farm near Kearney, Clay County, now, 1906.
- No. 61. Kentuckian.
- No. 66. Kentuckian.
- No. 70. Kentuckian.
- No. 71. Kentuckian; had been five years in regular army; knew how to forage for food; would aid his starving comrades to steal food from the commissary with great pleasure.
- No. 74. Kentuckian; big man; was called "Frosty" White, because he was old and his hair and beard were white.
- No. 76. Living yet in Clay County.
- No. 81. Kentuckian.
- No. 82. Kentuckian; brother to 81.
- No. 84. Tennessean.
- No. 85. Kentuckian.
- No. 90. New Yorker.

William Wallace, sergeant, and George H. Wallace, corporal, were brothers; sons of a noted character, who was an Indian fighter and freighter across the plains.

John S. Groom, corporal, was born in Clay County; his father was a Tennessean, and came to Clay County, about 1818.

Benjamin Marsh, corporal, reared in Clay County.

James Barnes, Farrier, came to Clay County from Baysville, Kentucky.

The volunteer companies numbering somewhat over 1,000 men, under their respective commanders, were all assembled at Fort Leavenworth, by the 19th day of July, 1846, and on that day held an election for field officers; Gen. A. W. Doniphan was elected colonel; C. E. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel; and William Gilpin, major. Colonel Ruff and Major Gilpin were West Pointers, strict disciplinarians, and on that account very unpopular with the young volunteers. The September following, Colonel Ruff resigned, and was appointed captain in the regular army. Col. Congreve Jackson of Howard County, succeeded Colonel Ruff as lieutenant-colonel. A singular fact may here be mentioned. The Democrats, as a party, were in favor of the war against Mexico, and the Whig party opposed to the war, yet it was a Democratic war, and a Whig fight; perhaps a majority of officers and soldiers were Whigs; certainly Generals Scott and Taylor were Whigs, and but little doubt that a majority of the volunteers from Kentucky and Missouri were Whigs. Capt. O. P. Moss's company was composed of 114 men, and ninety were Whigs and twenty-four were Democrats. Doniphan and Moss were Whigs.

Doniphan's expedition to Mexico is a matter of general history, and well known to even school children, and will not be rehearsed in these pages. Before Colonel Doniphan's regiment left Mexico for the United States, it received the following complimentary mention from Brigadier-General Wool, commanding division:

Headquarters at Buena Vista, May 22, 1847.

Special Orders No. 273.

1. The general commanding takes great pleasure in expressing the gratification he has received this afternoon in meeting the Missouri volunteers. They are about to close their present term of military service, after having rendered, in the course of the arduous duties they have been called upon to perform, a series of highly important services, crowned by decisive and glorious victories. No troops can point to a more brilliant career than those commanded by Colonel Doniphan, and none will ever hear of the battles of Bracito and Sacramento without a feeling of

admiration for the men who gained them. The State of Missouri has just cause to be proud of the achievements of the men who represented her in the army against Mexico, and she will, no doubt, receive them on their return with all the joy and satisfaction to which a due appreciation of their merits and services so justly entitles them. In bidding them adieu, the general wishes to Colonel Doniphan, his officers and men, a happy return to their families and homes.

By Command of

Brig.-Gen. John E. Wool.

Irvin McDowell, A. A. Gen.

About two weeks after the arrival at home of Colonel Doniphan, and the Clay County volunteers, 15th day of July, 1847, there was given a grand public reception to them, and a dinner spread in a grove a little southeast of Liberty. There was a large procession in charge of Judge James T. V. Thompson, as grand marshal. The welcoming address was delivered by Col. Henry L. Routt, to which Colonel Doniphan responded. Other speakers addressed the vast assemblage. Hon. David R. Atchison and Judge James H. Birch.

The necrology of Company C: John M. Finley died at El Paso, of typhoid fever, aged 21. William Duncan died in New Mexico, at Bent's Fort. John D. Lard was killed by Benjamin W. Marsh, at the Valverde crossing of the Rio del Norte. Marsh was tried by court-martial, but acquitted. James Wills died en route to Chihuahua, below El Paso.

After the grand reception to General Doniphan and his volunteers at Liberty, an invitation was extended to them, by Jackson County, to attend a reception in their honor at Independence. This invitation was accepted, and on the day appointed a vast concourse of people assembled in a grove southwest of Independence. An elaborate repast was spread under the shade of the trees. After the sumptuous dinner, an address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. Samuel H. Woodson, and responded to by Colonel Doniphan. A poem, dedicated to Colonel Doniphan and his soldiers was then read by a Mrs. Buchanan; at the closing of which she crowned Colonel Doniphan with flowers. No more gaily and enjoyable day was ever experienced by the Jackson County people.

Gen. Zachary Taylor's part in the war with Mexico caused him to be an exceedingly popular man, particularly with the Whigs, who were inclined to make him their candidate for President in 1848, and as this

movement increased, from month to month, it was determined by them to nominate "Rough and Ready," as he was called, for that high and exalted office. Taylor was nominated for President, and Millard Fillmore, for Vice-President. At the November election in Clay County, Taylor, the Whig candidate, received 626 votes; Cass, the Democratic candidate, received 418. Taylor was elected, and the Whigs had a grand celebration over the election of General Taylor, at Liberty, the meeting being presided over by Madison Miller. Colonel Doniphan, and others, made speeches.

CHAPTER VI.

EVENTS PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1840—CLAY'S PREDICTION—CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1846—ELECTION OF 1845—GREAT FLOOD OF 1844—PRICES IN 1846—DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA—SOME CLAY COUNTY 49ERS—CHOLERA—NECROLOGY—POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF 1850—MEETINGS HELD—QUESTION OF SLAVERY—KNOW NOTHING PARTY—ITS PLATFORM—TROUBLES IN KANSAS—PRO SLAVERY AND FREE STATE AGITATION—KANSAS ELECTION—PRO SLAVERY MEN ORGANIZED—MEN AND MEANS FURNISHED TO MAKE KANSAS A SLAVE STATE—RAILROAD BUILDING—POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN 1860.

From the time the Colonies secured independence from Great Britain no campaign caused so much excitement as the presidential race in the year 1840. The two great political parties were the Whigs and Democrats. William Henry Harrison, for President, and John Tyler, for Vice-President, were the candidates of the Whig party, and Martin Van Buren, for President, and Johnson, for Vice-President, were the candidates of the Democrats. Everywhere over the entire country immense meetings were held, where the political issues were discussed, and the merits and demerits of the respective candidates were proclaimed to the people. Be it remembered there were giants in those days, and Clay County had such men. Gen. A. W. Doniphan, Maj. John Dougherty and Judge William T. Wood marshalled the Whig forces. Gen. David R. Atchison, Col. John Thornton and Capt. George Wallis led the Democrats. In the political battle that ensued at every gathering for public speaking, log cabins, barrels of hard cider, live raccoons, and other emblems of political heraldry were in evidence. The Whigs were defeated, the vote being

Van Buren, 649; Harrison, 457; Democratic majority, 192. But in 1844, in the contest for the Presidency between Henry Clay and Frelingheyson, the Whig candidates, and James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, the Democratic candidates, the Whigs were victorious in Clay County, the vote being Clay, 765; Polk, 552. The Whigs rallied largely to Mr. Clay, the "favorite son" of their native state. Polk and Dallas were elected.

It is related of Mr. Clay that when he first heard that James K. Polk, of Tennessee, had been nominated by the Democrats for the presidency, he was in Raleigh, North Carolina. An ardent Whig, and friend of Mr. Clay, rushing up to the great man, said, "Mr. Clay, have you heard the news? James K. Polk has been nominated by the Democrats; now you will have 'a walk-over.'" Mr. Clay looked thoughtfully at the friend, for a moment or two, and said, "I am a defeated man"! The friend, evincing astonishment, exclaimed, "Why, Mr. Clay, do you say that you are a defeated man?" Clay responded by saying, "Because I have a record, and James K. Polk hasn't." And the result of the election proved that Mr. Clay was correct. Never was a presidential candidate's record more viciously assailed, not even that of Woodrow Wilson's record in 1920.

Rather a unique Congressional election was held in the then Fourth district in 1846, of which Clay County was a part; the district being composed of Clay, Platte, Davies, Linn, Grundy, Livingston, Carroll, Ray, Clinton, Caldwell, Buchanan, Holt, DeKalb, Harrison, Nodaway, Putnam, Gentry, Atkinson, Mercer, Adair, Andrew and Sullivan counties, twenty-two in number. Willard P. Hall, a well known lawyer, then a private in service in Capt. O. P. Moss's company from Clay County, then in Mexico, had been nominated by the Democrats, in a convention at Gallatin, for Congress. Judge James H. Birch, of Clinton County, announced himself as an independent Democratic candidate. Although Judge Birch was one of the best stump orators in the state, with no little popularity with the people, he, however, in his canvas cast some reflections on the patriotic motives which induced his opponent to enter the service of his country; this contributed largely to Birch's defeat. A note from Hall, dated at Santa Fe, to the people of the congressional district, in reply to Birch's charges, proved a most effective campaign document.

The vote at this election in Clay County was as follows: Constitution of 1845—For, 809; against, 211. Congress—Hall, regular Democrat, 564; Birch, Independent, 463. Legislature—Coleman Younger. Whig,

498; Henry Owens, Democrat, 575. The candidates for the Legislature had no opposition. Sheriff—Samuel Hadley, Democrat, 683; H. M. Riley, Whig, 468.

The great flood in the Missouri river in 1844, is a part of the history of every county on this river in the state. No such flood since 1826 had been experienced. For days in the month of June the waters of the river extended from bluff to bluff, engulfing and destroying the crops of the farmers; scarcely a vestige of farm produce could be discovered, after the waters subsided, in the valleys near the river, from where it entered the state to its mouth, everywhere was desolation. Great distress was the result of the flood, from a pecuniary point of view, for thousands of farmers living in the river bottoms lost their all. The weather conditions were exceedingly peculiar. For weeks the days would be clear and beautiful, but when night was approaching dark clouds would arise, and by night mutterings of thunder would be heard, and at about ten o'clock rain would begin to fall in torrents, followed by flashes of lightning and terrific claps of thunder.

The prices of produce in the summer of 1846, in Clay County, were as follows: Wheat, 45 to 50 cents per bushel; hemp, \$2.50 per cwt.; flour, \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel; hams, 4 cents per pound; dressed whole hog, 3½ cents per pound.

Early in the year 1849, the news of the discovery of gold in California became known to the country, and great excitement was the result. Among others who determined to go to the land of gold were scores of men in Clay County. Cholera, the deadly contagion, was prevailing in certain parts of Missouri, in Clay and Jackson counties, and reports that the disease was killing hundreds of men, on the plains bound for California gold fields, did not deter a great many men of Clay County to make the journey westward to the land of promises. Among others who started for California that year were Paley Carpenter, Thomas Conington, Daniel Mosby, Dr. Henry B. Hixon, Jasper M. Hixon, W. W. Estes, Thomas Estes, Albert Davis, Taylor Dougherty, John Minter, John W. Collins, William Pixler, John Waller, James Withers, Anderson Chanslor, William Davenport, Perry Keith, Henry B. Ammons and Edward Crapster. A much greater emigration left the county in 1850. The California fever in 1849 and 1850 was so intense that reports as to the hardships to be endured in reaching the gold mines; the numerous deaths from cholera

and other diseases; the over-rated richness of the mines; the high cost of living in California, did not abate the fever; but hundreds from the county rushed to the new Eldorado; there to find that reports sent them before they left home were not exaggerations. This exodus of men from Clay County resulted in riches in experience, but little in the accumulation of the precious metal for the Clay Countians, who made the long journey across the plains.

Necrology of Clay County men in California, 1850. Abel King, at Weber, in January; Randolph King, at Hangtown, in February; Daniel Mosby, at Sacramento, in June; Ben Keyser, at Hangtown, in July; Ben Clark, at Sacramento, in August; Rev. Robert James (father of Frank and Jesse), Thomas Pence, — Albright, and — Maxwell, at Rough and Ready, in August; John Brock, killed at Hangtown, in August; — McCrorey, at Weber, in November; James A. Walker, at Weber, in October; James Ellet, at Weber, in November; George W. Wallis and Samuel M. Gant, at Nevada, in November; Benj. Carpenter, at Hangtown, in October; William Morton, at Greenwood, in November; John H. Mosby, near Sacramento, of cholera; John McCrorey, at Weber, in August; Henry Gill, at Johnson's ranch, in September; Anderson Estes, at Nevada, in August; George Estes, at Hangtown, in August; William Homer, Samuel McKneiss, Sanford Bell, George W. Huffaker, Washington Huffaker, two Ellises, and three Graggs, at other places and times.

Political conditions in Missouri, and in all states of the Union, in 1850, had greatly excited the people to an unusual degree. The question of the admission of California into the Union with a constitution prohibiting slavery, the passage of a fugitive slave bill by Congress; the compromise or "Omnibus Bill," and of "Personal Liberty" bills by several Northern states, intended to interfere with the operation of the fugitive slave law, were mainly the causes of this unrest. Public meetings were held in almost all sections of the state and nation. In the meetings held in the Southern states, secession was advocated. Clay County at this time was intensely loyal to the Union, and deprecated a dissolution of the states. The Liberty Tribune issued the following call for a public meeting:

"The friends of the Union of these States, without regard to party, will hold a public meeting on the first Monday in May, 1850, to congratulate Messrs. Clay, Webster, Cass, and other friends of the Union in Con-

gress, for the noble stand they have taken against the spirit of secession and disunion. Let there be a full turn-out."

This meeting was very largely attended, by men representing all shades of political views, Whigs and Democrats, Benton and anti-Benton; there being but few, if any, in favor of disunion. Resolutions were unanimously passed reviewing the political situation and with this resolve, "That our thanks are especially due, and are hereby tendered to Henry Clay, of Kentucky; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts; Lewis Cass, of Michigan; Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, and John Bell, of Tennessee, for the noble and patriotic stand they have taken in defense of the Union, and the noble spirit of compromises which they have evinced in the settlement of the agitating question of slavery."

The people of Clay County were unquestionably for the Union; but they stated in their resolutions that "We regard the Wilmot proviso and all kindred measures with the most perfect abhorrence." Ten years thereafter these "kindred measures" had become so numerous and threatening as to change a large majority of those participating in this meeting into ardent secessionists.

The Legislature of the state, in 1851, elected Hon. Henry S. Geyer, a distinguished lawyer, of St. Louis, to be United States Senator, the vote standing: Geyer, 80; Benton, 55; Benj. F. Springfellow, 18, and 4 scattering.

From 1851 to 1860, the Whigs and The America, or as it was generally called, the "Know Nothing" party, was in the ascendancy in Clay County. At this day the rising generation, and many older persons, know nothing of the American or Know Nothing party, a political organization which grew mightily in its numbers from 1854 to 1856, so as to elect governors of states and members of Congress, and which was a dominator of political power in Clay County, the platform of the party as adopted in Missouri being practically the same in all other states, was as follows:

* * * * *

A full recognition of the rights of the several states, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance by the general government of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

Obedience to the Constitution of these United States as to the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory in all its parts and members—a strict

construction thereof, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation of its principles—avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points, it may be legally ascertained and expounded by judicial powers of the United States.

That no person should be selected for political station, whether native or foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal or State Constitution (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws or rules of political action.

Americans must rule America; and to this end native born citizens should be selected for all State and Federal offices in preference to naturalized citizens.

A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years an indispensable requisite for citizenship, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime, from landing on our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

Persons that are born of American parents, residing temporarily abroad, are entitled to all the rights of native born citizens.

An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory can admit others than native born citizens to the rights of suffrage, or of holding political office, unless such persons have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

That Congress possessed no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system and expressly premitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any territory; it is the sense of this meeting that the territories of the United States and that any influence by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

That we will abide by and maintain the existing laws on the subject of slavery as a final and conclusive settlement of the subject on spirit, and in substance, believing this course to be the best guarantee of future peace and fraternal amity.

This party was composed chiefly of Whigs, although many Demo-

crats joined its ranks. The slogan of the party was that "Americans must rule America." At the first organization of the party, there was a proscriptive plank in their platform to the effect that Roman Catholics ought not to be permitted to hold office of honor, trust or profit in the government. Soon, however, this plank was eliminated. For a few years the native American party was a factor to be reckoned with, but the opposing parties, Democratic and Republican, in their respective platforms, condemned its principles, so that by degrees the party grew smaller until the election in the fall of 1860, when it ceased to exist. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in his race for governor of that state, gained the credit of having given the Know Nothing party its mortal wound.

The troubles in Kansas began in 1853, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was being discussed in the halls of Congress; this bill was passed by Congress, and repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The law left to the people of the territory to decide whether slavery should exist or be excluded therefrom. "The true intent and meaning of the act" as therein expressed, to be "not to legislate slavery into any state or territory, or exclude it therefrom," but to leave the people form and regulate their domestic relations as they pleased, subject only to the Constitution of the general government. The Free Soilers claimed that all public territories were to be admitted into the Union, as free States, and that slavery was to be excluded therefrom; on the other hand, this was denied by pro-slavery men; that under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, they had the right to vote in the territory of Kansas, there being no restrictions denying them the right. The Free State men claimed only actual settlers had the right to vote in the territory. Yet it became a notorious fact that "Emigrant Aid Societies" from New England, and parts of the North, sent hundreds of men, "armed with the Bible in one hand, and a Sharp rifle in the other," as expressed by a noted Northern preacher, for no other purpose than to vote to make Kansas a free state. This was known to the people of the Southern states, and was the cause of great excitement to Missourians, and particularly so to those living in the Western part of the state, who determined if the Free State men intended to import voters into the territory, certainly the Missourians or any other persons had the right to exercise suffrage at the same polls, to determine whether the territory should be admitted as a state, with or without slavery.

No subject for years had caused so much talk during 1854, and winter

of 1855, as the Kansas question. Organizations, not only in Missouri, but the Southern States, were made to take suitable action in the premises. Western Missouri was very active. The border counties on the North side of the Missouri river, next to Kansas, held meetings and men were urged to go to Kansas, and be there by March 30, 1855, for an election was to be held to choose members of the Territorial Legislature. On the South side of the Missouri, and in counties bordering on Kansas, like meetings were held, and resolutions passed pledging the people to go to Kansas.

The people of Clay county were thoroughly aroused. A large and enthusiastic meeting assembled at the court house, and many of the best men of the country were enrolled into companies, and started for Kansas. Many who did not go in person, furnished horses, arms and provisions. Gen. David R. Atchison was the leader, chief adviser and commander of the men living in Northwest part of the state. These men crossed the river at Leavenworth, and on the day of election cast their votes at the various polling places in that section. The Missourians from the Southern and Western part of the state, south of the Missouri river, were under the leadership of Congressman Samuel H. Woodson, at Tecumseh, and points in that part of Kansas, to cast their votes. The result of this, the first, election in Kansas, was that the pro-slavery candidates were elected by an overwhelming majority.

During the entire troubles in Kansas until it was admitted as a state into the Union, Clay County furnished men and means to aid the pro-slavery cause whenever called upon. On one occasion when the young men of the county were preparing to go to Kansas in aid of the pro-slavery cause the following subscriptions were obtained to pay their expenses: Col. James H. Moss, \$20.00; J. T. V. Thompson, \$50.00; John Purley, \$10.00; A. G. Reed, \$20.00; F. R. Long, \$20.00; W. E. Price, \$20.00; E. M. Samuel, \$50.00; R. C. Thompson, \$10.00; A. Withers, \$20.00; David Lincoln, \$10.00; John Dougherty, \$50.00; John Holbert, \$5.00; W. H. Wymore, Bird & Co., \$50.00; Joel Turnham, \$50.00; W. E. Rhea, \$10.00; R. M. G. Price, \$50.00; John Mosby, \$10.00; Garrard Long, \$20.00; William McNeely, \$10.00; Francis Henshaw, \$25.00; J. M. Watkins, \$10.00; Joseph Pfester, \$5.00; John Arthur, \$10.00; Spencer Anderson, \$20.00; R. H. Miller, \$10.00; William Onan, \$10.00; M. Haines, \$10.00; David Roberts, \$25.00; Edwin Bell, \$10.00; G. W. Gerden, \$20.00; Thomas McCarty, \$10.00; William Davenport, \$10.00; Simpson McGaghey, \$5.00; Capt.



PIONEER MOTOR POWER



A PIONEER HOME

Anthony Harsel, \$20.00; A. Lightburne, \$50.00; Thomas Routt, \$10.00; George Stone, \$10.00; Thomas Fields, \$50.00; Bernard Mosby, \$10.00; A. J. Calhoun, \$10.00; John Estes, \$10.00; Wade Mosby, \$50.00; Robert Adkins, \$10.00; D. J. Adkins, \$50.00; J. J. Moore, \$10.00; S. R. Shrader, \$50.00; John B. Talbott, \$20.00; R. A. Neely, \$20.00; John Berry, \$10.00; M. Arthur, \$50.00; Robert Reardon, \$20.00; John Ecton, \$20.00; Joseph Anderson, \$50.00; David D. Miller, \$10.00; M. V. Wymore, \$10.00; Bland, Fisher & Co., \$20.00; A. B. Everett, \$10.00; M. Estes, \$10.00; Andrew Robertson, \$25.00; Elisha Cravens, \$5.00; Samuel Homes, \$5.00; Strother H. McGinniss, \$25.00; O. P. Moss, \$20.00; Fountain Waller, \$25.00; Thomas C. Gordon, \$50.00; Presley Gray, \$10.00; Robert Thomason, \$5.00; John D. Hall, \$25.00; James Chanslor, \$25.00; Gen. A. W. Doniphan, \$40.00; William J. Stark, \$10.00; J. D. Davidson, \$20.00; John D. Ewing, \$10.00; William Collins, \$20.00; Joseph Lewis, \$20.00; James Fleming, \$25.00; T. J. Young, \$10.00.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed between Hannibal and St. Joseph in the spring of 1859. It was deemed necessary to build a railroad from Kansas City to Cameron, in Clinton County, a small town located on the H. H. St. J. Railroad and shortly after the road had been finished between Hannibal and St. Joseph, Clay County was thoroughly canvassed requesting the people to ask the county court to subscribe \$200,000 to aid in building this branch road. The most influential citizens of the county favored the project and became enthusiastic on the subject, particularly after the ablest men in the county had made speeches in its advocacy. A special election was held in June, 1860, and out of a vote of 2,032, 1,200 voted for the subscription to be made by the court. An additional sum of \$25,000 was afterwards made to aid in the construction of the road. Delay from one cause or another, principally on account of the difficulties incident to the war between the states issued and this branch was not finished until 1867.

The Democrats in 1860 were divided into two factions: One faction placed in nomination Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice-President; the other, John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane for President and Vice-President. The first faction claimed they were the "regulars", while the others claimed also to be "regulars". The Republicans placed in nomination Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin for President and Vice-President. The Union party, consisting of the

remnants of the American or "Know Nothing" party and the disaffected of all other parties, placed in nomination John Bell and Edward Everett for President and Vice-President. Clay County gave Bell and Everett a majority of its votes. Missouri gave its electoral vote to Douglas and Johnson. Lincoln and Hamlin were elected, but did not receive a vote in Clay County.

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

BEGINNING OF WAR—ARSENAL IN CLAY COUNTY SEIZED—ARMS AND AMMUNITION TAKEN—MASS MEETING AT LIBERTY—COMPANIES ORGANIZED—GOVERNOR ISSUES ORDERS—THE ROCK CREEK AFFAIR—TROOPS TO LEXINGTON—FIGHT AT BOONVILLE—CARTHAGE—BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK—SIEGE OF LEXINGTON—BLUE MILLS LANDING—FIGHT SOUTH OF LIBERTY—LEGISLATURE MEETS AT NEOSHO—FEDERAL TROOPS AT LIBERTY—STATE GOVERNMENT REORGANIZED—SOLDIERS AT LIBERTY—CONSERVATIVE UNION MEN—RAID ON MISSOURI CITY—BUSHWHACKERS—ORDER NO. 11—RAIDS BY EUSHWHACKERS—END OF WAR.

The firing on Fort Sumpter, April 12, 1861, precipitated the Northern and Southern states into war. No sooner than had the President made his call for volunteers and Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson's refusal to comply with the President's demand for troops from Missouri, this state was intensely excited and in many quarters hurried preparations were made for war. In no county in the state was the excitement greater than in Clay. Immediate conference was had with the leading men whose sympathies were with the South, living in Jackson, Buchanan and other counties to seize the arsenal near Liberty and secure guns and ammunition there stored and arm volunteers for the conflict which every one could see was imminent. Accordingly, quietly and without the least publicity, armed men from Jackson County as well as men from Buchanan and other counties, on April 20, 1861, seized the arsenal, four miles south of Liberty. It has been charged that Governor Jackson gave his personal sanction to this seizure. Such was not the case. The governor knew

nothing of it until after the seizure had been made. Other gentlemen of prominence were fully aware that the seizure would be made. It was the suggestion of Hon. Samuel H. Woodson that the seizure should be made and concurred in by Gen. John W. Reid and M. Jeff Thompson, and certain men at Independence, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Liberty. Col. Nat Grant, who was in charge of the arsenal at the time, was powerless to prevent the munitions of war from being taken. He could only protest. Not a gun was fired. Everything that could be used in the way of cannon, small arms of every description, powder, etc., was carried away and subsequently distributed and used by companies in the Missouri State Guard and in the Confederate army. This was the first act Missouri showed against the United States government. This act created consternation throughout the country. Even the President was concerned and telegraphed to constituted authority for explanation. Captain Lyon in command at Jefferson Barracks doubled his guards, fearing an attack on the arsenal at the barracks.

An inventory of the property taken was made and consisted of three six-pound cannon, mounted on carriages, twelve unmounted iron cannon, five caissons, two wagons, two forges, a lot of equipment for artillery, 1,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, mostly canister and solid shot; 1,180 muskets, 250 rifles, 119 carbines, 100 pistols, 420 sabers, forty swords, 450,000 cartridges, 1,000 pounds of coarse powder, 1,550 pounds of fine or rifle powder, large quantity of cartridge boxes, belts, scabbards and sundry articles of military equipment for army use in great quantity. Large amount of the powder was hidden in various parts of the county, in hay stacks and hay lofts, but the greater part of which reached those for whose use it was intended, the Confederates.

The first Monday following the seizure the circuit court was in session. The court took a recess in order that a political meeting could be held in the court room. The meeting assembled in great numbers. Hon. Samuel H. Woodson delivered an eloquent and impassioned address in favor of Missouri taking her stand with her sister southern states—a secession speech. He was followed by Aaron Conrow, of Ray; Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, of Jackson; John E. Pitt, of Platte; John T. Hughes, of Clinton; J. H. Adams, G. S. Withers, J. C. C. Thornton and J. W. Gillispie, of Clay. A fine secession flag was raised amid the cheers of the multitude. Resolutions were passed unanimously condemning the President's call for troops

and indorsing Gov. C. F. Jackson for his reply to the call of Mr. Lincoln. One resolution was, "That in the event there should be a new convention ordered, we pledge ourselves to support no man for delegate for said convention who will not aver himself a Southern Rights man and that we will use all honorable means for the immediate secession of Missouri". A few months previous Clay County was enthusiastically for the maintenance of the Union; now that a call had been made to make war on Southern states, Clay County must give expression of its hostility to such a course and its willingness to secede from the Union. Only a very few of the better class of the people of the county did not declare themselves in favor of secession. A meeting of those opposed to secession was held the day following. Dr. William A. Morton was chairman. Colonel Doniphan and Col. James H. Moss delivered eloquent speeches. Doniphan declared he was still for the Union, but that he could not take part in the war. Moss pleaded for the Union. Resolutions were adopted claiming "that secession was no remedy for an evil, and asserting that the true policy of Missouri at present is to maintain an independent position within the Union, holding her soil and institutions against invasion or hostile interference from any quarter".

Companies of men were organized in various parts of the county. A company of "South-Rights" men was organized in Liberty with Henry L. Routt, as captain and L. S. Talbott, George W. Morris and John W. Gilispie as lieutenants. At Smithville a company was formed with Theodore Duncan as captain and J. E. Brooks, William Davenport and P. M. Savery, as lieutenants. In the northeast part of the county a company was officered by Prof. L. M. Lewis as captain and G. W. Mothershead, M. D. Scruggs, Richard Laffoon, as lieutenants. In Gallatin township another company was organized with G. W. Crowley, captain, Amos Stout and R. H. Stout, lieutenants. Just west of Kearney, at Gilead, a company for "home defense" was organized of which O. H. Harris was captain; W. W. Smith and Samuel Henderson were lieutenants and Tapp Soper orderly. Another company at Liberty was organized, O. P. Moss, captain; James H. Moss, William G. Garth and John Dunn, lieutenants. With the exception of the company of which O. P. Moss was captain were armed with arms from the Liberty arsenal. These various companies did not all remain intact. Some of them were broken up and the men joined other companies and served in the Confederate cause. Camp Jackson, near St.

Louis was captured by General Lyon and E. P. Blair, Jr. This was a camp of Missouri State Guards, under the command of Gen. D. M. Frost. Directly thereafter the Missouri Legislature passed the famous "military bill". Governor Jackson immediately ordered several companies of the Missouri State Guard to come to the capital for its defense. Captain Routt's company from Liberty and Capt. Theodore Duncan from Smithville left for Jefferson City in obedience to orders, but only remained a few days, returning to their respective homes. On the 15th day of June, 1861, by orders of the governor, Cpts. Routt, Duncan and Mothershead, with their companies, crossed the Missouri River at Blue Mills Landing and joined the forces under Col. Richard H. Weightman, who were in camp on the Lexington road a few miles east of Independence. Some history states that on this date a fight had ensued on Rock Creek, two miles west of Independence, between the Missouri State Guards under the command of Col. Holloway and some regular army forces under the command of Lieutenant Stanley. No such conflict ever occurred. Colonel Holloway's men were in camp west of Independence, when receiving information that a large force of Federals had left Kansas City with the intention of attacking the State Guards, Colonel Holloway made preparations for defense and when the Federals approached the camp of the State Guard, Colonel Holloway observed that a white flag was being carried at the head of the Federal column; riding toward the Federals, Colonel Holloway was accidentally shot, mortally wounded, by one of his own men. Some one had accidentally shot his gun off, which the rank and file of Holloway's men thought was a signal to fire, when there was a general fusillade from the State Guard, mortally wounding the commanding officer, Colonel Holloway, and Bud McClanahan and slightly wounding Samuel Ralston. The Federals did not fire a gun but returned with the least disorder to Kansas City. While in camp east of Independence, Capt. Theodore Duncan was shot and mortally wounded, dying from the wound a few days later and was buried in Liberty. At the time Colonel Holloway was wounded he was acting instead of Brig. Gen. James S. Rains, the commander of that military division of the state, and had for his aids-de-camp, John W. Henry, afterwards judge of Supreme Court, Shrewsberry Darneal, Bud McClanahan and William H. Woodson, all citizens of Independence.

Lieut. Colonel Weightman marched the State Guard to Lexington, where General Rains assumed command of the troops gathered at that

place. In the meantime other companies were being organized in Clay County. Capt. Thomas McCarty organized a company of infantry, with Alexander J. Calhoun, J. C. Vertress and R. P. Evans as lieutenants. This company started for Lexington, June 17th. Within a week four other companies from Clay County were on the road to Lexington—Captain Talbott's, Captain Holt's, Captain Mothershead's and Captain Crowley's. Captain Talbott succeeded Captain Routt in command of the "Rangers", Routt being elected to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The Federal forces under Lyons and Sturgis had a fight at Boonville with the State Guards, compelling the latter to retreat to Lexington and other places southwest of Boonville. These Missourians were compelled to still further retreat toward the southern part of the state, but were intercepted near Carthage on the 5th day of July by a large force of Federals under command of Gen. Franz Sigel. A battle was fought, resulting in the defeat of the Federals. In this battle, Captain McCarty's company had one man killed, Albert (Dink) Withers. On the 10th day of August, the greatest, most stubbornly and sanguinary battle on Missouri soil during the war between the states was fought at Wilson's Creek. The following men from Clay County under General Price were killed: Sergts. A. W. Marshall, John W. Woods and Amos Stout; privates David Morris, John Grant (cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant), and Richard Cates. The wounded were: Capt. Thomas McCarty, seriously, and Lieut. Theodore K. Gash, James Miller, J. B. Winn, C. S. Stark, Richard Talbott, William Hymer and L. B. Thompson, more or less severely. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, the commander-in-chief of the Federal forces was killed and his army defeated. Gen. Samuel Sturgis succeeded to the command and retreated to Springfield and from that place to Rolla. This victory gave great encouragement to the people of Southern sympathy and greatly stimulated by the Federal defeats at Carthage and Wilson's Creek, many rushed to enlist before the war should be over. The Federals in the western part of the state kept remarkably quiet for quite awhile as the Confederates passed to and from Price's army with no "one to molest or make them afraid".

Clay County formed a part of Gen. A. E. Stein's military division of the state. This commander issued in August a proclamation calling upon men to enlist in his army to drive from the state the Northerners who had invaded it, which was not without results. Men were organized into companies and regiments in Stein's division which was in Northwest part of

the state. Colonel Saunders from the extreme northwest Missouri, commanded a regiment and other regiments were organized, ready for immediate service. Col. John H. Winston, of Platte County, organized a regiment. A considerable force under the command of Col. Henry L. Rott, were encamped near Lexington. Colonel Mulligan, a Federal commander with a large force had taken the Old Masonic College building at Lexington in possession and had thrown up entrenchments. The Southerners determined to capture this officer and his army if possible. To this end the two above mentioned regiments hastened to Lexington. In Clay County, Capt. L. B. Dougherty commanded a company, with James A. Gillispie and L. A. Robertson, as lieutenants. Capt. John S. Groom and Capt. Peter C. Pixlee had also organized companies. These Clay County soldiers also repaired to Lexington, for the news had reached them that Gen. Sterling Price was marching on Lexington from Springfield. The regularly organized companies from Clay County which participated in the siege of Lexington and assisted in the capture of 2,800 Federals under Colonel Mulligan, who surrendered September 20th, were those of Captain Pixlee, Captain Groom, Capt. Gideon Thompson, L. B. Dougherty and Captain Mothershead. Other men from Clay County participated in the siege, but were attached to other commands.

The Missourians from northwest concentrated at St. Joseph for their march to Lexington, and on their march to Lexington were joined by the regiment of Colonel Winston, numbering about 3,500 men, most of them mounted, and the baggage train numbered over sixty wagons. They had three cannon, two six-pounders and one nine-pounder. The Federal commander of the northwest part of the state was fully aware of the movement of these Missouri troops and determined to prevent them from crossing the Missouri River and augmenting the force confronting Mulligan at Lexington. This Federal commander from the northwest rushed troops from all quarters toward Blue Mills Landing, for that was the point where the Missouri troops expected to cross the river. Colonel Winston's regiment without interference crossed the river. At Liberty, Colonel Saunders receiving information that Federal troops were near and he was likely to be attacked, rapidly marched his forces in the direction of Blue Mill Landing. The Federals also were alert; they too hurried toward the Landing. Before the Missourians could reach the crossing, messengers apprised the commander of the close proximity of the enemy. Colonel

Saunders secreted a large number of his men behind an embankment of a slough for at least a quarter of a mile just west of the farm of John Beauchamp, about four miles south of Liberty. Thick underbrush between the embankment and the road prevented the Federals from observing their enemy who were in complete ambush. The Federals marched gaily along; suddenly a terrific fire was opened upon them from the guns of the State Guards with disastrous results. The advantage was with the State Guards from the start to the close, which was of short duration, as the Federals being taken by surprise fled in haste and disorder back to Liberty. The Missourians crossed the river that day and marched to Lexington without being further hindered or molested. That night the Federals visited the field and removed nearly all their wounded. The next day they were all brought back to Liberty and taken to the William Jewell College building, which was improvised into a hospital for their accommodation. The dead, consisting of fourteen in number, were buried on the College grounds. The wounded were about eighty.

To give the reader some idea of reports of battles in those days made by officers whose duty it was to make reports of engagements, we here give reports of the killed and wounded in this affair. Colonel Saunders, commander of State Guards, in his report, dated September 21, 1861, states that he had one man killed and seventeen wounded and that the Federals admitted a loss of 150 to 200 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut.-Col. John Scott, of the 3rd Iowa Volunteers, commanding the Federals, states in his report, dated Liberty, September 18, 1861, "The loss of the enemy can not be certainly ascertained, but from accounts deemed reliable, is not less than 160, many of whom were killed". The colonel in his report does not state the loss of the Federals, but states, "I have to regret the loss of a number of brave officers and men who fell gallantly fighting at their posts. I refer to the enclosed list of killed and wounded as a part of this report."

Governor C. F. Jackson having been driven from Jefferson City, called the legislature to meet in Neosho on the 26th of October and on the 28th, an ordinance of secession was passed by both houses. In the Senate, only one vote was cast against the ordinance, that of Charles H. Hardin, then senator from Boone and Callaway district and afterwards governor of the state and in the House only one vote cast against the ordinance, that of Shambaugh, of Dekalb County. The Congress of the Confederacy at Rich-

mond, Virginia, approved of this ordinance annexing of the people of Missouri with the Southern Confederacy.

Our citizens were greatly surprised on one Sunday early in December, 1861, to find a large body of soldiers under the command of Gen. B. M. Prentiss, of the regular United States army come into Liberty, where they remained until the Tuesday following. During their stay numbers of persons of Confederate proclivities were arrested and forced to take the oath of loyalty to the Federal government. When this general departed with his troops, returning to Leavenworth, he carried with him Judge James C. Vertrees, judge of the Probate Court, J. J. Moore, deputy sheriff, James H. Ford, constable, and about a dozen other prominent citizens.

Missouri state government was reorganized by ordinance of the State Convention, with Hamilton R. Gamble as provisional governor, Willard P. Hall, as lieutenant-governor, and Mordecai Oliver as secretary of state. It required all county officers and almost all other civil officers of the state to take an oath of loyalty to the State and National Government, which was generally deemed not improper, but there were many obnoxious provisions in the oath which a great many officers in the state would not take or subscribe to. Judge W. Dunn, of the Clay County Circuit Court refused to subscribe to the oath and ex-governor A. King was appointed his stead. D. C. Allen, circuit attorney, would not take and subscribed to the oath, and D. P. Whitmer, of Ray County, became his successor. A. J. Calhoun, the circuit clerk, subscribed to the oath.

In March, 1862, a man claiming to be a Confederate officer, named Parker, with a few men came into Liberty and held the place for part of a day. Captain Hubbard, a recruiting officer for the United States government, with about ten men, were in a house of old man Grady, which was located on the northwest corner of Kansas and Leonard streets, in Liberty. Hubbard and his men were attacked and forced to surrender to Parker after a fight of an hour or two. No lives lost.

After Parker's victorious achievement, for months peace and quiet prevailed in our county, but was marred by the coming into the county of one Col. William R. Pennick with his regiment of men, principally from northwest Missouri—some were from Kansas. Pennick was a resident of St. Joseph; he was of Southern birth and rearing, a native of Boone County, Missouri, a slave holder. Pennick and his men were stationed in Liberty practically the whole summer. When they were gone, no set of

men ever left a community having less benedictions for their future welfare and happiness.

After about one year's service, such as it was, Penick's regiment was disbanded, as the order said, "in view of the interests of the public service".

The leader of the conservative Union men of northwest Missouri was Col. James H. Moss, brother of Capt. Oliver P. Moss, a brother-in-law of Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. It was Colonel Moss and the men of his regiment, composed of men from Clay and Platte Counties, who did more than all other agencies combined from 1862 to the end of the war between the states, to protect Clay and Platte Counties from marauders, thieves and villains, military and otherwise. In September, 1862, the companies of enrolled militia in Clay and Platte were organized into a regiment denominated the Forty-eighth Regiment: Colonel, James H. Moss; lieutenant-colonel, Nathaniel Grant; C. J. White, adjutant; William T. Reynolds, quartermaster; Dr. William A. Morton, surgeon, all of Clay. By reason of the very large reduction in numbers of this regiment by removals from the state and other causes, this regiment was disbanded in November, 1863. Colonel Moss retaining his commission, was instructed to reorganize effective militia of Clay, Clinton and Platte Counties, which he accordingly did and into a regiment, Eighty-second Enrolled Missouri, better known as the "Paw-Paw" militia: Colonel, James H. Moss; lieutenant-colonel, Nathaniel Grant, both of Clay; major, John M. Clark, of Platte. A book of no small dimensions could be truthfully written, giving a history of this command during the trying times from the time of its organization to the end of the war. Its combats with thieves and "Red Legs" alone, depicted, would be a long and interesting narrative. Especially next to Colonel Moss, due credit would be given to Capt. John S. Thomason, of Clay, and Davis Johnson, of Platte, and great praise, not a modicum, to Maj. John M. Clark. It was this command that prevented Clay and Platte from being laid waste by vandals from our neighboring state of Kansas, as Jackson, Cass and a part of Bates Counties were despoiled about this period of the war by these same vandals.

On the 19th of May, 1863, a body of armed men, under the command of one Fernando Scott, who crossed the river at Sibley several days before, made a raid into Missouri City. An account of which was published in the Liberty Tribune is as follows:

"One of the residents of Missouri City came in and reported to Capt. Darius Sessions of the enrolled militia, or Lieutenant Gravenstein, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers, that he noticed two or three suspicious characters lurking about a short distance below that place. The captain and lieutenant with not more than three or four men—all we suppose they could muster at the time for duty—went out on a scout and had not proceeded far before they were fired upon from the brush by a body of men at least three or four times their number. Finding their little force inadequate, they were compelled to beat a hasty retreat in a somewhat northerly direction. They were, however, hotly pursued by the bushwhackers. Captain Sessions was shot dead, several bullets, it is said, entering his body. Lieutenant Gravenstein, finding his pursuers gaining on him and escape about hopeless, turned and offered to surrender, but was killed on the spot without mercy. A private of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, who was wounded in the arm, found by a citizen and brought into Missouri City, was cruelly fired upon by several of these outlaws as they came rushing into town—neither his helpless condition nor the humane attentions of those around him dressing his wound, could save him. He was still alive when last heard from, but his recovery is deemed hopeless. The ruffians broke into James Reed's store, forced open his safe, took therefrom some \$170 or \$180 in gold, destroyed all his valuable papers and other property. They also plundered and did considerable damage to Mr. B. W. Nowlin's store and after charging about for some time in a threatening manner, departed to the woods below the city.

"These men, those of them who came into the city, were under the leadership of Scott, a saddler who lived in Liberty some years ago, but for the past four or five years has resided in Jackson County. He is a native of Ohio. George Todd, it is said, was at hand with another squad. Their pickets were seen early Wednesday morning on the bluff above the lower part of Missouri City. The number of guerrillas altogether was sixteen, although at first they were supposed to number a much larger force.

"Captain Garth, with what forces he could hastily gather up, immediately went in pursuit but did not succeed in capturing any of them. In the absence of the militia, the citizens of Liberty turned out en masse to defend the town and it was done with a willingness and a "vim" that

plainly indicated that the bushwhackers had but few, if any, sympathizers in Liberty.

"The bushwhackers were all from Jackson and other counties but three—Vondivere, Easton and James—all of whom were of Clay. Vandivere boasted in the streets of Missouri City that he killed Captain Sessions because he reported on him and wouldn't let him stay at home. The rascals, when firing on the wounded man in town, declared that when any of their men were captured they were killed and that they intended to do the same—that they asked nor gave quarter.

Mr. Benjamin Soper, residing some eight or ten miles north of Liberty, reported to headquarters on Thursday that fourteen of the above squad took possession of his farm, stationing out pickets and notifying him and his family that they were prisoners and not to leave the place. That they remained all one day and on leaving took one of his best horses and warned him it would not be good for any of his family to be caught from home that night."

During the summer of 1865, Clay County was badly infested with bushwhackers, lawless soldiers and other disreputable characters, keeping peaceable and law abiding citizens in almost constant fear of losing lives and property. So great was the disturbed condition of affairs that it was deemed by the county court unsafe to attempt the collection of the county revenue in the usual manner and in the time prescribed by law, that the court by a special order of record required all tax payers of the county who had not paid their taxes up to the time of the order, July 8, 1863, be notified and enjoined to repair as soon as practicable to the office of the sheriff and ex-officio collector of the revenue, Francis R. Long, at the court house, in the city of Liberty, and pay their taxes to said collector or his deputies, and, unless they promptly respond to the order, the court will not be compelled as an act of justice to the state, the county, and the brave militia faithfully serving the cause of law and loyalty, and said collector either to call into requisition the services of said militia to enable said officers to collect said taxes or to order said defaulting tax payers to be returned as delinquents.

The troubles in Clay County were greatly augmented by the issuance of the celebrated order of Gen. Thomas Ewing, known as "Order No. 11", the result of which was the depopulation of the counties of Jackson, Cass and a part of Bates, except certain towns and cities in said order desig-

nated, which order, practically left the country districts of these counties open to all crimes, murder, arson, petty and grand larceny, in fine the whole catalogue of crimes. Hordes of men, many of them claiming to be soldiers from Kansas overrun this territory effected by Order No. 11; killing men, robbing and burning houses, driving off horses, mules and cattle, loading wagons with household and kitchen furniture, leaving in their wake absolute desolation. In retaliation for these acts, a considerable force of young men, the large majority of whom were the sons and relatives of those who had been murdered or plundered, whose houses had been burned or property stolen, went to Lawrence, Kansas, and there committed what is known as the "Lawrence Massacre", committing murders and other atrocious crimes. Many farmers in the counties effected by this infamous order, instead of going to the places designated in the order, fled from their homes and sought a refuge elsewhere, many of them coming to Clay County. The men, with their families, who came to our county, were quiet inoffensive citizens, not connected with either the Federal or Confederate army—non-combatants. The military authorities then in Clay County greeted these refugees with this order:

Headquarters, Liberty, Mo., Sept. 9, 1863.

Special Order:

All persons who are leaving General Ewing's district in compliance with his order (No. 11) are hereby prohibited from stopping in this county to reside. All those failing to comply with this order will be escorted beyond the lines of the county.

JOHN R. GREEN.

Major Commanding Post.

By Robt. W. Fleming, Act. Post. Adjt.

Among the men who went with Quantrel from Jackson County to the City of Lawrence, were several from Clay County. It was currently believed that John D. Holt, Frank and Jesse James and Ninian (Ning) Letton were among the number. There was intense alarm in the county after the sacking of Lawrence. Many Kansans were disposed to organize, go into Missouri and seek vengeance. General Ewing being apprised of the intention of these people of Kansas, notified military officials in Missouri, who took the necessary precautions to prevent the men from carrying out their designs. Troops were placed near all ferries and crossings ready and willing to meet the invaders. Ascertaining that Federal troops were

ready to meet these Kansans should they attempt to enter Missouri with their criminal designs, the expedition was abandoned.

Numerous raids by bushwhackers were made in the county during the early part of 1864, and the summer of that year. A body of thieves under command of one Sanders, claiming to be a part of Jennison's regiment of Kansas, one night in the month of January, captured Missouri City, where were located a small number of enrolled militia under command of Capt. George S. Story, taking the captain and the militia prisoners. After plundering Nowlin's store of all it contained, fled before the rising of the sun. The most notorious bushwhacker with his followers of about sixty men, was Charles Fletcher Taylor, whose home was at Independence. "Fletch" Taylor, Peyto Long, of Liberty, Arch Clements and James Bissitt, of Jackson County, all bushwhackers, were charged with killing, in cold blood, one Bradley Bond, an ex-Federal soldier, who was living quietly at his home. No positive proof, however, was ever known that these men were guilty of the crime, for crime it was, the man being called to his door and murdered. A day or two afterwards Alvis Daily was working in his field, when he was shot to death. His family were notified that bushwhackers did the deed because Daily belonged to the company which killed Park Donovan about a year before.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. C. Thornton was an officer under Col. John H. Winston, both of whom were, or had been, recruiting for Gen. Sterling Price's army, Colonel Winston had been taken prisoner at his home in Platte County and had been confined some weeks in prison at Alton, Illinois. Colonel Thornton, with Threlkill, Fletch Taylor and their forces, about the 10th day of July, captured Platte City with Capt. Davis Johnson and his command of about 100 men. The news was carried to Liberty which created great alarm among the militia and the people generally. The night of the day the news was received every able bodied man in the town was required to be in the court house or the court house yard. Captain Kemper, the commander of the troops or militia, was taken from the Arthur House on a litter, he having been seriously wounded a few days prior thereto by bushwhackers in a fight on Fishing River. A few days thereafter Col. J. H. Ford, of a Colorado regiment, and Lieut.-Col. D. R. Anthony, of Jennison's regiment, with their respective regiments marched through Platte City to Liberty, leaving behind them death and desolation. Platte City was almost entirely destroyed by fire; peaceable and law abiding old

citizens, Gragg, Reddish and others called to their doors and shot to death. A meeting was called for all citizens to be at the court house to devise ways and means to get rid of all bushwhackers in the county. The chairman of the meeting was Edward M. Samuel, a Union man of long residence in the county. The chief and only spokesman on the occasion was Colonel Ford. He commenced his remark by saying, "I don't know what to say to you damned people, etc." What good resulted from this meeting is not known. General Schofield, commanding the Missouri Military Division quickly ordered these regiments back to Leavenworth, from whence they came. They were not permitted to return through Platte County, but were taken from Liberty Landing by steamboat to Leavenworth. While the commands of Ford and Anthony were in Liberty they were turned loose upon the people and permitted to commit the wildest excesses upon the citizens of the place; stores were robbed. They would steal whatever they could and abused the citizens without let or hindrance. The next day after the soldiery were suffeited, for the time being, Colonel Ford issued a general order that stealing, robbing and pillaging from the citizens of these counties must not be allowed.

From July to the end of the year roving bands of bushwhackers infested the county and predatory squads and larger companies of state militia roamed over the county to the unrest and constant dread of peaceable, law abiding citizens.

The news of the surrender of General Lee was a quietus to this kind of warfare. The Confederate people of Clay County became resigned to the inevitable and looked forward to the future in hopes for peace.

The telegraph brought the news of the assassination of President Lincoln which was received with the greatest regret by all classes. In Liberty all stores were closed. A large meeting was held to give expression to the prevailing sentiment of sorrow. A series of resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the assassin and deploring the death of the President as a great national calamity. The committee who introduced the resolutions were composed of Col. A. J. Calhoun (cousin of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina), Frederick Gwinner, Maj. Samuel Hardwicke and Judge John Broadhurst.

The last of the bushwhackers in Clay County were those under the command of Ol. Shepherd, who on the 28th day of May, 1865, surrendered in Liberty to Lieutenant Cooper, of Captain Younger's company of state



EARLY DAY TRANSPORTATION

militia. They were only five in number, the other members of the band having left the county. The surrender occurred after several notes had passed between the militia lieutenant and Ol. Shepherd, the commander of the bushwhackers. Those who surrendered were Ol. Shepherd, who in 1868, was killed by a vigilance committee in Jackson County; Ninian Letton, who afterwards became city marshal of Liberty, and sheriff of Clay County, James and Alfred Corum and Milton Dryden.

CHAPTER VIII.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

DRAKE CONSTITUTION—CLAY COUNTY SAVINGS ASSOCIATION ROBBED—DIS-FRANCHISEMENT—DEMOCRATS SUPPORT E. GRATZ BROWN FOR GOVERNOR—HOW THE NEGRO VOTE WAS SECURED—RESULT—THE WOODSON-McCARTY SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN—RAILROADS—GRASSHOPPER YEAR—POLITICAL ISSUES AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS—INDUSTRIES—VALUATION—ELECTION OF 1890—DEMOCRATS CARRY CLAY COUNTY.

The most drastic, undemocratic and objectionable document ever promulgated as a Constitution of a state, was the so-called Drake Constitution of 1865. Armed soldiers were stationed at all polling places on election day, June 6, 1865, to see that no one not loyal should cast votes against the infamous document. Thousands of men stayed away from the poles. Only 918 votes were cast in Clay County for and against the adoption of the constitution, as follows:

Liberty township	For	31	Against	528
Fishing River township	For	25	Against	102
Washington township	For	1	Against	121
Platte township	For	33	Against	26
Gallatin township	For	none	Against	113
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		90		890

Majority against constitution 800.

On the northeast corner of the public square in the city of Liberty is located a two-story brick building, originally erected by the Farmers Bank of Missouri for a branch bank, but on the 13th day of February,

1866, the lower story of the building was and had been for several years, occupied as the bank of the Clay County Savings Association. On this day a band of brigands from Clay, Jackson and other counties robbed this association, of about \$60,000 and escaped. At the time the bank was looted a snow was falling and continued to fall so that by the time sheriff and his posse could go in pursuit of the outlaws it was impossible to follow the trail, the snow having obliterated or covered up their tracks. It is known that the bandits crossed the Missouri River into Jackson County the same day. Several persons believed to be implicated in the robbery were arrested charged with the crime, but on investigation there was not sufficient proof of guilt. The Liberty Tribune in its next issue after the robbery published the following account:

"Our usually quiet city was startled last Tuesday by one of the most cold-blooded murders and heavy robberies on record. It appears that in the afternoon some ten or twelve persons rode into town and two of them went into the Clay County Savings Bank and asked the clerk, William Bird, to change a ten dollar bill and as he started to do so, they drew their revolvers on him and his father, Mr. Greenup Bird, the cashier, and made them stand quiet while they proceeded to rob the bank. After having obtained what they supposed was all, they put the clerk and cashier in the vault and no doubt thought they had locked the door and went out with their stolen treasure, mounted their horses and were joined by the balance of their gang and commenced shooting. Mr. S. H. Holmes had two shots fired at him and young George Wymore, aged about nineteen years (son of William H. Wymore), one of the most peaceable and promising young men in the county was shot and killed while standing on the opposite side of the street at the corner of the old Green house. The killing was a deliberate murder without any provocation whatever, for neither young Wymore nor any of the citizens of town, previous to the shooting, knew anything of what had taken place. Indeed, so quiet had the matter been managed, if the robbers had succeeded in locking the bank vault on the clerk and cashier and had retired quietly, it would likely have been some time before the robbery would have been discovered.

"The town was soon all excitement and as many as could procure arms and horses went in pursuit, but up to this writing nothing is known of the result. Our citizens exhibited a commendable willingness to do all they could to assist in the capture of the robbers and their booty.

"Thus has our city and people been grossly outraged by a band of thieves and murderers and that too, when the people thought they were in possession of permanent peace and a worthy young man murdered, one of the most successful and ably managed monied institutions and many private individuals have been heavy losers. We hope to God, the villians may be overhauled and brought to the end of a rope. Indeed, we can not believe they will escape.

"The murderers and robbers are believed by many citizens and the officers of the bank to be a gang of bushwhacking desperadoes who stay mostly in Jackson County. But it makes no difference who they are or what they claim to be, they should be swung up in the most summary manner. Robbing and murdering must be stopped and if it requires severe medicine to do it, so be it. Desperate cases require desperate remedies, and we believe our people are in the humor to make short work of such characters in the future. The people of Clay County want peace and safety and they are going to have it.

"The robbers obtained about \$60,000 in gold currency and 7:30's U. S. bonds—about \$45,000 of the amount was in 7:30's.

"Although the Clay County Association offered a reward of \$5,000, no one was ever arrested who was convicted of the murder or robbery. The Association was temporarily suspended, but settled with all creditors by paying sixty cents on the dollar, which was satisfactory to creditors."

Under the Drake Constitution of 1865, at least three-fourths of the men of Clay County were disfranchised. The greater part of them being the better class of our citizenship. Take as an example, the lawyers: only two of about fifteen lawyers, resident attorneys, were allowed to vote. The Democratic committee of the county for years were lawyers Thomas McCarty, Henry L. Routt, D. C. Allen, James E. Lincoln and William H. Woodson; not one of whom was permitted to vote, a right, however, which was vouchsafed to any and all negro men in the county. For years before an election, all men who proposed to vote at the election must be first registered and unless they measured up to the standard of loyalty as required by the registration officers, who, in Clay County, with one or two exceptions, were invariably of the lowest class of our people they were not permitted to register as voters. In 1868, a time when men were disfranchised, the vote for President was, Seymour, Democrat, 320; Grant, Republican, 291. In 1872, when there was no registration of voters, the

vote in Clay County for President was, Greeley, Democrat, 2,207; Grant, Republican, 528; O'Conner, "straight" Democrat, 27. For governor, Woodson, Democrat, 2,472; Henderson, Republican, 527.

In 1870, the Radical Republicans of the state nominated Joseph W. McClure for governor. The Democrats declined to make a nomination for the office but recommended that all Democrats support B. Gratz Brown, the Liberal Republican candidate for that office. If Brown was elected then, in that event, notice was given by the people that no longer was registration and proscription of voters wanted in this state. Great interest was manifested in the race for governor, as well as the election for minor offices. In Clay County a movement was started to secure the negro vote for Brown for governor, and for the county ticket. Every night for over a week prior to the election, the colored people, male and female were invited to come to the court house, where they were entertained with speeches by one or more of the Democratic committee, after which refreshments, oysters, etc., were served, the evening closing with a dance. The first evening or two, there was but slight attendance of the colored people, but as the entertainments became more interesting and the speeches more and more convincing, the night before the election, it was believed that not a negro man or negro woman in the county had failed to put in his or her appearance, who was physically able to do so.

Colonel Woodson was chairman of the meeting with nineteen negro vice-presidents. Had the platform been larger, the colored people were assured there would have been more vice-presidents. Colonel Routt was the speaker of the evening and although he spoke for an hour and a half and although he signally failed to utter one single truth, yet his speech had a most telling effect on his audience. With tears in his eyes, Colonel Routt would have the chairman read, time and again, the iniquitous provisions of a bill the Republicans intended introducing in the Legislature of the state to become a law provided Joseph W. McClure was elected governor. The most shocking part of the bill was to levy a tax upon every colored person in the state, male and female, over the age of eighteen years in the sum of fifty dollars. The bill, when it became a law, was to take effect in thirty days after its passage. Then the assessor in every county should make the assessment and if the person so assessed did not pay the fifty dollars to the collector of the revenue within thirty days thereafter, the party should be arrested to answer an indictment to be

preferred by the grand jury. The penalty for the non-payment was two years in the state penitentiary. There was a preamble to the bill explanatory to the effect, that it was to show the appreciation of the colored people to the Republican party, first, for having manumitted them and next for having given them the electoral franchise. Colonel Roult made a most pathetic appeal to his colored fellow citizens and produced a great sensation at one period of his address, when with tears streaming down his face, he cried out with agonizing voice to an old crippled colored friend who sat before him, "James Tuggles, my dear old colored friend, you with whom I played on the green in the good old state of Kentucky, where is the fifty dollars you've got to pay. Where is the fifty dollars your wife, old Aunt Nancy has got to pay; where is the fifty dollars your son, Jim, has got to pay; where is the fifty dollars your daughter, Lizzie, has got to pay?" and the colonel knowing exactly fourteen of old Jim's children, called out each of their names and inquiring where was the fifty dollars each one had to pay. Old Uncle Jim, looking up at the colonel, sobbing as if his heart was broken, cried out, "Mars Henry, we ain't got a d——d cent."

James Love, a former prominent educator in the county, was the Radical Republican candidate for the Legislature. Henry Smith, a prominent lawyer, was the Liberal Republican candidate against Mr. Love and was elected by receiving the solid negro vote of the county. Had not the negro vote been cast for Smith, Love would have been elected. The St. Louis Republic commenting on the negro vote of Clay County having been given to B. Gratz Brown for governor, among other things said: "If in the future there were any counties in Missouri anxious to get the votes of the negroes and didn't know exactly how to get them, we would suggest taking lessons from the Clay County Democratic Committee."

The old third senatorial district of this state was composed of the counties of Clay, Clinton and Platte. For many years prior, and subsequent to 1872, the custom was to alternate in the selection of a state senator. The district was very largely Democratic, so much so that the Republicans never even thought of making a nomination for that office. Clinton had the senator for the four years preceding 1872, and now it was Clay County's time to select a Democrat for senator, subject, of course, to a ratification of a convention to be held later on. Before the Democratic voters of the county, there were four candidates: Col. Lewis

J. Wood, Capt. Thomas McCarty, John R. Kellar and William H. Woodson. The 2nd day of June was the day selected when a mass meeting of the Democracy of the county would be held at Liberty to select delegates to a senatorial convention. The county had been thoroughly canvassed by the different candidates, and great excitement and zeal prevailed among all the people, so much so, that when the hour arrived for the mass meeting, the public square was filled with excited men, while at the second story windows of all business houses, the women could be seen; they too taking the most active interest in what the meeting would do. The crowd was entirely too great to get into the court house, and the meeting was organized, and held east of the court house, with Henry L. Routt, as chairman, Judge James M. Sandusky, as Secretary, and others occupying the stone porch of the court house. To ascertain the strength of the various candidates, it was determined that all the friends of McCarty should go to the northeast corner of the court house yard; Woodson's friends to the southeast; Keller's to the southwest; Col. Wood's to the northwest. The friends of each candidate started to the respective stands. It was apparent that Woodson's friends were the most numerous. Col. Wood, seeing this, advised his friends to go over to Woodson, which they did in a body. The McCarty followers, seeing the overwhelming numbers against them, did not all go to the place allotted them. The Kellar men were few in number. A motion was made that the various candidates be represented in the senatorial convention with their respective strength, which, although defeated, was declared by the chairman to be carried. The convention met at Plattsburg, Clinton County, on the day appointed. Woodson was nominated; McCarty bolted the convention, and made the race as an independent democrat. Then commenced the most exciting and hotly contested senatorial race which ever took place in Missouri. All the old politicians in the district took sides with McCarty, and wherever McCarty made speeches, from two to half a dozen of these old "war horses" were with him, and likewise made speeches in McCarty's behalf. Meetings were held in nearly all the school houses in Clay, Clinton and Platte counties. The only speeches made in behalf of Woodson were made by himself. These political meetings continued until the night before the election in November. At Barry, in Clay; Parkville and Weston, in Platte, the audience would not permit McCarty to answer Woodson; yet when the election took place, McCarty carried those precincts, and had sufficient majority in Platte

to more than overcome Woodson's majorities in Clay and Clinton. McCarty's majority was small, in the district.

One branch, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad passes through Clay County. Originally the road was chartered before the war between the states, and was called the Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior. Afterward the name was changed to the Kansas City and Cameron. Afterward it was merged into the Hannibal and St. Joseph, February 14, 1870, and is now known as the C. B. & Q. Railroad. This road was completed to Liberty in the fall of 1867. This enterprise was of great benefit to the county, as it gave an outlet for the produce of the county to the markets of the world, besides stimulated immigration to the county; it created no less than six towns and villages, and added material wealth by the development of agricultural activities throughout the entire country.

The following year, 1868, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad was extended through the county. The name was changed to the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.

Under a contract with the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company commenced in 1871 to run passenger and freight trains over this road, but was not allowed to take on or discharge passengers or freight in the county.

In the month of May, 1875, Clay County was devastated of almost all vegetation. Great swarms of grasshoppers made their appearance, eating every green vegetable, corn, wheat, oats, grass, and in many instances the leaves of the trees. So vast were their numbers that to war on them, to try to exterminate them, was futile. Farmers who did not have provender in their barns for their stock were compelled to take their animals to other counties, to prevent starvation, or to be at no little expense in providing food for them. Cattle were driven to counties along the Iowa line for grass. Fortunately the grasshoppers left the county in time to replant corn, other cereals, and seeds of various kinds, so that good crops were raised.

It has been well said that Missouri politics for thirty years after 1875 seem monotonous and uneventful. Year after year the Democrats carried the state in national and state elections. The nominal issues were those of the reconstruction times; the Democrats insisted on economy and conservation and denounced the carpet bag regime in the South, the

iron-clad oath, the sale of railroads, and the heavy debt in Missouri. As the party became better united, the more positive leaders came to the front. Gov. John S. Phelps had served in Congress from 1844 to 1862, had commanded a regiment in the Union Army and aided Blair in the organization of the Democratic party. He was succeeded by another Union Democrat, T. T. Crittenden, and he in turn by a Confederate brigadier-general, John S. Marmaduke. With Marmaduke the older line ends and the later governors are younger men who took no part in the great struggle.

After the panic of 1873, the reconstruction issues, although nominally dominant in politics, were really subordinate in the minds of the people to the newer economic and social problems. Times were hard and the westerners believed, rightly or wrongly, that their troubles were due to the excessive rates and discriminations of the railroads and to a currency which enabled the East to exploit the West. In Missouri the demand that the government remedy these evils did not lead to any considerable third party movement, but the Assembly made some attempt to regulate the railroads through a railroad commission. The demand for the free coinage of silver was generally endorsed and found one of its earliest and ablest champions at Washington in Richard P. Bland. In the '80s the revival of prosperity temporarily obscured this economic and social unrest and the Democrats maintained their unity. Governors D. R. Francis and W. J. Stone, a former member of Congress, received substantial majorities. Francis was later a member of Cleveland's cabinet and Stone has represented Missouri in the United States Senate. Until 1903 the Democrats re-elected to the United States Senate Cockrell and Vest, first chosen in 1879, two senators who worthily continued the traditions of Benton, Henderson and Schurz.

When the panic of 1893 brought the economic issues to the front once more, the old parties lost their magic. The Missourians joined the new People's Populist party by the thousand and in the off year of 1894 in coalition with the Republicans elected a Republican superintendent of schools. Before the next national election, however, the radical or Populist wing had captured the national Democratic party. Its candidate, W. J. Bryan, swept Missouri by tremendous majorities in both 1896 and 1900, carrying with him the Democratic candidates for governor, L. V. Stephens and A. M. Dockery.

Then came the first substantial Republican victory since 1868. The national Democratic candidate for President, Parker, was an easterner and a conservative, unacceptable to the radical element in the West, while the Republican candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, apart from the currency issue, which renewed prosperity was driving into the background, represented many of the reforms which the radicals desired. At the same time there was a revolt in the Democratic party against the older leaders under J. W. Folk, who secured the nomination on the issue of reform. The election resulted in the success of Roosevelt and Folk and the Republican candidates for the other state offices. The Republicans secured also a majority in the Assembly and sent William Warner to the United States Senate to succeed Cockrell. Four years later the split in the Democratic party still continued. Taft carried the state by a small majority over Bryan, H. S. Hadley, the Republican candidate, was selected governor, but the Democrats captured the other state offices and a small majority in the Assembly, which was held in 1912. The truth is that the older allegiance to the party name and party machinery has broken down, the people more and more are voting intelligently on men and issues, and Missouri, today is a doubtful state.

After 1872 Missouri entered a new stage in her economic development. The good government land was all taken up and immigrants from the East went farther west in their search of cheap land. From 1890 the increase in population in the ten-year period was about one-fourth, from 1890 to 1900 it fell to one-sixth, and in the next two decades was very small. After 1880 the increase was to be found chiefly in the cities. As far as the agricultural population was concerned the state, and Clay County had reached the limit in rapid growth. The future development of the state and county must be along the lines of manufacturing and varied industries, although scientific farming is already checking the decline of agriculture.

Although the population of Clay County has not materially increased during the last two decades, yet the lines of manufactures and various industries show a very decided increase within the last five years, which inevitably must in the near future very greatly increase the population of the county. Thus far the increase in population has been in North Kansas City, and Excelsior Springs. Probably no place in the state has more manufacturing plants in course of erection, and to be erected in

1921, than North Kansas City. No question but in ten years, or less, North Kansas City will be the most populous city in the county, and composed, principally, of the operatives and families in the various manufactories and kindred industries. The assessed valuation of property in Clay County for the year 1920, is as follows:

Real estate, \$11,028,820; personal, \$5,452,685; merchants and manufactories, \$941,259; railroads, \$5,839,306.

The great issue between the two great political parties, Democratic and Republican, in 1920, was the adoption or rejection of the Covenant and League of Nations, as agreed upon by the representatives of the great nations of the world, at Versailles, France. At this election the women in almost every state were permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. Owing to a state constitutional provision the women of Georgia, at this particular election were deprived of the right to vote, yet not denied the right at any future time. The Democrats, as a party, were in favor of its adoption; the Republicans were opposed to its adoption. The German-Americans, and the Roman Catholics were opposed to the measure; the former because they thought the victors, in the late world war, were too severe in their demands of the fatherland; the latter because of their dislike of Woodrow Wilson. A vote for James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee for President, was a vote in favor of the adoption of the Covenant and League of Nations, while a vote for Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee for President, was a vote against the adoption of that measure.

Harding was elected. The vote at this election in Clay County, for President and Governor was as follows:

James M. Cox (Democrat), 6,621; Warren G. Harding (Republican), 2,788; John M. Atkinson (Democrat), 6,218; Arthur M. Hyde (Republican), 2,808.

CHAPTER IX.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

PRESENT BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER SUPPLY—FIRST SETTLERS—
OTHER SETTLERS—LIBERTY LANDING—LITTLE SHOAL CREEK BAPTIST
CHURCH—PROVIDENCE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Liberty is the south-central municipal township of Clay County and its present boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner, at the northeast corner of section 15, township 52, range 31; thence south to the Missouri river; thence up the river to the mouth of Big Shoal creek; thence up and along Big Shoal creek, on the eastern bank, to the southwest corner of section 22, township 51, range 32; thence due north to the northwest corner of section 3, township 52, range 31; thence east to the northeast corner of section 1, same township and range; thence south one mile to the northeast corner of section 7—52—31; thence south one mile to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence east three miles to the beginning.

Although the country is naturally broken and hilly throughout the greater part of the township, some of the best farms in Missouri are here to be found. Without the least exaggeration some of the manor lands in Liberty are equal in point of development and improvement to many of the best estates in the famed blue grass region of Kentucky, or the much lauded farms of Central Ohio. To be sure many of the Liberty township farms have been cultivated for sixty years, but their possessors have not been slothful or unenterprising.

The tributaries of Fishing river, Rush creek, Big Shoal and all of Little Shoal creek, furnish abundant water supply and adapt the township

to stock raising, and this natural advantage is thoroughly well improved upon. The bottom lands along the Missouri are of course of the highest fertility.

As to the first settlers in what is now Liberty township, it is probable that they were Richard Hill, Robert Gilmore, James Gilmore, Samuel Gilmore and Elijah Smith, who settled on Rush creek, in the southeastern part of the township, in 1820. The two first-named Gilmores, Hill and Smith came first in the spring and built cabins and put out small crops, leaving their families down in Petite Osage bottom (commonly called Tete Saw) in Saline county. In the fall of the year they returned with their families.

Richard Hill settled on section 9, nearly two miles east of Liberty; the others were lower down the creek. All of these families were related. Samuel Gilmore was the father of Robert and James, and the father-in-law of Hill and Smith. Mrs. Mary Poteet, a widow lady, who was the sister of Elijah Smith, and the mother-in-law of James and Robert Gilmore, came with the party and made her home with her brother. She raised Mary Crawford, an orphan, who became the wife of Cornelius Gilliam, and was the first white woman married in Clay county.

Other settlers came in quite numerously and located in the southern portion of the township in 1821, and in 1822, when the county was organized and Liberty laid out and made the county seat, there were still other additions made to the settlements in what is now the Liberty municipal township—then about equally divided between Gallatin and Fishing River, the two original townships of the county. Anthony Harsell said that in 1821 there was but one house north of Liberty—that of James Hiatt, who lived a little more than a mile from town, due north (section 31—52—31), now known as the Baker farm.

Liberty Landing, on the Missouri, three and a half miles south of the city of Liberty, was established many years ago. The site was for many years a place of importance. All merchandise for Liberty and other interior towns north was put off the steamboats here for many years. From 1858 to 1862 a large hemp factory, owned and operated by Arthur, Burris & Co., was conducted at this point. The machinery in this establishment cost about \$30,000, and the firm handled thousands of tons of hemp. The business was broken up by the war and the machin-

ery sold to McGrew Bros., of Lexington. At present there is a railroad station on the Wabash road at the Landing.

Little Shoal Creek, Old School Baptist church has the distinction of being the first church organization in Clay county. It was constituted May 28, 1823, by the well known pioneer minister, Elder William Thorp. The constituent members were: William Monroe, A. Monroe, Enos Vaughn, Patsy Vaughn, A. Groom, Daniel Stout, Ailsey Hall, Patsey Stout, Elisha Hall, Elizabeth Monroe, Sally Stephens and Jane Groom. The first church building was a log house, erected in the year 1824. In 1881-82 the congregation built a good substantial brick house, costing about \$2,300. The first pastor was Elder William Thorp, who served the church for twenty-eight years. After him came Elder D. Bainbridge for six years; Elder Henry Hill, three years; Elder James Duval, 21 years; Elder Lucius Wright, two years.

Providence Missionary Baptist Church was organized April 29, 1848, at the house of Peyton T. Townsend by Revs. Robert James and Franklin Graves, P. N. Edwards being the first clerk. The organization commenced with a membership of 44 persons, but has increased until at present writing there are 190. The first church building was erected in 1850, and was destroyed by fire in February, 1880, but was rebuilt the same year at a cost of \$2,000. The pastors have been Revs. Robert James, John Major, I. T. Williams, A. N. Bird, W. A. Curd, G. L. Black and A. J. Emerson. The church is a brick building, and is situated in Liberty township, on the southeast quarter of section 15. Present pastor, Rev. Ward Edwards.

CHAPTER X.

LIBERTY.

TOWN SITE ON LAND OF JOHN OWENS—COUNTY SEAT SELECTED—FIRST SALE OF TOWN LOTS—FIRST HOTEL AND STORES—TOWN INCORPORATED—LIBERTY IN 1846—REINCORPORATED IN 1861—EARLY INDUSTRIES—WATER AND LIGHT—LODGES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—URBAN LAKE—ODD FELLOWS HOME—ADVANTAGES OF LIBERTY—PROGRESS.

Upon the organization of Clay County, in January, 1822, the land on which the city of Liberty now stands was owned by John Owens and Charles McGee. Owens had built a house on what is now the northwest corner of Water and Mill streets some time the previous year, and kept a sort of tavern, or house of entertainment. His house was a rather large and roomy affair, and, as elsewhere stated, was used to hold the first courts in, and for other public purposes. McGee and Owens donated 25 acres to the county for county-seat purposes, which donation was accepted, and soon after the town was laid out.

The legislative act creating the county appointed John Hutchins, Henry Estes, Enos Vaughan, Wyatt Adkins and John Poage commissioners to select a "permanent seat of government" for the county, and provided that, until such selection, courts should be held at the house of John Owens. William Powe was afterward appointed on the commission. In their report to the circuit court July 1, 1882, as a reason for their selection, the commissioners say: "That, in pursuance of the object of their appointment, they assembled together on the 20th of March last, to examine the different donations offered the county, and continued in session three days examining the sites for a town; that after mature de-

liberation and minute investigation the tract of land owned by John Owens and Charles McGee was thought best adapted for the object for which it was designed, as being more central for the population, surrounded with good and permanent springs, lying sufficiently elevated to drain off all superfluous waters, in a healthy and populous part of the county, and entirely beyond the influence of lakes, ponds, or stagnant waters of any kind; they, therefore, unanimously agreed to accept of the proposition of Mr. Owens and Mr. McGee of a donation of 25 acres each for the use of the county."

As soon as the town was laid out, which was in the early summer of 1822, improvements began to be made. The first sale of lots was on the 4th of July, and at that time nearly all of those fronting on the public square were disposed of. But up to about 1826 there were not more than a dozen houses in the place, and these, with perhaps one exception, were log cabins.

Early hotel-keepers were Leonard Searcy, who had a licensed tavern in the fall of 1826, and continued in the business for six or seven years; Laban Garratt, who opened a licensed tavern in December, 1827, and John Chauncey, who began in about 1832. These hotels, or "taverns," as they were universally called, were simple affairs, but were comfortable enough, furnished plenty of good, wholesome food, and were adequate to the demands of that day.

Probably the first store in Liberty was kept by Wm. L. Smith, the county clerk, who brought up a few goods with him from Bluffton in 1822, and sold them in his dwelling-house.

Liberty was first incorporated as a town by the county court May 4, 1829, on the petition of "more than two-thirds of the citizens," under the name and style of "The Inhabitants of the Town of Liberty." The following were declared to be the metes and bounds:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 7, in the line of the New Madrid claim; thence due west along said Madrid line to the southwest corner of said quarter section; thence due north along the line of said quarter section to the northwest corner thereof; thence due east along said quarter section line to the northeast corner thereof; thence due north along the line dividing sections 7 and 8, to the beginning corner at the mouth of the lane between Andrew Hixon, Sr., and said town tract.



ODD FELLOWS HOME, LIBERTY, MO.

This incorporation really included 160 acres of land, being the north-east quarter of section 7, township 51, range 31. The first board of trustees was composed of Lewis Scott, John R. Peters, Eli Casey, Samuel Ringo and John Baxter.

Describing Liberty in 1829, the year of its first incorporation, a writer in the Tribune in 1846, says:

The public square in Liberty then had two houses on the south side, one on the west, two on the north, and two or three on the east. Hixon's Wilson's, Bird's and Curtis' addition to the town were then in old Mr. Hixon's corn field. There was one tavern (the same now [1846] occupied by Judge Hendley) kept by Leonard Searcy. Parties and balls were frequent, and often times attended by ladies and gentlemen from Fort Leavenworth, Richmond, Lexington and Independence. Preaching was uncommon—at least I never heard much of it. There was no church in town, but I think the Baptists had two or three in the country; perhaps at Big Shoal, Little Shoal and Rush Creek.

There was but little use for doctors at that time, as the chills and fever were unknown, except in the Missouri bottoms, where but few persons had then settled. I recollect that the first case of chills and fever that occurred in the uplands excited great alarm and astonishment. It occurred, I think, in Platte township. Liberty was always healthy. Not a death took place for several years after I came to it, except one or two persons who came to it laboring under consumption. Once a physician, Dr. Conway, was sent for to see a sick man at the Council Bluffs. It was regarded as a most hazardous undertaking, being in the winter season, and the doctor received a fee of about \$250. There was no other physician nearer at that time; now there are perhaps a hundred, and a trip to Council Bluffs is as little regarded as it formerly was to the falls of the Platte.

The first settlers of Liberty were as clever, as sociable, and as good people as ever walked the earth. Many of them have gone to "that bourne from whence no traveler ever returns," and many of them are now still living. * * * There was a kind of brotherhood existing among the people of Liberty and Clay County when I first came among them; nothing like envy or jealousy existed. They are perhaps more united yet than any other people in the state. This arose from the fact that the

first settlers were almost entirely from Kentucky, and either knew each other, or else each other's friends before they came here.

A contribution to the Tribune, in December, 1846, in an article hitherto quoted from, describes Liberty as it was at that date:

Liberty now contains three taverns, a printing office, three blacksmiths, eight stores, three groceries, two drug stores, one hatter's shop, one tinner's shop, four tailors, three saddlers, three shoemakers, one carriagemaker, two wagonmakers, one tanyard, one bagging and rope factory, five physicians, six lawyers, three cabinetmakers, two milliners, 1 oil mill, 1 carding factory, a Methodist Church, a Reformer's Church, with neat brick buildings, and a Catholic Church under way; also a Baptist Church of stone; one school, kept by a Mr. Harrel, and a male and female school, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham. Our schools are equal to those of any town in the state in the ability of the teachers. Good houses to teach in are all that are lacking. The Missionary Baptists are making efforts to erect a church, and I doubt not will be successful. Efforts are also making to erect a large college, and judging from what has already been accomplished in the way of procuring subscriptions, it will go up on a scale commensurate with the wants of the surrounding country.

If there is a healthy spot in Missouri, it is in Liberty. It is finely watered, society is good, and in point of morals it is equal to any other place, and rapidly improving in that respect. There is stone enough in the streets to pave the whole town, and then enough left to macadamize the road to the Landing. These things will be done in due time. We have a "Union" Sunday School, numbering eighty scholars, and quite a respectable library attached to it. The day will come, if good colleges are erected speedily, when Liberty will be to Western Missouri what Lexington is to Kentucky—the focus of intelligence and literature. When once improved as it should and will be, no place will be more handsome.

Two or three good coopers and a chair-maker would do well to settle in Liberty. The want of such mechanics is seriously felt by merchants' families and farmers.

March 28, 1861, the Legislature re-incorporated the town as "the City of Liberty," describing its site as "all that district of country contained within one mile square, of which the court house in Clay County is the center, the sides of said square being respectively parallel to the

corresponding sides of said court house." The city is still governed under this charter and certain amendments.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Liberty was a flourishing town, with numerous well filled stores, a good woolen mill, rope-walks, hemp factories, etc., and was well known throughout the country. Its schools gave it something of favorable notoriety, as well as its commercial advantages. A branch of the Farmers' Bank of Lexington had been located here.

The Liberty Insurance Company, with E. M. Samuel, Michael Arthur and Gen. Doniphan as its leading spirits, existed for some years after 1850.

The Civil War left the town much the worse for its experience, but during the four years of strife and demoralization business was kept up and the ordinary municipal affairs received proper attention. The building of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was an epoch of importance, giving an outlet by rail to the marts of the world and swift communication by mail and express with important commercial centers. Yet it is maintained by many that in another sense the building of the railroad injured Liberty more than it benefited it, as it gave facilities for going away from town to trade, and caused sundry small towns to be built, thus diverting business away from the county seat, and affecting its material prosperity considerably.

Liberty owns its water plant. Water is pumped from South Liberty four miles in the greatest abundance. Also is lighted, houses and streets, by electricity. The electric lights are furnished by a power house in Kansas City, Mo.

Liberty Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M.—At Liberty, has been in existence for eighty years. The dispensation was issued June 26, 1840, on petition of A. Lightburne, E. M. Spence, Josiah C. Parker, Lewis Scott, John M. McLain, Thos. M. Bacon, Henry Coleman and Henry C. Melone. The first master, under the dispensation, was Josiah C. Parker, who was installed July 18, 1840, by three past masters, Thos. C. Case, Henry C. Melone and E. M. Spence, and resigned August 29th following because of certain "unmasonic conduct." A. Lightburne was made senior warden August 15, 1840. The charter was not issued until October 9, 1840, the first principal officers being Josiah C. Parker, master, and A. Lightburne and H. C. Melone, wardens. The officers under the dispensation were

Josiah C. Parker, master; A. Lightburne and H. C. Melone, wardens; Thos. M. Bason, secretary; Henry Coleman, treasurer; Andrew McLain and Edward M. Spence, deacons, and John Gordon, tyler. On the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the lodge a celebration of the event; speeches were made by Hon. D. C. Allen and Col. W. H. Woodson, the oldest living members who were made Master Masons in Liberty Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M.

Liberty Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., was first organized under a dispensation, issued April 18, 1842; the charter was not issued until September 13, 1844. Some of the first members were: Alvin Lightburne, Frederick Gorlich and J. M. Hughes. The chapter meets in the Masonic Hall.

Knights Templar.—Liberty Commandery, No. 6, K. T., was instituted by Geo. W. Belt, R. E. P. Gr. Com. of Missouri, under a dispensation issued October 16, 1865, to Samuel Hardwicke, Rev. Ed. G. Owen, John S. Brasfield, Dan Carpenter, W. G. Noble, S. H. Masterson, L. W. Ringo, G. L. Moad and Thomas Beaumont. Of the first officers Samuel Hardwicke was commander, Ed. G. Owen, generalissimo, and John S. Brasfield, captain-general. (These were appointed by the state grand commander.) Under the charter, which bears date May 21, 1866, the first officers were: Samuel Hardwicke, commander; E. G. Owen, generalissimo; J. E. Brasfield, captain-general; A. Lightburne and W. W. Dougherty, wardens; Dan Carpenter, prelate; Peter B. Grant, recorder; W. A. Hall, standard bearer; D. C. Allen, sword bearer; W. W. Dougherty, warder.

The charter members of Liberty Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., were Madison Miller, who was also one of the first members of Baltimore Lodge, No. 1, the first lodge in the United States, Larkin Bradford, T. K. Bradley, Geo. W. Morris, T. Leonard, O. C. Stewart, Wm. Lamborn and J. W. Wetzel. The charter bears date March 5, 1851. The first officers were: Madison Miller, noble grand; Geo. W. Morris, vice-grand; T. K. Bradley, secretary; John Neal, permanent secretary; Larkin Bradford, treasurer.

The Knights of Pythias have a flourishing lodge and own their Castle Hall.

Christian Church.—Two small organizations formed in 1837 formed the Christian Church in Liberty. One of these societies was denominated the "Church of God," of whom were the following named persons; Thomas Swetnam, Caroline Swetnam, Mason Summers, Marie Summers, Howard

Everett, James Everett, Anderson Everett, Polly Everett, John Reid, Sally W. Reid, Martitia Young, Jas. Hedges, Nancy Hedges, Walter Huf-faker, W. F. Grigsby, Thos. M. Chevis, Frank McCarty, John Thompson, Sally Thompson, A. H. F. Payne, Nancy Turner, and others, making a total of about thirty-five members. The first officers were chosen on December 24, 1837. The deacons were John Thompson, Thomas M. Chevis and James Hedges. Bishops, T. T. Swetnam and Mason Summers. It is not known who the officers of the other organization were. In the month of May, 1839, the two organizations united, forming the present Church of Liberty. The minutes of the "Church of God" of August 13, 1837, show the church selected Liberty for the purpose of building a meeting house, and Thomas M. Chevis, Jonathan Reed and James Hedges were chosen trustees, to superintend the erection of the building. The church building was completed about 1839. Adding to and remodeling of the building has produced one of the most commodious and elegant church buildings to be found anywhere. A few of the pastors are here mentioned: Revs. A. H. F. Payne, Moses E. Lard, W. J. Pettigrew, Allen B. Jones, Josiah Waller, R. C. Martin, William H. Blanks, Francis R. Palmer, R. C. Morton, J. A. Dearborn, R. Graham, Frank D. W. Moore. Among these names are the names of mighty men in the pulpit, second to no men of similar calling in zeal and ability.

Liberty M. E. Church South.—This church was organized in Liberty, in 1840. Among the first members were Peter B. Grant (cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant), J. B. Talbott, Dr. William B. Dougherty, and James Smithey. Their first church building was a brick, erected in 1842, and in 1857, a frame building was constructed at a cost of \$1,800. At present their church building is a brick, modern in all respects, an ornament to the city. The present pastor (1920) is Dr. J. H. Jackson. Membership about two hundred.

St. James Roman Catholic Church.—This church was organized in 1847, and a brick church building erected the same year, and the next year, was consecrated by Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis. The original members were Graham L. Hughes, Cyrus Curtis, Phillip Clark, Patrick Hughes, Leonard Mahoney, Thomas Morrison, James Fraher, Philip Fraher, Michael Fraher, James Burns, Jos. Morton, Patrick Barry, Owen Shearin and Hugh McGowan. The pastors who served this church have been many, among them Revs. Bernard Donnelly, P. A. Ward, Jas. Mur-

phy, Matthew Dillon, John J. Caffrey, Daniel Haley, Dennis Kennedy, Z. Ledwith, W. Lambert, James Foley, William F. Drohan, Fintan Mindwiler, Peter McMahan, Thomas Hanley, Michael Milay, Dennis J. Kiley, Joseph Beil, Peter J. Cullen and Edward Mallen. The present membership, including the missions through the county, is about 300. A new and elegant church building, with all modern conveniences, has been lately erected, which is an ornament to Liberty.

Presbyterian Church.—The first regular Presbyterian Church in our county was organized at Liberty, on the 29th day of August, 1829. A number of persons convened in a grove in the west part of Liberty (Northwest corner of Kansas Street and Morse Avenue), and after a sermon, notice having been previously given for that purpose, they presented themselves and were organized into a church as follows:

“Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, of the Presbytery of Missouri, presided, aided by Rev. N. B. Dodge of the Harmony Mission. Letters were received in testimony of the qualifications of the following, viz: Archibald McIlvaine and wife, Mrs. Hannah McIlvaine, James McWilliams and Mary his wife, Walter Davis and Margaret his wife. William Modrel, Margaret Ward, Hannah Thompson, Isabella Moore and Jane P. Looney and her daughter, Polly W. Looney. The following persons were admitted on examination, they having been members of Presbyterian churches and removing without letters, viz: Robert Elliott and Sarah his wife, and Mrs. Mary Long. After these examinations were made, the following covenant was read to the members present and solemnly assented to by them: Having professed your sincere belief of the Holy Scriptures; your firm faith in the adorable Trinity; your hopes of pardon through Christ, your Redeemer, you, and each of you, do now in the presence of God and before these witnesses, enter into solemn covenant with this church that you will submit yourselves to its government and ordinances; that you will pray for its peace and enlargement; that you will study to promote its edification; that you will make the Word of God your constant rule of faith and practice; that you will most earnestly endeavor to walk in all ways of the Lord blameless; and that by a pure conversation and by holy living you will seek to convince the world of the superior excellence of our holy religion and try to win them over to the service of Jesus Christ. Do you thus covenant and promise?

Having given their solemn assent, the members were then informed

that they were authorized to elect their church officers, and after an address to the throne of grace, imploring Divine direction, the following persons were declared duly elected: Robert Elliott, James McWilliams and William Modrel. Notice was given that the elders elect would be ordained on the morrow, and services were closed by singing and prayer. The church met on August 30th, and after sermon the elders-elect were set apart and ordained according to the form of government of the Presbyterian Church. Attest: —H. Chamberlain, Moderator.”

Happily the complete records of this church are in existence, and from which the above was taken.

Mr. Chamberlain was the first pastor, and the church since has been served by the following ministers: John L. Yantis, William Dickson, J. M. Inskeep, R. H. Allen, J. C. Thornton, John G. Fackler, John Hancock, Robert Scott, David Coulter, John P. Foreman, J. L. Caldwell, Evander McNair, John N. McFarlane, Wm. Frost Bishop, J. J. Hill and H. P. McClintic.

The full roll of elders in addition to the three named above is as follows: Allen Denny, Joseph Clark, William T. Wood, William Inskeep, Thomas Sublette, Edward M. Samuel, Greenup Bird, C. C. Trabue, James T. Marsh, M. D., William Webb, John A. Denny, A. M. Chase, Lewis B. Dougherty, James Love, James Robb, Ambrose M. Griffith, John J. Gaw, A. C. Courtney, W. L. Trimble, Morton Marsh, Prof. John Staley, Prof. E. J. Scott, George W. Herbold, Irving Gilmer and John Laipple.

The present elders are Lewis B. Dougherty, James S. Robb, W. L. Trimble, John Laipple, Irving Gilmer, John L. Dougherty and John M. Newlee.

Second Baptist Church.—The following is an abridgment of an historical sketch as furnished by Prof. R. P. Rider:

The early records of the church were destroyed in the burning of the Clay County Court House in 1857, and, as our people, then, as now, little realized the importance of preserving historical data, no effort was made to rescue the fading facts in the history of the church. The second record-book embracing the period from 1857 to 1869, has gone into undiscoverable hiding, quite as disastrous to our present purpose, as was the fire.

Consequently, for our history prior to 1869, we must rely upon the memories of those then interested in its welfare; some of whom have

kindly furnished us with personal reminiscences. These reminiscences, though not always reliable history, we have by careful comparison, found very valuable; and, as they have been mutually corrective or corroborative, we have succeeded in gaining an apparently authentic historical outline. We have received some little aid from casual notes and minutes of association found in the archives of the Missouri Baptist Historical Society.

In 1843 a few brethren and sisters, some of whom had previously been allied with the Primitive, or Anti-Mission Baptists, but who entertained beliefs with regard to Missions, Sunday Schools, and other aggressive Christian work, at variance with their religious beliefs, and others who had come to Liberty, Missouri, from nearby states where they had belonged to United or Missionary Baptist churches, desired to form a church of their own faith.

Rev. A. P. Williams, who was then the Pastor of the Baptist church at Lexington, Missouri, and who, as a good bishop, was accustomed to visit the brethren in fields remote from his own vineyard, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Ligon, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Carrollton, Missouri, aided them in doing so. Thus on the second day of May, 1843, a Missionary Baptist Church was organized in the town of Liberty, Clay County Missouri, with the following named brethren and sisters as constituent members:

William D. Hubbell and his wife, Eliza Hubbell, and William P. Hubbell, their son.

John W. Cockrell and his wife, Elizabeth Cockrell.

Robert Minter and his wife, Martha Minter.

Mrs. Harriet Minter.

Mrs. Amanda McCarty.

Miss Betsy Dabney.

Twelve members.

Its first pastor was a man whose name is honored among the Baptists of the early history of Missouri. Rev. A. P. Williams, from 1843 to 1845, was the so-called pastor, but for a few months of that time, alternating with Rev. W. C. Ligon, so that between the two the church enjoyed the—at that time—somewhat rare privilege of having preaching twice a month.

It would seem from tradition that Elder Williams resigned and left



POST OFFICE, EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.



ELMS HOTEL AND PARK, EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

the care of the church for a short period of time during a part of the year 1846-7 and resumed it again in 1848 and 1849, for when Professors Dulin and Lockett came to Liberty at the close of the year 1849. Elder Lockett writes in his reminiscences "Rev. A. P. Williams had resigned the pastoral care of the church but a few months before and they were then without a shepherd."

Professors Dulin and Lockett assumed charge under conditions mentioned above. This joint pastorate continued until the middle of the year 1851, when Professor Lockett withdrew and presumably left Professor Dulin in full charge, but under what conditions we have been unable to ascertain. Some of the reminiscences to which we have had access refer to Elder Dulin as Pastor till 1855, but other records which bear upon their front the conditions of greater reliability, state that he was frequently and casually called upon to serve the Church as occasion demanded during the time—three or four years—that he was principal of a Young Ladies' Seminary in Liberty.

In 1854 Rev. B. T. F. Cake assisted Elder Dulin in a meeting, and shortly thereafter was elected pastor. We have been able to learn none of the conditions or circumstances of this pastorate, but it appears to have terminated in about one year. During the next year we find frequent reference made to preaching done by Rev. W. C. Ligon, but whether this work was of a mere casual kind—serving the church while he was acting as financial agent for the college—we have been unable to learn, but from the frequency of mention and the character thereof, presume that for something like a year he gave a double service, that of financial agent to the college and of pastor to the church.

He was followed by Rev. Josiah Leake, and he in turn was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Link. As it is pleasant to place foot on solid earth after one has been floating about among nebulae for awhile, allow us to quote a few lines written by Rev. J. B. Link himself: "About the first of December, 1857, the writer became pastor. The church then had a good brick house of worship, very comfortably, but plainly finished. It was not enclosed till a few months later. At this time the church enjoyed a very good degree of prosperity."

In 1858-1860 Dr. Ed. I. Owen, Professor of Ancient Languages in the college, supplied the pulpit. He was a Welshman, and a learned man. The first title accounts in a measure for the sturdiness of his piety and

the strength of his fealty to the Word, and the second, for his elegant diction, and for the cloister-like peculiarities of the old-time scholar and bookworm, that manifested themselves in his daily life. He resigned his charge in 1860, and was followed by Rev. William Thompson, President of the College a man of rare ability as scholar, orator and leader of men.

In 1865 Brother Barrett was called for a second year for one Sunday in the month with Rev. Asa N. Bird for one Sunday. This arrangement gave the church Sunday services twice a month. At the close of this year, June, 1866, Bro. Barrett resigned and Bro. Bird was elected to serve the church and preach two Sundays in the month. Bro. Bird resigned at the close of the year, and in June, 1867, Rev. X. X. Buckner was elected. He served one year and was elected for the second, but could not serve and Rev. A. Machette accepted the call extended him.

Elder Machette was associated with the Rev. X. X. Buckner in conducting a school for young ladies, and his care of the church, like others who preceded him, could not have been pastoral in the strict sense of the word. He could simply preach and assist in the administration of the affairs of the church. Still nothing is said about the frequency of the Sabbath ministrations, but from the salaries offered—\$1,000—it is presumable that the organization had now (1868-9) grown into the stature of an "all-the-time" church. It is certain that succeeding pastors were pastors indeed, devoting their whole time and energy to the cause.

The church, during the greater part of the year was endeavoring to find a pastor that would meet the growing demands of the people. Having failed in this for the time, they induced Dr. Rambaut, president of the college, to assume the duties of pastor, in addition to his duties on the Hill and in the state. They thus secured a remarkable preacher, but his health soon failed and he was compelled to resign in March, 1872. In June of the same year Bro. Wm. Ferguson, then a student in the college, afterwards editor of the Central Baptist, was elected as supply pastor. This connection was maintained for a few months while the quest for a pastor was continued. Finally in the spring of 1873, at the church meeting of April, Rev. H. M. Richardson first presided as ex-officio moderator. Thus commenced a successful pastorate of eight years.

Dr. W. R. Rothwell was elected to act as moderator in all business meetings in the interim between the close of Dr. Richardson's pastorate and the coming of the new leader, to be elected.

In August, 1881, the church elected Rev. B. G. Tutt, of Marshall,

Missouri, to shepherd the flock into whose fold he himself had been baptized in 1858, while a student in William Jewell College.

The first year of Elder Tutt's pastorate seems from the church record to have been a prosperous one in the mission of soul-winning. Several who are now our most faithful members were received into the church during that year; and throughout the period of his incumbency the growth of the church, though moderate in numbers, was healthful and substantial.

The church soon afterwards extended a unanimous call to Reverend Sam Frank Taylor, then of Columbia, Missouri, to become its pastor, and in some time in January, 1891 exact date not given, a letter of acceptance from him was read to the Church.

After a successful pastorate of nearly three and one-half years, Rev. Sam Frank Taylor resigned to become president of Stephens College for Young Ladies at Columbia, Missouri.

Rev. T. P. Stafford, Th. D., fresh from an extended and successful course of study in the Seminary at Louisville, was chosen to supply the pulpit during the summer of 1894. The church were so well pleased with his ministrations that in September of the same year they called him to become their pastor, which call he accepted.

Dr. Stafford's pastorate closed in February, 1900, subsequent to his definite resignation tendered three months before—leaving the church in an harmonious condition and numbering 450 members.

The church had the services of its former pastor and others as supply during the time that they were in quest of a successor to Dr. Stafford, so that all the meetings were sustained and interest in the work was not allowed to flag. August 12, 1900, the Pulpit Committee reported in favor of calling Rev. F. W. Eberhardt, of Paris, Ky. The adopting of this report was deferred for one week that wide notice might be given of the meeting and its object, and to call forth as large an attendance as possible. At the time appointed, in a full meeting of the church, Brother Eberhardt was called unanimously to the charge of the church. In a short time his letter of acceptance was in the hands of the Pulpit Committee indicating that (D. V.) he would preach for the church on Sunday, September 9.

In November, 1907, Pastor Eberhardt tendered his resignation to take effect the fourth Sunday in December.

Thus ended a pastorate of over seven years. A period of strenuous labor by our leader, and rich in large spiritual and material rewards.

When he came to us he found us a somewhat sturdy band of 450, giving to missions and benevolent objects about \$1.48 per member. When he left us were were a sturdier band, numbering 775, and giving \$2.55 per member.

The Sunday School had grown from 275 to 575. The prayer meeting from two hundred to between four hundred and five hundred.

During the time that the flock was without an under shepherd it was well fed and kept in good working order by the supply pastors, Dr. J. P. Greene and Rev. C. M. Williams, but everyone rejoiced when at the end of a nine-months quest, the South sent us from Greenwood, South Carolina, one of her treasured sons to go in and out before us. Dr. H. A. Bagby, in October, 1908, commenced a pastorate with us that, from his intelligent appreciation of existing conditions, his sympathetic yet strong and tactful grasp on the helm, gives promise of a pastorate the equal of any that the church in its life of sixty-six years has enjoyed.

On the day of _____, 1920, the church was consumed by fire. Nearly \$500,000 has been subscribed to build a church building with ample accommodations for many years.

Dr. O. R. Mangum is the present pastor.

R. P. Rider,
J. W. Kyle.

Liberty is widely known as a school town. The presence of William Jewell College makes it possible for boys to complete their education from the first grade to their college degree without going away from home. Unfortunately the burning of the Liberty Ladies' College has retarded the higher education of girls, but a movement is being made, which will take care of this in the near future.

Liberty High School is a first class high school, with an enrollment of 227 boys and girls. It is fully accredited so that the graduates may enter any institution of higher learning in the country. It not only takes care of the academic work in English, history, science, literature and languages, but has manual training, domestic science, teacher training and commercial departments. It is distinguished in that the teacher of agriculture is the county farm advisor.

The people believe in providing the best training for the boys and girls who are to be future citizens. Tangible evidence of this is found in the S. G. Sandusky building which was completed at a cost of \$45,000, and which is one of the best arranged public school buildings in the country. This elementary school is unique in that it not only takes care thoroughly of the work in the traditional three "r's" but its program includes manual training, domestic science, picture and music appreciation, drawing, free play, caisthenics, nature study, hygiene and social civics. These activities are provided for in a special program which occupies one hour each day just before the close of school in the afternoon, and is organized on the "Gary Plan." The boys and girls get the benefit of these vitally interesting and useful functions at a time which in the ordinary school is wasted in idleness and mischief.

All of these advantages are secured with a low tax levy. Eighty cents on the hundred dollars in Liberty yields a fund which is more than equal to a one hundred-cent levy in most towns of same size.

Urban Lake, Liberty's play ground, is located about two miles west of Liberty, on the interurban at the station formerly called Urban Heights, and now Belleview.

The lake itself is a semi-natural body of water of about ten or twelve acres and the entire grounds comprise about twenty-five acres, which have been improved with bath houses, wells, beaches, boats, camping grounds, airdome, and other improvements that with the shade, blue grass and water go to make it a first class summer resort. The main part of the grounds are lighted by electricity and the waters are kept well stocked with fish, and the place is kept clean and is free from the rowdiness usually found at such places.

This resort is necessarily a Liberty institution and a great many of the Liberty people take advantage of it for their recreation and go there for boating, bathing, fishing, picnicing and camping, but the reputation of the place has spread until it is attracting large numbers from other places.

The Odd Fellows Home for aged indigent Odd Fellows, wives, widows and orphans of Odd Fellows, is located about one mile south of the Court House in Liberty, on what is known as the Liberty Landing road, which is a continuation of South Leonard Street.

The Home is maintained and supported by the Odd Fellows of the

State of Missouri, under the direct control of a Board of Trustees elected by the State Grand Lodge, and is comprised of six members of said Grand Lodge, and three lady members elected from the Rebekah Assembly, which is the ladies' auxiliary of the Order of Odd Fellows.

The plant comprises three main buildings whose actual cost totals \$325,000.00, all of which has been fully paid. The Administration building on the south was built and dedicated in 1900, and houses the younger members of residents of the Home; here also is the laundry and dairy and domestic science departments. The building in the center is used for school purposes on the first floor. In the basement is the band room, where the Home band holds its practices. On the second floor is the Auditorium, which is equipped with a stage, and has a seating capacity of about three hundred persons. Sunday School and church services are held here regularly every Sabbath. This building was erected in 1904.

The building on the north is the Old People's Home. It was built in 1906 and was remodeled in 1911, when there was added a first-class hospital fully equipped with all the modern conveniences. Here also are cozy parlors and sun porches for the enjoyment of the aged residents, whose declining years are made as pleasant as every modern equipment make possible.

In 1913 and 1914 the heating and lighting plant was moved and enlarged, and an up-to-date refrigeration system installed, also a sanitary dairy barn and a building to cure and care for meats was erected and equipped for their individual uses.

The Home shelters and is educating at this time sixty-four boys and forty-eight girls whose ages range from two years up to sixteen years, and the Old People's Building has under its sheltering roof forty-two aged and infirm brothers and thirty-four sisters, a total of 188 persons who are enjoying the privileges of one of the finest, if not the very finest Home of its kind in the United States.

The grounds which comprise the properties consist of 257 acres of fine and fertile land, which is cultivated for the use and benefit of the residents of the Home. The broad lawns in front of the buildings are nicely and tastefully arranged and terraced. Fine shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery add much to the beauty and enjoyment of the happy and contented family that find in this Odd Fellows Home a real home in everything that makes such a place the dearest place on earth.

Liberty is connected with Kansas City, fifteen miles distant, by a well constructed, high-speed electric line, which boasts of having electric automatic block signals protecting you all the way. The cars are built of steel and run hourly in each direction, being about 99 per cent. on time. An "express service at freight rates" is maintained, giving this town two complete daily deliveries.

Liberty is truly a good place in which to live. It is very attractive because of its natural beauty. She has much of the inspiring charm of mountains without their great height and inconvenience, and all the levelness of the prairie without the monotony. Her lawns are covered with stately trees, the homes of songsters which fill the air with music. Her beautiful homes express the wealth and comfort of her people and the glad hand of welcome extended to visitors is an expression of her Southern hospitality for which she has long been famous. Her churches are active and progressive. Added to her natural beauty, and the charm of her homes and churches, the schools are her greatest asset. The presence of William Jewell College enables the boys, at least, to get the training from the primary grades to a college degree and there is hope that a like provision will soon be made for the girls. The public and high schools are teaching not only the "Three R's" as in the olden days, but are teaching the boys and girls to use the five senses and the ten fingers in the kitchen and in the carpenter shop, and in music and art, and nature, and science.

Liberty is nearer in actual minutes of travel to the business section of Kansas City than many residence sections of the city itself. She thus enjoys the advantages of the good things of the city without being compelled to endure the bad. Space will not permit mention of the many achievements of the Liberty Community Club which has been active in bringing about the paving of her streets, the establishing of an adequate water and light system, building of a hotel, entertaining of visitors, and finally helping materially in bringing about Clay County's greatest achievement, the voting of one and one-fourth million dollars to build two hundred miles of paved roads connecting Liberty with every hamlet and village in the county. This club is open to all who are for the upbuilding of the community because they believe that the man who lives five miles from the public square and is engaged in the production of something to feed and clothe the people is just as much a part of Liberty as is the man who lives only five blocks.

CHAPTER XI.

FISHING RIVER TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—SOIL—FIRST SETTLEMENT—EARLY SETTLERS—MISSOURI CITY—EX-
CELSIOR SPRINGS—WILLIAMS' LANDING—FLOOD OF 1844—ST. BERNARD—
TRAGEDIES—LODGES—CHURCHES.

Fishing River township comprises the entire southeastern part of Clay County and consists of more than seventy-five square miles. Its boundary line begins at the Ray and Clay line, at the northeast corner of section 1-52-30, runs thence south to the Missouri River, thence west to the dividing line between sections 2 and 3-50-31, thence north to the northwest corner of section 14-52-31, thence east to the range line between ranges 30 and 31, thence north to the township line between townships 52 and 53, thence east to the beginning.

With the exception of the bottom lands along the Missouri River, the land is rolling. No richer land can be found in Missouri or elsewhere. In many locations these bottom lands are two or more miles in width. Only in times of great flood are they submerged by overflow from the river. The uplands are very fertile and like all other upland in Clay County, are of loess formation. For many years a large lake known as "Cooley's Lake" was a resort for sportsmen, not only to catch fish, but shoot ducks and wild geese. The lake has been drained and the greater part heretofore covered with water is now producing wheat and corn fields.

In the first settlement of the county, Fishing River township was one of the first permanently settled townships of the county. Among these first settlers were David McElwee and family, Thomas Officer and



PUBLIC SCHOOL, KEARNEY, MO.



VIEW FROM MISSOURI CITY, LOOKING TOWARDS THE RIVER

family, James Woolard and family, Alexander Woolard and family, Elisha Camron and family, John Camron and family, William and Thomas Slaughter and families, Winfrey E. Price and family and Napoleon Price. John and David Lises were bachelors. In the fall of 1821, the trouble with several Indians at David McElwee's house occurred, an account of which is elsewhere given. During this year three "Forts" or block houses were built; one on the farm of Elisha Camron, another was at Gilmore's, on Rush creek, and another at old Martin Parmer's on the Camden road. These houses of "refuge" were never used for protection against the wily and murderous Indians.

The principal towns or cities in Fishing River townships are Excelsior Springs and Missouri City. The origin of the latter place was the establishment at the mouth of Rose's branch, in 1834, at what was known as Williams' Landing, where a ferry was kept by Williams. A stock of goods was brought to this place in 1849 by Eli Casey, who opened a store and had as clerks Linneus R. Sublette and Dr. Frank Cooley. Several buildings, residences and store houses were built and the place named Richfield. The high water of the river in 1844, on its receding, left a large sand-bar in front of Richfield, preventing the landing of steamboats and operation of a ferry. A joint stock company composed of Graham L. Hughes, John Keller, John Shouse and others laid out a town just below but mainly on the bluffs overlooking the river, giving it the name of St. Bernard. Below St. Bernard another town was laid out and called Atchison. The first store established on the hill was by Robert G. Gilmer, father of the editor and publisher of the Liberty Tribune and The Liberty Advance. The three towns of St. Bernard, Richfield and Atchison were incorporated by the Legislature as one and given the name of Missouri City, March 14, 1859.

Several tragedies have occurred in Missouri City. Wiley Herndon, an old bachelor, who lived alone in his store, was murdered some time before the war between the states and although it was not known for a certainty, it was believed robbed of a considerable sum of money. It was never known who committed the dastardly deed.

One G. S. Elgin, in November, 1866, killed two men by the name of Titus. After the killing Elgin fled to the house of a relative near Weston in Platte County, where he was overtaken by John C. Titus, Noah Titus and John Bivens, relatives of the murdered men, taken out and killed.

All parties to the latter killing were indicted for murder in Platte County and as the jail in Platte County was deemed unsafe, they were brought to Liberty and incarcerated in the Clay County jail, from which place they escaped in 1867.

Missouri City M. E. Church South was organized in 1854 with the following as original members: O. P. Gash and wife, Joseph A. Huffaker, wife and one sister, Mr. and Mrs. Crasford and Mr. Bratten and wife and some five or six others whose names can not now be recalled. Rev. M. R. Jones, who organized this church, was the first preacher in charge. Next came Reverend Rich, followed successively by Revs. L. M. Lewis, Mayhew, McEwing, W. A. Tarwater, Samuel Huffaker, Wilson, Wilburn Rush, Joseph Devlin, E. F. Bone, Babcock, W. C. Campbell, F. Shores, L. F. Linn, W. B. Johnson, W. E. Dockery and last J. F. Frazer. The frame church building in which services are held, was constructed at a cost of about \$2,000, in the summer of 1857. In 1882-83 it was remodeled at an additional expense of about \$1,500. The Sabbath school has been flourishing since 1867, at which time Joseph A. Huffaker was superintendent.

Missouri City Christian Church, as its name indicates, is located at Missouri City, where on Main street there was built in about 1859, at an expense of some \$2,500, a good brick edifice, in which the present membership of about 150 persons worship. As organized in about the year 1856, the members were E. D. Bell and wife, T. C. Reed and wife, Nancy Reed and two daughters, Richard Funk and wife, B. F. Melon and wife, George W. Bell and wife, Merritt Fisher and wife and Milton Hull. Rev. Richard Morton, who was prominent in this formation, was the first pastor, and he was succeeded by Revs. F. R. Palmer, J. W. Waller, Preston Akers, Bayard Waller, Henry Davis, Jacob Hugley, Revs. Perkins and Carter and others.

Angrona Lodge No. 193, A. F. & A. M.—The dispensation of this lodge was issued in March, 1858, under which it worked until May 28, 1859, when a charter was issued. The first members and officers were A. L. Chapman, master; Jno. W. Collins, senior warden; Newton Fields, junior warden; T. Everett, secretary; S. Elgin, treasurer; R. H. Moore, senior deacon; William Adams, junior deacon; T. Y. Gill, steward and tyler; J. M. Allcorn, John A. Prather, Joshua Vaughn, S. Charlston, J. Johnson, John Linn, J. M. Donovan, Victor W. Tooley, D. E. Yarbrough.

Fishing River Baptist Church, situated at Prathersville, was organ-

ized in about 1868. Its constituent members were L. T. Pettz, P. G. Smith, N. H. King, Richard King, Thomas W. Wilson, Nancy Wilson, John McCracken and Martin Price. The present membership is about eighty-five. The ministers who have served as pastors to this church are Revs. John Harmon, William Ferguson, S. H. Carter, T. H. Graves, Doctor Rothwell, Asa N. Bird and S. J. Norton. The present frame structure was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$700.

Erin Church, in the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 24, in Fishing River township, was organized October 16, 1877, with Joseph Turner, James M. Hill, Simon Hutchings, Marion Harris, Nancy Hutchings, Sarah Thurney, Susan M. Harris, Nancy Lewis, Mary E. Wyatt and Sarah E. Summers as its original members. The names of the ministers who have served this church as pastors are Revs. Joseph Prather and Lafayette Munkers. The present frame church was erected in 1878 at a cost of \$1,000.

Pleasant Hill Baptist Church.—In 1857, T. N. O'Bryan with four members, Jefferson Turner and wife, Elizabeth Free and Jane Quick organized the above named church. At first meetings were held in school-house No. 1, and, in fact, until 1883, when a church building was erected in section 23, four and a half miles southeast of Liberty, the cost of which was about \$600.

German M. E. Church, located on section 14, four miles southeast of Liberty, was constituted an organization in 1847, by Rev. Henry Hogrefe, with the following original members: William Unger and wife, George Elliott and wife, Peter Elliott, Jacob Weber and wife, Henry Free and wife, Rudolph Irminger and wife, Samuel Weber and wife. In 1870, a church house, 22x32, was erected at an expenditure of \$900. After Mr. Hogrefe, who was the first pastor, came the Revs. Elders Neidermeier, Rouse, William Shreck, Holzbeierlein, Muehlenbrock, William Maye, Prege, Brunly, Brinkmeier, Steinmeier, Bower, Menger, Eichenberger, Korphage, Buchholz, Koenig, and Rev. Kaltenbach.

Mount Zion Baptist Church was organized in April, 1853, its constituent members being John G. Price, William B. Hoges, James T. Withers, William H. Price, James Munkers, Thomas Holdes, Daniel H. Sans, Thomas Y. Gill, George H. McNealy, Elizabeth L. McNealy, Louisiana Hogen, Sarah E. Withers, Amanda Mosby, Agnes Munkers, Susan G. Withers, Margaret S. Gaur, America Price, Julia Gill and Martha Withers.

Those who have served as pastors are Elders William H. Price, Henry Hill, William T. Brown and James Duvall. The present brick church building was erected in 1853, at a cost of about \$1,500. This was the first brick church built in the county outside of Liberty. It is located on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 30, township 52, range 30. James P. Withers and William Price are the only male members living that were members at the constitution, and Amanda Mosby and Mrs. T. P. Withers were the only female members.

Mount Pleasant Church was organized September 18, 1830. The original members were Joseph P. Moore, William B. Slaughter, Andrew B. Baldwin, Abram (a servant of J. P. Moore), Jonah Moore, Elizabeth Slaughter, Jane Welton, Mary Storz, Jane Posey, Mary Baldwin, Lucy (a servant of James P. Moore), and Catherine (a servant of William B. Slaughter). The present frame church was built in 1879, its cost being about \$1,500. It is located on the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 15.

Woodland Christian Church was organized in about 1870 or 1872. Some of the first members were James M. Bohart, Richard P. Funk, Solomon Welton, J. W. Bradley and A. J. Roberts. The names of the ministers who have served this church are Elders Josiah Waller, Baird Waller, William Stephens, John Perkins, J. Trader and Revs. Williamson and Akers. The church building is a frame and was erected in 1872, its cost being about \$2,000. It is located on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 29, in township 52, range 30. Near this church is a cemetery.

Zoar German M. E. Church was organized in 1845 by Rev. Heinrich Nuelsen. The original members were Rudolph Irminger, Susanna Irminger, John Irminger, Heinrich Irminger, Elizabeth Irminger, Anna Irminger, Samuel Weber, Henry Weber, Jacob Weber, Maria Weber and Margaret Frey. The pastors that have served this church have been the same as those of Bethel German M. E. Church, both churches being under the same charge. The church building is a frame and was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$700.

CHAPTER XII.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS.

DISCOVERY OF SPRINGS—J. V. B. FLACK—FIRST HOUSE—RAPID GROWTH—VILLAGE INCORPORATED—FIRST OFFICERS—A FAMOUS RESORT—HOTELS—PARKS AND DRIVEWAY—MORE THAN TWENTY SPRINGS—MINERAL PROPERTIES OF WATER—REGENT SPRINGS—SILOAM SPRINGS—BATHING—GOLF CLUB AND COURSE—AN UP-TO-DATE TOWN—PUBLIC UTILITIES AND PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENTS—AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATIONS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

According to an historical and descriptive booklet issued by the town company of Excelsior Springs, Excelsior Springs was discovered in June, 1880, and was found by the merest accident to possess medicinal properties. Harvesters engaged in cutting wheat where the city now stands found a stream of clear cold water issuing from the bank of Fishing River and remarked that there was a mineral taste to it. A negro standing by, who was badly afflicted with scrofula, heard the ensuing discussion on the healing qualities of mineral springs and resolved to try the water of this one on himself. A few weeks' use of the water effected a complete cure, to the great astonishment of all who knew the circumstances of his case.

It may be stated as an historical fact that long prior to 1880 the healing properties of the springs were known, but only to a limited number of persons who lived in that immediate section and who occasionally made use of the water for the cure of minor skin eruptions or disease. It was only when the Rev. J. V. B. Flack, a wide-awake, enterprising merchant, living at Missouri City, who having heard reports of the efficacy of the water in healing, determined to have the water tested to ascertain

its common parts and having secured a sufficient quantity thereof, sent it to St. Louis for an analysis. A report from the chemists showed that the water was impregnated with such minerals that science always attributed the greatest curative value.

The owner of the land upon which was the chief or largest spring was A. W. Wyman. Mr. Flack induced Mr. Wyman to lay out a good part of his farm into town lots, which accordingly was done, under the supervision of Mr. Flack. When this was accomplished, the springs were publicly advertised, whereupon people flocked in large numbers from all parts of the country to avail themselves of the health-giving qualities of the springs. There being no hotel or boarding house accommodations, invalids were encamped in the surrounding groves and provisions made among the farmers for their care and attention. There was not a house near the springs when T. Benton Rogers, the county surveyor, surveyed the town in the early part of September, 1880. Had it not been for the interest, activity and enterprise of J. V. B. Flack in making known to the world the almost marvelous curative properties of Excelsior Springs, in all probability its wonderful reputation for the healing of the people would be to this day "unhonored and unsung".

As soon as the survey was completed, Jim Pearson, of Liberty, erected the first house on Broadway, a lot only intervening between his lot and the "old spring". This building, a small frame or box, he used principally as a restaurant. The second building was Flynn's grocery store. In the winter of 1880, Doctor Flack erected a store building and removed his stock of goods from Missouri City and occupied it. The first hotel was built by Mr. Riggs, on the west side of Broadway and Main in 1880. Near the "old spring" Wyman and Wert built the "Excelsior House", which for several years was a leading hotel and conducted by Mr. Wert. Doctor Flack preached the first sermon in the fall of 1880, in a grove near town. The first school was taught by Mrs. Robert Caldwell and Miss Susie Hyatt. During this year was the contest for Congress between Hon. D. C. Allen and Col. John T. Crisp. Speeches were made by Colonel Crisp, Judge George W. Dunn and Doctor Flack. The post-office was established in March, 1881, and for about two years was officially known as Viginti. J. Brack Holton was the first postmaster.

No town in Missouri ever grew more rapidly in any twelve months' time than Excelsior Springs. Unquestionably the town was on a boom in

1881. Although no census was taken, the increase must have reached to 2,000 inhabitants. The first church built was The Christian Union, of which Dr. J. V. B. Flack was pastor. The doors of this church were always ready to be opened for the accommodation of ministers of other denominations to hold religious services. In the fall of 1884, the Baptists began the erection of their church building, which was completed the year following.

Excelsior Springs was incorporated as a village at the February term of the county court 1881, the site comprising all of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 52, range 30-40 acres. The first trustees were W. B. Smith, J. D. Graham, W. C. Corum and W. P. Garrett. The town was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, July 12, 1881. Mayor, E. Smith; clerk, J. C. Dickey; aldermen, first ward, N. L. Rice and J. C. Dickey; aldermen, second ward, Philip G. Holt and L. W. Garrett; attorney, John H. Dunn; marshal, J. D. Halferty. These were the first officers of the city of Excelsior Springs.

The following from a brochure issued by the enterprising Commercial Club of Excelsior Springs is history worthy of record: For many years the friends of Excelsior Springs have claimed that nowhere else could be found so varied and valuable a group of mineral springs. This merited claim now has thirty-five years of good record behind it and Excelsior Springs has advanced to the foremost rank among our national resorts; its prosperous growth and the continued increase in the number of its visitors year by year is proof of the value of its waters. They have made the town; they guarantee its future. The surroundings are inviting and fortunately its location is central both as to climate and population. These favoring conditions have lengthened the first short summer seasons—each month has brought its increasing number of patrons, until there is now only one long season and Excelsior Springs is distinctly an all-year-round resort.

Because of the all-year-round guests the town has naturally made more substantial provision for their comfort and pleasure than most places which are under the necessity of reaping a quick profit during a brief summer or winter season. One readily recalls many of these well known resorts so alike as to be uninteresting; but the people of Excelsior Springs have, indeed, built a real town, a real health and pleasure resort.

It is interesting and different, and thousands of its visitors tell that it has the home appeal which attracts them again and again.

The resident population of more than 5,000 comfortably fills the Y-shaped valley of Fishing River with its active, up-to-date business district, spring parks, hotels and residences, then spreads upward along the picturesque timbered hills and beyond—to the rolling upland with its commanding views of the most charming landscape to be found in the great Middle West.

The hotels, boarding and other houses have heretofore met the needs of visitors, and the recent demand for a higher type of accommodations has been met by the erection of the Elms and Snapp's and the rebuilding and enlargement of the Royal, representing an investment of \$800,000. A careful estimate shows that during the past four years more than \$2,000,000.00 have been expended in improvements and public utilities that make for attractiveness and add to the comforts of residents and visitors.

The attractive environment has been from the start protected by the residents. As an instance, they acquired a tract of land for park purposes extending over a mile through the town along both banks of the stream. This was placed in the hands of George E. Kessler, the well-known landscape architect, for development and the construction of the spring pavilions and Siloam Gardens. \$100,000 has already been expended on this civic beauty plan in addition to the sums already spent by the city for concrete arch bridges and paved drives which form a part of the extensive park and driveway system.

This park and driveway system now provides for the uninterrupted passage of pleasure traffic between the extreme eastern and western town limits without entering the business district—few cities can boast of a similar system with more pleasing points of view. Dunbar and Kimball avenues wind around the rim of the valley and by easy grades descend the face of the western hills; the South Valley road, which in Siloam Park runs along the stream—an ideal shaded mile of luxuriant foliage—merges into Golf Hill Drive, ascends through a forest glen and around the brow of the eastern hills, a new vista at every turn, to the club house of the Excelsior Springs Golf Club.

True artistic feeling is evident throughout the completed work, there

is no hint of the artificial, the drives flow along lines that display the region's native beauty and leave the charm unspoiled.

These drives will connect with the 202 miles of oiled macadam roads, for the construction of which Clay County voted a bond issue of \$1,250,000.00 in June, 1916. These roads radiate in every direction from the Springs, and its residents and visitors will have for their use one of the most extensive and attractive driveway systems to be found anywhere.

The municipal developments are being sensibly worked out from carefully matured plans, and their scope has been greatly expanded by the friendly co-operation of various private interests. Much has been accomplished in a few years and on every hand are evidences of a continuance of the energy and well directed effort which has built a resort that for varied charm and true usefulness invites comparison with the famous watering places at home, or abroad.

Many invalid patrons of foreign watering places who were compelled by the war to seek a counterpart of their favorite spring nearer home, have been surprised to find at Excelsior Springs a group of springs with a range of curative value not to be found in any European resort.

This distinguished group of more than twenty springs includes four distinct types classified as follows: Iron-Manganese, Sulpho-Saline, Soda-Bicarbonate, Calcic-Bicarbonate.

The Siloam and Regent are two of the six well-known iron-manganese springs, and the only ones used commercially in the United States. The four others of this type are at Pymont and Schwabach, Germany; Spa, Belgium and Mont St. Moritz, Switzerland.

The value of manganese, when associated with iron, lies in the fact that it renders the iron more digestible. Iron has been prescribed for more than a century for the purpose of increasing the red blood corpuscles, but until its association with manganese, was unsatisfactory, because its continued use deranged digestion. The combination, however, in perfect solution, as in the Siloam and Regent, is digestible in the most delicate stomach.

Therefore, the iron-manganese waters are invaluable in the treatment of the many ailments arising from impoverished and impure blood. They also stimulate the action of the kidneys and aid in the elimination of uric acid, hence are effective in cases of rheumatism, either inflammatory,

muscular or sciatic, and the chronic kidney and bladder troubles, including Bright's disease, diabetes and cystitis.

The discovery in 1888 of the Sulpho-Saline water at a depth of 1,460 feet, marked a most distinct advance in the city's claim for distinction as a watering place, and others of similar properties have since been found.

These waters relieve promptly ordinary attacks of indigestion, acid or gaseous conditions of the stomach; inflammatory and catarrhal conditions of the mucous tissue of the respiratory and digestive tracts; dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, jaundice and the ailments caused by a torpid liver.

The Soda-Bicarbonate waters, of which there are several, are most useful in the treatment of derangements of digestion, dyspepsia, biliousness and intestinal troubles, and are largely prescribed by the local physicians.

The Calcic-Bicarbonate waters are prescribed where a uric acid condition exists; for rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, and especially in many ailments where the physician recognizes that in the patient's condition the use of the more "positive" waters is contra-indicated.

To get the combined alternative, eliminative and tonic blood building effects of these waters one would, elsewhere, be compelled to visit two or more resorts. For example, the Carlsbad patient, if too much weakened by the eliminative action of the water and baths, is frequently urged to go to one or another of distant iron springs and there take a "building-up" treatment. This means additional time and expense. Similar conditions obtain in the treatment of chronic ailments at other resorts.

In confirmation of the above statements, the analyses of world famous European Springs of the Iron-Manganese type have been tabulated for ready comparison with one typical Excelsior Springs water. Only the valuable and active mineral constituents are given, but in no instance has either a valuable or an objectionable constituent been omitted.

IRON-MANGANESE

ANALYSES OF REGENT SPRING
AND FAMOUS EUROPEAN WATERS OF SIMILAR TYPE.

Location	Excelsior Springs	Spa, Belgium	Schwalbach Germany	St. Moritz Switzerland	Pymont Germany
Name of Spring	*Regent Spring	Pouchon Spring	Stahl- Brunnen	Alte- Quelle	Haupt- Quelle
Chemist	†(Mason)	(Struve)	(Fresenius)	(Huseman)	(Fresen's)
Iron Bicarbonate	4.1934	4.5675	5.4454	2.3915	5.0036
Manganese Bicarb.	0.8445	0.6498	1.1957	0.3768	0.4573
Calcium Bicarb.	34.2406	13.1159	14.5719	90.7003	68.7866
Magnesium Bicarb.	5.5445	16.2496	14.1376	14.9704	5.3435
Sodium Bicarb.	0.5425	9.5595	1.3475	19.9593	-----

Mineral constituents expressed in grains per U. S. Gallon.

*Awarded medal and diploma World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

†W. P. Mason, Dean and Professor of Analytical Chemistry, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

A comparison of the analyses of the several Sulpho-Saline and Bicarbonate-Soda waters of Excelsior Springs with those of the famous European waters of similar type is no less impressive. Among the latter may be mentioned—Vichy, France; Ems and Nauheim, Germany; Karlsbad and Marienbad, Austria, and many others. And still more convincing is the testimony of scores of former patrons of foreign spas who have found relief in this home of many wonderful springs.

The highest type of analytical chemists obtainable have been employed by the city and individual owners of springs, and a protective system seldom found in other resorts is rigidly enforced. The municipal chemist tests the licensed springs every thirty days and submits a report to the city council. If a suspicious element appears the spring is at once closed. The license to sell or ship water from a spring is only granted when a satisfactory analysis of it is submitted by a chemist of known ability and this analysis must be posted in a conspicuous place in the spring pavilion for inspection by patrons.

A complete analysis of Siloam (Iron-Manganese) spring owned by the city is of especial interest from the fact that it was the first of the group discovered and further, because it has remained first in the estimation of the public.

SILOAM SPRING.

(Analysis by Dr. W. P. Mason.)

Iron Bicarbonate	2.7688
Manganese Bicarbonate	0.2524
Calcium Bicarbonate	21.5233
Magnesium Bicarbonate	2.4305
Sodium Chloride	0.9949
Magnesium Chloride	0.7540
Potassium Sulphate	0.1929
Calcium Sulphate	1.3028
Alumina	0.3890
Silica	1.6777
	32.2863

Temperature of Spring 54.5° F.

The importance of bathing as one of the most valuable of the many curative agents employed at the modern watering place has also been fully recognized. The invalid will find here that the mineral waters, especially those of the Sulpho-Saline type, whose external use are so beneficial in a wide range of ailments, are utilized in connection with a complete equipment of scientific appliances. The standard of treatment in the bath houses, large and small, is uniformly high; the treatments are given by trained attendants and many of the bath houses employ only graduate Swedish masseurs.

The Elms and Snapp's hotels have spacious and luxurious bathing establishments with elevator service from all floors. Each have separate departments for men and women. Without exception all of the many other bathing establishments are conveniently located within the hotel, boarding and apartment house district.

Invalids are advised to consult a resident physician as to the use of the water and baths suited to their individual requirements. Many of the waters contain medicinal properties that are definite in their action—not merely negative—and harmful results may follow their miscellaneous use.

Another pleasing temptation to live in the open is the famous 18 hole course of the Excelsior Spring Golf Club.

The Club House is 200 feet above the Springs and overlooks, for many miles in every direction, a strikingly beautiful landscape. This beautiful environment is protected by a restricted area of 500 acres owned by the Club.

The course—6,450 yards in length, par 75, bogey 82—covers 125 acres of natural golfing land—diversified, rolling, wooded upland—which has been covered with a heavy carpet of native blue grass for over 30 years. Well known as “The course with no artificial hazards”, it calls for an interesting variety of true golf play. There are no holes that one recalls as dull, or as freakish; a good proportion stand favorable comparison with noted holes on other links and 2, 11 and 13 have a fame of their own as “The finest natural holes in the country”.

Hosts of golfers now desert their home clubs, twice each year, to be out of doors in the ideal spring and autumn weather on Golf Hill. The Club is open the year round; the perfect drainage and heavy turf permitting continuous play excepting during January and February.

The Club House, which started in a log house (built in 1835), has been added to a number of times to meet requirements, now shelters locker-rooms, showers, and the many comforts usual to country clubs. Luncheon is served. There is a professional who gives lessons, makes clubs, and supplies all needed golfing accessories. Visitors cards for the day, week or month can be obtained at the Club House, entitling one to the Club and course privileges.

The many hotels, the scores of apartments and rooming houses, flats and furnished cottages, meet the strictest requirements of the very-rich as well as the very-modest in purse.

The large hotels are architecturally pleasing and of fire-proof construction. They are complete with every convenience and luxury to be had in the highest type of hotels in the greater cities, but they carry an added appeal to those who are seeking pleasure, rest and health.

Some have an added attraction as evidenced by a notably beautiful park, a spacious sun-parlor, a breezy roof garden or a complete bathing establishment, and all have an unusual excess of living and lounging space in their lobbies, assembly and ball rooms and verandas. All have good orchestras, dancing and a variety of entertainments.

The smaller hotels and the boarding houses as well, are noted for the uniform excellence of table and room service and moderate charges. The apartments and flats offer a wide range of choice. One can have a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, including bath, dining room and kitchenette, or light housekeeping in a modest furnished cottage—the range of choice is almost unlimited.

It may be remarked here that the reasonable charges for all classes of accommodations, also prevail in all other lines of business. This condition will probably continue in marked contrast to the cost of living at other resorts, for there is here a steady flow of visitors all the year round.

Siloam Spring, ever since its discovery which led to the founding of Excelsior Springs in 1881, has been the center around which the visitors and residents have assembled—it remains the “hub” of the city. The fine woodland surrounding it and extending to the southern line of hills, together with a wide frontage on Broadway, the combined area occupying two-thirds of the entire valley, has been purchased for the main park entrance and the site of the park’s most elaborate development.

The entrance is approached east and west by the Broadway “White Way”. The same effective scheme of illumination has been extended to other streets and this together with the brilliantly lighted spring pavilions, places of amusement and shop windows, give the town at night a bright, inviting appearance. The stores and shops in great variety, with their smart window displays and up-to-date stocks, are in themselves an interesting feature. They satisfactorily meet the wide range of needs of a resort and home community.

The school system ranks among the best in the state. There are two primary schools, and the new High School, built at a cost of \$65,000.00, includes manual training, domestic science, business and teacher training among its courses. Its graduation certificates are accepted by all western universities. There is a fine Carnegie Public Library. Nearly all leading denominations of churches are represented: Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Union and Christian Science.

The Home Telephone Company owns its own exchange building and operates the Bell long distance system. The leading hotels have telephone service in all sleeping rooms.

There are many garages and also auto repair shops. The only manufacturing industries of a commercial nature are the necessary public utilities plants, the bottling works, the pure milk company, and the ice and cold storage plant.

Broadway, as well as all the other streets in the business section of the town, is paved with asphalt. The alleys are paved with brick laid on a concrete foundation. The curbing and sidewalks are cement. A sanitary sewerage system serves every section of the city. The domestic water supply comes from deep wells, eight miles south of the town near the Missouri River and is pumped to the water tower and reservoir which feed the high and low levels. No city has a better supply of pure water.

With water and sewer connections enforced, the surface drainage provided for, and a monthly sanitary examination of the springs, the city has taken every practical and scientific precaution to prevent any possible contamination of its mineral waters and safeguard the health of its residents and visitors.

In the fullest meaning of the words, there are here all the comforts and conveniences of a prosperous sanitary city amid beautiful and restful rural surroundings.

Amusements indoor and out are plentiful, all one would expect to find at a national resort. The shaded roads and byways, leading in every direction through the picturesque surrounding country, offer every temptation for walking, horseback riding, driving and motoring. The high class saddle horses, for which the Springs is well known, come from this blue grass region of fine cattle and horses.

The Annual Fox Hunt over a preserve of nearly 2,000 acres some six miles distant has a more than local reputation and brings hundreds of hunters each fall to the camping ground in a forest nearby the scene of the meet.

There is bass and croppie fishing at Wales' lake a short distance away and also a beach for bathing.

Tennis is of course popular and there are several good courts.

A large three-story building, costing \$80,000, is devoted entirely to in-door sports—on the first floor are ten bowling alleys—and there are many other places devoted to clean, healthful amusements.

Band concerts are given in the Spring park, and there is dancing four evenings each week at one or the other of the hotels.

Excelsior Springs is 30 miles northeast of Kansas City, "The Heart of America", and no other resort can be reached so comfortably and quickly, from all parts of the United States. More than 10,000,000 people are within a night's ride.

Public Schools of Excelsior Springs.

By Prof. G. W. Diemer.

In the spring of 1880, the first school in Excelsior Springs began the work of preparing the children for a more efficient life and better citizenship. It was a private school with three months' term, taught by Mrs. Robert Caldwell at her present home, the Caldwell House. This first school mistress of Excelsior Springs taught forty-odd pupils, coming mostly from tents on the hillside, in rooms fitted with the furniture discarded from a country school house.

In the fall of the same year, the first district school was opened. A man started the term as teacher, but he imbibed too freely of something stronger than mineral water, and was promptly discharged by the school directors.

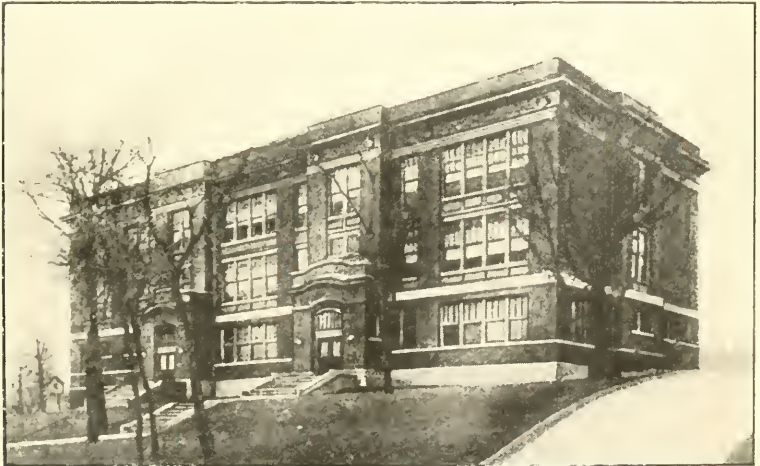
In the spring of '81, Mrs. Caldwell taught a three months' term in the old Snyder building on Broadway. It has burned down since but it stood where De Hoff's paint shop is now. That fall the directors rented three down stairs rooms in a combination store-house and residence on Broadway. Tom Wills was principal and Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Nancy Garrett, now the wife of Rev. H. A. Hunt, were teachers.

Mrs. Caldwell's last term of teaching was of eight months' in the fall of '83 and the spring of '84. She was principal and Miss Mattie Withers was the other teacher. The Baptist church had just been completed and school was held in it with a calico curtain drawn across to make two rooms.

Speaking of her experience in teaching, Mrs. Caldwell said, "None of the schools were graded, but we taught nearly everything except Latin. Classes began at eight o'clock, and, in the afternoon, they lasted until the work was finished which was often five o'clock. Among my old pupils were Jeff and Walter Craven, Sam Huey, Mrs. Callerman, the six Prather boys, Lee and Wes Brummitt, Charlie Coppinger and Reba Prather, now Mrs. Coppinger".



PUBLIC LIBRARY, EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

About that time, D. W. Henrie, then clerk of the Excelsior House, and, according to Mrs. Caldwell, "the best school director she ever saw", began working to interest people in a library for the schools. Mrs. Caldwell says she can remember yet how he looked bringing in a bushel basket of books that had been donated, and distributing them for the pupils to use".

In December, 1885, the Wyman school was completed. It has four rooms and was built on land donated by the Excelsior Springs Company, which owned most of the land in Excelsior Springs at that time. It took its name from Anson Wyman, the founder of the town—a brother of Jake Wyman. The first school in the building began in January, 1886, with Dr. J. J. Gaines as principal.

Doctor Gaines says of the school and the town at the time: "No railroad ran through the town and everyone had to come in wagons from Liberty. There were no water or lighting systems and we used kerosene lamps. I lived in the Cliff House where Frank Benson now lives, and looking down on the town on winter nights I could count all the lights on the fingers of one hand. There was not a graded school in the county. In the common school course we taught some subjects more advanced than those now taught in the grammar schools. The pupils studied what they wanted and when they wanted to. While I was principal, the first class was graduated from the public schools. The members of the class were W. D. Flack, Fred Dice, Mel Weston and Mrs. Mollie McGlothlin, later Mrs. J. H. Samples, but now dead".

Prof. H. H. King was principal from 1888 to 1890. Under him the course of study was enlarged and for the first time was uniform with that of the rest of the county.

In 1890 the Isley school was built on ground donated by Jerry Isley. Under Professor Riggs, from 1890 to 1892, the High School was established. A full four years' course of study was not then offered, but one of the subjects offered was bookkeeping. The High School was brought up to the accredited standard under Prof. J. F. Kennedy, 1892-1900. Leslie Bates was superintendent the year following Professor Kennedy.

While B. F. Brown was superintendent, from 1901-1904, athletics were introduced in the schools. The High School commenced playing baseball and football with Liberty but, sad to say until recent years, was always defeated. In 1902 the Isley school burned. An effort was made

to rebuild where the Crystal Lithia Spring now stands instead of on the old site. The proposition was submitted to the people and was defeated by seventeen votes. The school was rebuilt on the east hill in 1903, and an addition has since been added to it. Prof. A. C. Farley was superintendent from 1904 to 1908, and Miss Eva Packard from 1908 to 1910.

The development of the school has been especially great and rapid since 1910. Prof. G. W. Beswick was superintendent at that time and held the position for four years. During that period football and baseball were dropped and basketball and track work were substituted. At the beginning of Mr. Beswick's term, the schools were in a very crowded condition. The High School was jammed in with the grades in the Wyman school building. It had three rooms and an inadequate library, upstairs, with a laboratory so poorly lighted that work in it was difficult, downstairs. One set of pupils had to study in a room while another recited which made the study difficult and the work poor. The faculty consisted of but four members, and graduates on going to college found themselves handicapped by their poor high school training.

In 1912, the present High School building was completed; manual training and domestic science were added to the High School curriculum. In 1913 the new heating plant was built with the manual training room over it. The manual training and domestic science courses were thrown open to the seventh and eighth grades. Mechanical drawing was put in the old manual training room on the first floor of the High School building. A music supervisor was employed and credits were given in music just as in the other subjects.

In 1914 the present superintendent, G. W. Deimer, was employed. During the seven years of his administration the growth and improvement of the schools has been continuous. During 1915 the capacity of the High School building was doubled by the addition of the south half of the building. This addition not only provided needed rooms to take care of the growth of the High School but contained a large and splendidly equipped auditorium.

During 1915-1916 the Junior High School was organized, the first school of its kind to be thus organized in the state of Missouri. This school has proved a great success and has been the means of stimulating greatly the interest in grades seven and eight. So great has been the increased interest in these grades, that the enrollment in grades seven

and eight of the schools is practically equal to the enrollment in grades one and two.

During 1915-1916, the Commercial and Teacher Training courses were added. Scores of graduates from the Commercial Department are holding responsible positions in the business world, while some of the best teachers in Clay and Ray Counties received their professional training in the Teacher Training Department of the Excelsior Springs High School.

The war stopped temporarily the development of the schools. The year following the close of the war, the schools again began to move forward. Vocational Agriculture and Vocational Home Economics were added to the Senior High School course of study and special teachers were employed to take care of these courses. A full time Librarian and Study Hall teacher was employed, and the Excelsior Springs High School now has one of the best libraries to be found in any high school in the state.

The Excelsior Springs High School has been repeatedly rated by the State Department of Education as one of best high schools in the state. The school is a member of the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, the highest official rating that any high school can have.

In various school activities the schools, also, have an enviable record. In 1918-1919 the high school basket ball team won the northwest Missouri and all state championships. In 1919-1920, the debating team, also, won the northwest Missouri and state titles. During this same year the school won the point trophy in the literary contests at William Jewell College.

The People of Excelsior Springs believe in education and have seen to it that progressive and able citizens are placed on the Board of Education. With men of unquestioned integrity in charge, the people of the community have given liberal financial support to the schools. As a result of this liberal financial policy, the schools are among the best equipped in the state. The Board has been able to pay attractive salaries in order to secure and hold competent teachers.

The personnel of the Board and teaching staff at the present time is as follows: H. L. Moore, president; H. C. Tindall, vice-president; Dr. D. T. Polk, treasurer; M. L. Mahaffie, Dr. W. B. Greason, Dr. M. L. Rowe, J. Q. Craven, clerk; Katharine Robertson, office clerk; G. W. Diemer, super-

intendent; Mary Hurt Shafer, Charles F. Schnabel, Benjamin H. Overman, C. H. Threlkeld, principal; V. L. Pickens, Martha Chandler, Ruth Farwell, Ola Wickham, Lucy W. Clouser, Hazel E. Pfeiffer, Blanche Waters, Gladys E. Strong, Evelyn Duncan, Mercedes Vernaz, Elizabeth Ryle, M. Oclo Miller, Mary Lee Coffman, Vertie Hulett, J. W. Richardson, Stella Wells, Sally McIver, Minnie Smart, Helen Dickey, May Smith, Anna Morgan, Mattie Clevenger, Arta Boterman, Winifred Mabry, Helen Ley, Carrie E. Wear, H. W. Burton.

CHAPTER XIII.

GALLATIN TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—DRAINAGE—ONE OF THE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—SETTLED IN 1822—
VILLAGES—BARRY, FIRST AN INDIAN TRADING POST—HARLEM—MOSCOW—
RANDOLPH—NORTH KANSAS CITY—EARLY CHURCHES.

Gallatin township comprises the southwestern portion of Clay County and is bounded on the east by Liberty township and the Missouri River, on the south by the river, on the west by Platte County, and on the north by Platte township. It contains some excellent lands and fine farms, but there is also a great deal of rough and unproductive tracts in the township. Big Shoal creek and its branches drain the greater portion of the township.

Gallatin was one of the original townships of Clay County, comprising in 1822 the western half of the county. Settlements were made along Big Shoal in 1822. David Manchester's mill was a noted point in 1825. It is alleged that a few French families lived on Randolph Bluffs in 1800. In the neighborhood of Barry settlements were made about 1830, and there was a postoffice at Barry in 1836, with P. Flemming as postmaster.

Gallatin township boasts of the enterprising and public spirit of its citizens and is noted for its fine horses, cattle and live stock generally.

The villages of Gallatin township are numerous, viz: Barry, Linden and Gashland, Harlem, Moscow, Arnold (or Blue Eagle), and Minaville, or North Missouri Junction, Birmingham and the city of North Kansas City.

Barry was established first as an Indian trading post about the year 1830, before the Platte Purchase, when what is now Platte County be-

longed to the red men. Its location immediately on the boundary line (west half of center section 10 and east half of center of section 11, township 51, range 33) puts half the town in Clay and half in Platte. It has a population of about 200, contains two churches, Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian, a good school, stores, shops, etc. It is ten miles west of Liberty and about the same distance north of Kansas City.

Harlem lies in the extreme southwestern part of the township, on the north bank of the Missouri, immediately across the river from Kansas City. It dates its origin from the completion of the railroad through it to Kansas City. Prior to 1880 the location was subject to complete overflow by every "June rise" in the Missouri, but in that year the United States government built a strong levee to the northwest and large additional appropriations have since been made from time to time to strengthen this work so as to prevent future serious overflow. The great flood of 1881, however, nearly drowned out the village. The following lines of railroad pass through Harlem: The Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—the latter running over the track of the H. & St. Jo.

Moscow is located on the northeast quarter of section 7, township 50, range 32, eleven miles southwest of Liberty and five and one-half miles from Kansas City. The nearest station is Arnold's, two and a half miles away.

Randolph, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph (sec. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9-50-32), seven miles northeast of Kansas City, was founded upon the completion of the railroad by M. S. Arnold, Esq., for whom the place was first named.

Minaville, or North Missouri Junction, is located on the northeast quarter of section 11, township 50, range 32, eight miles from Kansas City and six miles from Liberty. It is the point where the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Wabash Railroad tracks formerly connected, and dates its existence from about 1868.

North Kansas City, which is located in the southwestern corner of the township, just across the river from Kansas City, has within the last few years become one of the important industrial communities of the county. A number of industries are located here and all branches of business are well represented.

Barry Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—At Barry, on the county line, between Clay and Platte Counties, was organized June 3, 1826, by R. D. Morrow, with 27 members, among whom were Henry J. Weeden, Jonathan English, Jeremiah Burns, Benjamin Craig, Herman Davis, Easter (or Esther) Davis, John English, Jane Burns, Polly English, David P. Gill, William Hulott, Thomas Adams, Matilda Simrall and Hugh Brown. Some of the pastors who have served this church are Revs. Robert D. Morrow, O. D. Allen, A. D. Miller, W. Schenck, W. O. H. Perry and J. H. Norman.

Barry Christian Church.—In the winter of 1840 a frame house of worship was built at Barry for a congregation which had been formed as a church organization on the 26th of April of that year. Among the original members were Thomas Chisis, Annie Chisis, William Beal, John Callerman, Bass Callerman, Archibald Woods, Jane Woods, Adam Woods, Mary Woods, James and Catherine Cerry, Ann Ham, and Catherine Endicott. Some of those who have filled the pulpit of the church are John Callerman, Bayard Waller, Josiah Waller, G. R. Hand, Preston Aker, A. E. Higgason, J. A. Lord, S. G. Clay, W. S. Ramey, William C. Rodgers, and others whose names are not now recalled. In 1859 a second church edifice was erected; it was also a frame one.

Ebenezer Christian Church at Minaville was organized in 1865, with John Foster, Thomas and Betsey Stevens, John Tipton, Lucinda Tipton, John J. and Mary Brost, Elizabeth Lindenman, Thomas and Dinah Gibbons, John F. and Susan Foster, Eleanor Foster, and James and Lucinda Stevens as constituent members. The pastors in charge have been Richard Morton, Bro. Pickerall, Joseph Wollery and Bayard Waller.

Big Shoal O. S. Baptist Church, located eight miles southwest from Liberty, was organized May 21, 1823, by Rev. William Thorp. This church building is of brick, erected in 1854 at a cost of \$2,200.

Bethel Baptist Church, located on the Barry road, five miles west of Liberty, was organized in Pleasant Valley school house, in 1872, by Elder James Rouse. Their present house of worship, a frame building, was erected in 1883, at a cost of \$1,500.

Antioch Christian Church, located five miles northeast of Kansas City, was organized in 1854. This church building is frame, erected in 1858 at a cost of \$1,800. Rev. Fred V. Loos is the present pastor.

Faubion Chapel M. E. Church South, located eight miles southwest

of Liberty, was organized in 1837. Their present house of worship, a frame structure, was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$2,150.

Rising Sun Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.—May 6, 1852, this lodge was organized. Of the first officers and members there were but two names furnished, William Conway, master, and James W. Smith, senior warden.



PUBLIC SCHOOL, SMITHVILLE, MO.



BRIDGE ACROSS SMITH'S FORK, NEAR SMITHVILLE

CHAPTER XIV

PLATTE TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—GOOD FARMS—EARLY SETTLERS—"YANKEE" SMITH—OTHER SETTLERS—TOWNSHIP CREATED FROM GALLATIN IN 1827—ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES—FIRST OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS—ELM GROVE, FIRST POST OFFICE—CIVIL WAR TRAGEDIES—PIONEER CHURCHES—SMITHVILLE—GOSNEYVILLE.

Platte township comprises the northwestern portion of Clay, its present boundaries being as follows: Beginning at the northwestern corner of the county, thence south along the county line between Clay and Platte to the southwest corner of section 22, in township 52, range 33, thence due east to the southeast corner of section 21, township 52, range 32, thence north to the southeast corner of section 33, township 53, range 32, thence east to the half section line north and south through section 35, township 53, range 32, thence due north to the county line between Clay and Clinton, thence west along the county line to the initial point.

The greater portion of the township is well timbered and watered, and the principal farms have been hewed and dug out of the timber. Generally the face of the country is broken and the land rolling and elevated. The numerous branches of the Platte—Smith's fork, Camp branch, Owen's branch, Second creek, Wilkinson's creek—afford plenty of water and render the country hilly in their vicinity. The eastern part of the northern portion of the country was originally—at least many sections—prairie.

Some of the best farms in the county are in Platte township. Considerable labor was expended in making them and those who performed

this labor in most instances did not live to enjoy the full fruits thereof. It has been left for their successors to realize the good fortune. Many large farms and wealthy—albeit the latter are plain and simple in their lives—are to be found in Platte township.

Among the first bona fide settlers in Platte township was Humphrey Smith, the old "Yankee", mentioned elsewhere. His mill, at what afterwards became Smithville, was the nucleus or head of subsequent settlements. Smith came in the summer of 1822. His son, Calvin, said his nearest neighbors were eight miles off, and were Ezekiel Huffman, Tarlton Whitlock, David Magill, Abraham Creek and James Wills.

Prior to 1824 there were in what is now Platte township, Rice B. Davenport, five miles east of Smithville; Capt. James Duncan, at Elm Grove, one mile south of Davenport; Capt. William Duncan, three miles south of Smithville, and in the fall of 1824 came Eleven Thatcher, to his claim, two miles south, or about one mile north of Duncan. One account given fixes the date of the settlements of the Duncans as in the spring of 1824. In the eastern part of the township (west half of section 14-53-32) a squatter named Castle White lived in 1826. The dates and locations of other settlers in the township, prior to the creation of the township in 1827, can not now be obtained, but it is known that there were at least thirty families in what is now the township before 1828.

Upon the organization of the county what is now Platte township was included in Gallatin. But in time it became necessary to have a third township, this portion being then thickly settled and needing separate organization. Accordingly at the special term of the county court, in June, 1827, Platte township was created with the following boundaries:

Beginning on the boundary line of the state where the sectional line dividing sections 22 and 27 strikes said boundary line, in range 33, from thence due east along said sectional line dividing 22 and 27, to the sectional line dividing sections 21 and 22, in range 32, and from thence due north along said sectional line between 21 and 22 in range 32, to the township line dividing 52 and 53, and from thence due east to the western boundary line of Fishing River township, in section 36, township 53, and from thence due north to the northern boundary line of the county.

The first justices of the peace of the township were William Duncan and James Duncan. The first constable was Jesse Yocum. Elections

were held at James Duncan's and the judges were James Winn, William Yocum and John Loyd.

The first post-office in the township was at Elm Grove, the residence of Capt. James Duncan, six miles southeast of Smithville. It was established some time prior to 1835. This was the first post-office in this region of country, and was resorted to for years by the settlers in the Platte Purchase and by many others.

During the Civil War a number of the citizens of Platte township were killed at or near their homes. The bushwhackers killed Bishop Bailey and Columbus Whitlock, and the Clay County militia killed Thomas D. Ashurst while on the way with him to Liberty, as narrated elsewhere.

John Ecton, Jr., had been in the Southern army, but had returned and was living quietly at home. A Federal detachment took him from his work of breaking hemp, carried him away and killed him.

In the first week of June, 1863, a squad of Federal state militia took prisoner Rev. A. H. F. Payne, a prominent member of the Christian church, residing in the southern part of Clinton County, but well known and universally respected in Clay. They carried the prisoner with them on a raid through this township and halted one night at Smithville, where Mr. Payne passed his last night on earth at the residence of Col. Lewis Wood. The next day he was taken out, near his residence, and shot to death.

Near the time when Reverend Payne was killed, Capt. John Reid was shot by a detachment of Federals at a point about three miles northeast of Smithville. Captain Reid was a prisoner and was mounted on a fine swift horse. He sought to escape by the superior speed of his horse and dashed away, but the Federal bullets were swifter than the horse and he was shot out of his saddle. Many a prisoner was shot during the war in an alleged attempt to escape, but it is said by good Southern friends of the captain that he really was attempting to obtain his freedom when he was killed.

First Baptist Church of Platte.—This is probably the oldest church located in the limits of Clay County, and certainly the first one of Platte township, having been organized at Duncan's school house, on Saturday, June 23, 1827. It is located on the northeast quarter of section 36, in township 53 north, range 38 west. Here the church building, originally

constructed of logs, stood, but in 1876 a frame building was erected, costing \$1,000. The first members were William Vance, Barbara Vance, Richard Jesse, Frances Jesse, Juliet C. Jesse, John Thatcher, Woodford F. Jesse, William Corum, Bersheba Corum, Abijah Brooks, John Lloyd, Nancy Lloyd, Eleanor Corum and Polly Nance. Abijah Brooks was the first church clerk, being succeeded by Woodford Jesse. Revs. D. W. Riley, William Thorp, Eppa Tillery, Thomas Turner, Darius Bainbridge, William Warren, T. W. Todd and John E. Goodson have been the pastors in charge.

Mount Olive Christian Church.—This church is located on the northwest quarter and southwest quarter of section 8, township 52, range 32, where stands an excellent frame building, erected in 1875, and costing about \$2,000. In connection with it is a handsomely laid out cemetery. Twenty-six persons comprised the original membership, as follows: Louis Grimes and Jacob R. Wilson, who were made elders; Samuel Hunt, William Christa, B. T. Gordon, G. C. Clardy, chosen as deacons; Bennett Smith, who was made clerk; Ellen Christa, Ruth Grimes, Mattie Wilson, Isaac P. Wilson, Isabella Wilson, Joel E. Grimes, Sallie Grimes, Sallie Hunt, Ellen Hunt, Nancy E. Smith, Sarah M. Crow, Mattie H. Crow, Lavena Blackstone, Elizabeth Dickerson, Giles C. Clark, Mattie Adams, Jeff T. Thompson, Lizzie Grimes, Ruth B. Grimes. The pastors who have filled the pulpit here are W. C. Rogers, Bayard Waller, A. B. Jones, H. B. Clay, S. R. Hand, Rev. Mr. Watson and Rev. Fred V. Loos, present pastor.

Smithville.

The town of Smithville stands on section 23, township 53, range 33, or one mile from the Platte county line and about five miles from Clinton County. It is a thriving town and all branches of business are represented.

The first settler on the present site of Smithville was Humphrey Smith, who came in the spring of 1822, and two years later, or in 1824, built a mill on the fork of Platte River. He was born in New Jersey in 1774, lived in Pennsylvania from 1784 to 1800, in Erie County, New York, from 1800 to 1816, and then removed to Howard County, Missouri, where he resided three years and a half; then he removed to what is now Carroll County—then Chariton—where he remained until 1822, when he came to Clay. He was universally known as "Yankee" Smith.

With something of Yankee enterprise and shrewdness Smith located where he did and built his mill in order to catch the patronage of the government Indian agencies in the Platte country, and also the custom of the settlers who, he rightly conjectured, would push out in considerable numbers to the extreme frontier. The mill at first was but a "corn-cracker", but in a few years, when wheat was first raised in the country, Smith added a bolting apparatus, and it is said that this was the first flouring mill in Clay County. It stood near the site of Smith's dwelling house, a log cabin, which was built on the south side of Main street where the Liberty road turns south, and east of the road. The mill was operated by Smith and his sons for thirty consecutive years and then purchased by Col. Lewis Wood. It was washed away by a flood in 1853.

"Yankee" Smith was all his life an avowed Abolitionist. He de-claimed against what he considered the sin of human slavery at all times and under all circumstances. For his principles he was mobbed in Howard County and driven away. His family fled to what is now Carroll, and he joined them as soon as it was safe to do so. But no sort of persecution, blows, mobbings, threats, denunciation, or railery moved him or deterred him from speaking his mind. Frequently some bully would approach him and call out: "Smith, are you an Abolitionist?" "I am", was always the reply. The next instant he would be knocked down, but he would rise and calmly say, "O, that's no argument. You are stronger than I, but that don't prove you are right". Finally his soft answers turned away the wrath of those opposed to him, and he was allowed to hold and express his opinions in peace.

Smith always declared that slavery would be abolished in the United States, but he did not live until his eyes had seen "the glory". In June, 1857, he died of small-pox. It has always been supposed that he caught the disease from an infected Abolition paper, called the Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence, Kansas, and to which his son, Calvin, was a subscriber. The postmaster, James Brasfield, who handed Smith the paper, took varioloid, and Smith himself had small-pox in a violent and fatal form. At first his disease was not known, and persons who called to see him were infected and spread the contagion through the neighborhood. Many died therefrom and the incident was one long and sadly remembered.

Humphrey Smith had a store at his mill before 1828 and soon after

a little village sprang up. Calvin Smith, a son of Humphrey, managed the store at first. Next to him were Henry Owens and John Lerty, both of whom were small merchants here before 1840. James Walker was another early merchant. Dr. Alex. M. Robinson, afterward a prominent Democratic politician of Platte, Dr. J. B. Snaile and Dr. S. S. Ligon were the first physicians in the community.

Old settlers assert that as early as 1845, Smithville was a place of much importance. The failure of the Parkville Railroad delayed the development of the place and entailed considerable loss on many of the citizens who were subscribers to the stock, but now the Q. O. & K. C. R. R. passes through Smithville.

Smithville has been several times incorporated. The first incorporation was by the county court, August 7, 1867; this was amended April 8, 1868, but the trustees appointed never qualified, and July 6, following, the county court appointed Erastus Smith, Jacob Kraus, Otis Guernsey, Theodoric Fitzgerald and Matthew McGregory in their stead. February 4, 1878, there was another incorporation, the territory incorporated being described as "all that portion of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 53, range 33, lying south of Smith's fork of Platte River". October 8, following, there was a reincorporation as "a town", with J. D. DeBerry, J. C. Brasfield, William Clardy, W. H. Rhoads and John Swartz as trustees. The town is now running under this incorporation.

Church of Christ at Smithville.—There are but few facts mentioned in connection with the history of this church which have been preserved and some of the most important items of interest can not now be given. The organization of the church was effected October 13, 1843. The membership in that early day was composed only of Alexander B. Duncan, Preston Akers, Henry Owens, L. J. Wood, Christopher C. Bailey, James G. Williams, Sr., Jonathan Owens, James H. Thorp, John Grimes, James Krauss, Margaret Krauss, Helen M. Duncan, Rachel C. Buchanan, Lucinda G. Grimes, Eleanor Breckenridge, Elizabeth Ecton, Juda Strode, Missouri A. Owens and Joseph Shafer. Some of the pastors have been Moses E. Lard, Preston Aker, A. H. F. Payne, William H. Robison, G. B. Waller, John W. Tate, and Fred V. Loos, the present pastor. In 1848, at a cost of \$1,000, a plain, unostentatious brick church edifice was built. In 1883 a new building was erected at an expenditure of \$4,500. This is one of the handsomest brick churches in the county.

Smithville Baptist Church.—J. D. DeBerry and wife, Mary A. DeBerry, J. B. Colley and wife, S. P. Herndon, Eliza and Emeline Herndon, Mary J. Parker and Clarissa H. Basley were the constituent members of this church, which was organized in the spring of 1873. Rev. Mr. Livingston was instrumental in its formation. The first pastor was L. D. Lampkin and he was succeeded by R. H. Jones, W. W. Wilkerson and A. Barton, after whom again came Mr. Jones. In 1882 the frame church building in which they now worship was constructed at a cost of about \$1,700.

Vigilant Lodge No. 289, I. O. O. F., at Smithville, was organized November 28, 1872. The original members were John H. Marr, S. S. Johnson, F. O. Estes, G. H. Hays and John Swartz. A. B. Crawford, L. J. Wood, Erastus Smith and Samuel Venrick were initiated the first night.

Gosneyville.

Gosneyville, a small hamlet in the northern part of Platte township (on the southeast quarter of section 5, township 53, range 32), has half a dozen houses, two churches, stores, etc. It was never regularly laid out, and has no official history. Many years ago John Gosney established a blacksmith shop here and for him the village was named. The post office is called Paradise.

Gosneyville M. E. Church South.—This church was organized at the old Corum school house, near Smithville, in 1843, by Rev. E. M. Marvin and Rev. Amos Tutt, and was the first M. E. church organized in Platte township. The original members were: George W. Douglas, Jane Douglas, Mahala McGee, James O. McGee, Julia McGee, Thomas McGee, Samuel J. McGee, Jane McGee, Polly Hulse, Mary Hulse, Moses McCall, Abner Loyd, William Slayton and John K. Rollins. The first pastor was Rev. Amos Tutt.

Gosneyville Christian Church was instituted July 18, 1868, by Rev. Preston Aker and Josiah Waller. The constituent members were John Gosney, Thomas D. Parks, F. M. Graham, A. J. Lawrence, Samuel Moore, N. W. Litton, Bird Benton, William H. Shannon, Rufus Patcher, Peter L. Holtzclaw, Henry Anderson, W. M. Endicott, Archibald Holtzclaw, Franklin Holtzclaw, Amos Anderson, James L. Vaughn, John Anderson, Francis McCracken, John W. Youtsey, Peter Youtsey, James C. Youtsey, David

Summers, A. E. Mackabell, George E. T. Parker, Alex. C. Scott, Jasper Perrin, John Bernard, Robert A. Hamilton, Peter C. Callaway, Henry Snow, T. K. Ross, Samuel Fleming and William Grooms. The church now has about sixty-five members. In 1870, a plain frame edifice was built, costing \$1,500. Revs. Thomas Williamson, Bayard Waller, A. J. Pickrell, Benjamin Hyder, ——— Blake and R. C. Watson have all ministered to this church as pastors

CHAPTER XV

KEARNEY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES—FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—TOPOGRAPHY—
SETTLEMENTS—WILD ANIMALS—CIVIL WAR TRAGEDIES—CHURCHES—THE
TOWN OF KEARNEY—HOLT.

Kearney township was organized June 4, 1872, with the following boundaries: Beginning on the line between Clinton and Clay Counties, at the northeast corner of section 36, township 54, range 31, thence along the county line to the half section line running north and south through section 35, township 54, range 32, thence due south to the township line dividing townships 52 and 53, thence east one mile and a half to the southeast corner of section 36, township 53, range 32, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to the range line between ranges 30 and 31, thence north along the range line to the beginning.

Anthony Harsell was appointed by the county court the first justice of the peace pro tem. The township was named for the town of Kearney.

The general surface of the township partakes of the character of that of the county and is rolling and broken, but some of the most valuable farms of the county are situated herein. The northern portion of the township—at least the northeastern—was heavily timbered. This is true of much of the eastern portion, along Clear creek. Clearings were made and land reclaimed from the wilderness.

Settlements were made in this township at a very early day. In the northwestern part of the township, two miles south of Camp branch (east half section 23, township 53, range 32), Anthony Harsell settled

in the fall of 1827. A mile and a half northeast of Harsell, William Livingston had come in 1825; James McCown settled one mile north of Harsell in 1826; Hezekiah Riley and James Marsh settled east of Harsell in 1827, the latter in the spring and the former in the fall. In the spring of the same year Edward Clark located one mile south.

For some years after the township was first settled bears and panthers were unpleasantly numerous. As late as the winter of 1836 a large bear was killed on Camp branch, two miles north of Harsell's spring.

Over on Camp creek, on one occasion, John McCown, Jr., killed a large panther which his dog had attacked and was being worsted in the encounter.

Among the tragedies of the Civil War, not especially mentioned elsewhere, may be mentioned the murder of two citizens of this township, David L. Ferrill and Dr. John Norris. They were Confederate sympathizers and their murder was accomplished by some of Colonel Catherwood's regiment the Sixth Missouri State Militia. Ferrill was an old and well respected citizen of the township. His sons were in the Confederate army and his grandson, Red. Munkers, was a bushwhacker, but Ferrill himself was an old man about seventy years of age, and had never been guilty of overt acts against the Federal authority. One day in September, 1864, a squad of militia, led by Lieut. James N. Stoffel, of Company A. Catherwood's regiment, took out the old man and hung him to a tree near his residence.

John Norris had served six months under Price, but for some time he had been living peaceably at home. One night, a short time after Ferrill was hung, a squad of Catherwood's men took him from his home and shot him.

Richard Sloan was a member of the party that hung Ferrill. He was a citizen of this township and in September, 1866, he was waylaid and shot and his body left lying in the road.

Mount Gilead Christian Church.—This church is an outgrowth of what was originally a Calvinistic Baptist Church, as it was first organized. In March, 1844, there was a division in the congregation, some of the members still adhering to the Baptist denomination, while others, among whom were some of the old and most prominent Baptists, constituted themselves into a body of Christians. The church building first put up was erected in 1844, but becoming defective and unsafe from the ravages

of time, it was torn down and in its place a handsome brick edifice was built in 1873, costing \$2,569.95. It stands on section 29, northwest quarter, township 53, range 31. The first members were Elders Mason Summers, Timothy R. Dale and wife, Alfred M. Riley and wife, Hezekiah Riley, Robert Officer and wife, Weekly Dale and wife, James Riley and wife, George Dallis, Alexander Mooney and wife, A. H. F. Payne and wife, and John Dykes and wife. The deacons were Hezekiah Riley, Robert Officer and Weekly Dale. Following Augustus H. F. Payne, who was the organizer, the pastors have been Revs. Williamson, A. B. Jones, J. T. Tate, J. W. Perkins and others. The first Sunday school connected with this church was organized on the last Lord's day of May, 1868. The superintendent was O. G. Harris, assisted by E. G. Gill; the secretary was P. T. Soper.

Clear Creek Old School Baptist Church, located in section 14, Kearney township, was organized August 6, 1840. Its original members were Benjamin and Nancy Soper, Joel and Rachel Estes, Annie Palmer, Charles Waller, Margaret Waller, Henry and Lucinda Estes, Robert and Sarah Thompson, Alvira Arnold, Arabella Arnold, Harriet Arnold, William and Nancy Yates, and Elizabeth Groomer. The names of the pastors who have served this church are Revs. John Edwards and Wolverton Warren. The present frame church building was built in 1853 at a cost of about \$1,000. The constitution was formed by the following body, of whom John Edwards was moderator: William Clark, Henry Hill, John Atkins and E. Fillery, none of whom survive.

Arley M. E. Church in this township has a membership of 150 persons. As originally constituted, in 1845, by the efforts of Heinrich Nuelson, the constituent members were Fred Hartel, Peter Hartel, John Suter, Conrad Hessel, Jacob Hessel, Louis Feigat, Charles Fowler, Nicholas Frick, and perhaps others. After Heinrich Neulson, the first pastor, the pulpit was filled by Heinrich Hogrefe, Reverend Neidermeier, John Raus, Joseph Zimmerman, William Shreck, Andreas Holz Beierlein, Henry Muehlenbrock, H. Dryer, Peter Hehner, Carl Steinmeier, P. Mayer, Reverend Priegal, Henry Bruene, H. Brinkmeier, J. J. Jung, H. Deiner, C. Bauer, H. M. Menger, H. Eorphage, J. J. Eichenberger, J. W. Buchholtz, George Koenig, F. Kaltenbach, Henry Hoffman, J. J. Hammel, H. H. Peters, C. H. Schmackenbergl, H. A. Hohemwald, E. Clepin, John Klein, E. T. Asling, W. B. Woestemeyer, R. D. Winker, L. H. Irminger, C. L.

Koerner. Until the building of the present frame church in 1875 (costing \$1,000), services were held at private houses. It is now in good condition both spiritually and financially, and is having steady growth. An important adjunct to the church is the Sunday school, Epworth League, W. F. M. S. King's Herald and Cradle Roll.

The Town of Kearney.

What is now the southeastern portion of the town of Kearney was originally called Centerville, and was laid out by David T. Duncan and W. R. Cave in the spring of 1856. Duncan lived on and owned the north half of the site of Centerville. Cave purchased the south half from his father, Uriel Cave, the original owner. The first houses were built by Adam Pence and W. R. Cave and theirs were the first families in the village.

Barney Spencer, a Kentuckian, owned the first store in Centerville, which was conducted for some time in the beginning by his brother-in-law, Sam Trabue. The second store was owned and run by John Wade, of Ohio. These stores were established in the spring of 1857. John Gilboe had the third store. A school house was built in about 1858 by W. R. Cave.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Centerville contained about 20 families, but when it closed there were only two or three. During the war only two houses were destroyed, however, and these were burned by the Federals—Ford's and Jennison's men. They were owned by John Corum and John Gilboe, but at the time they were burned Doctor Cravens lived in Corum's house, and W. R. Cave had a small grocery in Gilboe's building. The Federals claim that they did the burning in retaliation for the killing of Mr. Bond by the bushwhackers.

The murder of John Julius, an old man and a reputable citizen, by Lysander Talbott, shortly after the war, was the only tragedy of note that ever occurred in Centerville. The killing was wholly unprovoked. Talbott was on the "war path" and "wanted to kill somebody". He was arrested, indicted, took a change of venue to Clinton County, escaped from jail, went to Texas, and was himself killed in a row.

April 12, 1869, Alfred Pyle shot and killed Charles Smith, in a diffi-

culty in Kearney, but Esquire Corbin acquitted Pyle on the ground that he had acted in self-defense, and he was never afterwards indicted.

The town of Kearney was laid out upon the building of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad in the spring of 1867, by John Lawrence. The first house was built by George H. Plitt, on the southwest corner of Washington avenue and Railroad street, fronting the depot on the east. Plitt occupied it as a store room but afterwards conducted a hotel. The building was erected before the railroad depot. Plitt was proprietor of a lumber yard and the leading spirit of the place for some time. Perhaps James Hightower had the second store.

The town was named by John Lawrence for Fort Kearney, Nebraska, and not for a certain worthy citizen of the community. It is understood that Lawrence was at one time a resident of Fort Kearney before he came to Clay County. Soon after its establishment the village began to be peopled very rapidly. Stores and shops of all kinds were built, and in a little time Kearney and Centerville were practically united.

Kearney was incorporated "as a town or village" by the county court, April 5, 1869. The first board of trustees was composed of George H. Plitt, Peter Rhinehart, R. B. Elliott, D. T. Dunkin and George Harris. As the location of the town is very attractive, the town itself presents a handsome appearance. Washington avenue, the principal street, is well lined with stores and shops, and the business done is considerable.

The Clipper newspaper, a five-column sheet, was established by Thomas H. Frame, in July, 1883. The first church was the Missionary Baptist, which was at first called Mount Olive. It is worthy of note that John S. Majors, Esq., took an active and prominent part in the building of this church, contributing to it from first to last \$1,000. It is a fine brick structure and still standing.

Kearney Christian Church.—On the 25th of August, 1868, Lucy E. Coryell, Elizabeth Petterfield, Eliza Netherton, Hannah Pollock, Abraham Netherton, Shelton Brown and wife, William H. Hawkins, D. T. Duncan, John S. Groom, James Reed and wife, Alfred Arnold and wife, George S. Harris, William Hall, G. D. Hall, Mrs. A. Rodgers, R. H. Burden and wife, Emily Craven, Nancy E. Pile, J. S. Sirpan, Elizabeth Rodgers, Alida Harris and Robert Morris formed themselves into an organization now known as the above church. This original membership has been added to from time to time. Among those who filled the pulpit here were Pres-

ton Akers, J. D. Wilmot, Joseph Davis, T. J. Williamson, Reverend Martz, Preston Akers a second time, James W. Waller, J. W. Perkins, B. C. Stephens and William S. Trader.

Holt.

The village of Holt, situated on the Clinton County line, on the northeastern half of section 35, township 54, range 31, has been in existence only since the completion of the Cameron branch of the Hamilton and St. Joe Railroad. It was formerly the site of a heavy body of timber in a little bottom on a branch of Clear creek. The land was owned by Jerry A. Holt, an old North Carolinian, whose residence was just across in Clinton County, and who came to Missouri in about 1835. There were many other families of North Carolinians in this region.

Holt was laid out in the fall of 1867, and named for Uncle Jerry Holt, the owner of the land. Timothy R. Dale was the surveyor. The first house was built on lot 5, in East Holt, by J. C. Dever, and the building was occupied by Mr. Dever first as a store. It was burned down in 1873. Soon after Mr. Dever built a hotel called the Dever House, on lot 10 in West Holt. The second store was built by Samuel Garrison on lot 11 in East Holt. In the spring of 1869 Capt. Joab Lamb built the third store on lot 8 in Holt East. The second house in Holt West was built by Richard Fitzgerald, in the spring of 1869.

The railroad depot was built in the spring of 1868, but previous to its construction the section house was used as a freight depot. The first station agent was Hiram Towne, and his brother, D. W. C. Towne succeeded him. The public school building was erected in the summer of 1873. A mill was completed in the spring of 1883, by A. P. Cutler, S. L. Cutler, J. K. Morgan and J. F. Lampson, who composed the firm of Cutler, Morgan & Co. The first church, the M. E. South, was completed in the spring of 1883.

In 1868 the post office was established. Capt. Joab Lamb secured the office and was the first postmaster, but in a short time he was superseded by D. W. C. Towne. Prior to its establishment Haynesville, Clinton County, was the nearest post office. The first practicing physician in the place was Dr. J. M. Brown, of whose abilities many of the old citizens speak disparagingly, but yet it is admitted that he had fair success.

Holt was incorporated February 4, 1878. The first board of trustees was composed of Boston L. McGee, A. P. Cutler, Adam Eby, J. C. Dever, William H. McIntyre. Upon the organization of the board A. P. Cutler was made chairman; Boston L. McGee, clerk; D. W. C. Towne, treasurer, and William M. Troxler, collector and marshal.

The Baptist Church was completed in February, 1885.

M. E. Church, South, located at Holt, in Kearney township, was organized in 1837 at Pleasant Grove, but was afterwards moved to Haynesville, and from there to the present place. Early pastors who served this church were Revs. B. C. Owens, T. H. Swearingen and J. T. Winstead.

Christian Union Church, located at Holt, in Kearney township, was organized in November, 1879. Its constituent members were B. L. McGee, Adam Eby and wife, W. O. Greason, Jerry Holt and wife, G. M. Isley and wife, William Holt and wife, William Albright and wife, M. M. Albright and wife, and many others. G. W. Mitchell was the organizer of the church.

Baptist Church at Holt, was organized in 1884. The same year a frame house of worship was erected which cost \$1,700. Among the first members were W. P. Garrett and daughter Bettie, John L. Clark and wife, Byron Allnut, L. P. Garrett, Joseph Downing, Mrs. Emsley, Whitsell, A. S. Garrett and wife. Prof. A. J. Emerson organized the church.

Holt Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M. was first organized at Haynesville, May 19, 1854, but was removed to Holt in 1877, where it still is. Some of the first officers were Henry B. Hamilton, worshipful master; John R. Ling, senior warden, David W. Reynolds, junior warden. The hall was erected the same year of the removal of the lodge to Holt and cost about \$600.

CHAPTER XVI

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY—RAILROAD FACILITIES—GREENVILLE AND CLAYVILLE EXTINGUISHED TOWNS—FIRST SETTLERS—TOWNSHIP FORMED IN 1830—BOUNDARIES—FIRST OFFICERS AND ELECTION—MT. VERNON MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Washington township forms the northeastern portion of Clay County and is composed of all of congressional township 53 and the lower tier of sections of township 54, in range 30. Much of the territory is very broken, rough and rocky. Many small streams, all of which ultimately run into Fishing River and its forks, head in the township. In many places picturesque bluffs are found along these streams, and the scenery is beautiful to look upon, but hardly appreciated by those owning the land.

The St. Joe branch of the Santa Fe Railroad runs through the northeastern corner of the township, a distance of about two miles, and Lawson, in Ray County, is the nearest station and general shipping point. Kearney and Holt, on the Hannibal road, give the people something of competition in the matter of railroad facilities.

Greenville (Claytonville P. O.) was located in the southern part of the township on Williams creek, sixteen miles northeast of Liberty and about six east of Kearney. At one time it contained a school house, two churches (Methodist and Christian), and about seventy-five inhabitants. It was one of the oldest villages in the country but it now no longer exists.

Claysville (Prospect Hill P. O.) was about two miles northeast of Greenville within half a mile of the Ray County line, and four miles south

of Lawson, the nearest railroad station. Like Greenville, it no longer exists. Not a store in the township.

As early as 1824 Travis Finley settled on section 26 in this township, two miles southeast of Greenville. Archibald McIlvaine, Stephen Baxter and others were also early settlers. Ryland Shackelford located northwest of Greenville soon after Finley came, and Mr. Shackelford often declared that when he made his location and for a year afterwards, there was not a white settler between him and the North Pole.

At the May term of the county court, 1830, Washington was created as a municipal township out of Platte and Fishing River. The boundaries were originally the same, practically, as at present, the two western tiers of sections being taken off in 1872 when Kearney was formed. The boundaries as ordered by the county court when the township was organized were as follows:

Beginning at the point on the county line between Ray and Clay Counties where the line between townships 52 and 53 strikes the same, thence due west along said township line for eight miles to the section corner on said township line between sections 34 and 35, in range 31, thence due north along said section line between sections 34 and 35, in range 31, to the northern boundary line of the county.

Singularly enough the court omitted to describe the northern and eastern boundaries of this township. They will be understood, however, to have been the northern boundary of the state, and the line between Ray and Clay extended to that boundary.

It was certified to the Secretary of State that there were at least 95 taxable inhabitants in the township upon its creation. John P. Smith and Harlow Hinkston were the first justices of the peace, John Wright the first constable, and Stephen Baxter, Archibald Mellvain and Richard Clark the first election judges. The first election was held at the house of Stephen Baxter.

Mount Vernon Missionary Baptist Church, located on section 15, township 53, range 30, was organized in 1857 by Rev. William Barrett. The names of the original members were Waltus L. Watkins, Mary N. Watkins, Kate Watkins, Spencer Anderson, Kitty Anderson, Mary Anderson, Rev. William C. Barrett, Jackson Garrett, L. B. Garrett, Samuel Hollingsworth, T. W. Barrett, Louisa Barrett, Olivia Barrett and Nancy K. Barrett. The present membership is sixty-four. The names of some

of those who have served as pastors are Revs. William Barrett, who filled the pulpit for three years, Thomas Montgomery, Asa N. Bird, J. W. Luke, G. L. Black and J. J. Fetts. This brick edifice was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$5,000, more than one-half of which was contributed by Waltus L. Watkins.

CHAPTER XVII

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE.

THE STORY OF ITS FOUNDING AND LOCATION—OFFICERS AND FACULTY.

It was at the request of an honored president of the Board of Trustees of William Jewell College, the following events and circumstances are related by one who was a youthful witness of the greater part of them, Hon. Leonidas M. Lawson, and who received the authentication of the remainder of them from the direct testimony of those who were themselves the principal participants in these important transactions. It is probable that the remembrance of these deeds cannot be found in any other living repository, because most of the actors and their coetarians have passed away.

The legal existence of the institution began when on the 27th day of February, 1849, the Governor of Missouri approved the act of incorporation which constituted the persons named therein a body politic and corporate for the purpose of endowing and building up a college under the direction of the General Association of the Baptists of the State of Missouri. But as early as the year 1834, the subject of higher education began to be discussed and written about by prominent members of this enlightened and enterprising denomination in various parts of the state, and a voluminous correspondence is still in existence which evidences the rising interest in this important subject.

A perusal of some of this quaint correspondence between the primitive promoters of this great educational enterprise the reader will observe the frequently recurring use of the word "Seminary" as descriptive and definite of the school it was the intention of the Baptists to establish.

It is worthy of especial note that the significant etymology of this word was a happy forecast and an appropriate harbinger of the great work that has been accomplished. A seminary is a place where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation. Felicitous metaphor has applied the word to an institution of learning and appropriately and aptly to this great institution of learning because it has become a spot where is sown the seeds of superior scholarship and of the principles of civil and religious liberty, so vividly illustrated in the history of the great denomination of Christian which has struggled and fought and suffered on all the great fields of thought. The seed here sown has germinated and fructified and multiplied an hundred fold and by the free winds borne have been wafted to the remotest regions of our land and country, and have found a lodgment and a habitation under alien skies.

In the annals of a nation, a state or a community, there is nothing of so transcending importance as the history of the origin, the location, the establishment and growth of its eminent schools. The existence of a college gifted with a great energetic and intrepid spirit, like that which informs the people of Missouri and the neighboring districts of the Mississippi Valley, diffuses an intellectual atmosphere which makes life better worth for every one who has the opportunity of breathing its invigorating influences. Immortal honors are due to those who conceived the work, who laid its foundations, who labored for its success, who made sacrifices for its completion and who stimulated the pulses of the people to a common effort for the great achievement.

The inhabitants of the region which was destined to become the home of the seminary were a vigorous, manly, liberty-loving people, and their devotion to freedom caused them to name their county after the great Western statesman whose father was a Virginian Baptist minister, and one of that heroic band who stood for religious liberty in the Old Dominion. The early occupation of the son bestowed upon him the sportive appellation of "The Mill Boy of the Slashes," and his service to the people won him the title of the "Great Commoner". The sterling worth of this people and the vitalizing power of the principles which governed their public and private conduct made Clay County an eligible spot in which to plant a seminary of learning.

When the Baptists of Missouri determined to establish a college, and appointed the meeting of a convention at Boonville, on the 21st day of

August, 1849, to effect an organization and settle the place of its permanent abode, the friends of learning and education at Liberty committed to Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan the task of arousing the people of the county to the importance of making an effort to secure the location of the school in their county town and of obtaining the necessary subscription of money for that purpose. He responded to the call.

General Doniphan had but recently returned from Mexico, crowned with great military distinction, and had been everywhere greeted with the applauses of his admiring countrymen. He was at the zenith of his fame as a soldier, a lawyer and a statesman. Seldom has it been the lot of a great leader to unite in the same bright combination so rare, so happy and so delicate an assemblage of eminent qualities and qualifications as met in this brilliant man. His intellect was of passing power and force, incisive, serene, capacious and catholic, rapidly assimilative, luxuriantly fruitful. His memory was astonishing and at the docile service of a nimble and agile intellectuality. His discernment resembled inspiration. His imagination was warm and vivid, his judgment clear, his energy surpassing. His mind had been enlarged by an unusually wide experience. In the world of literature and the world of life he was equally at home. His face and figure were such as sculptors love to dwell upon. His person was tall and commanding; his stature was six feet and four inches; his features were of classic elegance, but eager, mobile, animated; his hair was of the richest auburn hue; his forehead was high and intellectual; his finely cut nose was a combination of Grecian and Roman significance; his lips indicated eloquence; his dark eyes were full of fire; his grace and dignity blended themselves in his deportment; his mental character was so happily constituted that his powers so compatible with each other were tempered into exquisite harmony. One faculty had been granted to him in the largest measure—the faculty of eloquent expression; no man in the Western states was his superior in the “tongue’s wars”. There was a thrilling note of sincerity in his voice vibrant with a vast store of feeling and compelling magnetism.

These superb powers he devoted to the task of awakening his fellow-citizens to an interest in higher education, and to inspiring an effort to secure the establishment of a college in the capital of their county. In making a series of brilliant addresses, he visited every part of the county, traversed every community, and presented a masterly, convincing argu-

ment for the cause of the college, and with unflinching zeal and tireless energy, he solicited the aid and support of the people in the great undertaking. Crowds poured forth to meet him, and joyful acclamations rent the air, similar to those which are evoked in times of great political excitement. The ambition of the people were stirred, their zeal was inflamed, and social, political and religious distinctions were submerged in the waves of the rising enthusiasm. With so powerful an advocate, with so grand a cause, and with so receptive a community, failure was hardly possible. The great effort was crowned with success and with a formidable subscription the delegates from Clay County were sent to the convention at Boonville.

Great interest in the enterprise had developed and was manifest in other parts of the state. Lively competition sprang into life and there was active and determined rivalry in the emulous contest. Marion County, Gallaway County, Boone County, Howard County and Cooper County were represented by delegates composed of influential Baptists, and they bore with them important contributions to the capital fund for the foundation of the college. Cooper County, in which Boonville is situated, and where the convention was to be held, was making a special effort and with the advantage of being the convention city and the opportunity thus afforded for the exercise of the social amenities of its graceful hospitality was exercising, exerting a powerful influence upon the assembling congress of the Baptists of the state. It was the center of a society which numbered among its members some of the most accomplished men and women of the time.

On the early morning of August 21st, 1849, a conference of the partisans of Boonville was held to consider and discuss the situation. It met in the counting room of Isaac Lionberger, an eminent and enlightened merchant, a devoted Baptist, and a relative of President Richard E. Turner, who was then a youthful resident of Cooper County. There were present, among others, the brilliant and versatile Tyre C. Harris, and notably the sturdy, stalwart, Jordon O'Bryan, who journeyed from his country home to counsel, encourage and aid his friends with his presence and his advice. They gathered round a circular board, but where the O'Bryan sat was the head of the table. He was a great planter, a man of wide knowledge and practical wisdom, his acquaintance with affairs was large, his judgment was sound. He was a skillful and adroit poli-

tician, a man of the highest probity, a loyal Baptist and an enthusiastic advocate of the candidacy of Boonville for the location of the college. He had been a representative of his county, and a senator from his district in the State Legislature. His influence was potent. Senator O'Bryan inquired of his colleagues about the personality of the several delegations which were in attendance upon the convention. The names of those from Howard, Boone, Callaway and Marion Counties were given him. They were the eminent Baptists of the several localities.

Confidence was expressed that a canvass of the lists indicated a condition favorable to the choice of Boonville. At last, Senator O'Bryan inquired if no one had come from Liberty? The reply was that Clay County had not evinced any great interest, that no Baptist people had come thence, that two distinguished gentlemen, not Baptists, had arrived, but that the Baptists of that locality were not in the contest. Besides, Liberty was a frontier town on the verge of the vast desert which stretched a limitless waste and unbroken wilderness until it reached the shores of the Pacific (at this period, 1849, the noble cities and prosperous commonwealth that embellish the map of the regions west of the Missouri River were not only unborn and unnamed, but they were undreamed of, save in the fecund brain of that illustrious statesman and precinct geomancer, Thomas Jefferson, who forty-six years before, had bought from the Emperor of the French the vast domain of rivers and plains and mountains, and dedicated it to American enterprise and American freedom). Senator O'Bryan listened with patient urbanity and asked who were the distinguished gentlemen who had arrived from Clay County. He was told they were Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan and Judge J. T. V. Thompson. A look of surprise and anxiety mantled the bright, genial face of Jordon O'Bryan. He spoke gently, but with emphasis and concern. Said he: "Gentlemen, you have trained your guns in the wrong direction. You have been wasting your ammunition and your energies. Liberty is the point for you to attack, the fortress you must take. Doniphan and Thompson have not come here for mere maneuver or dress-parade. There will not be a mock tournament. I have served in the Legislature with both these men and I know their character and abilities. Judge Thompson is a shrewd and prudent manager and Doniphan is no carpet knight. While he is chivalrous and fair and gallant, you will find him armed cap-a-pie and ready to do and dare for his cause. He is the

greatest master of polemical controversy this state has ever seen. His vigilance provides for all contingencies, except those which no human foresight can foresee. You will do well to rouse yourselves to encounter a sturdier competition than any you have yet imagined". The startled conference heard these words with dismay and adjourned. The Knights of the Round Table dispersed to begin new labors for Boonville among the delegates from the other counties.

At the appointed hour, the convention assembled in the Baptist meeting house. The building was densely crowded, the organization was effected without delay. When the credentials of the delegates were presented and passed upon, it was evident that the subscription of no single county was sufficient to constitute a majority of the total capital subscribed, and that the final result would depend upon concession, compromise, or a change of sentiment or opinion of some delegation. The sum subscribed by Clay County was the largest plurality.

After the formal and preliminary work of organization was completed the president of the convention announced that the nomination of the place for the home of the college was in order. There was a hush of expectancy and there was hesitancy in every quarter. The friends of each place thought proper policy at the beginning was masterly inactivity, and that some advantage might be gained by waiting for others to make the first move. All seemed to wish the beneficial influence of the final word.

The assembled multitude became impatient of the delay and the members of the convention were restive and uneasy. Doniphan's quick perception saw that the time had come to take the hazard of decisive measures. He determined to hesitate no longer.

"He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
Who dares not to put it to the touch
To win or lose it all."

He had applied his powers of observation to the study of the peculiarities of every class of the great family of mankind—their humors, their prejudices and their passions, and to all these he knew how to appeal with exquisite propriety. He was master of rhetoric which casts a spell over deliberative bodies, as well as the rhetoric that stirs the masses to



SCIENCE HALL, WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE



VIEW OF CAMPUS, WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

enthusiasm. With these formidable powers he had entered the convention at Boonville. He rose and began the presentation of his place and people with the remark that as no one else appeared to want the college, he wished to make it clear to the convention that Liberty would take it with grateful thanks and would exert its best efforts to deserve the boon and to foster, sustain and upbuild the infant institution. Then followed a careful and discriminating eulogy of his constituency and the eligibility of Liberty as a proper place for planting a great seminary.

The entrant having been broken by Doniphan, the nomination of other places followed, with tasteful and appropriate commendations by the several speakers who presented their claims and their merits. At last came the offering of Boonville, which was gracefully and powerfully presented by her most eminent citizen, John G. Miller, whose career in Congress has shed luster upon the name of Missouri.

Just when the balloting was about to begin, Dr. William Jewell, of Columbia, Boone County, proposed to the convention an additional subscription of ten thousand dollars to be paid in lands situated in Mercer, Sullivan and Grundy Counties, in the state of Missouri, the subscriber to have the corresponding number of votes on the question of the location of the college and the right to bestow a name upon the new institution. This proposition was earnestly supported by the Boonville delegation and others, but was strongly opposed by General Doniphan and his allies. It was believed that Doctor Jewell was favorable to Boonville as the home of the college. General Doniphan's opposition was most vigorous. He demonstrated the injustice of permitting the votes which represented an arbitrary valuation of unimproved and uncultivated land to weigh against the votes of subscriptions which represented available funds. He kindled in the breasts of his allies the same ardor that burned in his own. The justice of his contention was recognized, his arguments availed with a majority of the convention and the proposition of Doctor Jewell was rejected.

Then came the balloting upon a choice among the places in nomination. An entente cordiale had long existed between the counties of Howard and Clay. The territory of the latter was formerly a part of Howard County and there were close family connections between them. Clay County had the largest subscription list and Howard County the smallest. Under the influence of Doniphan and the ties of friendship and con-

sanguinity that bound the peoples together, Howard County made common cause with Clay and the two joined made an absolute majority for Liberty and the location was determined. In recognition of this liberality and in evidence of the reciprocal good will and kindness toward each other, the president of the Board of Trustees of the college was for long series of years chosen from among the Baptists of Howard County.

The deliberations of the convention, the discussions and the balloting had occupied the entire day. After the selection of Liberty the meeting adjourned until the morrow at ten o'clock.

After a night of repose, Doniphan arose with mental inspiration fit and ready for the labors of the new day. The work of the convention was to be appropriately closed by naming the college.

Nothing is more useful, nothing more necessary, in the conduct of public affairs than a just discernment of the spirit of our fellow-men. This means that natural private sagacity which is conversant about individuals and enables some men with penetrating eye to look as it were into the heads and hearts of others, and to discover in them the latent principles which constitute their true characters. This human wisdom is of use everywhere and with it the combination of peculiar circumstances is improved to the best advantage. Doniphan knew Doctor Jewell, he knew that his whole soul was stirred by an honorable desire for literary distinction, and that he aspired to enroll his name among those who have shaped the fortunes of great institutions and guided the course of mighty destinies. He desired that his name should be entered in a great arena as a noble candidate contending for a noble prize. Doniphan determined to contribute to the gratification of this honorable ambition and lay these lofty sentiments under contribution for the welfare and promotion of the new institution which had just been ushered into existence, and found a home on the Western confines of the state. Doniphan prepared a careful, appropriate and tasteful resolution, which recited the labors of Doctor Jewell in the cause of liberal culture, his devotion to the interests of enlightened civilization and proposed that the new seminary of learning should be baptized with the name of "William Jewell College". This resolution, in an early hour of the day, Doniphan privately and confidentially carried to the Rev. William C. Ligon, with instructions to offer it to the convention as soon as the session opened. No man was better fitted for the delicate task than Mr. Ligon. His speech was

effective, tender and devoted, courteous, decorous and sympathetic, and profoundly expressed the sentiments of the convention and the large assemblage.

The motion for the adoption of the resolution was seconded by General Doniphan in a manner of surpassing charm and excellence, and in a style wherein the graces of colloquy and the graces of rhetoric were harmoniously blended. At no period of his life was his genius seen to greater advantage. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the name of William Jewell was indelibly stamped upon the educational destiny of the Baptists of Missouri.

Overwhelmed with the gratifying evidence of the devotion of his people and the honors that crowned his life, Doctor Jewell was barely able to make his acknowledgements in the articulate tones of spoken language, but gave visible evidence of an eloquence richer than the richest words. He then and there made the noble gift of the lands he had offered on the first day of the convention. His other benefactions absorbed one-third of his entire fortune, an instance of unrivalled liberality without an antecedent example and without subsequent imitation. He afterward went to Liberty to give his services in the superintendence of the erection of the first large building that crowned the hill. In the midst of his labors, during the canicular days of a Missouri summer, he was stricken with a fatal fever, and consummated his devotion with the princely sacrifice of his life.

Thus was founded this great school. Thus was established this great college. Thus was planted the great seminary whose seeds are destined to sow vast fields which shall ripen into abundant harvests.

The college entered upon a career of varying fortunes and vicissitudes, but in the darkest hour of the gloom that sometimes enveloped its destiny, it was upheld by the faithful hands of heroic men and devoted women. Other chroniclers will tell of the labors of Roland Hughes, Oliver Perry Moss, Elizabeth Trigg Thornton, Wade M. Jackson, Caroline Thornton Moss, and R. E. McDaniel. Everything that could be effected by a courage that rose superior to privation and reverses, by fidelity even to martyrdom and by a fortitude which death could subdue only by extinguishment these indomitable spirits have done and their triumph is here.

Recurring to the story of its birth and baptism and the struggles of its infancy, it is difficult to realize the superb attainments in the arts of

life and learning which this institution today presents, and in view of its immediate usefulness and influence, the impulse to cast its horoscope cannot be resisted. The progress of knowledge has given birth, of late years to arts and sciences so many and so varied that a man of liberal enlightenment finds here ample occupation for his time and talents in the acquisition of such as are most attractive and most absorbing; and without a knowledge of these elegant and refined pursuits a man can scarcely pass muster in the informed circles of society. While there is no popular or royal road to the profound truths of learning and philosophy, the facilities for their acquisition are so great here that it is impossible to defend against the alluring invitation, especially in this new era of intellectual enterprise and vigor, and in this age distinguished above all others for rapid development of the human faculties.

In a region of unsurpassed opulence, in a climate of unrivalled charm, salubrious and invigorating, midway between the oceans and in the heart of the continent, William Jewell College is dedicated to the high purpose of opening the youthful mind, purified and imaginative, to the influence of the moral affections, as well as the graceful humanities of enlarging the knowledge and increasing the power of intellectual and physical man, of inculcating the lessons of gentle and ennobling virtue, of presenting lofty precepts and bright examples of liberality and magnanimity and pure taste, and of inducing men to love goodness, aspire to elegance and improve at once the imagination, the understanding and the heart.

The great and increasing importance and the perennial growth of the institution is attracting a large share of the public interest. It has mounted to a high place among the eminent schools of the land and there is none to oppose the progress of its fame. There is reason to hope and believe that the riches of the harvest will correspond to the splendors of the present promise. Its position of proud distinction is a vindication of the sound and comprehensive views of the President of the Board of Trustees and its extension and its strength is a brilliant monument to the genius, the unrivalled common sense and wisdom that has marked the years of consecrated service rendered by Richard E. Turner in that important position and his successor in the same relation. The enlightened plans and patriotic purposes that inform his mind and that of his successor and that of their worthy colleagues in the Board of Trustees

united with the zeal, the wisdom and energy of the late president of the college. Dr. J. P. Greene and the great executive ability of Dr. D. J. Evans, the present president of the college, and the faculty that surround him, give assurance that its facilities and resources will be enlarged and widened until, growing older in years, but fresh in eternal youth, and immortal as the principles that gave it birth, it becomes so famed a seat of learning and influence as to induce to its portals ardent concourses of students, comparable in numbers to those which in former times flowed to Paris and Vienna, Padova, Upsal and Valencia.

The edifice in which were enacted the scenes which have been related still stands in Boonville. The very spot can be identified where the Rev. William C. Ligon stood to deliver his panegyric upon the life and character of William Jewell. The seat can be indicated whence rose the tall form of Doniphan to pour the tide of his eloquence upon the ears of the intent assembly, as well as the place occupied by Doctor Jewell, when with faltering accents of sublime emotion, he expressed his gratitude for the action which was to make his name immortal. This was the inauguration of the first great enterprise which the writer of these lines has witnessed. The delegation returned to Liberty, they bore themselves with the dignity and moderation of considerable victors. Judge J. T. V. Thompson signalized his generosity by the gift of the land which is now crowned with noble edifices, fraught with Orient spoil and hoarded treasures of the learning of all ages. Doniphan went home, his brow adorned with that truly civic crown which far outshines the coronals of power and laurels of conquest won upon ensanguined fields and which can only be surpassed by those unfading garlands which await the champions of light and liberty, in the loftier realms of mind and thought. Missouri does him appropriate honor. A splendid monument marks his resting place in the beautiful Fairview cemetery in Liberty and the State of Missouri has had erected in Richmond, Ray County, a magnificent monument to his memory.

“Her waters murmur of his name,
Her woods are peopled with his fame;
Her smallest rill, her mightiest river,
Roll, mingled with his fame, forever.”

William Jewell College was opened to students at Liberty (in the old

Liberty Academy) January 1, 1850. Dr. E. S. Dulin as principal and professor of ancient languages and Rev. T. F. Lockett as professor of mathematics. This principal served until the close of the session of 1851-52. By the summer of 1853 the building known as Jewell Hall had advanced so far near completion as to admit of occupancy and use. This building started and almost completed under the direction of Doctor Jewell, is one of the most substantially built edifices in Clay County. The trustees of the college in 1853 called to the presidency Rev. R. S. Thomas, whose administration continued until the summer of 1855, when by reason of financial difficulties caused the suspension of the college for two years.

The college reopened in the fall of 1857, under the presidency of Rev. William Thompson, LL. D. President Thompson, as he was called afterward by every one who knew him, was one of the most remarkable men of his day; a learned Scotchman, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh; a graduate also of the University of Law, he practiced with success in that profession until called to the gospel ministry, where his ability, learning and almost unequaled eloquence shone preeminently. His administration of the affairs of the college continued until 1861, when the advent of the war between the States caused a suspension of the college, although a private school was conducted in the college building, as occasions would permit. On account of the unsettled condition of the country until 1867, it was not deemed safe to reopen the institution, but in June of that year Rev. Thomas Rambaut LL. D., was called to the presidency. He was an extremely strong man, intellectually, surpassing most men ripe in knowledge and erudition, better fitted possibly by nature and training for the pulpit of a large city church, than to come in contact with the hoiden ways of the average college boy. The college reopened in 1868 with Doctor Rambaut, president; R. B. Semple, Professor of Latin and French; A. F. Fleet, Professor of Greek and German; John F. Lanneau, Professor of Mathematics; James R. Eaton, Professor of Natural Sciences. Doctor Rambaut resigned as president in the spring of 1874 on account of ill-health.

The office of president remained vacant until the summer of 1892. The affairs of the college were managed by the faculty, acting through a chairman. Professor William R. Rothwell was chairman from 1873 to June, 1883, and Professor James G. Clark from that date until June, 1892.

Lewis B. Ely, of Carrollton, Mo., had been a zealous friend of the college for many years, had charge of the financial affairs in 1887, and by his efforts had greatly increased the endowment fund of the institution. Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, D. D., who had been chosen chancellor of the college, greatly assisted by Mr. Ely, contributed largely in increasing the endowment fund. Mr. Ely was also the president of the Board of Trustees until his death in June, 1897.

Dr. John Priest Greene, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, of St. Louis, was elected president of the college in June, 1892. It has been well said, that "The crowning glory of Doctor Greene's presidency of twenty-seven years is that he has held the college to the prime purpose of its establishment, namely, the thorough literary and scientific training of young men for Christian service," and as his devotion became known throughout the great West, and elsewhere, the number of students greatly increased.

Dr. D. J. Evans, a graduate of Wm. Jewell College, was chosen president of the college, and was inaugurated as such president the afternoon of Friday, October 8, 1920, at the Christian Church, Liberty, Mo. Dr. Evans is a native of Wales.

Faculty of William Jewell College.

1920—1921.

David Jones Evans, A.M., Th.D., (S. B. T. S.), President and Professor of Biblical Literature.

John Priest Greene, A.M., D.D., LL.D., President Emeritus and Professor of Practical Ethics.

James Gregory Clark, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics.

Richard Price Rider, A.M., Emeritus Professor of Latin.

Harry George Parker, Ph.D., (Harvard), Professor of Chemistry.

John Phelps Fruit, Ph.D., (Leipzig), Professor of English.

Robert Ryland Fleet, Ph.D., (Heidelberg), Professor of Mathematics, and Dean of Arts and Sciences.

William Denny Baskett, Ph.D., (Chicago), Professor of Modern Language.

Walter Oliver Lewis, Ph.D., (Erlangen), Professor of Philosophy, and Dean of Biblical Literature and Religious Education.

John Eustace Davis, A.B., (William Jewell), Professor of Physics.
 Raymond Huntington Coon, Ph.D., (Chicago), Professor of Latin.
 Lorenzo Dow Weyand, Ph.D., (Chicago), J. E. Franklin Professor
 of Social Science.

Loren Carey MacKinney, A.M., (Wisconsin), Professor of History
 and Political Science.

Harry Elias Vick, A.M., (Cornell), Professor of Biology.

Ward Edwards, A.M., (William Jewell), Librarian and Associate
 English.

Robert Earl Bowles, A.B., (William Jewell), Physical Director.

Julio H. Valdes, Instructor in Spanish.

Millard Spencer Everett, A.B., (William Jewell), Instructor in Latin.

Harry E. Cooper, Director of Music.

P. Casper Harvey, A.M., Associate in English.

Standing Committees of the Faculty.

Athletics: Professor Davis and Bowles.

Catalog Bulletins: Professors Clark, Fruit, Parker and Fleet.

Chapel Attendance: Professor Baskett.

Chapel Exercises: Professors Evans and Lewis.

Curriculum Committee: Professors Baskett, Parker and Weyand.

Faculty Advisors of Student Council: Professors Fruit and Vick.

Fraternities: Professors Coon, Davis and MacKinney.

Religious Activities: Professors Lewis and Baskett.

William Jewell Student: Professors Fruit and Coon.



JEWELL HALL, WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

CHAPTER XVIII

ORGANIZED MEDICINE IN CLAY COUNTY.

By John Joseph Gaines, M.D., Secretary.

FOUNDED IN 1854—SECOND OLDEST IN THE STATE—EARLY MEETINGS—QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP—OBJECTS—MEMBERSHIP FEE—FIRST OFFICERS—INVENTION AND DISCOVERY INVITED—CIVIL WAR—INTEREST—IN THE WORLD WAR—"EVERY MAN A VOLUNTEER"—DISTINGUISHED SERVICE—SERVICE AT HOME—AUXILIARY DEFENSE COMMITTEE—NECROLOGY OF MEMBERS—DOCTOR ALLEN—PRESENT OFFICERS.

The Clay County Medical Association was so named, before the less ponderous word "society" was in general use. It is the second oldest medical organization in the state, being founded in 1854, according to the best available data. It is therefore, in its sixty-sixth year of progress, and yields only to the St. Louis Medical Society in point of age.

When we consider the sturdy parentage of this institution, we are not amazed at its long life. It was born in the pioneer days, when strength of character, and ruggedness of frame were the prime essentials of progress. It was a time when "the going was hard" figuratively and literally. Meetings were to be attended monthly, and comprehended a journey over roads that defied the points of the compass, and often challenged the most persistent depth-soundings. But your pioneer physician was no weakling; he smiled at the idea of fatigue, and the modern essential of rest was not thought of, when the star of duty blazed, far out in the distance.

The single qualification for membership in the association, as tersely

expressed in the first by-laws, was "A reputable physician of Clay County, Missouri." Reputation was the sole requisite. It embodied graduation from an established institution of medical learning, with a character that knew no accusing finger. To "fall from grace" meant charges preferred, calm deliberation, and certain expulsion, if the charges were sustained. Probation, or the smearing over, or counsel with the unethical malefactor, were unknown and unthinkable.

The objects of the association were comprehensive: "To constitute a representative body of the regular profession of Clay County, which may advance the interests, and encourage the unity and harmonious action of the profession; to suppress empiricism as much as possible; to restrict the privilege of practicing the profession of medicine to qualified graduates; to develop talent; to stimulate medical invention and discovery, and to maintain our rights and immunities as medical men."

In the opinion of the writer, it is doubtful, if there is a preamble in the English language that is nearer Blackstonian in diction than this.

The financial requirement assessed by our founders, was one dollar annual dues from each member: A society with an annual revenue of from seven to ten dollars, probably cut no melons in dividends. But those were days when the silver dollar was oftener singular than plural, and gave more distinction, being viewed in the light of a curiosity, or of a family keepsake.

The first official roster is dim and yellow with age . . . It tells us that Dr. W. A. Morton was the first president; no vice-president is mentioned; Dr. Stephen Ritchie was secretary. The charter members were, Drs. J. M. Allen, Joseph Wood, and Drs. Snail, Gorin, Major, Garlich, and Everett. The monthly meeting-place was Liberty, the county seat. It may be said, that, in this early day, the country was infested with conjurers, "yarb-doctors" and other satellites of ignorance and superstition, who were "Jest naterally bawn with knowin' how to cure all kinds of misery"—and it was against such imposters that educated physicians wielded the scimiter and the lance,—and the battle is not over to this day.

Medical invention and discovery were indeed invited. Many a keen and discerning mind, read the suffering face, and analyzed the doubtful symptom . . . Many an alert finger searched the wavering pulse, and, at the next meeting of the society, the language of suffering was trans-

lated into methods of successful procedure. It is to be regretted that the deeds of these noblemen were not chiselled into the imperishable rock, that the record might be a source of perpetual stimulus to their successors.

The period of the Civil War was not a favorable one for undisturbed medical reflection. But the Clay County Medical Society was not forgotten on the tented field, or within the crude hospitals of the dread conflict. And, when it was over, meetings were resumed, and re-organization perfected. Experiences in war-surgery were adapted to the restoration of civilian accidents, and the progress of "medical invention and discovery halted not, in its trend onward and upward."

Membership and enthusiasm are the chief essentials to the success of any medical organization. There are times, when both are hard to maintain, hence there were intervals when attendance upon, and interest in the meetings languished,—but never died. Speaking of this to one of our older members some months ago, he said:

"There was a time, when I was president, secretary, general manager, and quorum of this thing, and we did business right along." Spirit of that sort will live forever!

The writer has watched the proceedings of this society for over a quarter of a century, which probably accounts for the many words in this article in its behalf. The secretary is considered the man at the throttle, whether justly so or not, I cannot say. Among the secretaries of the society who should go down in history, I may mention Dr. John H. Rothwell, of Liberty, who served for many faithful years. Not only did he bear the shortcomings of the membership, if there were any, but he also bore the expenses . . . Then came Dr. J. F. Matthews, also of Liberty, who did the same thing for two decades, more or less. Dr. Matthews became honored with the presidency of the State Board of Health, and soon was loaded "to the guards" with war work, which compelled him to practically surrender his practice, in the service of his country. The only apparent reason for a change of secretaries, when the writer was elected, some six years ago, was the humane desire to shift the burden to new, if not younger shoulders.

When the serenity of "Old Glory" was menaced by the threat of a dangerous foe, the Clay County Medical Society sprang to arms as one man! Sometimes it takes war to show the stuff of which the civilian is

made. "Every man a volunteer" became the slogan of the Clay County medical profession. The true M. D. does not need conscription when duty calls. I consider it an honor to name the following participants in the recent unparalleled war. Would that a better historian than I might have this privilege!

Dr. George M. Dagg, of North Kansas City, served during the entire war, was decorated with the Croix de Guerre and medals for distinguished service. Dr. Burton Maltby, of Liberty, participated in the surgery of the awful conflict, and won medals for bravery in America's cause. Dr. H. O. Leinhardt, of North Kansas City, one of the first to enlist, rendered efficient service. Dr. John F. Grace, after intensive training, embarked, and did not come back "till it was over, over there." Excelsior Springs is proud of Dr. Grace. Dr. Roy H. Milligan, of Kearney, was one of the brave young men, who locked his office, without a word, and risked his life for America, in the American Expeditionary Forces, now famous.

None the less patriotic, and none the less deserving of our country's gratitude, were the boys who were ready to sail when the armistice was flashed over the wires:

With the rank of captain, Dr. J. E. Musgrave trained in Fort Riley and Camp Pike; Dr. Young D. Craven, at Leavenworth and Camp Dix; Dr. O. C. O'kell at Leavenworth and Camp Zachary Taylor; Dr. J. Ed. Baird, at Camp Oglethorpe; Dr. E. L. Parker, at Fort Riley; Lieutenant Dr. Andrew Grace trained at Fort Riley, and served regular at Salt Lake University; Dr. Roy W. Prather at Fort Riley—all the above from Excelsior Springs.

From Smithville, Dr. E. C. Hill took intensive training at Camp Kearney; Dr. Howard Calvert, ready at his country's call, trained at Fort Riley; Dr. S. R. McCracken, then a senior medical student, joined the medical reserve corps, and was transferred to an army medical training school; was on duty when the armistice was signed. Dr. George A. McCulloch trained at Fort Riley, from Excelsior Springs. And last but not least, Dr. G. P. Aiton, of Gashland, served in the medical corps, with honors, until the close of the war.

As may be imagined, the drain upon medical service in the well-populated areas was heavy, and the men, women, and children at home, were faced with a shortage of physicians. And the healthful climate of Clay County became saturated with the deadly germs of influenza.

The entire population was in danger. Thousands were stricken. It was then that the true physician battled, even beyond his strength. Gray heads and pudgy forms were traversing the country roads day and night, because duty demanded. These men were patriots as well:

At Excelsior Springs—Dr. T. N. Bogart, Dr. J. T. Rice, Dr. S. D. Henry, Dr. W. J. James, Dr. C. H. Suddarth, Dr. J. A. Hodam, Dr. S. R. Keith, Dr. M. D. L. Isley, Dr. E. Lowrey, Dr. W. S. Wallace, Dr. D. T. Polk, Dr. H. J. Clark, Dr. R. E. Montgomery, Dr. J. J. Gaines.

At Liberty—Dr. E. H. Miller, in addition to his practice, was president of the Medical Advisory Board; Dr. J. H. Rothwell, Dr. R. E. Sevier, members of Advisory Board; Dr. W. H. Goodson, Dr. W. L. Wysong, and Dr. W. N. Cuthbertson, who served continuously on the "Local Board" during the entire war period.

At Holt—Dr. H. L. Tadlock; at Nashua, Dr. E. E. Peterson; at Smithville, Dr. J. F. Rupe, Dr. Wicker and Dr. R. J. Woods; at North Kansas City, Dr. H. M. Dagg, and I must acknowledge here, that if I have omitted any name, it has been solely because of my limited capacity, in obtaining data.

It remains to further illustrate the completeness of the Clay County Medical Society's war organization, for me to give the personnel of the Auxiliary Medical Defense Committee:

In Excelsior Springs—Drs. H. J. Clark, E. C. Robichaux, Dr. J. E. Baird, J. T. Rice, J. J. Gaines, C. H. Suddarth. In Liberty—Drs. E. H. Miller, J. H. Rothwell, R. E. Sevier, W. H. Goodson, and W. N. Cuthbertson; F. H. Matthews. In Kearney—Drs. Rowell and J. W. Epler.

Many of the above quota of Medical Defense men and members of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, held from one to four positions on the various war boards, without a single slacker or drafted man.

The necrology of the Clay County Medical Society must not be omitted in a history of this character. These men still live in the memories of their successors: Drs. J. M. Allen, M. A. Ashley, A. C. Major, R. E. Montgomery, A. C. Donovan, and J. T. Rice—these in the more recent years. May we open the door on the more remote past? Dr. W. J. Yates, Kearney; Dr. S. N. Denham, Kearney; Dr. W. Porterfield, Kearney; Dr. Y. Pinkston, Missouri City; Dr. J. L. Mizener, Smithville, Dr. Jones, Barry; Dr. Marsh, Liberty; Dr. Samuel Sheetz, of Greenville, and Drs. Posey, Chapman and Harrison, of Missouri City, must not be omitted

. . . The white marble shafts will ever point heavenward over these men who are not dead! Merely absent in discharge of duty.

Doctor J. M. Allen. For seventy-seven years, an active, pulsating figure in the profession of medicine. Courageous to the last, handsome of face, splendid of figure, towering in character, would that this poor pen could add one scintilla to the memory of his excellence! How many owe their lives to his dauntless energy and skill! How many of his students owe their successful lives to inspiration of contact with him! The writer acknowledges both . . . And it is on personal responsibility that we assert that Dr. J. M. Allen did more to elevate the profession of medicine, and more for the Clay County Medical Society than any man of his time! He sought positions of high character, lived up to them to the letter . . . And his memory will never die—those who knew and loved him number many thousands . . . I cannot say more.

The present membership of the Clay County Medical Association is made up of thirty-nine participating physicians. The official roster for 1920 is, president, Dr. R. H. Milligan; vice-president, Dr. W. H. Goodson; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. J. Gaines; censors, Drs. Burton Maltby, W. J. James, and W. H. Goodson. The meetings are held monthly, alternating between Liberty and Excelsior Springs, the last Monday evening in each month.

All of the illustrious founders of the society, have passed into that peaceful realm, where the foes of human happiness no longer defy them . . . But, sometimes, when the lights burn low in the council chamber, from out of the shadows and the silence, beloved faces, and strangely-familiar voices seem to emanate, and to add an indescribable sweetness to the hour.

CHAPTER XIX

ROAD BUILDING.

NEED OF GOOD ROADS—MOVEMENT IN CLAY COUNTY IN 1916—\$1,250,000.00 BONDS VOTED—WORK DELAYED BY WORLD WAR—COL. E. M. STAYTON IN CHARGE—WORK ACCOMPLISHED AND IN PROGRESS—HOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE COOPERATES IN GOOD ROADS BUILDING

How true it is that no one needs good roads quite so badly as the progressive and up-to-date farmer. The up-hill and muddy roads fall heavily on him; and the longer the distances he must haul his produce and his supplies over bad roads, the heavier and more grievous the burden. Better roads makes increase in land values, and invite the very best class of citizenship. The best of farming calls for quick and cheap transportation; the people of enterprise must have schools and churches that are easily accessible; the people of this day and generation are gregarious and social, and demand good road facilities so that the country residents will not be hampered in social intercourse and enjoyment. Scarcely a family in Clay County is without an automobile, and trucks for the transportation of the products of the farms to markets are increasing in numbers. It is a rare occurrence to see a vehicle drawn by horses upon our public roads. Old Dobbin has practically been relegated to simple labor in fields at home. The people of Clay County, in the spring of 1916, held meetings in various parts of the county to get an expression of the people as to their views as to a proper time to commence the building of rock or turnpike roads in the county, and if then was the right time, how much money would they be willing should be expended for that purpose. A government official gave an estimate of \$1,250,000.

From the concensus of opinion thus obtained, it was believed that the people would willingly vote over \$1,000,000 for such kinds of roads to be built in the county.

On June 26, 1916, an election was held, and the people, by an overwhelming majority, voted bonds to the amount of \$1,250,000, be issued to erect turnpike roads in different parts of the county. Soon the World War was declared and plans for the construction of the roads were delayed. As soon, however, as the armistice was signed, and our soldiers had returned to their homes, the county court employed as chief engineer of the roads to be built, Col. E. M. Stayton, of Jackson County, a colonel of engineers in France, with our army of occupation; no more capable man could have been found in the State. For more than a year up to August 1920, Col. Stayton and his assistants have graded a large part of the roads to be built, and also aided by the efficient and worthy county engineer and surveyor, Earl Denny, the roads thus far graded, will be completed during the year 1921. As the work progresses, the state and government contribute to the end in view. Already the county has received from this source \$54,357.58, and as the work goes on, so the state and government contribute stated stipends, and will continue to make the contributions until really the roads are completed. The time is not far distant when Clay County will have the best system of roads in the state. All that is needed for full and ample transportation, quick and serviceable, is the completion of these roads, which, coupled with the service of the Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph Railroad, an electric road now doing an immense business between Kansas City, Liberty and Excelsior Springs, and Kansas City and St. Joseph, is all that is needed to make Clay County the most desirable location in the State for agricultural and other pursuits.

In spite of the delays incident to the prosecution of the greatest wars; in the face of strikes which have crippled the transportation systems of the country and reduced the output of necessary materials of construction to a degree unprecedented in the history of the nation, the program of co-operative highway construction, laid down in 1916, has been adhered to and the results which have been obtained thus far stamp the plan as an unqualified success.

One of the earliest and most far-reaching results, directly attributable to the federal aid act, was the creation of adequate state highway

departments in seventeen states, which previously had either no state department at all or which had departments insufficiently equipped to perform necessary functions. In one year, after the passage of the act, more constructive state highway legislation was placed upon the statute books than had ever before been enacted in the history of the country in a similar period, and a condition was brought about which otherwise would not have been reached in five or ten years. This legislative activity was a direct consequence of the conditions imposed upon the states by the federal aid act.

The insistence of the government upon the construction of federal aid roads under the supervision of engineers of the state departments has resulted in the placing of more and more of the road work of the country under skilled supervision. In 1915, the year before the federal aid act was passed, only 30 per cent of the expenditure for roads and bridges built in the United States were expended under the supervision of state highway departments. This year the state departments will exercise control over fully 80 per cent of the large sums that will be spent for road construction.

In 1915 the total expenditure for roads and bridges by all the states and local governments was only \$287,000,000. This year it is estimated that the funds available for main road construction are approximately \$633,000,000. The willingness of the public to appropriate these greatly increased sums is largely traceable to the confidence which has been inspired by the creation and strengthening of the state highway departments, the immediate cause of which was the federal aid act.

The manner in which the large sums of federal money have been apportioned among the states is an accomplishment which has seldom been referred to, but it should be, nevertheless, a source of gratification to all the agencies which have co-operated in the work. In all, the sum of \$266,750,000 has been divided among forty-eight states to the entire satisfaction of all interests involved, and without the slightest suggestion of impropriety or the least suspicion of favoritism.

The actual road operations under the act thus far involve the approval of projects the aggregate length of which would span the distance between New York and San Francisco nine times, and the estimated cost of which is greater than that of the Panama canal. Under construction at the present time there are 15,944 miles of road, equivalent in

length to five roads from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and the equivalent of 5,500 miles of road has been completed.

Sixty per cent of the total allotment of federal funds which has been approved to date will be spent for roads of such durable type as bituminous concrete, Portland cement, concrete and vitrified brick; and these roads when they are built will increase by 7,600 miles the total of 14,400 miles of roads of the class which existed in the whole United States the year before the enactment of the federal aid law.

In their contract with the government the states have given assurance that every mile of road constructed will be properly maintained; in fact, the requirements of the federal aid act have been directly responsible for the enactment of laws in a number of states providing specifically for the maintenance of all roads constructed, whether with or without federal aid.

Under the law the secretary of agriculture is charged with the administration of the provisions of the federal aid act. He in turn has delegated the duty of caring for the details of administration to the bureau of public roads. This bureau was at the time of the passage of the act, and is now, in closer touch with the highway situation and requirements of the country as a whole than any other agency in the United States. Under any other agency federal operation would have been delayed to permit of the acquisition of necessary preliminary data, which the bureau of public roads had at hand, ready to utilize without delay.

The organization under the chief of the bureau of public roads, which cares for the details of the administration of federal aid funds, consists of a headquarters force headed by the chief engineer in the Washington office, and thirteen district engineers in charge of the work in thirteen groups of states. The districts vary in size. One embraces only one state, California; others include four or five states; the largest one includes eight states. The district engineers are assisted by a number of engineers who have supervision over sections of the district work. Where the work is sufficiently heavy to warrant it, one or more resident engineers have been placed in a state. In other districts, men are assigned by the district engineer to cover special states, but do not have headquarters in those states. These men are authorized to approve slight changes in plans which become necessary as the work progresses, such

as changes in the size of waterways, location of culverts, slight changes in grade and alignment, and even more important changes, providing they do not involve the government in additional expense. By thus making it possible to effect minor engineering adjustments on the ground, a great deal of time is saved, which would be lost if it were necessary to refer such matters to Washington.

The federal aid act requires that projects for federal aid be initiated by the states. As the first step, a statement is forwarded to the district engineer in authority, announcing, in effect, that the state proposes to build a piece of road of a certain type and length in a certain location. This statement is known as the project statement, and it is always accompanied by an approximate estimate of the cost of the proposed construction. The project statement is examined by the district engineer with the purpose of determining whether the project complies with the federal aid road act. If, in his opinion it does, he forwards the statement to the Washington office with his recommendation. It is there examined by the chief engineer and his assistants, and, if the chief engineer concurs in the recommendation of the district engineer, the project is placed before the secretary of agriculture by the chief of the bureau, with the recommendation of the bureau, for his approval.

Until the secretary has signified that the United States will cooperate, no further action is taken by the state. If the secretary approves, the state is so notified, and it then proceeds to prepare detailed plans, specifications and estimates for the work. According to recent reports over half of the projects handled are passed by the district offices in an average of five days. Greater delay at this stage is generally due to the necessity for careful investigation to determine whether the road proposed is of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of federal money upon it. When these doubtful points are cleared up the prompt passage of the project to approval by the secretary is practically assured, as is shown by the fact that 90 per cent of all projects received at Washington are passed by the bureau in an average of four days.

After the plans and specifications have been prepared by the states they are submitted to the district engineers, together with a revised estimate of cost based on the carefully computed quantities of work to be done. A representative of the district engineer, either the federal engineer resident in the state or one especially assigned, makes an inspection of the site of the proposed work, and on this inspection the district

engineer bases his recommendation for approval or disapproval of the plans. Very frequently the federal engineer does not wait until the plans are completed, but goes over the road to be built with the state engineer, pencil profile in hand, and he is often able in this way to suggest changes in the plans as contemplated which facilitate their approval when they are completed.

As soon as the plans, specifications and estimates are recommended for approval by the district engineer the state may advertise for bids and let the contract. There may be minor adjustments and changes to be made in the plans before they are finally approved by the secretary, but generally speaking the states do not wait for all these matters to be cleared up before they initiate work on the project. The records of the bureau of public roads show that the plans, specifications and estimates for over half of the projects are passed through the district offices in an average of five and one-half days and about 90 per cent receive the approval of the chief engineer in three and one-half days. Delays at this stage of the project are generally due to difference of judgment which are serious enough to be given special consideration.

After the plans, specifications, and estimates have been approved, the co-operation of the government is practically assured. The signing of the formal project agreement follows in due course, but it is not necessary that the work be delayed pending this formality. The authority granted by the secretary to proceed with construction before the formal completion of the agreement has practically removed all cause for criticism of the government on the ground of delay.

To cover the cost of administrative work of the government, an amount not to exceed 3 per cent of the total appropriation for federal aid is reserved. As the total cost of federal aid projects is more than twice the amount of the federal aid apportionment to them, the administrative allowance is really less than 1½ per cent of the total cost of the roads constructed.

Up to June 30, 1920, 2,985 projects involving a total of 29,319.3 miles of road had been approved by the secretary of agriculture. The preliminary estimate of the cost of these projects is \$384,916,819.53, of which \$163,841,503.93 will be approved as federal aid. On the same date 2,116 projects, representing approximately 15,944 miles, had either been completed or were under construction. The estimated total cost of these projects in various stages of construction and completion is \$200,000,000.

CHAPTER XX

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ALEXANDER DONIPHAN CHAPTER.

By Mrs. Robert S. Withers.

OBJECT—ORGANIZED IN 1909—COL. ALEXANDER DONIPHAN—ACTIVITIES—MEMBERS HONORED BY STATE ORGANIZATION—WORLD WAR WORK—ACTIVE RESIDENT MEMBERS—NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—TRANSFERRED TO OTHER CHAPTERS—WITHDRAWN—DECEASED.

Alexander Doniphan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization devoted exclusively to patriotic and historical interests, was formed in Liberty on March 6, 1909, receiving from the National Society D. A. R. the chapter number of 848. In choosing a name, the charter members honored Col. Alexander Doniphan, who was a resident of Liberty at the time of the Mexican War and who led a regiment of Missouri volunteers in a victorious expedition to Old Mexico in 1846-1847, bringing fame to himself and to his men.

The activities of the chapter have been three-fold. Americanization work has been carried on by encouraging students at William Jewell College, Liberty Ladies' College (before it burned) and the High School to give special effort to work in American History, in essay contests for gold medals.

Historical interest has led to the collecting and compiling of much

valuable county history data. To aid in this work pioneers of the county were persuaded to write articles dealing with conditions and life in the county's youth. In 1912, Mr. Dan Carpenter, who came to Clay County in 1845 at the age of twenty years, wrote a series on the churches, the schools, the mills, the cemeteries, the social customs and the homes of Clay County. These articles were published in the Liberty Tribune.

A government marker was secured for the grave of Richard P. Simms, a soldier of the Revolution who is buried seven miles north of Liberty. After being properly inscribed, it was placed, in 1912, by his great-great-grandson, Robert S. Withers, the regent's husband.

The Chapter has the nucleus of a valuable historical library and a few interesting relics.

As a patriotic organization, Alexander Doniphan Chapter, D. A. R., has even been to the front with inspiring celebrations of special days in our nation's history. Washington's Birthday and Flag Day, June 14th, have witnessed many beautiful spectacles and interesting fetes. Sometimes the program has featured patriotic addresses, at others music has been the chief interest, again family heirlooms and precious relics have held the center of the state and yet again charming hospitality alone has graced the occasion.

On Feb. 22, 1919, the Chapter held a memorial service for the nineteen Clay County men who died in service in the World War. This was the only service held in the county for all the county's gold star men and was carried out in the most tender and inspiring manner. At the close, the Honor Roll, a very artistic production from the pen of Robert S. Withers, was unveiled and crowned with a wreath of leaves. Later it was placed at the south entrance of the Court House, where it hangs under its glass cover, as yet, the only memorial erected in honor of our World War dead.

One thing done by the Liberty D. A. R. in 1912 called for editorial comment in the Kansas City papers and received newspaper publicity as far as New York.

No Star-Spangled Banner had floated over the Court House since the Federals were in possession of the county during the Civil War. The Daughters of the American Revolution, true to their code of patriotism, deplored this and petitioned the County Court to buy a United States flag and provide a staff. The court granted the petition and on Novem-

ber 4, 1912, Old Glory was unfurled above the Court House at Liberty for the first time in fifty-one years. Mr. John Will Hall, State Commander of the Confederate Veterans, a resident of Liberty, officiated as flag raiser. This was an interesting point in the ceremonies, as he had also been the one to hoist the Confederate flag above the same Court House in 1861. Such captions as "Into the Union at Last" appeared in the headlines of metropolitan papers and the event was heralded as a real news item.

The Daughters presented a handsome United States flag and oak case to the Liberty Public Schools at the same time and instituted the Flag Salute and proper observances among the school children.

The progressiveness of the local Chapter has met with recognition away from home, different members having been appointed to important state and national committees. Mrs. Ethel Massie Withers served as chairman of State Credentials Committee in 1914, and chairman of Reciprocity Bureau in 1914-1915. Mrs. Temperance Lightburn Thomason served a term as state chairman of International Relations Committee.

The Chapter has been honored with one state office, Mrs. Ethel Massie Withers having been elected State Historian in 1915 for a term of two years. As State Historian her work received commendation from the National organization. Her biggest work was the preparation of an illustrated lecture "Pioneering in Missouri." This covers the period from 1735 to 1860 and gives a comprehensive view of early settlements and development. With it go 157 slides depicting the earliest scenes, many of the first buildings, typical homes and portraits of the pioneers themselves. This lecture was given by Mrs. Withers at the State Conference in Louisiana, Missouri, in October, 1916, where it was heard by Floyd C. Shoemaker, who gave it favorable mention in the Missouri Historical Review. Later the lecture was sent on tour and was given in many towns of the State, including St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield, Kirksville, Marshall, Liberty, etc. The lecture manuscript in printed form and the slides are now with the Missouri State Historical Society at Columbia.

In 1916, Governor Major named Mrs. Withers as one of the members of the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand, and in 1920 she was appointed to represent Clay County on the Centennial

Committee, formed to promote the celebration of Missouri's entry into statehood, at the State Fair in Sedalia, in August, 1921.

During the World War, the women of the D. A. R. joined intensively in all war activities and gave leaders to many. Mrs. Margaret Woodson Harper had charge of all Red Cross sewing in the county. Mrs. Ethel Massie Withers was chairman of the Clay County Woman's Committee, Council of Defense, County Food chairman, and member of the County Council of Defense. Mrs. Gladys Cook Davidson was county chairman of Women's Registration, member of the County Council of Defense and secretary and publicity chairman of the Liberty Branch of the Red Cross. Mrs. Anne Ellis Fleet was county chairman of Speakers in the Woman's Committee Council of Defense. Mrs. Margaret Thomason Smith and Mrs. Loutie Clark Soper were chairmen of Kearney and Liberty townships in the Woman's Committee Council of Defense. Every member gave valiant individual service.

In peace, as in war, Alexander Doniphan Chapter furnishes leaders in public activities. Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Davidson continue on the official board in the Red Cross Home Service work; Mrs. Withers succeeded Mrs. Soper as Democratic Committeewoman for Liberty township, and is president of the local Woman's Democratic Club; Mrs. Luella Hoffman Goodson is in her second very successful year as president of the Liberty Fortnightly Study Club. Preceding Mrs. Goodson's regime, that office was held by Mrs. Soper for three years, she being the club's second president.

The membership roll from date of organization in March, 1909, to the present time, November, 1920, is as follows, notations at the side showing what changes have come with the years. There are at present thirty-one active resident and non-resident members—Americans all, proud of our heritage which has come through generations of loyal American ancestors who have formed the warp and woof of our nation's glory and whose work it is our duty to carry on.

Active Resident Members.

Mrs. Mary Garth Campbell, charter member.

Mrs. Louise Wilson Miller.

Miss Katherine Raymond, charter member.

Miss Louise C. Stogdale, charter member.

Mrs. Ethel Massie Withers, regent, 1911 to 1914, and December, 1920, to —.

Mrs. Mary Allen Matthews, regent, January, to November, 1917.

Mrs. Ella Thompson Owens Williams, regent, January, 1914, to January, 1916.

Mrs. Luella Hoffman Goodson.

Mrs. Temperance Lightburn Thomason.

Mrs. Maria Gray Snelling, regent, January, 1916-January, 1917.

Mrs. Margaret Thomason Smith.

Mrs. Anne Tutt Ellis Fleet.

Mrs. Gladys Cook Davidson.

Mrs. Loutie Clark Soper, regent, November, 1917-November, 1920.

Mrs. Annie James Funkhouser.

Mrs. Annie Stilwell Gachassin-Lafite.

Miss Anna Grace Pence.

Miss Sarah Wallace Yates.

Mrs. Dora Thomason Atwater.

Mrs. Margaret Woodson Harper.

Mrs. Annie Ellen Darby Harrison.

Mrs. Lillian Lewis Stuart.

Mrs. Willie C. Darr Thomas.

Non-Resident Members.

Mrs. Enfield Stogdale Lincoln, charter member.

Mrs. Ozelle Miller Graves, charter member.

Mrs. May Wilson Wallace McClintic, charter member.

Mrs. Rosa Hill Dunwoody.

Mrs. Maude Linn Beasley.

Mrs. Julia Jordan Funkhouser.

Mrs. Martha Virginia Montgomery Harrington

Mrs. Margaret Porter Nall.

Transferred to Other Chapters.

Mrs. Bessie Miller Day, charter member.

Mrs. Mabel Eaton Llewellyn, charter member.

Mrs. Mary Virginia Miller Smith, charter member.

Mrs. Julia Allen Howard.

Mrs. Caroline Rood.

Mrs. Olivia R. Savage.

Transferred to Daughters-at-Large.

Mrs. Ida Miller Dye, charter member.

Mrs. Martha McMillan Griffith, regent 1909-1910, charter member.

Mrs. Martha Roy Raymond Lincoln, charter member.

Miss Irene Raymond, regent 1910 to Jan. 1911, charter member.

Mrs. Edna Withers Jones, charter member.

Withdrawn.

Mrs. Malvry Atkins Clardy.

Deceased.

Mrs. Cora Irene Francisco Wherritt.

Mrs. Martha Kiersted Crawford.

Mrs. May Waddill Sevier.

Mrs. Myrtle Benedict Barrington.

CHAPTER XXI

THE PRESS.

"THE FAR WEST" FOUNDED IN 1836—"THE WESTERN JOURNAL"—"THE LIBERTY BANNER"—"THE WESTERN PIONEER"—"THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM"—"CLAY COUNTY FLAG"—"LIBERTY WEEKLY UNION"—"THE CLAY COUNTY DEMOCRAT"—"RICHFIELD MONITOR"—"THE SENTINEL"—"THE KEARNEY CLIPPER"—"THE LIBERTY TRIBUNE"—"THE LIBERTY ADVANCE"—"THE EXCELSIOR DAILY CALL"—"EXCELSIOR SPRINGS STANDARD"—"CHRISTIAN UNION HERALD"—"CLAY COUNTY DEMOCRAT"—"CLAY COUNTY RUSTLER"—"CLAY COUNTY NEWS".

Quite a number of newspaper enterprises have been attempted in Clay County, all of which can not now be enumerated. "The Far West" founded in 1836, was edited by Peter H. Burnett, afterward Governor of California. "The Western Journal", founded in 1841, was edited by Leader & Ridenbaugh. "The Liberty Banner", founded in 1843, was edited by Henry L. Routt and T. W. W. DeCoursey, both lawyers, the former being the noted political "War Horse". "The Western Pioneer", founded in 1844, was founded by William Ridenbaugh and edited by Benjamin Hays. "The Democratic Platform", founded in 1853, was owned by Judge James T. V. Thompson and edited by Robert S. Kelly. The "Clay County Flag", founded in 1860, was edited by C. Denny Dickerson. "The Liberty Weekly Union", founded in 1867, was edited by Sallyards & Sons. "The Clay County Democrat", founded in 1870, was edited by Holloman & Bowman, succeeded by Bowman H. Simons. All the above named were published in Liberty and had brief existence. At Missouri City, "The Richfield Monitor", founded in 1855, was edited and published by James C. Vertrees, afterward judge of the Probate Court of Clay County. Other papers have been published there by George W. Withers, T. L. P. Holloman and

others. At Kearney, "The Sentinel", founded in 1875, had a brief existence. "The Kearney Clipper" is now being published in Kearney and was a long time published and edited by Capt. J. L. Jennett. The publications in the county now are "The Liberty Tribune, founded by Robert H. Miller in 1846 and edited by him. This paper has changed ownership several times until now it is being edited and published by Irving Gilmer. "The Liberty Advance" founded February 4, 1875, by George E. Patton, assisted by Thomas H. Frame. This excellent publication was conducted by Patton and Frame for about one year and they were succeeded by Thomas H. Frame in 1876, who in 1886, sold to John B. Murray and C. S. Murray, brothers, who in 1907, were succeeded by Charles F. Ward, who in 1916, were succeeded by C. S. Murray and Charles Storms, the latter selling his interest to H. H. Boggs in 1917. Murray and Boggs ably conducted the paper until November 1st, 1919, when Irving Gilmer became the sole owner.

The other newspapers in Clay County are as follows: At Excelsior Springs, "The Excelsior Daily Call", the "Excelsior Springs Standard" and "The Christian Union Herald", established by Dr. J. V. B. Flack and now edited by William Hyder. At Smithville the "Clay County Democrat". At Holt "The Clay County Rustler" and at North Kansas City, "The Clay County News", founded in 1920. Probably in no county in the state, outside of the large cities, are there more newspapers published, and certainly in no county in the state where better and more ably conducted newspapers can be found.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE MORMONS.

MORMON INFUX TO JACKSON COUNTY IN 1832—TROUBLE IN JACKSON COUNTY—TOOK REFUGE IN CLAY AND OTHER COUNTIES—HOSTILITIES AGAINST MORMONS—MORMONS ARMED—FORCES CONCENTRATED AT FAR WEST—STATE MILITIA CALLED OUT—GENERAL DONIPHAN IN COMMAND—MORMONS SURRENDER—JOE SMITH AND OTHER LEADERS INDICTED—IN JAIL AT LIBERTY—LEADERS SAVED BY DONIPHAN—GOVERNOR BOGGS MURDERED—MORMONS REMAIN AWAY FROM STATE FOR FIFTY YEARS—AT INDEPENDENCE.

Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, visited Jackson County just prior to 1832, when large numbers of acres of land were purchased for settlement by his followers, and during 1832 there was a great influx of Mormons to Independence and the western part of Jackson County. The Mormons soon established a printing press and issued therefrom a newspaper in which criticisms of the Gentiles of the county were published. The Mormons were charged with numerous petty larcenies and crimes; whether true or not, a bitter hatred arose between the Mormons and Gentiles and so intense did this hatred become, that the Gentiles determined to drive all Mormons from the county. The Mormon printing press was destroyed and the Mormons compelled to leave the county, many taking refuge in Clay County, others in Caldwell, Davies and Ray Counties. The people of Clay County did not receive the refugees with open arms, but with suspicion and no little dread. The conduct of the so-called saints in Jackson County was not unheard of or unknown to Clay County. After this exodus from Jackson County and settlement of the saints in Clay, Ray, Davies and Caldwell Counties, the conduct of the Mormons

were such as to exasperate the Gentiles to such an extent that open hostilities resulted and so alarming did the situation become, especially when the Mormons began to concentrate their entire numbers at Far West, in Caldwell County, armed with every available weapon of warfare, that the governor of the state was compelled to call out the militia. Two companies of militia were ordered from Clay County, commanded by Captain Pryor and O. P. Moss. These companies were from Gen. A. W. Doniphan's brigade, Maj. Gen. D. R. Atchison's division. The companies from Clay County and other companies of General Doniphan's brigade confronted the breastworks of the Mormons at Far West when surrounding the place. General Doniphan demanded the surrender of the Mormon forces, which were under the command of one G. W. Hinkle. The Mormon commander seeing resistance in vain, surrendered his forces. Not a fire from a hostile gun was heard after a near approach of the militia. The conditions of the surrender were that the Mormons should deliver up their guns, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of them with their families leave the state. Joe Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, G. W. Hinkle and other prominent Mormons were held for the faithful performance of the conditions of the surrender and to await indictments which might be preferred against them. These prominent leaders were taken to Richmond, Ray County, before the presiding judge of the Circuit Court, Austin A. King, and remanded them to Daviess County, there to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of treason against the state and murder. After being taken to Daviess County, it was then determined that the jail of that county was not sufficiently safe, when the prisoners were taken to the Liberty jail.

Indictments by the grand jury of Daviess County were found for various offenses,—treason, murder, resisting legal process, etc., against Joe Smith, Hiram Smith, brother of Joe, Sidney Rigdon, G. W. Hinkle, Caleb Baldwin, Parley P. Pratt, Luman Gibbs, Maurice Phelps, King Follett, William Osburn, Arthur Morrison, Elias Higbee and others. Sidney Rigdon was released on a writ of habeas corpus. The others obtained a change of venue to Boone County, where some of them were tried and acquitted and the indictments against the others dismissed. The difficulty in getting the evidence against them, sufficient to convict, there being so many interested witnesses to combat the evidence for the state was insurmountable. Parley P. Pratt escaped from the jail in Columbia.

Gen. A. W. Doniphan and Hon. James S. Rollins were of counsel for the defendants who were tried.

Col. Lewis Wood, of this county, who was present, stated to the compiler that a council of the leading militia officers held the night following the surrender, it was voted by nearly three to one to put these leaders to death and their lives were only saved by the intervention of General Doniphan, who not only urged his authority as a brigadier, but declared he would defend the prisoners with his own life. This statement goes to show the indignation of the Gentiles toward the Prophet and his followers. These officers knew the difficulty of conviction in court of these men by the state, where any number of men stood ready to give evidence to establish an alibi, or give other testimony directly in conflict that that adduced by the state to establish the innocence of the defendants. Governor Lilburn W. Boggs, who had taken an active part against the Mormons several years after the Mormons were driven from the state, while seated in a chair at his home in Independence was shot. Porter Rockwell, a notorious follower of the Prophet was arrested and charged with having committed the deed, and although there was evidence against him, enough in ordinary cases of the kind to convict, yet the array of witnesses for the defense was overwhelming; his brethren had come to his relief in force. There can be no question that in the early organization of the Mormon church there were men who from fanatical zeal or other motives, brought the early church into disrepute, but it can be said that in these latter years, a more law abiding, and in many respects, better class of citizens cannot be found.

For more than fifty years after the Mormons the greater part of them had left the state, very few of them, if any, made Jackson County their home, but within the last thirty-five years great numbers of Mormons have settled in and about Independence. One branch of this religious denomination is the owner of what is known as "Temple Lot", a place where Joe Smith prophesied a great temple dedicated to the Lord would be erected. This lot was the property of the writer's father for at least a quarter of a century and was sold by him to a preacher of the Hedrick faction, a branch of the Mormon church. The Latter Day Saints of Utah and this Hedrick branch of the church were in litigation for years, each claiming that the property was purchased for the use of the Mormon Church and that each was the true church. The Supreme Court

of Missouri affirmed a decision of a lower court in which the decision was in favor of the Hendrickites. The Mormons in Jackson County belong to that branch of the church known as monogamists, while the Utah branch were believers in a plurality of wives and for many years practiced and preached plural wives as a doctrine of the church.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE JAMES BOYS.

NATIVES OF THIS COUNTY—FATHER, REV. ROBERT JAMES, DIED IN CALIFORNIA—MOTHER'S SUBSEQUENT MARRIAGES—FRANK JOINS CONFEDERATE ARMY—CAPTURED AND PAROLED—AGAIN ARRESTED—ESCAPES AND BECOMES A GUERILLA—RAIDS—MOTHER ARRESTED BY FEDERALS—JESSE "WENT TO THE BUSH"—TWICE WOUNDED—CAREERS OF BRIGANDAGE—PURSUIT KEPT UP BY LOCAL OFFICERS—PINKERTON DETECTIVE AND DANIEL ASKEW KILLED—END OF CAREERS—LITTLE KNOWN IN CLAY COUNTY.

No attempt will be made in this history to give a detailed history of the noted bandit brothers known familiarly, not only throughout the United States, but in Europe, as the James boys. It is only from the fact that they were natives of the county and for a time resided here that they are mentioned at all. Other publications profess to narrate their exploits and their career correctly, but whether they do so or not is no affair of the publisher hereof, and perhaps of but little consequence to any one. What is set down here may be relied on as accurate, however, and is given with the partial knowledge of its truth on the part of a large majority of the readers.

Alexander Franklin James was born in this county, January 10, 1843. Jesse Woodson James was born in the house where his mother now lives, in Kearney township, September 5, 1847. Both boys were raised on their mother's farm in this county, to their early manhood, except for a time during and immediately subsequent to the Civil War. What little education they possessed was obtained at the common county schools of their neighborhood. Neither of them ever attended any other sort of school.

In 1850, their father, Rev. Robert James, as mentioned elsewhere, went to California and there died soon after his arrival. He was a Baptist minister, a man of good education, and universally respected.

In 1851, the widow James—whose maiden name was Zerelda Cole—was again married to a Mr. Simms, also of this county, a widower with children. At the time of her second marriage she was twenty-six years of age and her husband was fifty-two. The union proved unhappy and in less than a year was terminated by a separation. The lady alleges that the chief trouble arose from the fact that her three little children, Frank, Jesse and Susie, whom she had always humored and indulged, gave their old step-father no end of annoyance. He insisted that she should send them away and to this she once agreed, but her near relatives informed her that if she did so they would never more recognize her and so she separated from Mr. Simms, who, she yet alleges, always treated her with kindness and for whose memory she still has great respect. He died not long after the separation and some time afterwards Mrs. Simms was married to Dr. Reuben Samuel.

In the fall of 1861, when eighteen years of age, Frank James volunteered in the Confederate service, becoming a member of Captain Minter's company, Hughes' regiment, Stein's division. He was present at the capture of Lexington and marched with Price's army into southwest Missouri. At Springfield he was taken with measles and on the retreat of Price's army before General Curtis, in February, 1862, he was left behind in the hospital. The Federals, when they captured Springfield, took him prisoner, paroled him, and he returned home to his mother's farm in Kearney township. He was arrested by Colonel Penick in the following early summer and released on a \$2,000 bond. He returned to his home and went to work.

From time to time Frank James was accused of having aided and abetted the Confederate cause in violation of his parole. The accusations may or may not be true, but in the early spring of 1863 he was again arrested, taken to Liberty and cast into jail. From here he contrived to make his escape and soon afterwards, while a fugitive he determined "to go to the brush", as the phrase then was, and accordingly joined a small band of bushwhackers under the leadership of Fernando Scott. This was in May, 1863, and a few days later he took part in the raid on Missouri City, when Captain Sessions and Lieutenant Grafenstein were killed.

Thereafter he was a bushwhacker until the close of the war, winding up his career with Quantrell in Kentucky. During his career as a guerrilla Frank James participated in three or four skirmishes with the Federals in this county.

In May, 1863, soon after Frank James had gone to the brush, a detachment of Capt. J. W. Turney's company of Clinton County militia, under Lieut. H. C. Culver, accompanied by Lieut. J. W. Younger, with a few Clay County militia, visited the Samuels homestead in search of James and his companions. Failing to find them, they sought by threats and violence to force the members of the family to give them certain information they desired. Doctor Samuel was taken out and hung by the neck until nearly exhausted and the boy Jesse, then not quite sixteen years old, who was plowing in the field, was whipped very severely.

A few weeks later, Doctor and Mrs. Samuel were arrested by the Federals and taken to St. Joseph, accused of "feeding and harboring bushwhackers". This was the charge preferred against Mrs. Samuel, but no charge whatever was ever filed against Doctor Samuel. Miss Susie James was not arrested. Mrs. Samuel had her two small children with her at the St. Joseph prison and three months later another child was born. She was released by Col. Chester Harding after two weeks' imprisonment and sent home on taking the oath. Doctor Samuel was released about the same time. While Doctor and Mrs. Samuel was absent in St. Joe their household was in charge of Mrs. West, a sister of Mrs. Samuel.

Jesse James remained at home during the year 1863, and with the assistance of a negro man raised a considerable crop of tobacco. The next summer, in June, 1864, a year after he had been cruelly whipped by the militia, he too "went to the brush", joining Fletch. Taylor's band of bushwhackers, of which his brother Frank was a member. He was present when the Bigelow brothers were killed and took part in the capture of Platte City, where he and other bushwhackers had their ambrotype pictures taken. The original picture of Jesse James is yet in possession of his family, but copies have recently been made and sold throughout the country. While with Bill Anderson's company on the way to Howard County, in August, 1864, Jesse was badly wounded by an old German Unionist named Heisinger, who lived in the southern part of Ray County, at Heisinger's Lake. Three or four bushwhackers went to Heisinger's, got something to eat and were looking about the premises when the old

man fired upon them from a sorghum patch, put a bullet through Jesse James' right lung and routed the party. This practically ended his career as a bushwhacker. His companions hid him away and one Nat. Tigue nursed him for a considerable time.

It was a long time until Jesse was able to be in the saddle again. In February, 1865, in the rear of Lexington, when coming in with some others to surrender, he was fired on by a detachment of Federals belonging to the Second Wisconsin Cavalry and again shot through the right lung. From this wound he did not recover for many months. He was nursed by his comrades, then by his aunt, Mrs. West, in Kansas City, and at last taken by his sister, Miss Susie, to Rulo, Nebraska, where the Samuel family had been banished the previous summer by order of the Federal military commanders in this quarter. At Rulo, Doctor Samuels was making a precarious living in the practice of his profession—medicine—and here the young guerrilla lay until in August, 1865, when the family returned to their Clay County farm. Jesse united with the Baptist Church sometime in 1868.

When, as is alleged, the James brothers entered upon their life of brigandage and robbery, their associates were those of the old guerrilla days and it is but true to say that this life succeeded to or was born of the old bushwhacking career. Not every old Confederate bushwhacker became a bandit, for many of the most desperate of Quantrell's, Todd's and Anderson's men became quiet, reputable citizens, but at the first every bandit in western Missouri was an ex-guerrilla.

After the Gallatin bank robbery the civil authorities of this county began the chase after the now noted brothers and kept it up for years, or until Jesse was killed in April, 1882, and Frank surrendered. The pursuit was considered by each Clay County sheriff as a part of his regular duties and transmitted the same as the books and papers of his office to his successor.

Lack of space forbids an enumeration of the many adventures of the officers of this county in their efforts to capture the James boys and their partners. One fact must be borne in mind. Every sheriff worked faithfully and bravely to discharge his duties. The heroic and desperate fight near the Samuel residence between the intrepid Capt. John S. Thomason and his brave young son, Oscar, and the two brothers, when the Captain's horse was killed; the night fight made by Capt. John S. Grooms; the many

expeditions by night and day in season and out of season, by Thomason, Grooms, Patton and Timberlake can not here be detailed, interesting as the incidents thereof may be.

Connected with the career of the bandit brothers, may be briefly mentioned the attempt of Pinkerton's detectives to effect their capture—an attempt blunderingly and brutally made and ignominiously failing, resulting in the killing of little Archie Peyton Samuel, the tearing off of Mrs. Samuel's right arm, the wounding of other members of the family, and the complete discomfiture of the attacking party of detectives. Whether or not, either or both of the James boys and another member of the band participated in this melee and whether or not one of the detectives was killed, can not here be stated.

The murder of Daniel Askew, the nearest neighbor of Doctor Samuel, which occurred a few weeks after Pinkerton's raid, has always been attributed to one or both of the James brothers, though the charge is stoutly denied by their friends. Askew was called out one night and shot dead on his doorstep. A detective named J. W. Whicher, who, as he himself avowed, came to this county to plan in some way the capture of the brothers, was taken across the Missouri River into Jackson County and killed by somebody in Jackson County, March 10, 1874.

That any considerable portion of the people of the county ever gave aid or comfort or countenance to the bandits who infested Missouri, whether the James boys, or who ever they were, is so preposterously untrue that there is no real necessity for its denial. Not one person in one hundred of the people of the county knew either of the James boys by sight and but few more had ever seen them. After they entered upon their career of brigandage their visits to the county were so unfrequent and unseasonable and so brief that only the very fewest saw them, and it was not long ere those who once knew them intimately would not have known them had they met them face to face in open day; for from smooth-faced boys they were growing to bearded men and no change is more complete than that from adolescence to manhood.

Moreover, it is most absurd and most unjust, too, that any considerable number such as lived in the county of Clay should be supposed to have any sympathy with villainy and villains of any sort. The county is and has now been for years full of school houses and churches and abounding with Christian men and women who fear God and keep His command-

ments, and keep themselves aloof from evil associations. Morality and love of the right are the rule among our people; immorality and viciousness the exception.

That the James boys had a few confederates in Clay County is barely possible. Who they were, however, can now never be known. It is probable that if they existed at all they were few in number and their services and the character of their connection unimportant and unobtrusive.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE WORLD WAR.

PRESIDENT WILSON—AMERICAN PATRIOTISM—SUMMARY OF WAR—PERSONNEL OF LOCAL DRAFT BOARD—ROSTER OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FROM CLAY COUNTY—NECROLOGY—HONOR ROLL OF GOLD STARS—AMERICAN EFFORT IN THE WORLD WAR—ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

President Wilson, in his speech before Congress on April 6, 1918, used these eloquent and forceful words that found spontaneous response in the true patriotism of America:

"Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.

"Germany has once said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it, and dominion, as she conceives, shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is therefore but one response for us; force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which will make the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

It may not be amiss to state here that Clay County has no German citizens, but a goodly number of American citizens of German birth or parentage. As a class, they are frugal, saving, prosperous and honest, withall good livers.

Before our entrance to the great war, most of them were in sympathy with Germany, and such were not neutral. Germany's great propaganda,

in which over \$100,000,000 were spent, was insidious. The effect of many publications like "The Fatherland" had little to say in favor of their government, or of their institutions, but in practically every line eulogized, praised and upheld the institutions and theories of the German Empire, in direct opposition to American principles and institutions. But with the unfurling of Old Glory from the housetops, their hearts beat true, and they at once sprang to action, and responded as a class to every call. If there were reservations in the minds of a few, the number was indeed small, and existed largely in the minds of the suspicious.

By reason of the peculiar situation of this class of our citizens, the editor feels called upon to pay this short tribute. We are Americans, regardless of the route each has traveled to become one. We are one in love of home and country. The names of our boys who toiled, suffered and bled in Flanders field are confined to no nationality. Each is a true American.

"About his brow the laurel and the bay
Was often wreathed—on this our
Memory dwells—
Upon whose bier in reverence today
We lay these imortelles.
His was a vital, virile, warrior soul;
If force were needed, he exalted force;
Unswerving as the pole star to the pole,
He held his righteous course.
He smote at wrong, if he believed it wrong,
As did the Knight, with stainless
Accolade;
He stood for right, unfalteringly strong,
Forever unafraid.
With somewhat of the Savant and the
Sage,
He was, when all is said and sung
A
Man,
The flower imperishable of his valiant
Age,
A true American."

Early Monday morning, November 11, 1918, the news was flashed throughout the country that the armistice had been signed. A treaty of peace had been signed and our boys are returning to their homes. The material is not at hand to give more than the names of those who gave their services to their country. We are not able to give the promotions or special deeds of valor for our boys, for any attempt so to do, with the meager information at hand would be unjust to many.

Summary.

From "Statistical Summary of the War with Germany" prepared by Col. Leonard P. Ayres authorized by the War Department is extracted the following, which, of course, is of interest to our readers:

Among each 100 Americans five took up arms in defense of the country.

During the Civil War ten out of every 100 inhabitants of the Northern states served as soldiers or sailors. In that struggle 2,400,000 men served in the Northern army and the navy.

Between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, when the armistice went into effect 4,800,000 men constituted our land and naval forces. Yet a force proportional to that put forth by the North during the Civil War would have produced nearly 10,000,000 American fighting men.

The British sent to France in their first year of the war more men than did the United States in the first twelve months. On the other hand, it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, while the United States was able to place that number across the seas in one-half that time.

The organization of an immense army as that of the United States, its equipment and transportation across the ocean has never been equaled in the history of the world.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number that reached France was 2,084,000 and of these 1,300,000 were engaged at the front.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days and engaged in thirteen major operations from the middle of August until the armistice.

The American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British in October. The American divisions held 101 miles of line or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

In the battle of Saint Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with 100,000 on the North side in the battle of Gettysburg.

The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in the history of the world.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted forty-seven days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.

During the period of hostilities two out of every 100 American soldiers were killed or died of disease. The total battle death of all nations in this war was greater than the total of all the deaths of all the wars in the previous 100 years.

For every man killed in battle seven were wounded.

Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

In the expeditionary forces battle deaths were twice as many as death from disease.

The number of American lives lost was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the navy and the rest in the army and marines attached to it.

The war cost of America was \$21,850,000,000, or approximately \$1,000,000 an hour. The greatest number of men sent over seas in a single month was 306,000 and the largest returned home in a single month at the time of the report was 333,000.

The supplies shipped from the United States to France was 7,500,000 tons in nineteen months.

The registration of men for the draft was 24,234,021 and of these 2,810,296 were inducted into service. The largest number inducted into the service in a single month was 400,000.

Personnel of the Local Draft Board for Clay County.

Members of Board—Lonzo P. Sissom, Chairman; Dr. W. N. Cuthbertson, Edgar Archer, Secretary; Laura A. Campbell, Chief Clerk.

Legal Advisory Board—Ralph Hughes, Chairman; W. A. Craven, James S. Simrall.

Medical Advisory Board—Dr. E. H. Miller, Chairman; Dr. J. H. Rothwell, Dr. H. Rowell, Dr. J. J. Gaines, Dr. J. T. Rice, Dr. A. M. Tutt.

Government Appeal Agent—William H. Woodson.

**Roster of Soldiers and Sailors from Clay County, Missouri, in the
World War.**

Acuff, Leonard Christoph
Aker, Bryan
Ambrose, John Wood.
Archer, Robert
Arnold, Albert Gay
Arnote, Perry Floyd
Ashburn, Austin
Adamson, Leroy
Allen, James Lee
Anderson, Arthur Ray
Armbruster, Joe L.
Arnold, George Cleveland
Arthur, Paul A.
Asher, Estelle Earl
Agin, George
Alton, G. P.
Anderson, Reuben
Arnold, Arthur
Arnold, Walter
Asbury, Ural Samuel
Atterbury, Raymond L.
Babby, Byron Hubert
Bacon, James
Bailey, William
Baker, Lawren William
Baker, Virgil Lester
Baldwin, Guy Browning
Barker, Clyde
Barnes, Harry Carlyle
Barnes, William
Barrett, Sherman
Bassett, Wylie Stackard
Bates, Karl William
Beall, Vivian August
Becket, Cecil B.
Beery, Wilkerson C.
Bell, Thaddeus H.
Benson, Carl Bannard
Beswick, George Robert
Bishoo, Clarence Wayne
Black, Leslie Miller
Blankenship, Ernest D.
Blevins, Fred
Boggess, Eliza
Boggess, James Collier
Bostic, George W.
Boyd, Harold Tydings
Boyer, Harry Sheridan
Bratcher, Lee R.
Breckenridge, Thomas Riley
Britton, James McKinley
Brooks, Eugene Orville
Brown, Harry Arthur
Brumage, Alpha
Bryan, Paul A.
Bullock, Frank William
Burnam, Henry Crafton
Burris, John Bapc
Bush, James Oscar
Babcock, George Edwin
Bagby, Edward B.
Baker, Holbert
Baker, Robert H.
Baker, William N.
Bales, Floyd B.
Barlow, L. D.
Barnes, James
Barnett, Stanley

- Bartee, Lawrence W.
Bates, Claude Allyn
Bates, Kenneth Stanford
Beatty, Luther
Beckett, Wilbert Estel
Beistle, Tiffin O.
Bell, William D.
Benson, Vivian Kerr
Bevins, Riley Sleet
Black, Clark
Black, Will Homer
Blankenship, George W.
Blevins, William Edward
Bogges, Frank Owen
Bogges, Tarleton
Bower, Allen W.
Boyer, Olin R.
Bradley, John Oswald
Breckenridge, Eddie
Breedon, Frank
Broderick, Waldo O.
Brooks, Wylie
Brown, Lelen Emil
Brush, Cleo Wyatt
Bullock, Charles
Burke, Wilson Pence
Burnam, Joseph
Burriss, Thomas Ganes
Butts, Tipton
Bacon, Floyd Arnold
Bailey, Benton Gilbert
Baker, James
Baker, T. J.
Baird, J. E.
Banks, Henry
Barnes, Gerald Benton
Barnes, James Richard
Barr, Ernest
Barton, A. Campbell
Bates, Eugene Fields
Bates, William Nowlin
Beauchamp, John Arthur
Reeman, George W.
Bell, Harry Elliott
Beller, Henry Denton
Bentley, J. R.
Billings, William Wyatt
Black, Claude Frederick
Blackmore, James R.
Blevins, Beeler B.
Boggs, Earl, Jr.
Bogges, Harry L.
Boone, Jasper A.
Bowman, Thomas Fred
Boyer, Ray Vernon
Bradley, Leroy
Breckenridge, Fairy F.
Breedlove, Harry
Brody, John Alexander
Brown, Charley H.
Brown, William Jewell
Bryan, Claude
Bullock, Charles
Burke, William Wallace
Burriss, Henry
Burton, Henry William
Bynees, James
Camden, Preston Leroy
Campbell, Spurgeon Broadus
Carey, Claude
Carey, Robert
Carlyle, Lank A.
Carpenter, William F.
Carroll, Elza

- Chandler, John Temple
Cheek, Jasper Lane
Calvert, Howard Allen
Cantrell, Bernis Milton
Carey, Lester Clay
Carlyle, Arthur L.
Carpenter, Clarence M.
Carter, E. Kemp
Carson, Fred L.
Chanslor, Earl D.
Church, Donald Mae
Cantrell, Danney H
Carey, Luther Rowell
Carlyle, James Sterling
Carpenter, Pryor
Carr, Lewis Routt
Cavanaugh, Walter
Chapple, Roy L.
Clardy, Irvin T.
Clardy, William Norwood
Clark, Oliver Edward
Clarke, Joseph
Clippard, Dick Columbia
Cobb, Uel
Coleman, John H.
Collier, James William
Columbia, Harmon
Convers, Emerson Swain
Cook, Amos
Cooper, Ray David
Cordell, Jewell P.
Courtney, Dorris D.
Cowherd, Maxey G.
Crabb, Robert Samuel
Craighead, Earl L.
Cravens, Aubrey B.
Cravens, Menefee
Crawford, Wylie Clyde
Creek, Everett Gill
Crews, Lester
Crow, Raymond Clark
Cusworth, Charles D.
Clark, James P.
Clark, Oscar Irving
Clements, Russell B.
Coates, John Earl
Cockrill, Troy Logan
Coleman, Roger B.
Collier, Joseph Alfred
Columbia, Leslie
Conyers, Joe
Cook, James Hiram
Cooper, Roy Milton
Corum, Alonzo
Courtney, Fred Z.
Cox, Walter Wade
Crabtree, Jesse Perk
Craven, Curtis J.
Cravens, Y. D.
Creason, Dorsey E.
Crews, L. D.
Crockett, John
Crummitt, Timm
Cusworth, Edgar James
Clark, Lester
Clark, Samuel Wiley
Clevinger, Jewell
Cobb, Elmer Jean
Cole, Kenneth Temple
Collier, Charles Franklin
Collins, J. T.
Conner, Blaine
Conyers, Nathaniel O.
Cook, Lewis Calvin

- Cordell, Henry W.
 Couch, Arthur Lee
 Cowherd, Coleby Chiles
 Cox, Hines Burnett
 Crank, Carnell
 Craven, Harry J.
 Crawford, Henry Samuel
 Creason, McKinley Dean
 Crockett, Roy Leighton
 Cummins, Raymond W.
 Dagley, Scott
 Davidson, Blount Ferril
 Davis, Hendrix Eugene
 Dawson, James Carey
 DeNoon, Vaughn Sheetz
 DeYoung, John W.
 Diemer, John Obe
 Dixon, William Joseph
 Don Carlos, Frank
 Dorsey, Andrew Syl
 Douglas, James
 Dray, Mitchell
 Duncan, Huey
 Dykes, Ora B.
 Darby, Carl Alvin
 Davis, Alvin Clark
 Davis, Lewis A.
 DeBerry, Albin
 Dennis, Rubey
 Diegel, Henry Fred
 Dillen, John Bernard
 Donaldson, Arthur Miller
 Don Carlos, Robert
 Dougherty, Lewis B., J.
 Downey, Leo C.
 Dugan, Bernard Cecil
 Duncan, George W.
 Dagg, George R.
 Darnell, William, Jr.
 Davis, Arthur L.
 Dawson, Cecil
 Deen, Cleo Clarence
 DeYoung, Andrew
 Diegel, William Albert
 Dirck, William
 Donaldson, John Doran
 Dorman, Lloyd Albert
 Douglas, Herman A.
 Doyle, Eddie Hudson
 Duncan, Gilbert Roy
 Dykes, Fairy Lloyd
 Eby, Earl Kennedy
 Eberts, William Jennings
 Elgin, John Thomas
 Elliott, Robert
 Evans, Cecil D.
 Evans, Joseph Fred
 Ewing, John B.
 Earls, John D.
 Eby, Herbert
 Edwards, Earl Frederick
 Ellett, Frank W.
 Endicott, John Vernon
 Evans, Elisha Estes
 Evans, Oscar Lloyd
 Easley, William C.
 Eberts, Ray Y.
 Eldridge, Bedford
 Elliott, Graham
 Estes, Byron Eber
 Evans, Frank J.
 Everett, Jack
 Farmer, Ralph
 Farrar, Robert M.

Ferril, Oscar	Glenn, Henry
Fischer, Carl Bishop	Gordon, William Garland
Foley, Henry C.	Grace, John F.
Foley, Roy P.	Graves, Ludwick
Foster, Charles Boyd	Green, Othaniel
Francis, Charles William	Gresham, Burt
Frazier, Clarence Ortle	Groom, Harry C.
Frick, William McKinley	Gully, William Edward
Fairchild, Milton	Gustine, John
Farrar, Frank D.	Gabbert, Paul Bryan
Fenton, Russell	Gans, Rufus
Fihaley, Joe	Gartrell, Charles William
Fischer, Charles Orin	Gibbs, George Franklin
Foley, Peter C.	Gibson, Jesse E.
Foley, Samuel R.	Gittings, Lewis Darius
Foster, William Edward	Goodwin, James Earl
Francis, James Kenneth	Gorman, Marshall
Frazier, Robert W.	Grace, Tom F.
Fritzen, David Walter	Green, Harry Tipton
Farmer, Everett W.	Greene, John Wikoff
Farrar, Hugh A.	Griffin, Herrington L.
Ferril, Archie Howell	Groom, Willie
Finley, John Henry	Gulley, Milton Gordon
Fischer, Fred Lee	Guthrie, Amos
Foley, Luther B.	Gabriel, Clifton Grundy
Ford, Joseph F.	Garnett, Earl Lucas
Fraher, Philip John	Gaw, Marshall
Francis, Ora Glenn	Gibbs, Jesse
Frick, Robert Riley	Gilmer, Robert Gaston
Frye, Jewell L.	Glav, George (colored)
Gabbert, Aubrey	Gordon, James Forrest
Galloway, Roy William	Gourley, James Pasco
Gartrell, Charles Burnett	Graham, Willie Alfred
Gearon, Albert Bute	Green, Lawrence Emmett
Gibbs, Leslie Carl	Greer, William Robert
Gittinger, Jesse Norman	Groom, Arthur T.
Gaines, Clifton Grundy	Grover, Walter Farr

- Gustine, Clyde
Haling, Hobart
Hall, Hugh
Hamel, Fred J.
Hancock, Manlius T.
Hardin, James Roy
Harlin, John J. L.
Harris, Cecil Earl
Harris, Lester C.
Harrison, Frank C.
Hartel, Lawrence W.
Hatfield, Frank
Hendrix, Arthur W.
Henry, William
Herson, Mark Henry
Hess, Evan Edwin
Hessel, Bert
Hessel, Clarence Weber
Higgins, William W.
Hobson, Floyd E.
Holt, Herbert Holmes
Holt, Leroy Charles
Hornback, Glenn Charles
House, Melvin
Howard, Deroy
Huddlemeyer, Willie
Hughes, Joseph P.
Hummel, Robert
Hunt, William Hays
Hall, Bennie
Hall, John Thomas
Hamilton, Ardra Porter
Hannon, Louis
Hardin, William R.
Harmon, Henry
Harris, Earl Ray
Harris, Marion L.
Hart, William P.
Harvey, John Edward
Hay, Curtis
Hendrix, James Martin
Henry, Frank Smith
Hensley, Henry
Hess, Edward Hovey
Hess, Levi Earl
Hessel, Victor Elias
Hill, E. C.
Hockensmith, Cooper
Holt, John Homer
Hoover, O. S.
Hornback, Noel William
Howard, Charles Foster
Hubbard, Chester
Hudson, John S.
Hughes, Robert G.
Hunt, Thomas Russell
Husher, Clarence Edward
Halferty, Herschel H.
Hall, George C.
Hall, Raymond R.
Hamm, Isaac M.
Hansen, Paul
Hargrove, William A.
Harmon, Rolla Patrick
Harris, James P.
Harris, Sparrel
Hartel, Herbert William
Hatfield, Claude
Hayes, Lee Roy
Henry, Ralph Wirt
Herman, Charles
Hess, Ernest W.
Hessenflow, Thomas
Hicklin, John J.

- Hobbs, Floyd James
Hoffman, Henry
Holt, King
Hornback, Daniel Earl
Hornback, Shelton B.
Howard, Benjamin M.
Huber, Michael M.
Hughes, James
Humbard, Minter
Hunt, William
Hutchings, Lester
Irminger, James Philip
Irminger, Victor E.
Isenhour, Edwin Harold
Jacks, J. D.
Jarritt, Delvin Richard
Johnson, Carl
Johnson, Herbert
Johnson, Thomas
Jones, Raymond E.
Judson, Glenn Vance
Jackson, Alfred Earl
Jenkins, Charles William
Johnson, Floyd M.
Johnson, Thelbert
Jones, David William
Jordon, Fred Robert
Jackson, Thomas Gill
Jenkins, Earl Powell
Johnson, George Jennings
Johnston, Elmer
Jones, John Paul
Judd, Roy A.
Kearns, Shelby
Kelley, James A.
Kennedy, Frank H.
Kerr, Estell Stephens
Kimsey, Edward Lewis
Kindred, Joshua Emil
Kittrell, Benjamin Harrison
Koonse, Orville
Kabardis, Demetros
Keller, Walter David
Kelley, Jesse Lee
Kennedy, John Lewis
Kiersted, W., Jr.
King, Claude E.
Kinney, Charles Francis
Klamm, Robert V.
Kaub, Perry Roscoe
Kelly, Jack
Kemper, George Forest
Kennedy, Robert Ellis
Kimber, Forest Lemoine
King, Howard Churchill
Kirkham, A. A.
Kline, Roy Soper
Lancaster, Arthur M.
Latimer, Ralph Vivion
Lee, Fitzhugh Rivers
Leggitt, Benjamin Denham
Lewis, Harry
Lewis, W. O.
Lightburne, John Albert
Lincoln, Charles
Lincoln, Gatewood S.
Livingston, Ralph Moore
Logan, Artie Wilson
Long, Melvin Brooks
Loos, Carter
Lowres, Bernays
Laffoon, Shirley
Larison, Cecil
Leabo, John Z.

- Lee, George Quintus
Lewis, Charles Stephen
Lewis, Herbert D.
Lienhardt, Howard O.
Lilly, Frank T.
Lincoln, Charles Oliver
Lindau, Lorenzo Henry
Lizar, Elmer
Logan, Russell B.
Long, Trigg Ellis
Lott, William Franklin
Lloyd, Dan T.
Lamb, Mirl
Latier, Frank L.
Lederer, Carl Alfred
Lee, Thomas Martin
Lewis, Eugene
Lewis, Lucian L.
Liggett, Thomas A.
Lincoln, Albert Lloyd
Lincoln, Floyd Fred
Linder, Frederick Allen
Lockridge, Meridith
Logan, Sidney J.
Loos, John C.
Low, Q. D.
Lyman, Guy Seymour
McArthur, John Henry
McClintic, William W.
McCornick, Robert Lee
McCoy, Robert
McCroskie, Milo Thomas
McFadden, William D.
McGinness, John
McIlvain, Jefferson Davis
McKinley Ross
Mabe, Cecil Guy
Mabion, Jesse
Mackley, Sidney Wayne
Main, Edgar, Jr.
Maloy, Harold Chester
Mann, John Jonas
Marr, William Walter
Martin, Hubert Ford
Massey, Clyde D.
Means, Guy Kenmore
Merritt, Ralph Emerson
Mestrand, Paul Alfred
Miller, George R.
Miller, Lewis
Milligan, Roy Heap
Miner, Parker
Montgomery, Elmer
Moore, Jewell
Morgan, Clifton H.
Morris, George
Morrow, Raymond W.
Munkers, Redmond
Murphy, Charley A.
Musbach, Henry E.
McCarty, Henry F.
McConn, Bert
McCoy, Clarence Edward
McCracken, Samuel Ray
McCullough, G. A.
McFall, A. Albert
McGinness, Strother
McKee, Edwin James
McMullen, Luther V.
Mabe, Harry Gilbert
Macc, John H.
Macumber, Walter
Main, Roland A.
Maltby, Burton

Manuel, James Elbert
Marshall, Freddie
Martin, Isaac Roy
Massey, Huron V.
Means, Leo Henry
Mershon, Oscar Leo
Miles, Chester
Miller, Howard
Miller, Price
Million, Fred B.
Mitchell, Clarence F.
Moore, Charles Francis
Moore, John M.
Morgan, Frank
Morris, Ralph Gilbert
Mosby, Irvin L.
Munkers, Arry
Murray, Seldon Howe
Musgrave, J. E.
McClaslin, Harry
McClary, Elisha H.
McConnell, Clyde S.
McCoy, Ralph
McCrorey, Norman G.
McFadden, LaVerne L.
McGarvey, John Henry
McGlothlin, Lewis C.
McKee, Forest Gardner
McMurray, Charles R.
Mabery, George (colored)
Macey, Allen Edgar
Maher, Leo
Malott, Ervin Earl
Major, Schwab S.
Marr, Roy Thomas
Marshall, Ray
Mason, Rue Finley
Mazzei, Settimo
Meredith, Wendell Tilton
Merservey, Web Hull
Miller, Edward Everett
Miller, Julius Barron
Miller, Wesley Allen
Minter, Lloyd Francis
Monroe, Lon William
Moore, Daniel Lewis
Moore, William M.
Morris, Benjamin F.
Morrison, Virgil Barnes
Moyer, Charles C.
Munkers, Charles
Musbach, Carl Fred
Musgrove, Dooley William
Neff, Ray
Nelson, Herman P.
Nokes, Albert
Norton, Elijah Hise
Nutter, O'Fallon D.
Neidert, Otto W.
Nelson, Joseph Earl
Nolan, Harry Morrison
Nutter, Frank L.
Nelson, Charles
Nieman, Allen Ross
Norris, Will Victor
Nutter, Lunsford
Odell, Fred
Odle, Silas Allen
O'Kell, Otto Clarence
Osborne, George William
Owens, James Ely
Odell, Alvis W.
Odell, Lewis Melvin
Oder, Gabriel Clark

- Oliver, Leslie A.
Overman, Benjamin H.
Owens, Raymond C.
O'Dell, Charley
O'Dell, Silas Virgil
O'Hare, Clifford
Orfan, Tony Samuel
Owens, Clarence
Owens, Reuben
Padgett, Clifford A.
Paradise, Earl
Parks, Hugh A.
Patrick, John
Payne, John Sidney
Perkins, Leo
Peters, Wilson White
Petty, Eugene Orville
Phillips, Ernest Cleve
Pickett, William Darr
Poe, Earl Manson
Pointer, Jesse P.
Porter, Fred B.
Porter, Paul
Poteet, Clifford A.
Potter, James Franklin
Prather, Lee H.
Prather, William Hamlet
Price, Glendon Wayne
Puckett, Ray P.
Page, Lorn M.
Parauaqua, August W. N.
Paton, Walter Coffman
Patrick, William N.
Payne, Marion Franklin
Peters, John F.
Petropoulas, Andrew J.
Petty, Thornton Pixlee
Phillips, Jesse Norval
Pipes, Eugene
Pitts, Younger Arnold
Polk, Graham
Porter, George Frank
Porter, Willard
Potter, Allen B.
Potter, Ray L.
Prather, Roy
Presley, Don Hazel
Price, Guy Vaughn
Pugh, Samuel Lawrence
Palmer, John D.
Parker, Kenneth H.
Patrick, Charlton E.
Patton, W. Sidney
Payne, William Albert
Peters, Roscoe Franklin
Perrin, Theodore V
Pfeisterer, Simmie Colon
Pickett, Ralph
Pixlee, Franklin Beverly
Porter, Dewey
Porter, Norfeat Emerson
Portwood, Thomas
Potter, Clayton E.
Prather, John
Prather, William
Prewitt, Pete O.
Price, William James
Ragle, Roy H.
Rector, Charles Austin
Raimey, Ernest
Ray, William
Reel, Charles
Richardson, George
Richmond, Paul Prescott

- Ricketts, Gilbert Baker
Roberts, Arthur F.
Robertson, Samuel
Robertson, Sterling Price
Robison, Thomas Clifford
Roosa, George Leona
Rosenbaugh, Ulsferd
Rowland, David Frank
Roy, Archibald
Russell, Walter Joseph
Reece, Thomas Clyde
Rardin, Gordon A.
Reasar, Lawrence Crit.
Reynolds, Luther Lee
Richardson, Homer Willis
Richmond, Rider Larabee
Riffe, Luther
Roberts, Windsor Hall
Robeson, Lewis
Robinett, Harold Lee
Roebken, Carl Buddenburg
Rose, Richard Parks
Ross, Lee
Rowland, Lester Joseph
Roy, Harve
Ruyle, Park
Race, Albert Lee
Ramsey, John B.
Ray, Russell
Reed, Allen Bevins
Reynolds, William B.
Richardson, Opal H.
Rickart, Harry Alexander
Riffe, Melvin
Robertson, John
Robeson, John G.
Robinson, James A.
Rogers, D. W.
Roselle, Arthur Clay
Rothwell, Wellington O.
Rowland, Porter
Ruddle, John Raymond
Saad, Demetry G.
Sandusky, Miller Allen
Salisbury, John
Sarver, William Franklin
Sandboth, Joseph
Savage, Paul H.
Schill, Dewe August
Schueler, Carl A.
Schroeder, Ernest Charles
Schroeder, Frank Wesley
Scott, James Lester
Scott, Ray G.
Scrivner, John Henry
Searcy, Wilson
Sevier, Robert Earl
Sellers, Geo. Avery
Shanks, Lee
Shannon, John Edgar
Sharo, James Madison
Shepherd, Billie A.
Shepherd, Frank
Sherwood, Samuel C.
Shields, Oscar Elridge
Ship, John Clay
Shaver, Everett
Shu, John Lloyd
Shuey, Newman L.
Sickel, John Tyler
Simmons, James W.
Simms, Jas. Robert
Simpson, Chas. Robert
Sims, Rochester F.

- Sims, Grover C.
Sires, Clyde C.
Sisk, William Harry
Smallwood, Chester H.
Smiley, John R.
Smith, Earl L.
Smith, Ezra
Smith, Fred G.
Smith, Leroy
Smith, Percival Gardner
Smith, Porter Brown
Smith, Raymond Franklin
Smith, Ree Burn
Smith, Rolla K.
Smith, Roy Rothwell
Smith, Russell D.
Smithey, Bert Norwood
Snow, Frank
Snow, Isaac R.
Snow, Joseph
Snow, William Ambrose
Snyder, Henry A.
Sparks, Hickman E.
Sparks, Robert H.
Sparks, Scobie
Spence, Albert G.
Squires, Jesse Lee
Squires, Albert Gallatin
Stack, Nin H.
Stack, Pinckney C.
Stamper, Cad
Stamper, George
Stannard, Ely Martin
Steele, Oliver Ira, Jr.
Stein, Arthur Louis
Sterling, John Franklin
Stevenson, Nealy Ford
Stevenson, Jesse Joseph
Stevenson, John Arthur
Stewart, Cephas
Stewart, Harry
Stewart, Samuel Harry
Stewart, Scott Jennings
Stewart, Van William
Still, Thos. Franklin
St. John, Emol Alex
Stockwell, Lorin H.
Stone, Dudley S.
Stone, Edgar
Stone, Geo. Bernard
Stone, William Lewis
Story, Paul
Stowers, Jas. Evans
Slaughter, Joe H.
Strode, William Flynn
Suggett, Starling Green
Sullivan, Harry Price
Summers, Leroy
Summers, Rothis
Summers, Virgil
Sumpter, Allen Sheridan
Sumpter, Elmer K.
Sumpter, William H.
Swader, Dwight
Swale, John
Swan, Edgar Raym, Jr.
Swan, Calvin Earl
Swan, Edwin Riley
Swaney, Hugh G.
Swiger, Floyd Dolphus
Swinney, John J.
Swinney, Matthew L.
Simpson, Ralph W.
Talbot; William N.

- Tatham, Arthur R.
Taylor, Albert Lee
Taylor, Daniel Arthur
Taylor, Daniel W.
Taylor, Geo. E.
Taylor, James S.
Taylor, Landon Lee
Taylor, Richard Irvin
Teaney, Harry Lloyd
Teagarden, James David
Teagarden, Milton
Teixeira, Daniel Milton
Thomas, Brack A.
Thomas, Geo. Clifford
Thomas, John Carroll
Thomason, Joe
Thomason, Chas. M.
Thomason, Hugh W.
Thomason, William M.
Thompson, Arthur J.
Thompson, Clarence R.
Thompson, Geo. W.
Thompson, John Harvey
Thompson, Lulu R.
Thompson, Luther
Thompson, Thos. G.
Thompson, Robert Grace
Thurston, John
Tickle, Home
Tillery, Wm. Orvil
Tindayy, Raymond Kible
Totman, Harold W.
Todd, Glenn Lee
Todd, Harry W.
Towler, E. D.
Trigg, Clarence E.
Tritt, Ira Stewart
Tritt, James Emmett
Tritt, John Wm.
Tronjo, Lawrence
True, Richard
Tulley, Robert S.
Turner, Ruford
Turpinot, Leo
Tutt, Arthur Crafton
Tyrees, Everett
Tyrees, Joe Grand
Unger, Benjamin
Unger, Emil Pearl
Vance, James Donald
Van Horne, Geo. Wm.
Vanlandingham, Harry C.
Vertreese, Egbert
Vincent, Loyd
Vivion, Gordon Dale
Wade, Andrew
Wade, Herbert Thomas
Wale, Herbert
Walse, John S.
Walker, Guy
Walker, Marion
Walker, Stephen D
Walker, W. H., Jr.
Walker, Willard H., Jr.
Walker, William Wiers
Wall, Jasper Henry
Walls, Rose R.
Wallace, Paul Garker
Wallace, William Earl
Waller, James Brooks
Walrafen, Geo. Leonard
Walters, Gilbert R.
Walters, Joseph Lewis
Waltz, Walter Allen

- Waring, Alba G.
Waring, Geo. H.
Warren, Burt B.
Warren, Clarence Arthur
Warren, Henry L.
Warren, Leonard Arthur
Warren, Ray
Waters, Edward
Watson, L.
Watts, James L.
Watts, Willie
Wear, John Samuel
Weber, Arley Philip
Weber, Henry Conrad
Weber, Herbert James
Wells, Bryan Jennings
Wells, Lawrence Allen
West, Harvey A.
Westbrook, Ernest B.
White, James D.
White, Ford
Wherrit, Alan Francisco
Widener, Roy
Wigington, Clarence Roy
Wilcox, Ralph Lee
Wilkerson, Edgar Lee
Wilkerson, Riley D.
Williams, Ernest Irvin
Williams, Frank C.
Williams, Glen E.
Williams, Herbert
Williams, Floyd Roberson
Williams, Ivey
Williams, James Edward
Williams, James J.
Williams, Marshall
Williams, Neal Dow
Williams, Oscar
Williams, Robert
Williams, Samuel H.
Willis, Arthur Joe
Willmot, Miller E.
Wilson, Edgar O.
Wilson, Otto
Wilson, Ralph W.
Wilson, William Alfred
Wingfield, Harry
Wingfield, Thomas
Wise, Charley
Wittmeyer, Urban
Wolfes, Thomas
Wolfert, A. L.
Woods, Benjamin
Woods, Elise Carl
Woods, Hugh
Woods, John Arthur
Woodson, Samuel Cameron
Woodworth, Clyde Lewis
Wornall, Thomas J., Jr.
Wrigley, Floyd
Wrigley, Harry
Wright, Roddie
Wright, William
Wubbenhorst, Hiram L.
Yancey, Chas. E., Jr.
Yancey, William Bell
Yates, Edward Chas.
Yates, Lewis D.
Yates, Luther
Yeager, Roy Ellis
Yingling, Oda
Young, Estell La Force
Zidell, Joseph Mordecai

NECROLOGY.

The Honor Roll of the Gold Stars.

Frank Wesley Schroeder, corporal, died November 1, 1918, in France, from wounds.

Lewis Calvin Cook, first lieutenant, artillery; died October 18, 1918, in Argonne Forest.

Earl D. Chanslor, infantry; killed July 15, 1918, in France, on the Marne.

Paul Hansen, National Army; died November 26, 1917, at Camp Funston, of meningitis.

Clyde Gustine, 43d Division; died May 27, 1918, in France, from gas and wounds.

Graham T. Elliott, infantry, 35th Division; died of wounds October 2, 1918.

Bernard George Stone, infantry; killed August 10, 1918, on a quiet sector in Alsace.

Coleby C. Cowherd, corporal, National Army; died October 12, 1918, at Camp MacArthur, Texas, of influenza.

Jasper A. Boone, corporal, infantry, 89th Division; died November 11, 1918, from wounds received November 5th in Argonne mattle.

J. D. Jacks, navy, died in 1917, in Philadelphia, of meningitis.

Lloyd Kingery, infantry, 89th Division; killed in action November 19th, 1918.

Carl Fred Musbach, marine; killed July 18th, 1918, at Chateau-Thierry.

Selden Howe Murray, corporal, medical corps; died October 21, 1918, in Rouen, France, of influenza.

James Philip Irminger, marine; killed June 25th, 1918, at Chateau-Thierry.

Oscar Lloyd Evans, navy; died of meningitis, May 14, 1917.

Sparrel Harris, died of disease December 27, 1918, in Germany.

William Edward Blevins, killed September 28, 1918, in Argonne Forest.

Frank William Bullock, died November 21, 1918, after being discharged because of a nervous breakdown.

Stanley Barnett, died November 18, 1918, in France, from wounds.

Robert H. Baker, died probably September, 1918, in Commune of Baulny, Department Meuse, France. The Liberty Post of the American Legion was named in his honor.

American Effort in the World War.

Total armed forces -----	4,800,000
Total in army -----	4,000,000
Men who went overseas -----	2,086,000
Men who fought in France -----	1,390,000
Total registered in draft -----	24,234,021
War cost to April 30, 1919 -----	\$21,850,000,000
Battles fought by American troops -----	13
Months of American participation -----	19
Days of battle -----	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle --	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle -----	1,200,000
Americans wounded -----	236,000
American deaths from disease -----	56,991
Total deaths in army -----	112,422

Clothing was shipped abroad in following quantities:

Wool socks, pairs -----	131,800,000	Undershirts -----	85,000,000
Drawers -----	83,600,000	Shoes, pairs -----	30,700,000
Flannel shirts -----	26,500,000	Blankets -----	21,700,000
Wool breeches -----	21,700,000	Wool coats -----	13,900,000
Overcoats -----	8,300,000		

The signal corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wires. The lines numbered 15,000 and reached 8,959 stations.

Achievements of American Troops.

From the middle of August to the end of the war, the Americans held a front longer than that held by the British. At the time of the greatest American activity in October, 1918, this front was 101 miles long, or about 23 per cent of the entire allied battle line.

American troops captured 63,000 prisoners, 1,318 pieces of artillery, 708 trench mortars, and 9,650 machine guns. In June and July they helped to shatter the enemy advance towards Paris and turn retreat into a triumphal offensive. At St. Mihiel, they pinched off, in a day, an enemy salient that had been a constant menace for four years. In the Argonne and on the Meuse, they carried lines which the enemy had determined to hold at all costs and cut the supply line of communication and supply for half the Western battle front.

The American air force at the front grew from three squadrons in April, 1918, to forty-five in November, 1918. These American squadrons played important roles in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. In addition to the information, aid and protection given to the army, they brought down 755 enemy planes, while their own losses were only 357 planes.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE CLAY COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

(By Robert S. Withers.)

RAPIDITY OF RESPONSE—COUNSEL OF DEFENSE CREATED BY CONGRESS—WAR DECLARED—GOVERNOR GARDNER CALLS MEETING—CLAY COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES—PURPOSE AND DUTIES—MEMBERS.

In order that we may appreciate the rapidity with which Clay County, a peace loving rural community, girded on her armor and got into her place in the front ranks of the nation's effectives, a brief resume of some dates is appropriate.

On August 29, 1916. The Council of National Defense was created by act of Congress and approved. On April 2, 1917, the United States Congress assembled in special session and was addressed by President Wilson who asked Congress to declare war. On April 6, 1917, the President issued the proclamation of war with Germany. On April 9th, the Secretary of War addressed a message to the governors of the various states asking for the establishment of State Councils of Defense.

Governor Gardner of Missouri responded April 12th by calling a meeting of representative men from all walks of life. These men convened in Jefferson City on April 23rd to hold a war conference. The citizens invited to represent Clay County were Edwin Yancey, E. E. Kirkland, Frank C. Hamilton, Soper J. Taul and Robert S. Withers.

The meeting was a very patriotic and enthusiastic demonstration of Missouri's determination to do all in her power to win the war and on the following morning Governor Gardner announced the appointment of

the members of the Missouri State Council of Defense. Robert S. Withers of Clay County was appointed by the governor among the original twenty-nine who formed the State Council and was immediately appointed County Chairman of Clay County. Thus Missouri was practically the first state to form a State Council of Defense and Clay County was among the very first counties of the state to be organized.

The purpose of the State Council of Defense was, in the words of the governor, "to be the supreme authority of the commonwealth in relation to the state's duty to the nation during the entire period of the war."

It will be seen at once that the duty of the County Council of Defense was to support the state in every way in this work. However, the intelligence and patriotism of Clay County was of such high order that many duties that were most arduous in other counties were little in evidence here. In fact the duty of the County Council of Defense in Clay County resolved itself into keeping the people informed as to what the administration wanted done. The people responded spontaneously.

Missouri ranked among the highest three in the National Council of Defense and Clay County ranked equally as high in the state organization.

A great deal of the work of the Council of Defense, much of its most valuable work, was of a confidential nature and was not made public at the time. Later all records kept by the entire state were made public property by being placed on file in the archives of the Missouri State Historical Society at Columbia, where they can be inspected by any one at any time.

Some of the duties assigned to the Council of Defense by the administration were as follows: To arrange a suitable farewell for each draft contingent; to locate skilled men for the army's technical work; to detect draft evasion and assist the local board in every way; to recruit for the regular army; to recruit for the aviation school and pass on the applicants for the same; to assist in the location of military units in colleges; to co-operate with the British Recruiting Mission in locating British subjects; to establish Home Guard units; to investigate disloyalty; to co-operate with the Secret Service Department; to prevent non-war construction; to return an alien property survey; to pass on all applications for Army Officers Schools, Red Cross work in military service, the Salvation Army and Y. M. C. A. service at the front and in camp and the Near East Relief service.

In addition to discharging the above duties, the Clay County Council

of Defense co-operated with the special committees in all Liberty Loan and War Savings work and in all other war drives that were made.

The following constituted the membership of the Clay County Council of Defense:

Robert S. Withers, Liberty, Chairman.

E. H. Norton, Liberty.

R. R. Fleet, Liberty.

E. L. Black, Liberty.

Miss Grace Tickle, Liberty.

Mrs. Ralph Davidson, Liberty.

Mrs. Robert S. Withers, Liberty.

Harry Gordon, Smithville.

Ben Will Thatcher, Smithville.

R. C. McIlvain, Kearney.

Hugh Wilhite, Excelsior Springs.

Charles Fish, Excelsior Springs.

Ernest Holt, Excelsior Springs.

Allen Thompson, Nashua.

Ernest Davidson, North Kansas City.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CLAY COUNTY WOMAN'S COMMITTEE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

(By Mrs. Robert S. Withers.)

WOMAN'S PART IN THE WAR—WOMAN'S DIVISION OF MISSOURI ORGANIZED—REGISTRATION—FAMILY ENROLLMENT—LUNCHEON AT LIBERTY—PROGRAM—FOOD CONSERVATION—CHILD WELFARE WORK—WORK OF TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE—WAR SAVINGS AND LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGNS—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES—TOWNSHIP CHAIRMEN—TOWN CHAIRMEN—COUNTY DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRMEN—FOOD CONSERVATION—CHILD WELFARE—RED CROSS—LIBERTY LOAN—TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES—PATRIOTIC EDUCATION AND AMERICANIZATION—REGISTRATION.

From the day that the United States entered the World War it was realized that this was to be a war in which every resource and influence must be utilized, and immediately recognition was given to the tremendous power resting in the hands of the nation's women. Ida M. Tarbell said, "The task before us is to make women think and serve in terms of the nation as a whole; to make them, in fact, soldiers in the service of the country. * * * The accepted wartime tradition is that men must fight and women must weep. In this day and age, however, woman has her definite place and task, which is to be a national woman."

To utilize this great power and to co-ordinate and intensify the work of women in war service. The Woman's Committee Council of National Defense was appointed on April 21, 1917 by the National Council of Defense. The Missouri Division of the Woman's Committee was organized

at once and county units followed. Mrs. Robert S. Withers of Liberty was appointed Chairman for Clay County. Later, to bring about complete co-operation between the men and women in the defense work of the state, Dr. F. B. Mumford, Chairman of the Missouri State Council of Defense, appointed Mrs. Withers as a member of the Clay County Council of Defense.

The women of Clay County organized for war service in July, 1917. The first step was the registration of women on July 28th. After an intensive preliminary campaign carried on for two weeks by Mrs. Ralph Davidson and Mrs. Robert Withers during which meetings were held, speeches made, letters written and articles published, the women of the county were only partially familiarized with the need for the registration of women for war service. Over a thousand registered the first day and this thousand became the nucleus of a most enthusiastic, loyal body of workers. Later others registered bringing the number to 1,500, but many women gave freely of time and energy who never actually registered. 536 reported as trained in more than one occupation; a number registered to go anywhere for service.

The women who led in the registration in July, a month later were leaders in organizing an active Red Cross Chapter. This work grew and prospered under the efficient direction of Mrs. Henry C. Harper whose compilation of data concerning Red Cross activities in Clay County appears elsewhere in this volume.

In the Family Enrollment Campaign which was conducted from October 28, to November 4, 1917, by the Food Administration, the Woman's Committee was the chief worker and the women were responsible for the thorough organization which resulted in the signing of the Hoover Pledge by 8,000 men, women and children. Back in July on the day of Women's Registration, only 384 Hoover Pledge cards were signed. This showed that the Woman's Committee was becoming effective in its effort to spread the idea of personal responsibility in the matter of food regulations.

Up to February, 1918, there had been no general war conference in which the women from all parts of the county could participate. Township and town chairmen had been appointed and they were doing those things suggested by the county chairman, but it was felt that it was vitally necessary that more women should understand the work of the Woman's Committee and be interested in it. With this in mind, the

County Chairman arranged for a Hoover Luncheon at the Major Hotel in Liberty on February 12th, with guests from every section of the county—a hundred in all. For the sake of future generations, the menu as arranged by the County Food Conservation chairman, Miss Grace Tickle, is given, as well as the program which was planned by the County Chairman.

TOMATO BOUILLON.

Use no croutons.

CHICKEN PATTY.

For meat use poultry, rabbits, fish and sea foods. Conserve the transportable meats—beef, mutton, pork.

CREAMED CARROTS AND PEAS.

Grow vegetables and use them abundantly.

WAR BREAD.

Corn helps us feed the world.

COMBINATION SALAD—MAYONNAISE DRESSING.

Use perishables. Use vegetable oils—cocoanut, olive, corn, peanut, cottonseed.

LIBERTY PLUM PUDDING.

Conserves sugar, wheat, fat, and fuel. No eggs. No shortening.

COFFEE. HONEY OR CORN SYRUP.

Use honey, maple and other dark syrups as substitutes for sugar.

NO FLOWERS.

Buy a Thrift Stamp.

MISSOURI APPLES.

“An apple a day will keep the doctor away.”

Program.

Invocation—Mrs. James Love.

Luncheon.

Purpose of Conference—The Chairman.

Toast to the Flag—Mrs. M. H. Moore.

County Council of Defense and Woman's Registration—Mrs. Ralph Davidson.

Food Conservation—Miss Grace Tickle.

Baby Bond and Thrift Campaign—Mrs. Jack Dougherty.

Y. M. C. A.—Mrs. E. C. Griffith.

Red Cross—Mrs. Henry Harper.

Our County Institutions—Mrs. J. H. Mereness.

Four Minute Men—Mrs. R. R. Fleet.

Solo—"Spring Song", "My Rows Awry"—Mrs. Boggs.

State Council of Defense and Woman's Committee, Missouri Division
—Mrs. B. F. Bush.

General Discussion.

Announcements.

This delicious luncheon, adhering strictly to Mr. Hoover's instructions, was served as a practical demonstration in food conservation.

The talks made by the local women about the different war activities and their status in the county gave the State Chairman of the Woman's Committee Council of Defense, Mrs. B. F. Bush, of St. Louis, inspiration for a splendid discussion concerning the co-ordination of all the efforts of women in war work.

Our belief that such a meeting would be of value was justified and at once there was a marked increase of interest in various lines of war work. Food conservation met with greater approval, new Red Cross units were organized and more women were ready to help push new campaigns.

Following this conference in February, 1918, the Woman's Committee organization was completed in the county with six township chairmen, twelve town chairmen, twelve county department chairmen, and one woman in each rural school district whose business it was to co-operate with her Township Chairman.

Food Conservation Work.

Work in the interests of Food Conservation was carried on most actively during 1918. Seventeen demonstrations in war cookery were given at various points by Miss Gray, District Emergency Home Demonstration Agent. Miss Grace Tickle gave the course sent out by the State Food Administration on "The Preparation of Food and Meal Planning" to twenty-seven women in Liberty, ten of whom took the examination and received certificates from the State Food Administration. The following received certificates: Mesdames T. J. Slaughter, Nolan Brasfield, S. C. True, E. E. Kirkland, E. A. Ross, C. H. Black, Mary L. Davis, C. M. Williams, J. E. Davis and Robert S. Withers.

In July, 1918, the Woman's Committee carried on a successful campaign for a County Home Demonstration Agent. The Clay County Home Bureau with over 700 members was organized with Mrs. Dan B. Field as first president. The county court appropriated \$720.00 to the necessary local funds. On September 11, 1918, Miss E. Hoffman, our first County Home Demonstration Agent, arrived.

This work, begun as a war measure, has continued in peace time and is of great benefit to the women of the county.

Many novel and interesting ways were used to keep the food situation before the public mind. Exhibits of wheatless breads and sugarless sweets were placed in store windows, war recipes were published, leaflets and War Economy Cook Books were distributed and on one occasion the advertisement of a great mystery to be solved at the motion picture theatre in Liberty drew a large audience to hear a talk on the food situation and to sample hot biscuits made without wheat and caramel cake made with potatoes.

On November 22, 1918, the County Food Chairman, Mrs. Robert S. Withers, who had succeeded Miss Grace Tickle in the work, was called to Jefferson City together with all other County Food Chairmen to hear about the food plans for the coming year. The slogan had been "Save Food and Win the War", it now became "Save Food and Save the World", and the first week of December, 1918, was set aside as World Relief Week, during which the most intensive food campaign ever staged in this country was carried on.

In commenting on the work done in Clay County, Mr. Vaughn Bryant,

the Educational Director of the State Food Administration, wrote, "You have sent out some unusually attractive announcements of the New Food Program and of World Relief Weekly."

Child Welfare Work.

President Wilson said, "Next to the duty of doing everything possible for the soldier at the front, there can be no greater duty than that of protecting the children." Many of the physical defects which caused the rejection of one-third of the men coming up for examination in the first draft are believed to date from some slight trouble neglected in early childhood.

Recognizing the need of protecting the children from the special danger of wartime, the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor planned for a Children's Year from April 6, 1918, to April 6, 1919. The purpose was to save the lives of 100,000 babies under the age of five and to awaken the public conscience concerning Child Welfare. Every state was responsible for its quota of saved babies and likewise every county.

Mrs. W. H. Woodson of Liberty was Clay County's Chairman of Child Welfare and with an efficient corps of aids succeeded in putting on a splendid campaign in the interests of children.

The first step was the registering, weighing and measuring of all children under school age. 1,450 children under six years of age were weighed and measured. Diet changes were recommended in some cases. One baby was actually saved through the Committee's providing the proper artificial food.

The Children's Year Program was kept before the public by an exhibition of Child Welfare posters and by helpful bulletins published in the county papers. The Rights of Childhood became the topic for sermon talks.

A Better Babies Conference took the place of the usual Baby Show at the September Home Products Show in Liberty. Extensive preparations were made and with the co-operation of the women of the town and a number of the physicians, the event was a great success. Over a hundred babies from over the county were enrolled and seventy-seven were given thorough physical examinations.

The Children's Year Program has been continued since the war, the weighing and measuring has been taken into the schools in some localities and a constant attempt is being made to lessen the number of mal-nourished children.

Work of Training Camp Activities Committee.

With a camp of our own, the Army Motor Mechanics School at North Kansas City, Clay County's Training Camp Activities Committee, under the leadership of Miss Ethel Sparks, of Liberty, was very active. Our work there began with the sick and ended with them, though in the meanwhile entertainment was provided for the well, too. Magazines were contributed to the Y. M. C. A. Hut. On one occasion, 300 girls were gathered together for a big dance and on another the women provided a treat of sandwiches and strawberry shortcake for 400 soldiers at Winnwood Lake.

At first there was much illness among the men and no hospital facilities. It was our work to supply these garments, dressings, suitable food and other comforts.

Later the government fitted up a hospital. The Woman's Committee evolved a system whereby a basket of dainty food was sent to the hospital each day of the week, each day's needs being filled by a different community. Jellies, fruit, custards, soups and ice-cream were contributed. In addition, the hospital was supplied with dainty muslin curtains, a reading table, numerous games and magazines.

War Savings and Liberty Loan Campaigns.

The women of Clay County worked in the War Savings and Liberty Loan Campaigns under the direction of the County Chairman of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense who was also appointed County Chairman of the War Savings and Liberty Loan Committees.

In February, 1918, a publicity campaign for War Savings Stamps was carried on by telephone, almost every home in the county being reached.

A special campaign for the sale of Baby Bonds was conducted in Liberty on the first Monday in March. Sergeant-Major Mitchell of the British Recruiting Mission came over from Kansas City and made a talk.

He was with the Canadian forces at Ypres and had seen seventeen months' service at the front. The women sold about \$500.00 worth of bonds but did much more for the publicity of this particular war work.

The most spectacular effort made by the War Savings Committee was a campaign put on by the women during the first ten days of May, 1918. The women of the county were asked to buy W. S. S. with all the money collected from the sale of eggs during that time. The reports showed that \$5,000.00 worth of W. S. S. were bought by the women in this drive and banks reported a great increase in the number of subscribers. This "Egg Drive" caught the popular fancy and an account of it was published in *Thriftology*, the War Savings publication, for June, 1918.

In the first and second Liberty Loan Drives, the Woman's Committee took no part. The material did not reach the Committee at all in the first and not until the close in the second.

The history of the women's part in the Third Liberty Loan may be introduced with the following clipping from *The Bond Bulletin* for April 20, 1918: "A barrage of patriotic meetings in the schools of Clay County, Missouri, on the night of April 12, preceded an intensive campaign in that county for the Third Liberty Loan. The plan was formulated by the Woman's Committee, approved by the Chairman of the Men's Committee and proved to be a tremendous success as a means of arousing the enthusiasm of the people for the success of the campaign.

Meetings were held on the same night at thirty different points. In a number of places several schools combined, so that practically every rural district was reached. The very best speaking talent was secured and in addition to the Liberty Loan talks, patriotic programs were provided. In most cases children contested in four-minute talks on "How to Win the War". Thrift Stamps or Baby Bonds were given to the winners. At no other time had so many communities been reached simultaneously and the results were far-reaching. Not only was the Liberty Loan promoted but each succeeding drive was made easier by this campaign of education.

Actual sales reported by the women amounted to \$9,600.00. This small showing was due to the fact that the women did not take credit for the many bonds sold at the school house meetings through their efforts.

For the Fourth Liberty Loan, Mrs. Robert Withers was again appointed County Chairman. The Woman's Committee was thoroughly organized early in the campaign. In fact the only county meeting held in connection with that drive was the one called by the Woman's Committee for the first day of the campaign, September 28, 1918, at Liberty.

The summing up of the results of this campaign showed that the women sold \$343,975.00 worth of the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds or 41% of the whole. Mr. Hugh Wilhite, County Chairman of the Men's Liberty Loan Committee, had the following to say concerning the work of the women: "I want you to know that it is appreciated and the splendid assistance is recognized. I should say that one-half of the work has been done by the women, either directly or through their influence."

Miscellaneous Activities.

Other committees were active as the need arose. Patriotic Week was observed in April, 1918, with special efforts along the line of patriotic education and Americanization. Miss Louise Nardin, a member of the State University Faculty and Chairman of the State Committee on Patriotic Education, addressed three meetings in the county. The one at the Christian church in Liberty on the evening of April 21st took the form of a patriotic demonstration. There were great speeches and great music. Miss Nardin spoke on "Anglo-American Relations". Dr. J. P. Greene, of William Jewell College, gave a stirring talk on "What is Patriotism".

One work which was carried on by the Woman's Committee will mean much to the history of Clay County's part in the World War. This was the collecting of the War Service Records of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the county. Mr. Edgar Archer, Clerk of the Draft Board, was able to provide the names of those men who entered the service by way of the draft and did so before the order came from Washington to not give out these lists. There was no possible way to secure the names and branch of service of those who volunteered or were in the service before the draft went into effect save through the most painstaking research in every part of the county.

This was undertaken by the women with the school district as a basis and resulted in locating over 300 men who entered the service by ways

other than the draft. These lists were all sent to Mrs. Robert Withers who had them published in the Liberty Tribune. With the addition of the Draft Board's list of 700 men, Clay County's Service Roll went over 1,000. This list was afterwards published in book form by G. A. Puckett under the title "Clay County Soldiers and Sailors".

In addition to compiling this list of all men in service, Mrs. Withers corresponded with the families and secured the correct data concerning the nineteen men from Clay who died in service and whose names form our Gold Star Roll of Honor. This made it possible for the Woman's Committee to provide a correct list for the Honor Roll placed February 22, 1919, by the Alexander Doniphan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution at the court house in Liberty, as a memorial to those who died in service.

Very soon after the close of the war, this work on soldiers' records proved of invaluable service. Adjutant-General Clark, in endeavoring to compile the history of Missouri's part in the World War, asked Mrs. Robert Withers to secure the War Service Record and brief biographical sketch of each soldier, sailor and marine from Clay County. So much had already been done along this line that the work was completed by June, 1919, and though a few may have been missed, Clay County can feel proud of the record kept of her fighting men as well as proud of the number she sent into service.

The work of the Clay County Woman's Committee ended in January, 1919, with the dissolution of the state organization. It would not be possible to mention the names of all the women who aided materially in carrying on the Woman's Committee work in Clay County. The following outline will serve to name the leaders and show the scope of the work.

County Chairman Mrs. Robert S. Withers, Liberty

Township Chairmen:

1. Platte Miss Martha Snail, Smithville
2. Kearney Mrs. George H. Smith, Kearney, R. F. D.
3. Washington Mrs. Sanford Moore, Lawson, R. F. D.
4. Fishing River Mrs. D. E. Brand, Excelsior Springs
5. Liberty Mrs. Lee B. Soper, Liberty
6. Gallatin Mrs. Campbell Davidson, Randolph, R. F. D.

Town Chairmen:

1. Smithville -----Miss Martha Snail, Mrs. Harry Gordon
2. Holt -----Miss Irene Smith, Mrs. H. L. Tadlock
3. Kearney -----Mrs. Price Hall
4. Excelsior Springs -----Mrs. D. E. Brand
5. Missouri City -----Mrs. Hal Grubbs, Mrs. George Mereness
6. Liberty -----Mrs. Cecil Wilson
7. Birmingham -----Mrs. Lelia Shaw
8. Avondale -----Mrs. R. N. Swiger
9. North Kansas City -----Mrs. O. H. Lienhardt, Mrs. John Frazier
10. Gashland -----Mrs. G. W. Clardy
11. Nashua -----Mrs. Allen Thompson
12. Paradise -----Mrs. Ben McDaniels

County Departmental Chairmen:

1. Organization.
Finance.
Publicity under direct supervision of County, Township and Town Chairmen.
2. Registration—Mrs. Ralph Davidson, Liberty.
3. Red Cross—Mrs. Henry Harper, Liberty.
4. Food Conservation—Miss Grace Tickle, Liberty.
5. Child Welfare—Mrs. W. H. Woodson, Liberty.
6. Patriotic Education and Americanization—Miss Cenia Marr, Liberty.
7. War Savings—Mrs. Robert S. Withers, Liberty.
8. Liberty Loan—Mrs. Robert S. Withers, Liberty.
9. Courses of Instruction—Mrs. Ernest Davidson, North Kansas City.
10. Training Camp Activities—Miss Ethel Sparks, Liberty; Mrs. H. H. Boggs, Liberty.
11. Existing Social Agencies—Home Charities—Mrs. G. H. Mereness, Excelsior Springs.
12. Speakers—Mrs. R. R. Fleet, Liberty.

Certain other women served most helpfully on the main Department Committees:

Food Conservation:

- Mrs. B. W. Thatcher, Smithville.
Mrs. W. O. Greason, Holt.

Mrs. W. R. Klepper, Kearney.
Mrs. Campbell True, Liberty.
Mrs. Dan B. Field, Liberty.
Mrs. Charles Bigam, Avondale.
Miss Constance Crockett, Excelsior Springs.
Mrs. Lee Kelsey, Randolph.
Mrs. Cam Stean, North Kansas City.

Child Welfare:

Mrs. E. R. Stroeter, Smithville.
Mrs. W. A. Cravens, Excelsior Springs.
Mrs. Hugh Wilhite, Excelsior Springs.
Miss Ella Parrott, Liberty.
Mrs. George W. Clardy, Gashland.
Miss Rita Crews, Liberty.
Miss Blanche Maddeira, Holt.
Mrs. Woodson Groomer, Kearney.

Red Cross:

Mrs. S. J. Williams, Smithville.
Mrs. Jesse, Excelsior Springs.
Mrs. John Frazier, North Kansas City.
Mrs. Hal Grubbs, Missouri City.

Liberty Loan:

Mrs. J. C. Wright, Smithville.
Mrs. George Mereness, Missouri City.
Miss Mayre Francis, Kearney.
Mrs. David Endicott, North Kansas City.
Mrs. Alta Westhoffer, Avondale.
Mrs. Harry Taylor, Randolph.
Mrs. W. Epperson, North Kansas City.
Miss Alice Pickett, Holt.
Mrs. Floyd Bandy, Liberty.

Training Camp Activities:

Mrs. J. J. Kirschner, North Kansas City.
Mrs. J. R. Hubbard, Avondale.
Mrs. Taggart, Excelsior Springs.

Patriotic Education and Americanization:

- Mrs. J. B. Woods, Smithville.
- Miss Nellie Rider, Holt.
- Mrs. S. W. Henderson, Excelsior Springs.
- Mrs. McGee Evans, Antioch.
- Mrs. Everett, North Kansas City.
- Mrs. Fred Cooley, Avondale.

Registration:

- Mrs. S. W. Henderson, Excelsior Springs.
- Mrs. Rudolph Schroeder, North Kansas City (rural).
- Mrs. A. Schroeder, North Kansas City.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CLAY COUNTY CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS.

FIRST WAR FUND DRIVE—ORGANIZATION FORMED IN CLAY COUNTY—OFFICERS OF CLAY COUNTY—CHAIRMEN—WAR FUND AND MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGNS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT—CANTEEN WORK—HOME SERVICE SECTION—DOCTORS FROM CLAY COUNTY WITH ARMY AND NAVY—DENTISTS—VETERINARIES—STUDENT DOCTORS—NURSING DEPARTMENT JUNIOR RED CROSS—NEGRO AUXILIARY.

Mrs. H. C. Harper, Mrs. A. M. Tutt, Mrs. Mayme Shaver,
Historical Committee.

The week of June 17th to 23rd, 1917, was the week set aside for the first great War Fund Drive for the Red Cross. There was no organization in Liberty. Prof. W. O. Lewis sought to get various people in Liberty to form some organization to try to get some funds for the Red Cross during this week while everybody was thinking about the subject. A call for a meeting was published in the Liberty papers on Thursday, June 21st. The meeting was held in the court house, Friday night, June 22nd, 1917. The call for this meeting was signed by a number of the prominent men in Liberty. It was hoped that a good many citizens of Liberty would attend the meeting. An effort was also made to get people from other sections of the county to attend this meeting, but there were only nine present. At this meeting a small temporary organization was formed with W. O. Lewis as chairman, Mrs. Dora L. Hutchinson as secretary and John Major as treasurer. The men present decided to solicit funds on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, June 24th, 25th and 26th. Although there was little time to prepare

for the canvass and few people outside of Liberty were solicited, about \$6,000 was raised.

Those who took part in this work felt that Clay County should have a Chapter of the Red Cross. The officers of the temporary organization entered into correspondence with the headquarters of the newly established Southwestern Division of the American Red Cross at St. Louis, Missouri, with reference to organizing. The petition asking for permission to organize a Red Cross Chapter in Clay County was finished and mailed July 11, 1917. The request was granted and the meeting in which the organization was completed was July 17, 1917. This meeting was well attended and the following officers were elected: Dr. W. O. Lewis, chairman; Mr. H. R. Banks, chairman; Mrs. Dora L. Hutchison, secretary, and Mrs. John Major, treasurer. Soon after the organization the chairman of the chapter, after advising with various ladies in the town, appointed Mrs. H. C. Harper as chairman of all relief work such as sewing, knitting and surgical dressings, for the county. This proved to be a very fortunate choice. Mrs. Harper was in a position to give a great amount of time to the work and the success of the work in the county was largely due to her tact and executive ability.

DR. W. O. LEWIS.

Officers of the Clay County Chapter.

Chairman—Dr. W. O. Lewis, serving until July, 1918; succeeded by Mr. Robert Don Carlos, present chairman.

Vice-Chairman—Mr. H. R. Banks, succeeded by Dr. William H. Goodson.

Secretary—Mrs. Dora L. Hutchison, serving until April, 1918, succeeded by Mrs. A. E. Morrow.

Treasurer—Mr. John S. Major.

Chairman of Woman's Work—Mrs. H. C. Harper.

Chairmen of Department of Production.

Chairman of Surgical Dressings—Mrs. Harry Maltby.

Chairman of Hospital Garments—Mrs. H. C. Harper.

Chairman of Knitting—Mrs. J. L. Thompson, serving until February, 1919, succeeded by Mrs. A. M. Tutt.

Chairmen of Other Departments.

- Chairman of Home Service—Dr. E. H. Sutherland.
 Chairman of Nursing Department—Mrs. Mary L. Davis.
 Chairman of Junior Red Cross—Prof. G. W. Deimer.
 Chairman of Conservation Committee—Mr. H. F. Simrall.
 Chairman of Finance Committee—Mr. John S. Major.
 Chairman of Publicity—Mrs. Ralph Davidson succeeded by Mr. H. H. Boggs, present **chairman**.
 Chairman of Canteen Committee—Miss Ethel Sparks.

The Clay County Chapter includes all of Clay County, subdivided into ten branches subdivided into nineteen auxiliaries. Following is a list of branches with their auxiliary, chairman of each and date of organization:

- Liberty Branch, Dr. W. H. Goodson, July 12, 1917.
 Bethel Auxiliary, Mrs. Fon Williams, December 22, 1917.
 Birmingham Auxiliary, Mrs. J. B. Burton, December 4, 1917.
 Randolph Auxiliary, Mr. Walter Sprong, May 7, 1918.
 Shoal Monroe Auxiliary, Miss Mary E. Robb, January 31, 1918.
 South Liberty Auxiliary, Mrs. Rose Clutter, May 8, 1918.
 Walnut Grove Auxiliary, Mrs. R. L. Harbaugh, March 15, 1918.
 Pleasant Valley Auxiliary, Mrs. Charles Pence, November 7, 1917.
 Winner Auxiliary, Mrs. Charles King, January 28, 1918.
 Excelsior Springs Branch, Mr. S. W. Henderson, September 21, 1917.
 Franklin School Auxiliary, Mrs. Dora E. Dagley, March 28, 1918.
 Pratherville Auxiliary, Mrs. Fannie McCrorey, April 5, 1918.
 Greenwood Auxiliary, Miss Maggie Dickey, July 2, 1918.
 Mosby Auxiliary, Mrs. Gertrude Collins, April 9, 1918.
 Lunsford School Auxiliary, Mrs. Stella Neidig, April 16, 1918.
 Washington School Auxiliary, Mrs. Russell Lynn, April 12, 1918.
 North Kansas City Branch, Mr. J. A. Weimer, October 15, 1917.
 Avondale Auxiliary, Mrs. C. R. Bigham, March 5, 1918.
 Antioch Auxiliary, Mrs. S. E. Rumble, May 4, 1918.
 Kearney Branch, Mr. R. W. Groomer, September 11, 1917.
 Prairie Home Auxiliary, Mrs. J. M. Scrivner, June 11, 1918.
 Holt Branch, Miss Irene Smith, August 30, 1917.
 Bodoc Auxiliary, Mrs. Will Wright, March 15, 1918.

Linden Branch, Mr. Oscar Clardy, December 16, 1917.
 Gashland Auxiliary, Mrs. Charley Thomas, June 13, 1918.
 Missouri City Branch, Mr. C. G. Shaw, August 27, 1917.
 Nashua Branch, Mrs. N. W. Griffith, May 23, 1918.
 Paradise Branch, Mr. J. L. Hulse, September 30, 1917.
 Smithville Branch, Mr. R. H. Major, September 27, 1917.

War Fund and Membership Campaigns.

The First War Fund Drive was made in June, 1917.

Chairman, Dr. W. O. Lewis. Amount raised, \$5,794.83.

The First Red Cross Membership Drive was conducted in December, 1917.

Chairman, Mr. Garnet Peters. Members secured, 6,599.

The Second War Fund Drive was conducted in May, 1918.

Chairman, Mr. F. D. Hamilton. Amount raised, \$29,045.11.

The Second Red Cross Membership Drive was conducted in December, 1918.

Chairman, Mr. Ralph Rand. Members secured, 5,916.

The United War Work was conducted in the spring of 1919.

Amount raised, \$42,522.12.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The total receipts other than the campaigns amounted to \$53,033.85 and total expenditures were \$46,306.49. This money was raised in every way that the ingenious mind of man and woman could devise—cake and pie sales, dances, parties, ice cream socials, ball games, auction sales, donation from Sunday schools and lodges. The I. O. O. F. Lodge was especially active in raising money for the cause. A picture show and auction sale undertaken by them netted \$1,615.45. The Masonic Lodge contributed generously, as well as the Knights of Pythias. The Excelsior Springs Golf Club donated the entrance fees of their State Tournament—a nice sum. Hotels and apartments donated sums of money. The Predated Check System was adopted by several of the branches of this Chapter with fair success. Excelsior Springs, one of the largest branches, was especially successful in raising a large amount by adopting this system. Their workroom needed \$1,000.00 per month,

for running expenses. A campaign was started to raise this amount by using the Predated Check System, the result was that the greater part of the needed \$12,000.00 was raised by this system. This campaign closed with a grand auction sale of live stock, poultry, produce, souvenirs and relics. The following local newspaper report shows the patriotic spirit that prevailed in this community: "Over the top with a bang, all trenches cleared, the enemy routed, and Old Glory flung to the breeze—that is the story of the Red Cross Auction in Excelsior Springs last Saturday. 'The business of the day has not been completely checked, but will total between \$1,200 and \$1,500.' Auctioneers of state wide reputation donated their services. A collar button worn by Jesse James at the time of his murder brought \$31.00. Frank James' rifle, carrying fifteen notches and having his name cut on it, was donated by his son. An old trunk made in England in 1830 was bought as a relic by a St. Louis trunk man. Another attractive gift was a gander which was sold and resold all afternoon bringing \$132.00. One young lady offered to buy a husband; however, none was offered for sale."

Production Department.

When the government called upon the women of America to help with the war work, 1,540 Clay County women responded promptly, and were organized into a loyal and enthusiastic body of Red Cross war workers.

The Production Department was the first section of the Red Cross to begin work and was perhaps the most active of the departments of the Red Cross Chapter during the war.

There were four divisions of work in this department:

- Surgical Dressings.
- Hospital Garments.
- Knitting.
- Refugee Relief.

The Surgical Dressing Division with Mrs. Harry Maltby as chairman, Miss Ethel Sparks and Miss Nellie Ruth Field, assistants, did fine work. Only four branches of the chapter assisted in this work which continued from August 15, 1917, until the official closing of war work. The output was 372,440 dressings.

Hospital garments were made under the supervision of Mrs. Henry C. Harper. The work in this division was discontinued the first day of June, 1917. The women of America by that time had filled all of the Red Cross warehouses in America and all of the Red Cross warehouses in France with a reserve stock of hospital supplies, garments and dressings. From September 1, 1917, until June 1, 1919, the output from this division was 9,269 hospital garments.

Knitting Division: When the Red Cross Chapter was formally organized, a large number of women already organized with Mrs. J. L. Thompson as chairman and doing fine work as Navy League Knitters, loyally and patriotically became Red Cross workers. Mrs. J. L. Thompson was appointed chairman, Mrs. Taylor Thorp, inspector, so they were ready to begin work immediately and the task of securing material began. This proved to be a most difficult matter. Finally in October, 1917, with much enthusiasm, our women and children and even one old man, one young man and a few boys began to knit. Oh, how they did knit. The telephone in the home of the chairman, where the supplies were kept, was at white heat. Why they went at knitting much as the boys did at the fighting in the Argonne. One woman knit as she walked the street. Something like 5,060 knitted garments (sweaters, sox, helmets, wristlets and mufflers) were made. All branches and auxiliaries rendered excellent service and the Chapter as a whole rendered splendid service both in amount and quality of work.

On April 6th, 1918, Mrs. A. M. Tutt became assistant and in an exceptionally loyal manner gave her services as knitter and assistant in office work. In December, 1918, Mrs. Tutt formally succeeded to the chairmanship.

Refugee Relief work was under the direction of Mrs. William H. Woodson as chairman until her resignation, the first of June. Up to this time this work was done in the schools and in the homes. After the making of hospital garments was discontinued, April 1, 1919, refugee garments were made in the Red Cross sewing rooms under the direction of Mrs. Henry C. Harper. 8,104 garments represented the work of this division, making the total output from the Production Department 395,624 articles. Many women, by putting patriotic service before all other consideration received the certificate which in recognition of loyal service to the nation through the Red Cross is awarded to persons serving through

periods of six, twelve and eighteen months. Each period of six months must have eight hundred hours actual work. Likewise each eight hundred hours work must carry with it six months service. The names and awards of Clay County workers are as follows:

Eighteen months' service, 2,400 hours, badge with ribbon bearing two white stripes—Mrs. Henry C. Harper.

Twelve months' service, 1,600 hours, badge with ribbon bearing one white stripe—

Mrs. Dudley VanDyke.	Mrs. J. L. Thompson.
Mrs. Taylor Thorp.	Mrs. Harry Maltby.
Miss Kate Breckenridge.	Mrs. Inez G. Brand.
Miss Rose Breckenridge.	Miss Sallie Myall.
Miss Bess Sparks.	Mrs. B. F. Billings.
Miss Gertrude Sparks.	Mrs. A. M. Tutt.
Miss Ethel Sparks	

Six months' service, 800 hours, badge bearing plain blue ribbon—

Mrs. A. E. Morrow.	Mrs. V. B. Stone.
Mrs. J. M. Sandusky.	Mrs. W. T. Belt.
Mrs. H. G. Parker.	Mrs. Emmons.
Mrs. W. H. Woodson.	Mrs. Harriet Jones.
Miss Lounette Denny.	Mrs. J. Q. Craven.
Miss Anna Simrall.	Mrs. I. J. Edmonston.
Mrs. E. B. Maltby.	Mrs. Harriett Read.
Dr. W. O. Lewis.	Mrs. S. B. Cole.
Mrs. Mary Waring.	Mrs. Fred Davis.
Mrs. Kate McCrory.	Mrs. O. I. Steele.
Mrs. J. T. Duncan.	Mrs. C. S. Wilcox.
Mrs. Ralph Davidson.	Miss Fay Steele.
Mrs. Henry Haynes.	Mrs. Sarah Clevenger.
Miss Minnie Haynes.	Mrs. W. W. Breckenridge.
Mr. R. A. Davidson.	Mrs. Glen Lewis.
Mrs. E. H. Wear.	Mrs. J. C. Shelton.
Mrs. Don Shelton.	

Six months' service but less than 800 hours, badge bearing khaki ribbon—Mrs. J. C. Anderson, 700 hours.

This department owes much of its success to the support of the business men who, with generous and kind consideration did the little things and big things that did not go on record, yet counted for much in adding to the comfort and efficiency of the work rooms.

The Liberty branch is especially indebted to Mrs. Frank Hughes for a cutting machine which was of invaluable help. To the First National Bank for several comfortable rooms and the patient endurance of all inconvenience and annoyance, necessarily and unnecessarily arising. To the Citizens Bank for use of room for our knitting. To the mayor and councilmen for use of Council Chambers for the office of our secretary. To Mr. E. B. Maltby for use of room and other favors. To Mr. James Costello for lumber, Mr. H. R. Banks for lumber. To Mr. Herbert Hill for chairs and other favors. To Mr. W. F. Paradise for daily delivery of ice. To Electric Light Office for electricity. To Mr. Pascal Parker for service of three telephones and other favors. To Sharp Brothers for use of two sewing machines and chairs. To Mr. Ralph Davidson for his faithful service at all times, especially in packing and shipping. To Mr. Harry Boggess, Mr. Joe Winston, Mr. Elihu Park and many others who were ever ready to lend a helping hand when called upon.

From Winner, a small auxiliary, the following report shows this same spirit of patriotism was manifested there, and in fact prevailed in all of the production work throughout the chapter:

"This auxiliary was organized by Dr. Lewis, then County Chairman, on the night of January 27, 1918. He and Dr. Robert R. Fleet coming that night to this little country store with the mercury below zero expecting to find eight or ten persons gathered for the meeting. They were amazed to see, before the evening was over, more than fifty men, women and children. And to show the good 'get together' spirit of our community in this great Red Cross work and also the never failing support of our men folks, we want to mention one Red Letter Day of our organization. Early in June (we were in the habit of each one taking light lunch so as little time as possible be lost from our work) our men folks asked us into the store where they had supplemented our lunch with ice cream, strawberries and cake, all good and nicely served as a surprise to the women workers and at this time had Dr. Ward Edwards, who was present, announce the gift of a sewing machine by the men."

The women of the Production Department are justly proud of their

record, and of the fact that they are a part of the loyal army of American women that proved a factor in the winning of the war, and in relieving the suffering growing out of it, and are ready to take up the peace time activities of the Red Cross with the same spirit and zeal.

MRS. H. C. HARPER.

Canteen Work.

Owing to the fact that the Clay County Chapter of Red Cross is so closely situated to Kansas City, there was little opportunity for Canteen Service. For this reason Mr. Pettus of St. Louis, Chairman of this work in the Southwestern Division, first suggested there was no need for having a Canteen organization, but later advised that the Chapter organize to be ready for emergency work along this line. But did not think a hut or definite arrangements necessary.

The Canteen department was organized with Miss Ethel Sparks as chairman and the following members:

Mrs. Harry Maltby.

Mr. Pascal Parker.

Miss Ann R. Clark.

Mrs. Jerome Alexander.

Mrs. Eunice McCartney.

Miss Bess Sparks.

Miss Nellie Ruth Field.

Miss Gertrude Sparks.

Mrs. Aileen Benjamine.

Mrs. Stanton Field.

All with enthusiasm and patriotism were eager to be of service and did render valuable aid to the hospital in connection with the Rahe Auto Tractor School, located at North Kansas City, Clay County. This school was taken over by the government and the drafted men were brought there; many of them were taken seriously ill and the school was not prepared to care for them properly. The government officer in charge appealed to the Clay County Chapter for aid until they could get things in running order. The Liberty branch supplied surgical supplies and hospital garments. The Chapter contributed many dainties for the sick boys—for weeks sent custards, soups, buttermilk, fruit and flowers and visited the hospital, supplying the immediate needs until the government completed arrangements for caring for the sick.

At three different times the drafted men, in leaving were served supper—about three hundred in all. On the first occasion the supper

was served by the ladies free of charge but other times the chairman of the draft board paid for the supper of each, the money being turned over to the local branch, Liberty, of the Red Cross Chapter. On one occasion a troop train stopped here for a short time and the men were well supplied with cigarettes, cigars and lunches.

While the Clay County Chapter realizes that very little service was rendered by the Canteen Department, it was only from lack of opportunity and not of spirit.

ETHEL SPARKS.

Home Service Section.

When the war broke out it was apparent to everyone that no one could fight well if he was worrying about his dependents at home. The Home Service Section of the American Red Cross was organized for the purpose of reducing such worry to the minimum. It was the business of Home Service Sections to take the places of soldiers and sailors in their homes as far as possible, giving moral, financial or other assistance when needed.

The Home Service Section of the Clay County Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized in October, 1917, with Dr. E. H. Sutherland, professor of Sociology in the William Jewell College, as chairman. Mrs. Inez Brand was appointed as the representative in Excelsior Springs and Miss Irene Smith as the representative in Holt. Since the demands for work of this kind were so few at that time no other representatives were appointed then. The chairman gave his personal attention to all calls from other places. But as the situation became more serious it was apparent that a complete organization was necessary. During the spring of 1918 a thorough organization was developed, which was practically complete by July, 1918, with the following officers and representatives:

E. H. Sutherland, Liberty, Chairman.

Mrs. E. H. Sutherland, Liberty, Executive Secretary.

Mrs. W. E. Templeton, Excelsior Springs, Representative.

Mrs. Walter Hulen, Holt, Representative.

Mr. Golf Logan, Kearney, Representative.

Miss Mattie Snail, Smithville, Representative.

Mrs. Eliza Hey, Linden, Representative.

Mr. Charles Lewis, Paradise, Representative.

Mrs. Griffith, Nashua. Representative.

Miss Sophia Schroeder, North Kansas City, Representative.

Miss Gertrude Writesman, Missouri City, Representative.

During the war Clay County sent 1,029 persons into service. These and their dependents constituted the field of work of the Home Service Section of the Clay County Chapter. Most of these families were entirely able to care for their own needs and no assistance was necessary other than the friendliness and neighborliness of their fellow-citizens. The Home Service Section rendered assistance of various kinds to 174 families.

Financial aid was given to ten families, partly as loans, partly as gifts. Most of the loans were necessary because of the failure of the government to send family allowances and allotments on time, together with the fact of sickness, death or unemployment of those at home.

The Home Service Section rendered its greatest service in furnishing to the constituent the information with which it was kept constantly supplied from headquarters regarding laws and provisions of the government for assistance to the dependents of soldiers and sailors. In doing this and other kinds of work 195 letters were written and ninety personal visits by the various representatives and by the secretary were made.

The army used the Home Service Secretary as an official source of information regarding the necessity of furloughs for the soldiers. In that capacity the Home Service Section gave much assistance in securing furloughs and in the extension of furloughs, mostly in cases of sickness and death of relatives.

Other forms of service given were assistance in securing vocational training for wounded soldiers, securing employment for returned soldiers and financial aid for stranded soldiers. To the relatives of several of the nineteen men from this county who died in service aid was given in securing compensation, insurance and personal effects.

Funds for this work were provided by the Clay County Chapter. At first no regular system was developed, but in September, 1918, the Executive Committee of the Chapter voted to establish a revolving fund of \$100 from the Chapter funds for Home Service work. The expend-

itures of the Section during its history are as follows: Loans \$70.26, gifts \$10.00, general expenses \$53.37.

An office was established in the Citizens' Bank Building, and the Executive Secretary maintained office hours there two afternoons a week.

In June, 1919, Mrs. T. J. Rogers, became acting secretary, during the absence of Mrs. E. H. Sutherland for the summer.

The question has been raised regarding the future of Home Service work in this and other counties. In some places it has seemed desirable to extend the field of Home Service work to families of persons who were not in service, and thus make it a general organization for the welfare of needy persons in the community. No action to that effect has been taken, but the need for some such organization has become very clear, and there is no doubt that the organization already developed could be used to good advantage for that purpose in this county.

MRS. E. H. SUTHERLAND.

Names of Doctors from Clay County with Army and Navy.

- Dr. G. P. Alton, Barry, Missouri.
- Dr. J. E. Baird, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. Jno. F. Grace, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. Tom A. Grace, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. J. E. Musgrave, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. O. C. Okell, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. R. W. Prather, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. William Earl Wallace, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. Neal Dow Williams, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. Y. D. Craven, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. A. A. Kirkham, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. Howard Lienhardt, North Kansas City, Missouri.
- Dr. Sterling Price Stowers, North Kansas City, Missouri.
- Dr. George R. Dagg, North Kansas City, Missouri.
- Dr. Burton Maltby, Liberty, Missouri.
- Dr. Roy Heap Milligan, Kearney, Missouri.
- Dr. George R. McCullough, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
- Dr. E. C. Hill, Smithville, Missouri.
- Dr. H. A. Calvert, Smithville, Missouri.
- Miss Lutie Ecton, Smithville, Missouri (Red Cross nurse).

Dentists.

- Dr. W. R. Hardin, Liberty, Missouri.
Dr. Uel Cobb, Liberty, Missouri.
Dr. R. S. Tully, Liberty, Missouri.

Veterinaries.

- Dr. J. P. Clark, Randolph, Missouri.
Dr. Elmer Johnston, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

Student Doctors.

- Brewer Pocter, Liberty, Missouri.
Sam McCracken, Smithville, Missouri.
W. W. Billings, Liberty, Missouri.

Nursing Department.

The Nursing Department of Clay County Chapter was among the last of its departments to be organized. The Sewing, Surgical Dressings and Knitting Departments were doing very creditable work a year or more before the imperative need of a Nursing Department was realized.

In the latter part of July, 1918, just before our Chairman, Dr. W. O. Lewis, left for camp, this department was established and Mrs. Mary L. Davis appointed to act as chairman.

The chairmen of the various branches were requested to name a woman from each branch whom they could recommend, for their local or Branch Chairman of Nursing service. These with Mrs. Davis as chairman completed the personnel of the Nursing Service and Educational Committee.

Their names are as follows:

- Miss Vertie Hulett, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
Mrs. Matt Winn, Kearney and Holt, Missouri.
Mrs. Maud Mosby, Linden, Missouri.
Miss Kate Sexton, Missouri City, Missouri.
Miss Nina Vance, Nashua, Missouri.
Miss Grace Irminger, Paradise, Missouri.
Miss Julia Hill, Smithville, Missouri.

During the month of August, 1918, a nursing drive was initiated. This was carried out by the Red Cross Nursing Service in co-operation with the Women's Council for National Defense, resulting in twelve of Clay County's best young women entering training schools for nurses to prepare for future needs and to relieve others for active service in camps and at the front.

A little later a survey of the Nursing Service of Clay County was made and it was found that we had twenty nurses who signed up questionnaires. This survey came after the Armistice was signed and when most people felt that the war was virtually over, or it would have resulted in more names being sent in.

Since then two more cards have been sent us belonging to nurses residing in the county.

Several of the above nurses have been requested to take the work of instructing classes in Home Nursing but so far none have been willing to do this for all of Clay County. Classes are anxious to begin the study of Home Nursing and one class in First Aid was organized in November, 1918, progressing as far as lesson five, when influenza interfered. Dr. W. H. Goodson, the instructor of this class will finish giving the course soon.

As First Aid has lately been made a department within itself, Home Nursing is being expanded into Public Health and Welfare Nursing, which is a more general arrangement fitted to times of peace. The aim is to bring this instruction to every woman in every home in Clay County who will take the course.

Miss Galbraith visited us May 9, 10, 1919, and explained the changes in organization to be effected. Misses Allen and Witte came about June 1st following her visit and explained further about the new plans that were being made.

Several new names were added to the Nursing Committee representing the various departments of civic and social life of the county.

As the hot weather is upon us it was recommended that we do our best to get names for classes to be held in September and October and to try to procure a Red Cross nurse to take charge of these classes at that time.

MRS. MARY L. DAVIS.

Junior Red Cross Work in Clay County.

The Junior Red Cross work in Clay County was started in the summer of 1917. The Chapter School Committee was appointed and plans were made for organizing the work after the opening of school in the fall. Soon after school started letters, literature and membership cards were sent to every teacher in the county and the teachers were urged to raise the membership fees and have their schools enrolled as Junior Auxiliaries. The response was highly gratifying and by the close of the year practically every school in the county was a Junior Auxiliary and nearly every pupil was entitled to wear the Red Cross button. The total Junior membership reached 3,750 out of a total of 4,670 children in the Chapter jurisdiction. Many of the Juniors took out Senior membership, paying the regular fee of \$1.00. Various plans were used in raising the fees. In most of the high schools the money was contributed by the students. In some of the high schools and in most of the rural and graded schools, entertainments, box suppers, bazaars, and various other community plans were used as a means for raising the funds. Ten per cent of the membership fees were sent to the treasurer of the Chapter School Committee. In as much as most schools raised considerably more than their membership fees, it is probable that at least \$1,000 was raised by the children of the county during 1917-1918 for Junior Red Cross work.

The Committee, having sufficient funds on hands to carry on the Health Crusade during 1918-1919, did not insist on schools again raising membership fees. Many did so, however, and under the new ruling from National Headquarters, all of this money was turned over to Mr. Black and part of it turned over, by him, to the treasurer of the Chapter.

The Treasurer's report shows the following membership summary:

Number of school children (white and colored) in chapter jurisdiction	4,670
Number of Junior members	3,750
Number of Junior auxiliaries	69

During the present year all schools are being urged to renew their membership by raising one-fourth as many dollars as they have children enrolled. Sixty per cent of this money will be sent to the National

Treasurer to be used for relief work among the destitute children of the devastated countries of Europe and Asia. The remaining 40% will be used by the Committee in the Health Crusade, or in other authorized activities connected with the Peace Program of the Juniors.

The work of the Junior Red Cross during the war was varied including every form of war activity that the Juniors could carry on. The children and teachers all over the county took up the work eagerly. The only difficulty experienced by the Committee was to provide definite work for the children to do. Shot bags, gun wipes, comfort kits, infant layettes, arm slings, refugee garments, sweaters, socks, hospital quilts, pillows, rugs, etc., were made by the children. The exact number cannot be repeated, as no accurate means of reporting to the Chapter School Committee was worked out. This is to be regretted as it makes it impossible for the Committee to make anything like a complete report.

Many schools that did just as effective work as those listed below did not send in written reports. The following summaries, taken from the reports sent in, gives some conception of the scope of the work done by the Juniors in Clay County.

Name of Auxiliary and Branch.	No. and Name of Articles Made.
Prathersville Auxiliary -----	Raised \$110.26. 30 refugee garments. 180 triangular bandages. 48 sweaters. 22 pairs of sox.
Holt Branch -----	Made refugee garments. 3 hospital quilts.
North Kansas City Branch -----	Knit wash rags; made pillows.
Kearney Branch -----	Refugee sewing; sold salvage; collected used clothing for refugees.
Paradise Branch -----	Gave entertainments to raise money for Seniors.
Linden Branch -----	Did refuge sewing.
Pleasant Valley Auxiliary -----	Sewing and snipping; 1 quilt, shot bags, gun wipes and pillows.
Woods School -----	2,000 gun wipes, 6 pillows, 1 quilt, 1 rug.

Nashua Branch	16 pillows, rugs and gun wipes.
Liberty Branch	Boys made shipping boxes. Surgical dressing classes organized. Large numbers of shot bags, gun wipes, comfort kits, infant lay- ettes, armlings. Collected refugee clothing, nut shells. Girls worked at Red Cross rooms on Saturdays and after school.
Excelsior Springs	Boys made shipping boxes. 300 comfort kits, large numbers of hospital bandages, pillows, infant layettes, refugee garments. High school girls worked during noon hour and at Red Cross work rooms on Saturday and after school. More than 4,000 pounds of refugee clothing collected. Adopted three French orphans. High school girls collected \$300 on an American flag for the Senior Red Cross; collected an equal amount on "Armistice" day.

In addition to the above, practically every school in the county enlisted in the Health Crusade last year. Most of the children enrolled as Modern Health Crusaders and received the Squire's button and the Knight's pin. School closed before the children had opportunity to earn the final badge. The campaign is again being started in the schools of the county and the Committee hopes that the majority of the children in the county will win the Knight banneret pin. The crusade is a most practical form of hygiene instruction and will materially raise the sanitary and health conditions in the homes and schools of the county.

G. W. DEIMER.

Report of the Negro Auxiliary of Liberty.

Liberty organized an auxiliary among the negroes of Liberty about December 15, 1918, with a membership of seventeen and Mrs. Lena Thompson, chairman. Their work in the Production Department was exceptionally good. They contributed \$100.00 in one of the Red Cross drives.

Names of Members.

Marion Pearley	Mattie Cathey
Minnie Beauchamp	Frances Alexander
Vina Taylor	Pauline Allen
Bell Walker	Scottie Thather
Janie Davis	Bessie Dale
Laura Robinson	Marie Parker
Martha Robinson	Lena Thompson, President
Mary Dudley	Delcia M. Gay, Secretary
Lucy B. Capps	

CHAPTER XXVIII

SOME CLAY COUNTY AND MISSOURI EVENTS.

SOME DATES OF DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF MISSOURI AND
ANNALS OF CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI.

1755.

The first settlement of whites in Missouri is made at Ste. Genevieve.

1764.

Laclede and his companions establish a trading post at St. Louis.

1798.

Population of St. Louis, 925.

1800.

Indian traders have headquarters at Roubidoux (St. Joseph) and at Randolph Bluffs, just above where the C. M. & St. P. R. R. crosses the Missouri River, in Clay County.

1803.

Louisiana ceded to the United States, by Napoleon Bonaparte, for \$15,000,000; formal delivery of possession, December 20, 1803.

1804.

Jurisdiction surrendered at St. Louis.

March 26—Congress divides the new territory into two parts. The northern department is called the District of Louisiana, and is attached to Indiana, of which Gen. H. Harrison is governor.

May 14—Lewis and Clark, with twenty-eight men, start from their camp opposite the mouth of the Missouri, on their expedition to the Pacific. On their return, they reach St. Louis, September 23, 1806.

1805.

By act of Congress, the District of Louisiana becomes the Territory of Louisiana, and Gen. James Wilkerson is appointed the first governor.

1807.

Merriwether Lewis is governor of the Territory of Louisiana.

1808.

The Missouri Fur Company is organized in St. Louis by the Chouteaus and others ✓

1809.

The Missouri Gazette issued at St. Louis by Joseph Charless, and a copy of this newspaper of 1812 date, was sent to the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, from Liberty, in the spring of 1920.

1810.

Benjamin Howard, governor of Missouri.

The United States census shows the population of the Territory of Missouri, 20,845.

1812.

June 4—Congress changes the name of the Territory of Louisiana to the Territory of Missouri, the change to take effect December 7, 1812.

1813.

William Clark, governor of Missouri.

1819.

The Steamers Expedition, Captain Craig, Jefferson, Captain Offut and the R. M. Johnson, Captain Colfax, with nine keelboats, left St. Louis, June 21st on the long, arduous and perilous voyage to the mouth of the Yellowstone to ascertain the practicability of navigating the Missouri. Accompanying the voyagers was part of the 5th United States Infantry, under the command of Colonel Chambers. The Jefferson sank at Cote-Sans-des-Sans. Captain Martin in 1818, camped for the winter on Cow Island, with three companies of United States Riflemen. This island is about ten miles above Leavenworth. John C. McCoy, late of Kansas City, in a paper entitled "Survey of Kansas Indian Lands", read January 15, 1889, before the Kansas Historical Society, and printed in the fourth volume of "Kansas Historical Collections", page 303, writes: "Captain Martin, in 1818, camped for the winter with three companies of United States Riflemen on Cow Island, ten miles above Leavenworth, and during the winter killed between two and three thousand deer, besides great numbers of bear, turkeys, etc."

1820.

March 6—Congress passes the Compromise Bill, admitting Missouri into the Union as a state. The Constitutional Assembly met in St. Louis and assented to the terms of admission. The first governor of the state was Alexander McNair, elected August, 1820.

1821.

August 10—President Monroe recognized Missouri as a state.

1822.

Clay County was organized. It extended north to the Iowa line. The same year Liberty was made the county seat. February 11th, the first county court was held at the house of John Owens in Liberty. This house was located about half way between Kansas and Mill streets, on the west side of Water street, and occupied for many years before the war between the states, and after said war by Peter B. Grant, cousin of Gen U. S. Grant. Part of the materials from this old house is now doing

good service in a brick and stone building on the south half of lot 186, northwest corner of Water and Mill streets. Judges of the County Court were: John Thornton, Elisha Camron and James Gilmore; William L. Smith, county clerk, and John Harris, sheriff.

1823.

A wagon road was opened from Liberty by way of Smithville to Council Bluffs. An express was at times run on this trail by contractors, traders and trappers. Smithville being the last town a train left and the first to entertain the drivers on their return, became for a short time a resort for drunken whites and begging Indians. Smithville and the stream on which it is located were named for Humphrey Smith (Yankee), who had located there in 1822. Here Smith built a dam and constructed a mill of round, unhewn white-oak logs. A pair of 2½ foot millstones were cut from what was called "lost rock" or boulders. The wheel was the old-style flutter wheel. This was the first water-mill built in the county, and its erection caused immense interest; half the people of the county attended the raising.

1824.

Commissioners are appointed to locate and open a road to Santa Fe.

1825.

General Lafayette is in St. Louis. Steamboats commence to make occasional trips up the Missouri; two reached Liberty Landing this season.

1826.

There is a great rise in the Missouri River, lacking about four feet of being as high as in 1844.

November 11—A company of 93 emigrants from Bourbon County, Kentucky, arrive in Clay County, after a long and tedious overland journey and settle near Smithville. The heads of the families are Capt. James Duncan, Matthew Duncan, William Duncan, Rice Davenport, James Winn, Sarah Music (widow), James Gray (teacher). The caravan consisted of seven wagons, four cars, five dearborns, 150 sheep, seventy-five

cattle, and a large number of horses. Their only neighbors were the families of Humphrey Smith, Cornelius Gilliam, John Gilliam, William Riggs and Samuel Croley.

November 20—The seat of government was removed from St. Charles to Jefferson City.

1827.

March 7, 1827—By order of Major-General Brown, Colonel Leavenworth, of the 3rd Infantry United States Army, was ordered to locate a permanent cantonment at a point near the mouth of the Little Platte River and within a range of twenty miles, above or below its confluence. Acting in obedience to his orders, Colonel Leavenworth could find no suitable place within this range on the left bank of the Missouri River, but recommended a site on the bank, or west side of the river, known as Rattlesnake Hills. In the meantime, Colonel Leavenworth erected temporary barracks and his men named the post "Cantonment Leavenworth". The name was adopted in General Orders, dated November 8, 1827. But the name was soon changed to "Fort".

1828.

For ten years after Fort Leavenworth was established, Clay County was the base of supplies for the soldiers. All beef, bacon, lard, vegetables and other marketing were brought from Clay, as well as all horses, mules and cattle.

1829.

Bacon was sold to the quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth at one and one-fourth cents per pound; net pork sold for seventy-five cents per hundred pounds; horses brought fifteen dollars to twenty dollars; oxen per yoke, thirty dollars, and large steers, ten dollars. Beeswax sold for twenty-five cents per pound.

March 9—A town and post office are established to be called Barry, in honor of the then Postmaster-General, William T. Barry.

1830.

On account of the danger in navigation of the Missouri River, prior to 1830, only an occasional steamer ventured up this stream. The first

regular steamboat was the Otoe, Capt. J. B. Hill. She was followed by the Hancock. The Globe, Captain Wineland, made a trip for the government in 1830.

September 24, 1830—Maj. John Dougherty, agent of the Pawnee Indians, held a council with this tribe at Fort Leavenworth.

1831.

The mails from Liberty to the Fort, at first carried weekly by horse, are now conveyed tri-weekly by hack.

1832.

The Mormons come to Jackson County. Liberty Arsenal was erected this year. David M. Bivens did the carpenter work and Riley and Dykes the brick-work.

1833.

The Mormons, many of them coming into Clay County, from Jackson County. Meetings were held in both counties to get rid of them.

1834.

A few persons from Clay County crossed the line and made improvements in Platte.

1835.

At a militia muster in the summer of 1835, on Weekly Dale's farm, about four miles north of Liberty, Gen. Andrew S. Hughes, a noted lawyer of Liberty, but at the time agent of the Iowa tribe of Indians, presented the matter of the annexation of the Platte country to Col. A. W. Doniphan, Gen. D. R. Atchison, William T. Wood, Peter H. Burnett and Edward M. Samuel, as these parties were seated around one common table, partaking of the noon day repast. With but little discussion, it was then and there determined to memorialize Congress to extend the limits of the state so as to embrace the Platte country. Accordingly William T. Wood (afterwards judge) prepared the memorial, which was signed by the above named distinguished men and by many others. The document was sent direct to Dr. Lewis F. Linn, United States Senator from Missouri, who, with the aid of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Congress gave its assent to

this extension, conditioned upon the extinguishment of the Indian title, and the acceptance of the terms by the state. The Legislature of the state gave its acceptance December 16, 1836.

1836.

Large numbers of persons from Clay County crossed the line into Platte County and made improvements, crude although these improvements were. Among their number were William Woods, Eph. Gilliam, Handel Vance, Sol. Eads, Charles Cook, David Rupe, Ben. Cornelius, Leander Jones, James Rupe, Robert Chance, Felix Beauchamp, William Brown, Robert Asher, Nat Boydston, and William Asher. A short time thereafter, the authorities at Washington, being apprised of this invasion, dispatched an officer with troops and quietly, but firmly, required all these settlers to leave the territory of the Platte, destroyed the primitive improvements and gave notice that no settlements would be tolerated until further notice. Notwithstanding this action on the part of the government, late in the fall of this year, Nat Boydston and several others returned to this territory and were not molested.

Platte County was attached, by act of the Legislature, to Clay County for civil and military purposes.

1837.

Treaty with the Indians ratified.

From 1827 to 1837, practically all supplies of every kind, except clothing for the maintenance and support of the garrison of Fort Leavenworth, were obtained from Clay County. Thomas C. Gordon, John Dougherty, James T. V. Thompson and others, all residents of the county, furnished cattle, horses, mules, bacon, lard; in fact, the whole of all necessary commissary and quartermaster supplies. Liberty was a place of resort for the officers of the fort. The good people of Liberty prepared weekly functions, parties, dances, etc., for the elite of this garrison, and during these ten years Liberty had as guests many men, who in later years, became renowned in the country's history; probably the most distinguished being Jefferson Davis.

1838.

All Mormons left Clay County and joined their brethren at Far West, in Caldwell County.

October of this year the "Mormon War" occurred with results as detailed elsewhere.

1844.

Great flood, the greatest ever experienced by the people of Clay County. Waters of the Missouri extending from bluff to bluff.

1846.

The "Liberty Tribune" established; Robert H. Miller, editor and publisher. A cyclone passed over the central part of Clay County, from southwest to northeast, doing damage to houses, trees, fences, etc. December 26, 1846, the first railroad meeting in aid of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was held. Capt. O. P. Moss's company of soldiers for the war with Mexico organized.

1847.

The Masonic College was removed from Marion County and located in Lexington. A strong effort had been made to have the college located in Liberty. Col. John Thornton died October 24; born December 24, 1786.

1848.

In the winter and spring, a temperance wave struck the entire county. Henry L. Routt as H. P.; Benj. Hayes, W. A.; H. M. Jones, R. S.; J. W. Ringo, F. S. and Isaac Palmer, treasurer. The vote of Clay County this year for governor: James S. Rollins, 745; Austin A. King, 531. For Congress, Edgar M. Samuel, 570; Willard P. Hall, 578. For Legislature, Thomas F. Swetnam, Whig, 739; Henry L. Routt, Democrat, 478. Sheriff, O. P. Moss, Whig, 654; Samuel Hadley, Democrat, 645. George Lincoln died April 28; born April 15, 1792.

1849.

"The Jackson Resolution" passed by the Missouri Legislature. The Whig representative from Clay County voting against them.

1850.

Increased excitement over the discoveries of gold in California. Population of Clay as follows: 10,332. Whites, 7,590; blacks, 2,732.

1851.

Cholera made its appearance in the county. [^]Anderson Edwards and another man and three negroes died in Liberty with the disease in July.

1852.

The vote for governor: Winston, Whig, 732; Sterling Price, Democrat, 491. Congress, Mordecai Oliver, Whig, 840; James H. Birch, Democrat, 311; Austin A. King, Democrat, 73. Legislature, O. P. Moss, Whig, and Nathaniel Vincent, Whig, were elected without opposition.

1854.

Mordecai Oliver was elected this year to Congress over Leonard, Lowe and John E. Pitt, of Platte County.

1856.

The vote for governor was: R. C. Ewing, Know Nothing or American, 575; Trusten Polk, Democrat, 831; Thomas H. Benton, Independent, none. Congress, James H. Moss, Know Nothing, 802; James Craig, Democrat, 824; Joel Turnham, Democrat, 808.

1857.

The great race for governor between James S. Rollins and Robert M. Stewart. Stewart was declared elected, but the Whigs and Americans contended that Stewart was fraudulently counted in. The vote in the state stood: Stewart, 47,975; Rollins, 47,641; Stewart's majority, 334.

1858.

The vote this year for Congress: James H. Adams, Whig and American, 993; James Craig, Democrat, 826. State Senator, J. H. Layton, Whig and American, 929; J. T. V. Thompson, Democrat, 837. Craig was elected to Congress and J. T. V. Thompson for State Senate.

September 1—Solomon Binswanger was killed in a drunken quarrel at Missouri City. Dr. George C. Tuley was indicted and tried at Liberty for the crime, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$100. In April, 1859, George H. Wallis was tried, but the jury disagreed and he was allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter and received the same sentence as Doctor Tuley, but in October following he was pardoned by Governor Stewart. Wallis had been indicted with Tuley. September 7, 1858, two estimable citizens, J. A. S. Major and Samuel Trabue became involved in an altercation, which resulted in the death of Trabue.

1859.

In June, Richard Moore stabbed and killed Patrick Cusick in a saloon in Liberty. The contractors, Crump & Thompson, for building the court house completed the building and it was accepted, November 9, 1859, but it had been occupied by the courts and clerks for some time previously.

1860.

Not a vote in Clay County for Abraham Lincoln. Population, whites, 9,525; colored, 3,498. Total, 13,023.

1861.

April 12, Fort Sumpter was fired upon by the Confederates. When the news reached Clay, the county was ablaze. Liberty Arsenal was captured April 20th by Confederate sympathizers. Paradoxical as it may appear, many men who aided in sacking this arsenal became ultra Union men when it appeared the South was not likely to win. A number of companies leave the county to join the Missouri State Guards at Lexington.

1862.

Parker's raid into Liberty. Constitutional Test Oath required and shortly thereafter the "Gamble Oath" was supplemented by one more binding, more exacting, harder to take and still harder to observe, a disgrace to civilization. This was called the "Ironclad Oath".

1863.

Capt. Darius Sessions was killed, May 19, by bushwhackers. Raid on Missouri City was made by bushwhackers. Raid made on Lawrence, Kansas, in which several Clay countians are said to have participated. Up to the 31st day of December, there had been eighteen citizens of the county murdered by the military forces of both sides. Four Union men had been killed by the bushwhackers and the Federals had killed fourteen men of Confederate proclivities. Of the latter, Penick's men killed six, enrolled and provisional militia six, and the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry two.

1864.

Bushwhackers continued operations in the county. "Fletch" Taylor and his men, the chief disturbers of the county's peace, as well as the peace of the militia. Capt. B. W. Kemper, of Company C, Ninth M. S. M., was very seriously wounded by bushwhackers. Advent of Col. J. H. Ford and D. R. Anthony and their hordes from Colorado and Kansas, of whom special mention is made elsewhere in this history.

1865.

General Lee's army surrenders to General Grant. The last of the bushwhackers. John D. Hall died March 1; born April 23, 1800.

1866.

February 13th, the Clay County Savings Association was robbed and young Wymore killed by the bandits. Thomas C. Gordon died January 8th; born May 29, 1799.

1867.

On January 1, 1867, the Commercial Savings Bank of Liberty begins its operations in a brick building at the southwest corner of the public square, with Col. A. J. Calhoun as president and David Roberts as cashier, the capital stock being \$5,000.00 paid in. The following are further "landmarks" in the history of this bank:

January 1, 1870—President Calhoun and Cashier Roberts resign. Darwin J Adkins is elected president and A. J. Calhoun, cashier.

September 26, 1870—William A. Hall succeeds A. J. Calhoun as cashier.

May 20, 1871—Lewis B. Dougherty assumes the cashiership; vice W. A. Hall resigned.

January 1, 1883—B. B. Corbin becomes associated with the bank as bookkeeper.

August 11, 1885—James M. Sandusky is elected director.

September 16, 1885—A. Cooper Davidson is chosen president; Darwin J. Adkins, deceased.

September 25, 1885—George Hughes is elected president.

December 22, 1893—James M. Sandusky becomes president.

April 4, 1895—Capital stock is increased to \$50,000.00.

May 19, 1896—New charter, capital \$75,000.00 January 7, 1898; John L. Dougherty, assistant cashier.

September 15, 1899—Name changed to The Commercial Bank of Liberty; April 25, 1902, absorbs Liberty Savings Association.

January 16, 1906—J. L. Dougherty, cashier, succeeding L. B. Dougherty, elected vice-president.

November 16, 1907—Capital stock increased to \$100,000.00. January 1, 1912, F. D. Hamilton associated with bank as assistant cashier. B. B. Corbin resigns as assistant cashier to which he was elected June 4, 1908.

1870.

B. Gratz Brown elected governor. Freedom of the people from Radical Republican government. Population of Clay County: Whites, 13,718; colored, 1,846. Total, 15,564.

1872.

Silas Woodson elected governor, the first Democrat governor since 1860. Contest between Thomas McCarty and William H. Woodson for State Senator. For President, Greeley, D. & L., 2,207; Grant, Republican, 528; Charles O'Conner, Democrat, 27. Judge J. T. V. Thompson died; born, 1797. Peter C. Pixlee died June 15, born April 26, 1824.

1873.

A negro named Sam Walker, formerly a slave of Morgan Walker, of Jackson County, killed his wife, Katie, because she would no longer live with him. She was employed as a domestic by James M. Jones, who lived southwest of Liberty in two story brick house built before the Civil War by Col. James H. Moss. Capt. Thomas McCarty died August 6; born July 23, 1822.

1874.

May 15th, the negro, Sam Walker, was hung for the killing of his wife. On the scaffold he made a rambling talk and just before the noose was placed around his neck he began to bid his colored friends goodbye. Observing old Uncle Harve, a noted colored man, looking at him, Sam cried out, "Good bye, Uncle Harve!" To which Uncle Harve replied, "Goodbye, Sam; take good keer of yourself".

1875.

Long to be remembered as grasshopper year. "The Advance" established this year, George E. Patton, editor and publisher. E. H. Norton, of Platte and D. C. Allen were elected delegates to Con. Convention.

1876.

For President, Tilden, Democrat, 2,848; Hayes, Republican, 509; Cooper, Greenback, 57. Markets: Gold, \$1.10; apples, \$1.00; butter, twenty-five cents; coffee, twenty-five cents; corn, twenty-five cents; flour, \$3.75; eggs, nine cents; hams, fourteen cents; hogs, six and one-half cents; hemp, \$1.30; lard, fourteen cents; wheat, \$1.15; wood, \$2.50 a cord.

1878.

Barney Swinney was indicted and tried for the killing of John Fuller. About ten days were consumed in the investigation of the case before a court of inquiry and about two weeks in the final trial. Liberty had about fifteen resident lawyers, every one of whom were engaged, first and last, in the trial, with the exception of D. C. Allen. William H. Woodson was the prosecuting attorney. The evidence against the defendant was entirely circumstantial. Swinney was acquitted.

1879.

Abijah Withers died August 17, aged eighty-one years.

1880.

The total population of Clay County in this year according to the official census was 15,572, of which 8,132 were males and 7,440 were females. The whites numbered 14,059; the colored people 1,513. By townships the population was as follows:

Fishing River, including Missouri City -----	2,885
Gallatin -----	2,772
Kearney, including Kearney and Holt -----	2,667
Liberty, including the city of Liberty -----	3,714
Platte, including Smithville and Paradise -----	2,352
Washington -----	1,212
	<hr/>
Total -----	15,572

1881.

In the spring the Missouri River was higher than it had been since 1844. The bottoms were overflowed and much damage resulted. Harlem was all under water and many buildings were destroyed. Some old settlers declared that the river was even higher in 1881 than it was in 1844. Certainly the damage was greater, for there was more to destroy.

Capt. Oliver P. Moss died June 7; born September 26, 1813. Col. Henry L. Routt died February 23. P. L. Moore died June 16, aged forty-five years.

1882.

Mrs Julia Ann Lincoln died September 5; born February 16, 1802. John Berry died December 17; born April 5, 1796.

1883.

John Chrisman died January 23rd.

1884.

James Lunsford Nutter died December 20th; born April 25, 1842.
Anderson Turpin died November 26th; born December 22, 1804.

1885.

Darwin J. Adkins died July 20th; born October 19, 1821.

1887.

Gen. Alexander William Doniphan died August 8th; born June 9, 1808.

1888.

Dr. Stephen Ritchey died March 6th; born March 21, 1824. Isaiah Sissom died February 25th; born 1824.

On the 16th day of May, 1887, the First National Bank of Liberty was organized and began its operations in a brick building at the northwest corner of the public square, with Daniel Hughes as president and James T. Riley as cashier, the capital stock being \$50,000. Directors: Daniel Hughes, James T. Riley, Witten McDonald, James E. Lincoln, John J. Stogdale. John T. Chandler and R. J. Stone. Of these officers and directors, all are deceased with the sole exception of Mr. Stogdale.

In 1897, John S. Major became president, James Costello vice-president, George S. Ritchey cashier, Miss Louise Riley bookkeeper, and later Henry H. Parrott, clerk. In April, 1919, Claude M. Donovan became vice-president.

Last statement made by the bank, September 8, 1920, shows as follows:

Capital	\$ 50,000
Surplus	50,000
Undivided profits	96,400
Total resources over	\$1,000,000

1906.

In the summer of 1906, The Citizens Bank, of Liberty, Missouri, was organized with L. A. Davidson as president, Dr. John M. Robinson, vice-president, and John M. Newlee, cashier, and opened for business in the old

Farmers Bank Building on the northeast corner of the public square, with a capital stock of \$25,000. In February, 1910, to keep abreast of its increased business, the bank doubled its capitalization and elected as its officers William F. Norton, president; L. A. Davidson, vice-president; John M. Newlee, cashier, and Elijah Hise Norton, assistant cashier. During the years 1912-1913, the bank caused an elegant brick bank building to be erected on the southwest corner of the public square and moved into this building March 18, 1914. In 1813, its capitalization was increased to \$75,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of \$18,000. In 1920, the officers, directors and employees of the bank are as follows: William F. Norton, president; John M. Newlee active vice-president; E. S. Hunt, vice-president; E. H. Norton, cashier; John R. Smiley, assistant cashier; Jessie Norton, charge savings department; Ella M. Parrott, bookkeeper. Directors: E. C. Bell, J. S. Robb, Dr. E. H. Miller, W. P. Downing, E. S. Hunt, S. P. Boggess, Dr. F. H. Matthews, Theodore Emerson, E. H. Norton, W. F. Norton and John M. Newlee. Condensed statement of the financial condition of the bank at the close of business August 26, 1920, shows resources, a total of \$700,782.11.

1913.

The Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph Electric Railroad was completed and commenced operation between Kansas City and St. Joseph, and between Kansas City via Liberty and Excelsior Springs, in January, to the great satisfaction of the people of Clay County.

1920.

Merchants engaged in business in buildings around the public square in Liberty, December, 1920: South side, Joseph H. Barnes, druggist; Lee Clark, clothing; Trimble & Trimble, hardware, machinery and automobiles; Elston Gentury, druggist; Boggess & Sons, hardware, machinery and automobiles; S. D. Church & Sons, furniture. Southwest corner, Trigg Nutter & Son, restaurant; Mrs. McArthur, 5, 10 and 25 cents store. West side, A. W. Land, clothier; Myall & Myall, furnishings for women and children; Clarence Smith, groceries; J. H. Whiteside, jeweler; Philip Fraher & Son, boots and shoes (business being conducted by Mrs. Thomas Fraher, daughter and son); Joseph C. Simmons, druggist; Holcomb (Jack)

Petty, boots and shoes. North side, L. T. Dorsett, groceries; J. J. Stogdale & Co., clothiers; H. F. Simrall, Jr., dry goods; Frank Hughes, dry goods; Charles Ward, boots and shoes; W. W. Whiteside, jeweler; Laipple & Hummel, groceries; Stephens Furniture Co. Northeast corner, Mrs. Minnie Duncan, millinery. East side, Peace Clothing Company; Herbert H. Hill, undertaker; Perkins & McGinniss, druggists; Liberty Book Store; L. P. Camden, meats and groceries; C. H. Sevier, druggist; Pitts & Hamilton, groceries; George G. Hall, meats and groceries; J. S. Conway, groceries.

Sunday night, December 12th, William D. Badgley was killed by auto thieves in front of his store in Liberty. After disarming a deputy sheriff, the two thieves made their escape. The Liberty Tribune of December 17th, has the following concerning sums of money found in the store of "Billy" Badgley:

"Had the two motor thieves who killed William Badgley in front of his store, Sunday night, when they stopped there for gasoline, known his house was a treasure house—money secreted in all parts of it—they no doubt would have got busy and made a big haul, for over \$2,100 has been found hidden in the store and home of Badgley. Tin cans, tobacco sacks, socks, cigar boxes, etc., have been discovered full of coins, from pennies to quarters mostly. In the money were about 3,000, 5,000 nickels and 2,500 pennies and over \$800 in paper money was found in an old kitchen cabinet. It was in pocket books. No gold, so far, has been discovered. Badgley's sales were mostly in small amounts and the small change, with his saving habit and economical way of living thus accumulated.

"The search of the house for the money is being conducted by Coroner Wysong, who has charge of the effects until the administrator is given charge. Doctor Wysong is assisted in the search by constable Willis Grimes and J. A. Land, the brother-in-law of Badgley's, who came here from Illinois. The search the first day, Tuesday, resulted in \$1,001.10 being found in the small coins. A peck of nickels was in a 50-pound flour sack, and there was half a sack of pennies. Wednesday, \$1,082.24 was found. The currency was part of this amount. Two hundred dollars was in cigar boxes. The total found up to Wednesday evening was \$2,186.40. The search will be kept up and the walls and attic and the ground underneath the floors be examined. Badgley had about \$150 deposited in a

bank. The money was taken to the Citizens Bank, where it is counted. The coins are rapidly run through a counting machine.

"Since so much money has been found, some people think that the motor thieves had heard reports he kept a great deal of money about the place and may have intended robbing him, but Kennedy coming up frustrated their plans. Anyhow, they knew where Badgley's store was and that gasoline could be had. They located it before. Badgley always had plenty of change when customers were buying from him, but it was never talked around that he probably kept so much money hid in his store.

"The post mortem was held Tuesday by Coroner Wysong and the bullet was found "floating" in the lower part of the body. It was a 38-caliber automatic revolver.

"The body was shipped to Illinois, Wednesday night and accompanied by Mr. Land, the brother-in-law, who came here. The funeral will be held at Belleville, Illinois, and the burial be near there.

"C C. Moore, whose Essex car was stolen at the Springs, resulting in the murder, sent a nice floral offering. The car has been kept here since recovered by officer Kennedy until after the inquest.

"Mr. Land will return here to look after the business affairs of the estate. The inquest was held Thursday afternoon. The house Badgley occupied was rented of Mrs. Myall."

CHAPTER XXIX

OFFICIALS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF CLAY COUNTY.

CONVENTION DELEGATES—STATE SENATORS—REPRESENTATIVES—CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—JUDGES OF PROBATE—COUNTY COURT JUDGES—COUNTY CLERKS—SHERIFFS—CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS—COLLECTORS OF COUNTY REVENUE—COUNTY ASSESSORS—COUNTY TREASURERS—COUNTY SURVEYORS—RECORDERS OF DEEDS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CORONERS—RESIDENT ATTORNEYS—EARLY LAWYERS.

Convention Delegates.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1845. Daniel Branstetter, of Ray. | 1865. Alex. W. Doniphan, of Clay. |
| 1845. John E. Pitt, of Platte. | 1865. James H. Moss, of Clay. |
| 1845. Thompson Ward, of Platte. | 1865. Elijah H. Norton, of Platte. |
| 1845. Brown, of Platte. | 1875. Elijah H. Norton, of Platte. |
| 1865. Dr. Wm. A. Morton, of Clay. | 1875. DeWitt C. Allen, of Clay. |
| 1865. Samuel A. Gilbert, of Platte. | |

State Senators.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1822-1826. Duff Green, of Howard. | 1834-1842. J. T. V. Thompson, of Clay. |
| 1826-1828. Martin Farmer, of Clay. | 1838-1842. Cornelius Gilliam, of Platte. |
| 1823-1830. Lilburn W. Boggs, of Jackson. | 1842-1846. Andrew Johnson, of Platte. |
| 1830-1834. Richard Linville, of Clay. | 1842-1846. Wm. R. Blythe, of Ray. |

1846-1850.	John G. Price, of Clay.	1876-1880.	R. P. C. Wilson, of
1846-1850.	Lewis Burnes, of		Platte.
	Platte.	1880-1884.	Wm. W. Bland, of
1850-1854.	Dr. Joseph Chew, of		Clinton.
	Ray.	1884-1888.	H. F. Simrall, of Clay.
1854-1858.	Dr. A. M. Robinson, of	1888-1892.	Norton B. Anderson,
	Platte.		of Platte.
1858-1862.	J. T. V. Thompson, of	1892-1896.	Theodore K. Gash, of
	Clay.		Clay.
1862-1866.	John Doniphan, of	1896-1900.	Francis M. Wilson, of
	Platte.		Platte.
1866-1868.	George W. Park, of	1900-1904.	Frank Costello, of De-
	Platte.		kalb.
1868-1872.	James H. Birch, Jr.,	1904-1908.	Thos. J. Wornall, Sr.,
	of Clinton.		of Clay.
1872-1873.	Thomas McCarty, of	1908-1920.	George W. Glick, of
	Clay.		Holt.
1873-1876.	John R. Keller, of		
	Clay.		

Representatives.

1822-1824.	Simon Cockrell.	1844-1846.	Thomas C. Gordon.
1824-1830.	John Thornton.	1844-1846.	Coleman Younger.
1830-1832.	Andrew Robertson.	1846-1848.	Henry Owens.
1832-1834.	Woodson J. Moss.	1848-1852.	Thomas T. Sweatman.
1834-1836.	David R. Atchison.	1852-1854.	James H. Moss.
1834-1836.	Thomas C. Gordon.	1852-1854.	Nathaniel Vincent.
1836-1838.	John Thornton.	1854-1856.	Alex. W. Doniphan.
1836-1838.	Alex. W. Doniphan.	1856-1858.	Joel Turnham, Sr.
1838-1840.	David R. Atchison.	1858-1861.	Benjamin Lampton.
1838-1840.	James M. Hughes.	1861-1864.	Luke W. Burris.
1838-1840.	Jesse Moran, of Platte.	1864-1866.	Oliver P. Moss.
1840-1842.	Wm. T. Wood.	1866-1868.	Robert McMillen.
1840-1842.	John Dougherty.	1868-1870.	Wm. G. Garth.
1840-1842.	Alex. W. Doniphan.	1870-1872.	Henry Smith.
1842-1844.	Dr. Woodson J. Moss.	1872-1874.	John T. Chandler.
1842-1844.	Merritt Tillery.	1874-1876.	James M. Bohart.

1876-1878.	James E. Lincoln.	1898-1900.	I. B. Thompson.
1878-1880.	Wm. W. Dougherty.	1900-1902.	John Williams.
1880-1882.	I. B. Thompson.	1902-1904.	Elmer L. Riley.
1882-1884.	C. M. Sweatman.	1904-1906.	Frank H. Trimble.
1884-1886.	Dr. J. M. Allen.	1906-1908.	Theodore Emerson.
1886-1888.	John H. Dunn.	1908-1910.	Theodore Emerson.
1888-1890.	Theodore K. Gash.	1910-1912.	D. A. Sharp.
1890-1892.	John M. Harrel.	1912-1914.	B. T. Gordon.
1892-1894.	John M. Harrel.	1914-1916.	B. T. Gordon.
1894-1896.	John B. Gill.	1918-1920.	Willard P. Hall, Jr.
1896-1898.	John M. Harrel.		

Circuit Court Judges.

1822-1831.	David Todd.	1874-1886.	George W. Dunn.
1831-1837.	John F. Ryland.	1886-1892.	James M. Sandusky.
1837-1845.	Austin A. King.	1892-1900.	Elbridge J. Broadhurst.
1848-1862.	George W. Dunn.	1900-1907.	Joshua W. Alexander.
1862-1863.	Austin A. King.	1907-1912.	Frank H. Trimble.
1863-1865.	George W. Dunn.	1912-1919.	Frank P. Divelbiss.
1865-1867.	Walter King.	1919-1920.	Ralph Hughes.
1867-1874.	Philander Lucas.		

Prosecuting Attorneys.

1822-1824.	Hamilton R. Gamble.	1852-1856.	Christopher T. Garner.
1824-1826.	Abiel Leonard.	1856-1860.	Aaron H. Conrow.
1826-1827.	Charles French.	1860-1862.	DeWitt C. Allen.
1827-1828.	Robert W. Wells.	1862-1864.	David P. Whitmer.
1828-1829.	John Wilson, acting.	1864-1865.	Wm. A. Donaldson.
1829-1831.	Amos Rees, acting.	1865-1868.	Elijah Esteb.
1831-1834.	Amos Rees.	1868-1872.	John G. Woods.
1834-1837.	Thos. C. Burch.	1872-1874.	James E. Lincoln.
1837-1840.	Wm. T. Wood.	1874-1876.	Horatio F. Simrall.
1840-1841.	Peter H. Burnett.	1876-1878.	William H. Woodson.
1841-1848.	George W. Dunn.	1878-1880.	William H. Woodson.
1848-1849.	Charles J. Hughes.	1880-1882.	James M. Sandusky.
1849-1852.	Mordecai Oliver.	1882-1884.	James M. Sandusky.

1884-1886.	Lamce W. Newman.	1902-1904.	Ralph Hughes.
1886-1887.	James L. Sheetz.	1904-1906.	Ralph Hughes.
1887-1889.	James L. Sheetz.	1906-1908.	W. A. Craven.
1890-1892.	John Dougherty.	1908-1910.	William H. Woodson.
1892-1894.	John Dougherty.	1910-1912.	James S. Simrall.
1894-1896.	William H. Woodson.	1912-1914.	James S. Simrall.
1896-1898.	William H. Woodson.	1914-1916.	Ernest G. Simrall.
1898-1900.	Frank H. Trimble.	1916-1918.	Ernest G. Simrall.
1900-1902.	Frank H. Trimble.	1918-1920.	Claude Coppinger.

Judges of Probate.

1825.	Elisha Camron.	Ap- pointed.	1886-1890.	William H. Woodson.
			1890-1894.	William E. Fowler.
1825-1827.	Wm. L. Smith.		1894-1898.	William E. Fowler.
1827-1859.	The County Court Judges.		1898-1902.	William E. Fowler.
			1902-1906.	Lewis G. Hopkins.
1859-1860.	Henry L. Routt.		1906-1910.	Lewis G. Hopkins.
1860-1861.	James C. Vertrees.		1910-1914.	Lewis G. Hopkins.
1861-1877.	County Court Judges.		1914-	Frances Hopkins.
1877-1884.	James E. Lincoln.		1914-1918.	Ben A. Reed.
1884-1886.	William H. Woodson.		1918-1922.	Ben A. Reed.

Appointed by governor.

County Court Judges.

1822-1824.	John Thornton.	1827-1830.	Joel Turnham.
1822-1825.	Elisha Camron.	1830-1834.	J. T. V. Thompson.
1822-1825.	James Gilmer.	1830-1831.	James Duncan.
1824-1825.	Zadoc Martin, Sr.	1831-1832.	Archibald McIlvain.
1825-1827.	George Burnet.	1831-1832.	Shuabel Allen.
1825-1826.	Sebron G. Sneed.	1832-1838.	Elisha Camron.
1825-1826.	George Huffaker.	1834-1838.	John Bird.
1825-1827.	Howard Averett.	1834-1838.	Peter Rogers.
1826-1827.	Eppe Tillery.	1838-1844.	Joel Turnham.
1826-1827.	James Gilmer.	1838-1840.	James Kuykendall.
1827-1831.	Elisha Camron.	1838-1842.	Meritt Tillery.
1827-1831.	Samuel Tillery.	1840-1846.	Elisha Camron.

1842-1850.	Nathaniel Vincent.	1878-1886.	Wm. B. Morris.
1844-1850.	Robert Adkins.	1878-1882.	Thos. J. Gunn.
1846-1853.	Benj. Ricketts.	1880-1884.	James M. Gow.
1850-1858.	Wm. V. Hodges.	1882-1886.	John Broadhurst.
1853-1854.	Edw. M. Samuel.	1884-1886.	Harrison Chambers.
1854-1856.	Joel Turnham.	1886-1888.	Jas. M. Bernard.
1854-1858.	Joseph Thorp.	1891-1893.	Jas. M. Gow.
1856-1862.	Thomas M. Chevis.	1894-1896.	Wm. H. Atkins.
1858-1865.	Alva Maret.	1894-1898.	Wm. J. Francis.
1858-1865.	Isaac Wood.	1896-1898.	George W. Sexton.
1862-1865.	James M. Jones.	1896-1898.	T. R. Shouse.
1865-1866.	Joseph T. Field.	1898-1902.	A. W. Gross.
1865-1866.	Milliner Haynes.	1898-1902.	John C. Cooper.
1865-1866.	John Chrisman.	1900-1904.	Handel Vance.
1866-1867.	Wm. T. Davis.	1902-1906.	A. W. Gross.
1866-1868.	James Henshaw.	1904-1906.	John L. Hodges.
1866-1872.	Anderson B. Everett.	1904-1906.	R. H. Connell.
1866-1874.	Thomas M. Wilson.	1906-1910.	John W. Karr.
1868-1869.	Gabriel T. Hughes.	1908-1912.	James S. Robb.
1868-1870.	Franklin Graves.	1906-1910.	John L. Hodges.
1870-1872.	Isaac Wood.	1910-1914.	Joseph R. Thompson.
1870-1871.	Thomas J. Gunn.	1912-1916.	Josiah B. Waller.
1872-1876.	Em. H. Lane.	1914-1920.	Jacob B. Minter.
1872-1878.	John Broadhurst.	1916-1920.	Zarious W. Huntington.
1874-1880.	Linneus B. Sublette.	1913-1920.	Robert L. Ferril.
1870-1882.	Wm. F. Gordon.		

County Clerks.

1822-1831.	Wm. L. Smith.	1865-1870.	William Brining.
1831-1835.	Wm. T. Wood.	1870-1894.	Luke W. Burris.
1835-1848.	Abraham Shafer.	1894-1898.	James L. Thompson.
1848-1853.	Greenup Bird.	1898-1906.	Lee B. Soper.
1853-1859.	Thomas McCarty.	1906-1914.	Thos. C. Stean.
1859-1865.	Ephraim D. Murray.	1914-1922.	Edgar Archer.

Sheriffs.

1822-1826.	John Harris.	1865-1866.	James M. Jones.
1826-1830.	Shubael Allen.	1866-1868.	Joseph H. Rickards.
1830-1834.	Cornelius Gilliam.	1868-1872.	Oliver P. Moss.
1834-1838.	John Baxter.	1872-1874.	George E. Patton.
1838-1842.	Samuel Hadley.	1874-1878.	John S. Groom.
1848-1850.	Oliver P. Moss.	1873-1882.	James R. Timberlake.
1850-1854.	Samuel Hadley.	1882-1886.	James F. Reed.
1854-1854.	Winfrey E. Price.	1886-1892.	Oscar Thomason.
1854-1856.	Trigg T. Allen.	1892-1896.	Ninian Letton.
1856-1858.	Samuel Hadley.	1896-1900.	Jacob H. Hymer.
1858-1862.	Richard A. Neeley.	1900-1904.	John King.
1862-1862.	R. W. Fleming, coroner.	1904-1908.	Andrew P. Wymore.
1862-1863.	Southard W. Long.	1908-1912.	William H. Thomason.
1863-1865.	Francis R. Long.	1912-1916.	Seth H. White.
1865-1866.	Darius Gittings.	1916-1920.	Lonzo P. Sissom.

Circuit Court Clerks.

1822-1831.	Wm. L. Smith.	1873-1886.	Sidney G. Sandusky.
1831-1854.	Samuel Tillery.	1886-1898.	James F. Reed.
1854-1865.	Alex. J. Calhoun.	1898-1906.	Chas. A. Newlee, Jr.
1865-1866.	James Love.	1906-1914.	Andrew C. Holt.
1866-1870.	Bishop A. Bailey.	1914-1921.	Robert DonCarlos.
1870-1874.	Edwin G. Hamilton.	1878-1920.	Dan. S. Bradley, deputy 42 years.
1874-1878.	Alex. J. Calhoun.		

Janitor of Court House for thirty-one years, Steve Swader (colored).

Collectors of County Revenue.

1822-1823.	Jesse Gilliam.	1833-1835.	Samuel Hadley.
1823-1825.	Timothy Bancroft.	1835-1837.	Jacob P. Hymer.
1825-1827.	Thornton Strother.	1837-1872.	The Sheriffs.
1827-1830.	Leonard Searcey.	1872-1878.	J. J. Moore.
1830-1831.	Merit Tillery.	1873-1882.	John S. Groom.
1831-1832.	John D. Hall.	1882-1886.	Clint Tillery.
1832-1833.	Lewis Scott.	1886-1894.	James A. Gillispie.

1894-1896.	Thos. J. Keller.	1906-1910.	Fred Zaiss.
1896-1904.	Chas. H. Scott.	1910-1918.	Soper J. Taul.
1904-1906.	Geo. C. Waller.	1918-1920.	Matt. D. Logan.

County Assessors.

1822-1823.	William Hall, for Gal- latin township.	1858-Range 32.	James H. Comp- ton.
1822-1823.	Joshua Adams, for Fishing River township.	1858-Range 33.	Benj. F. Wood.
1823-1824.	Joshua Adams.	1859-Range 30.	James Dagley.
1824-1826.	Eppe Tillery.	1859-Range 31.	Ryland Shackel- ford.
1826-1827.	Reuben Tillery.	1859-Range 32.	John S. Groom.
1827-1829.	Michael Arthur.	1859-Range 33.	Wm. T. Graham.
1829-1830.	John Thorp.	1860.	Robert W. Fleming.
1830-1831.	J. T. V. Thompson.	1860-1862.	John S. Groom.
1831-1832.	Solomon Kinsey.	1862-1863.	James Burns.
1832-1833.	Geo. Huffaker.	1863-1866.	Timothy R. Dale.
1833-1834.	John Hendley.	1865-1868.	Chas. J. J. Leopold.
1834-1835.	Solomon Kinsey.	1868-1872.	Thos. A. Harsel.
1835-1836.	James Dagley.	1872-1874.	John Collins.
1836-1838.	Samuel Hadley.	1874-1876.	Wm. L. Thompson.
1838-1841.	James Dagley.	1876-1880.	D. Stout.
1841-1842.	Jacob P. Hymer.	1880-1882.	Augustus W. Thom- ason.
1842-1843.	Simeon Wilhoite.	1882-1884.	Larz A. Logan.
1843-1849.	Thos. T. Sweatman.	1884-1892.	Thos. B. Rogers.
1849-1853.	Mabry Mitchell.	1892-1896.	John W. Wilkerson.
1853-1858.	Greenup P. Collier.	1896-1904.	R. P. Chanslor.
1853-Range 30.	James Dagley.	1904-1912.	John T. North.
1858-Range 31.	Jacob P. Hymer.	1912-1920.	Walter Manly.

County Treasurers.

1822-1825.	The County Clerks.	1836-1838.	James M. Hughes.
1825-1826.	Ware S. May.	1838-1853.	Graham L. Hughes.
1826-1833.	The County Clerks.	1853-1853.	Madison Miller.
1833-1836.	Hirach Rich.	1853-1859.	Ephraim D. Murray.

1859-1860.	Stephen R. Shrader.	1886-1890.	J. D. Ford.
1860-1864.	Benj. F. Tillery.	1890-1892.	James T. Riley.
1864-1866.	David S. Miller.	1892-1898.	Chas. A. Newlee, Jr.
1866-1868.	Joseph T. Field.	1898-1902.	Presley D. Anderson.
1868-1874.	Trigg T. Allen.	1902-1906.	Jacob H. Hymer.
1874-1876.	Lewis B. Dougherty.	1906-1908.	O. F. Tomlinson.
1876-1882.	Clint Tillery.	1908-1918.	David C. Roberts.
1882-1886.	John J. Stogdale.	1918-1920.	Mrs. Fanny Roberts.

County Surveyors.

1822-1829.	David Manchester.	1888-1909.	Chas. L. Leitch.
1829-1835.	George Withers.	1909-1908.	Edgar Main.
1835-1859.	Timothy R. Dale.	1908-1910.	Edgar Main, County
1859-1861.	Wm. L. Thompson.	Engineer.	
1863-1868.	Timothy R. Dale.	1908-1916.	Wm. E. Barnes.
1868-1880.	Thos. B. Rogers.	1916-1920.	Earl Denny.
1880-1888.	Reuben J. Stepp.		

Recorders of Deeds.

1822-1869.	The Circuit Clerks.	1890-1898.	James D. Ford.
1869-1870.	Edwin G. Hamilton.	1898-1906.	Wm. C. Cravens.
1870-1878.	Sidney G. Sandusky.	1906-1914.	John Will Hall.
1878-1882.	John W. Collins.	1914-1922.	Nicholas Mosby.
1882-1890.	Wm. A. Morton.		

County Commissioners of Public Schools.

1853-1854.	Alexander W. Doni-	1904-1905.	E. J. Scott.
phan.		1905-1909.	Chas. S. Storms.
1854-1882.	George Hughes.	1908-1909.	James N. Hawthorne.
1885-1897.	John H. Perkins.	1909-1913.	James A. Robeson.
1897-1902.	V. E. Holcomb.	1913-1920.	E. L. Black.
1902-1904.	Benj. F. Brown.		

Coroners.

1878-1882.	Wm. B. Arnold.	1882-1886.	Napoleon B. Bush.
1882-1882.	Robertson C. Ewing,	1886-1892.	John H. Rothwell.
vacancy.		1892-1894.	Henry A. Cox.

1894-1898. Robert E. Sevier.	1906-1912. Wm. N. Cuthbertson.
1898-1900. Frank D. Rowell.	1912-1916. Wm. H. Goodson.
1900-1902. Geo. P. Lingenfelter.	1916-1918. Burton Maltby.
1902-1904. Robert C. Black.	1918-1920. W. L. Wysong.
1904-1906. John P. Wilson.	

Resident Attorneys to 1920.

Gen. David R. Atchison.	Gen. John Loughborough.
Amos Rees.	Lewis Ramage.
Gov. Peter H. Burnett.	Capt. Thomas McCarty.
Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan.	Col. James H. Moss.
Frederick Gwinner.	Judge Wm. T. Wood.
Ben. Hays	Col. Henry L. Rutt.
Gen. Andrew S. Hughes.	Samuel Hardwicke.
Sebron C. Sneed.	Maj. Milton R. Singleton.
Abraham Shafer.	Col. Wm. H. Woodson.
Col. DeWitt C. Allen.	Judge James M. Sandusky.
Judge James E. Lincoln.	Horatio F. Simrall.
James C. Murray.	John Y. Rucker.
Sidney G. Sandusky.	Claude Hardwicke.
Doc. Worthington.	William M. Burris.
Theodore Emerson.	Job South.
James L. Sheetz.	George S. Withers.
James Fraher.	Henry Smith.
Robt. Emmet Ward.	James S. Simrall.
Wm. J. Courtney.	James C. Davis.
Ernest G. Simrall.	Judge Ralph Hughes.
Martin E. Lawson.	Chas. H. Coppinger.
W. A. Craven.	Capt. Harris L. Moore.
Leslie E. Bates.	Judge Wm. E. Fowler.
Claude Coppinger.	Robert T. Stephens.
Judge Ben A. Reed.	Samuel J. Rowell.
Alan Wherritt.	Richard I. Bruce.
Francis G. Hale.	Bayless T. Gordon.
Louis R. Bever.	M. L. Swanner.
Gen. Bela M. Hughes.	

Early Lawyers.

The only attorneys in active practice of law in Clay County in 1835 were Gen. David R. Atchison, Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan, Gov. Peter H. Burnett, Judge Wm. T. Wood and Amos Rees, each of whom, afterward rose to eminence and great distinction. Gen. Atchison became a circuit judge, United States Senator, an acting vice-president, and, for one day, was President of the United States, a like honor never before, nor since, bestowed upon any other man in the history of this country. General Doniphan became the most noted and successful criminal lawyer in the western states and achieved great celebrity in leading his regiment in its march from Fort Leavenworth to the City of Mexico, during the war between the United States and Mexico, an expedition without a parallel in the history of the world. Governor Burnett led a caravan of emigrants from Clay and Jackson Counties to Oregon during the early settlement of that country, became a prominent citizen of that territory and after a few years removed to California, where his talents and worth soon won for him the honor of becoming its first governor. Judge Wood, after many years of practicing law, was elected circuit judge of a circuit, of which Lafayette County was a part and until a very old age, discharged the duties of that office with credit to himself, with great satisfaction to his constituency and the bar of his district and state. About, or just before Kansas was admitted into the Union, as a state, Amos Rees located in Leavenworth and began the practice of law. Soon, very soon, he was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the state, and, long before his death, the bar of the state proclaimed him one of the most eminent men of their profession in the state of Kansas.

CHAPTER XXX

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

Dr. David Jones Evans, president of William Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, is one of the widely known ministers and educators of the Middle West. He is a native of South Wales, born May 10, 1875, and is a son of William J. and Ann (Jones) Evans, both natives of Wales.

William J. Evans came to America with his family in 1881 when David Jones Evans, of this review, was about six years old. They settled in Carroll County, Missouri, where they remained until 1884, when they returned to Wales. However, they came to America again in 1887, and the mother died in this country the following year. In 1893 the father returned to Wales again, remaining that time until 1906, when he came to America and after a short time returned to his native land where he died in 1907. During his active career he was engaged in dairy farming.

To William J. and Ann (Jones) Evans were born the following children: Sarah, married Joseph Hughes; Dr. David Jones Evans, the subject of this sketch; and William T. Evans, a hardware merchant at Calcutta Indian. He served as lieutenant in the British army during the World War and was a member of the famous Cold Stream Guards. He was severely wounded in France in 1918, but recovered sufficiently to train troops, although he was unable to return to the front.

Doctor Evans was educated in the National Schools of Wales and the public schools of Carroll County, Missouri, and later attended a private normal school at Chillicothe, Missouri. In 1895 he entered William Jewell College where he was graduated in the class of 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1901 took his Masters degree at that institution. He then took the course at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary where he was given his degree of Doctor of Theology in 1905. He served as pastor of the West Park Baptist Church, St. Louis, Missouri, until the fall of 1906, when he came to William Jewell College as professor of Biblical Literature. In 1908 Doctor Evans was made Dean of the



David J. Evans

Bible School. In 1909 he made the trip to Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Southern Europe with the Travel Study Class of Chicago University. In 1919 he became vice president of William Jewell College and succeeded to the presidency of that institution January 1, 1920.

In addition to his labors in the field of higher education Doctor Evans is ever active in the ministry. He has served as pastor of churches at Polo, Caldwell County, Missouri, and the Baptist Church at Kearney for seven years, and has served as supply pastor for a number of Baptist Churches in Kansas City, including the Bales Avenue Church, Westport, First Baptist Church and Calvary Baptist Church and for the Second and Third Baptist Churches of St. Louis, Missouri. He served as president of the Baptist Young People's Union of America during the years 1919 and 1920.

Dr. David Jones Evans was united in marriage, December 21, 1897, with Miss Eva Anne Lewis, of Dawn, Livingston County, Missouri. She is a daughter of D. W. and Anne (Jones) Lewis, the former of whom is deceased and the mother resides with Doctor and Mrs. Evans at Liberty. To Doctor and Mrs. Evans have been born one son, David Price Evans, born in 1907.

John Sleet Major, president of the First National Bank of Liberty, is one of the well-known and successful bankers and men of affairs in Clay County. He is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of this county and was born near the present site of Kearney, February 22, 1852. He is a son of Dr. Hermon S. Major and Mary L. (Swearingen) Major, a biography of whom appears in this volume.

John Sleet Major attended the primary school at Mt. Gilead, near his home, and later he was a student in the Kentucky Military Institute and William Jewell College. Mr. Major engaged in farming and stock raising in early life, in which he was successful and in 1882 he assisted in the organization of the Kearney Bank, an institution which had a prosperous career from the beginning. In 1887, Mr. Major sold his Clay County farm and banking interest here and removed to Arkansas, where he was engaged in the lumber business until 1896. He then returned to Clay County and settled at Liberty. In 1897, he bought an interest in the First National Bank here and was elected president of this bank and has served in that capacity to the present time. This is one of the substantial institutions of Clay County, further mention of which is made elsewhere in this volume.

October 3, 1876, John Sleet Major was married to Miss Virginia Anderson, a daughter of Joseph D. and Mary A. Anderson, both members of early pioneer families of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Major have been born four sons, three of whom died in childhood, the surviving son being Dr. Ralph Hermon Major, further mention of whom is made in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Major have lived in Clay County all of their lives, except eight years, and during the last twenty-three years Liberty has been their home and they are widely known and highly respected in Liberty and Clay County. Mr. Major is a deacon in the Second Baptist Church of Liberty and president of the board of trustees of William Jewell College. He is progressive and public spirited and one of the substantial citizens of Clay County.

John M. Newlee, vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Liberty, Missouri, is one of the widely known and successful men in the practical field of finance of western Missouri. He is a native of Clay County and was born at Liberty, February 24, 1861, a son of C. A. and Mary (Huff) Newlee.

C. A. Newlee was a native of Virginia, born at Christainsburg and his wife was born at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. They were married in Tennessee and in 1856 came to Clay County, Missouri, and settled at Liberty. C. A. Newlee was a merchant tailor and was engaged in that business at Liberty for over forty years. He took a prominent part in local affairs and was a man of high standing in the community. He was city councilman for several terms and also served as mayor of Liberty. He died in 1903. His wife died in 1895 and their remains are buried in Fairview cemetery.

To C. A. and Mary (Huff) Newlee were born the following children: W. H. Newlee was engaged in the drug business in Liberty for many years and also served as councilman and mayor of Liberty, is deceased; R. G. Newlee was engaged in the grocery business here for twenty-five years or more, is deceased; C. A. Newlee, Jr., served as county treasurer of Clay County two terms and clerk of the circuit court, is deceased; John M. Newlee, the subject of this sketch; and O. D. Newlee, who is engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in Kansas City, Missouri.

John M. Newlee was educated in the public schools, Liberty high school and William Jewell College. Early in life he engaged in a mer-

cantile career and for twenty-five years conducted a drug business at Liberty. He sold his business to M. J. Kelly, who was later succeeded by Perkins and McGennins.

In 1906, Mr. Newlee assisted in the organization of the Citizens Bank of Liberty of which he is now vice-president, and since that time he has devoted his attention to the banking business, having been identified with the Citizens Bank for the fourteen years of its successful banking history. During that period this bank has developed into one of the strongest financial institutions of the state. A history of the Citizens Bank appears elsewhere in this volume.

During the course of his career as a successful business man and banker, Mr. Newlee has always found time to devote to the betterment and upbuilding of Liberty and Clay County, to the interests of which he has at all times shown unselfish devotion. He has served as a member of the city council for two terms and was mayor of Liberty one term. He was president of the Board of Public Works when that body established the present water works and sewerage system of Liberty. At that time, this progressive movement was unpopular and Mr. Newlee paid for the first survey for the water work system, out of his own pocket. He has been a staunch supporter of every practical movement, the object of which has been for the good and advancement of Liberty.

Mr. Newlee was married in 1891 to Miss Dora B. Miller of Liberty. She is a daughter of Madison and Anna (Arthur) Miller, both of whom are deceased. Madison Miller was a pioneer drygoods merchant of Liberty and was engaged in business here for many years. He was the pioneer banker of Clay County.

To Mr. and Mrs. Newlee have been born one daughter, Ann Mary, who married Minetry L. Jones, a wholesale hat dealer of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dr. Hermon S. Major, a prominent physician, who was engaged in the practice of medicine in Clay County over half a century ago, was a native of Kentucky. He was a son of Rev. John Sleet Major, a biography of whom appears in this volume. Dr. Hermon S. Major was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, August 4, 1827, and was reared to young manhood in his native state. Early in life, he prepared himself for the medical profession and entered the Louisville Medical College where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

On March 21, 1850, Dr. Hermon S. Major was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Swearingen, of Kentucky, and they immediately came to Clay County, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. He was an able physician and surgeon and had a large practice in this section of the state.

To Dr. Hermon S. Major and Mary L. (Swearingen) Major were born ten children, the eldest of whom died in infancy and the others were as follows: John Sleet Major, Charles Swearingen Major, William Weeden Major, Mary R. Major, Slaughter G. Major, Susan Y. Major, Sarah Belle Major, Rueben H. Major, and Hermonetta Major.

Dr. Hermon S. Major died at his home near Kearney, Missouri, December 26, 1859. His widow, Mary L. Major, survived him for a number of years and died at Kearney, December 4, 1909.

Rev. John Sleet Major, a prominent pioneer minister who was actively identified with organizing of Baptist churches in Clay County, was a native of Virginia. He was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, March 26, 1789. His father was a Revolutionary soldier and moved from Virginia to Franklin County, Kentucky, in 1799. Here, John Sleet Major was given the advantages of such schools as the times and locality afforded. He served as major under General William Henry Harrison in his campaign in the Northwest Territory against the Indians.

In 1819, John Sleet Major was converted and united with the South Benson Baptist Church in Franklin County, Kentucky. He was afterwards pastor of that church. He came to Missouri in 1850 and settled in Clay County. Here he bought and entered a large tract of government land, near the present site of Kearney. For twenty-two years, he followed farming and preached the gospel and assisted in the organization of a number of churches in Clay and adjoining counties.

In 1817, John Sleet Major was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Smith Slaughter of Kentucky and to this union were born five sons and five daughters, all of whom made their homes in Missouri. The five sons came to Missouri about 1850 and settled on farms here, which their father had bought for them. The sons born to Rev. John Sleet Major and wife were as follows: John A. S. Major, Hermon S. Major, Stephen S. Major, William Weeden Major, and Slaughter G. Major. They are all now deceased, except William Weeden Major, who resides at Artesia, New Mexico, at a ripe old age. The daughters born to Rev. John Sleet

Major and wife were: Ann Eliza, married Joseph Flood; Susan Frances, married Dr. J. C. Bernard; Rosannah M., married Johnson Yates; Euphrates, married Albert G. Davis; and Sarah Belle, married Wilson H. Smith. They are all now deceased.

Rev. John Sleet Major was a Christian gentleman and was held in the highest regard. He was the kind of man who made the world better for having lived. His career was above reproach, or even criticism. He died September 16, 1872, honored and loved by every one who knew him.

The First National Bank. Liberty, Missouri, is one of the substantial financial institutions, not only of Clay County, but, of the state and has to its credit thirty-three years of successful banking which, alone, is a testimonial to the soundness of its policy and methods.

The First National Bank of Liberty was organized May 1, 1887, with a paid-up capital stock of \$50,000.00. Daniel Hughes was its first president and James T. Riley was the first cashier. Mr. Hughes disposed of his interest in 1897, John S. Major becoming the purchaser. At that time Mr. Major succeeded Mr. Hughes to the presidency of the bank and has served in that capacity to the present time.

The present officers of The First National Bank are: John S. Major, president; James Costello, vice-president; Claude M. Donovan, vice-president; and George S. Ritchey, cashier. Mr. Costello and Mr. Ritchey have served in their respective capacities in the bank for twenty-three years, as has also Mr. Major. Mr. Donovan became connected with the institution in 1919, having been a successful banker at Orrick, Missouri, for a number of years previous.

The present capital stock of the bank is \$50,000.00; surplus, \$50,000.00; and undivided profits, \$90,000.00. The record of this bank as a successful financial institution has rarely been equaled in the history of banking. The last statement to the comptroller of currency shows the assets of this institution to be more than \$1,000,000.00.

The policy of this bank has always been to extend its aid to the weak and deserving, the officers feeling that to be their obligation, and the phenomenal growth and development has given evidence of the correctness of this policy. The gentlemen who have directed the affairs of this bank and who are still shaping its policy are all high class financiers of long experience and widely known for their ability and integrity.

The present board of directors consists of the following gentlemen: J. H. Barnes, James Costello, M. E. Lawson, B. F. Pixlee, J. D. Wason, John J. Stogdale, Ed. Withers, L. S. Watkins, C. M. Donovan, John S. Major, George S. Ritchey.

Dr. John Hughes Rothwell, a widely known and successful physician and surgeon of Liberty, Missouri, is a descendant of a distinguished pioneer family of Missouri. He was born at Huntsville, Missouri, July 9, 1858, and is a son of Dr. William Renfrew Rothwell and Louisa M. (Hughes) Rothwell.

Dr. William Renfrew Rothwell was a man of unusual ability and attainments, and during his time was one of the most prominent educators of the state. For a number of years immediately preceding his death he was president of William Jewell College, at Liberty. He was a son of Dr. John Rothwell, a prominent pioneer doctor who practiced in Callaway and Boone Counties, coming from Kentucky to that section of the state in 1830. He practiced his profession until his death in 1868, and his remains are buried in Cedar Church cemetery, near what is known as Stephen's store, in Boone County.

Dr. William Renfrew Rothwell, after receiving a good preparatory education, took a course in the Missouri University at Columbia, Missouri. He then became president of the Elm Ridge Academy, in Howard County, Missouri. This was a pioneer educational institution, conducted in a two-room log building of the primitive type. There were no glass windows, light being admitted by opening wooden shutters. After conducting that academy for some time, Doctor Rothwell became president of the Mt. Pleasant College at Huntsville, Missouri, which was a prominent educational institution during its time. He held that position until 1860 and was corresponding secretary of the Missouri Baptist Association which sponsored and promoted Mt. Pleasant College until 1871. Doctor Rothwell then came to Liberty as president of William Jewell College, and also professor of moral philosophy and was identified with that well known institution until the time of his death in 1898. He was a man widely known in educational work to which he devoted his life and left his imprint in the field of higher education in which he wielded such a strong influence during the many years of his active and successful career.

Louise M. (Hughes) Rothwell, the wife of William Renfrew Rothwell, died a young woman, in 1860, at about twenty-five years of age. She



DR. JOHN H. ROTHWELL.

was a daughter of Allen and Melvina Hughes, early pioneer settlers of Howard County, Missouri, and natives of Kentucky. To Dr. William Renfrew and Louise M. (Hughes), Rothwell were born one child, Dr. John H., the subject of this sketch. Prof. Younger P. Rothwell, superintendent of public schools of Pomona, California, was a child of his father's second marriage, to Fannie A. Pitts, a native of Kentucky, now living with her son in California, and is eighty years old.

Dr. William Renfrew, great grandfather of Dr. John Hughes Rothwell, was a pioneer doctor in Callaway County, Missouri. He and Doctor Carter, a full blooded Indian, practiced medicine in partnership in Kentucky during the early twenties. They also manufactured herb medicines and were known as herb doctors, and their remedies were used extensively among the pioneers. Doctor Renfrew came to Callaway County in 1831. Doctor Carter, a son of the Indian Doctor Carter, later came to Missouri City, Clay County, where he practiced medicine and manufactured herb remedies and had a large practice.

Dr. John Hughes Rothwell was educated at Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville, Missouri, and afterwards attended William Jewell College where he was graduated in the class of 1880. After reading medicine for a time under the preceptorship of Doctor Allen, of Liberty, he took the medical course at the Missouri Medical College and later attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. In 1883 he engaged in the practice of his profession at Kearney, Missouri, and one year later located at Liberty where he has since been engaged in practice for a period of thirty-six years. He is an able physician and has ever commanded a large practice.

Doctor Rothwell has always taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs. He was elected coroner of Clay County in 1886 and reelected to that office in 1888, and has served as county physician for several years. In 1887 he was appointed surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a position which he has since held, and since the death of Doctor Allen he has also served as surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Dr. John H. Rothwell was united in marriage September 15, 1886, with Miss Leta Maude Hardwicke, a native of Clay County, and a daughter of Samuel and Ada (Hall) Hardwicke, both also natives of Clay County and descendants of Missouri pioneers, from Kentucky. Samuel Hardwicke was one of the organizers of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He and

Andrew Loughrey, Sidney Summers and Kit Russell who lived near Antioch Church were the organizers of this association. The building in which they met and organized is still standing. This small organization, by these men, was the beginning of what is now the powerful Anti-Horse Thief Association whose members may be found in all parts of the country. Samuel Hardwicke died about 1896 and his widow lives on the old home place, two miles south of Liberty. Doctor and Mrs. Rothwell have an adopted son, Willard S., aged ten years.

Doctor Rothwell is a member of the County, State and American Medical Association, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

L. T. Dorsett, a well known merchant of Liberty Missouri, who has been in business here for over forty years, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Putnam County, Indiana, March 25, 1854, and is a son of James and Lydia (Bray) Dorsett, both of whom are now deceased. The mother died in Indiana in 1864, and the father died at Everett, Missouri, in 1889, and his remains are buried there.

James and Lydia (Bray) Dorsett were the parents of the following children: A. H., who became a Baptist minister and is now deceased; Mrs. Susan Patrick, deceased; J. H., deceased; John C., deceased; James, deceased; Lydia C., deceased; H. B., who is engaged in the livestock business in Kansas City, Missouri; L. T., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Nancy Stevens, Archie, Missouri; Ruth, died in Portland, Oregon; Jane, deceased; Ira, deceased; and Mrs. Mary C. Barrett. After the death of his first wife James Dorsett was again married, and to that union were born the following children: Mrs. Laura Ehler, who lives in Kansas; Mrs. Belle McCoy, Portland, Oregon; and Mrs. Ola McClelland, Seattle, Washington. Her husband is Judge Robert McClelland of Seattle.

When L. T. Dorsett came to Missouri, he located in Cass County and taught school in the vicinity of Everett for five years. At one time during his teaching career he had eighty-seven pupils which he taught in one room. After teaching he engaged in the mercantile business, conducting a general store at Everett for several years. In 1879, he engaged in business at Liberty, Missouri, where he has since conducted a grocery store and he also handles Queensware and glassware.

Mr. Dorsett was married March 25, 1880, to Miss Jennie Liggett, of Freeman, Missouri, a daughter of Anderson Liggett, who settled in Cass

County with his family in 1867. They came from Ohio. Anderson Liggett and his wife are both now deceased and their remains are buried at Freeman, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett have no children, but they reared a brother and sister of Mrs. Dorsett, Sallie and Earl Liggett, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. Dorsett is a member of the Masonic Lodge, having been made a Mason in the lodge at Everett, Missouri, in 1875. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Baptist Church, and has been a deacon since 1880. For twenty-one years he was superintendent of the Sunday school at Liberty and during that time the enrollment reached 700. He resigned as superintendent about five years ago.

Mr. Dorsett is a substantial business man and well known in Liberty and Clay County.

The Citizens Bank of Liberty, Missouri, was organized in 1906 with a paid up capital of \$25,000.00, and the following were the first officers of the bank: L. A. Davidson, president; J. M. Robinson, vice-president; John M. Newlee, cashier. The board of directors was as follows: L. A. Davidson, A. B. Crawford, J. M. Robinson, P. B. Burns, F. H. Matthews, D. E. Bell, John M. Newlee, Walter P. Downing, John Lindan, Theodore Emerson and James S. Robb.

The first location of the bank was on the northeast corner of the public square in what is now known as the Crawford building. The Citizens Bank opened its doors for business August 15, 1906, and since that time the business has had a rapid and substantial growth.

In February, 1910, to keep pace with the increased business of the bank, the capital stock was increased from \$25,000.00 to \$50,000.00. At that time the following officers were elected: William F. Norton, president; L. A. Davison, vice-president; John M. Newlee, cashier; and E. H. Norton, assistant cashier. In 1913, the capital stock was again increased, this time to \$75,000.00.

In June, 1913, ground was broken for the present magnificent bank building which was completed and ready for occupancy in February, 1914, and on March 18, 1914, the new building was open for business. In planning this structure the officers of the bank had in view the purpose of meeting the needs of the institution for generations to come, in the plan and scope of the new building. As a result, this banking build-

ing is, without doubt, the finest, the most convenient and complete in every detail of any bank building in the state outside of the largest cities. The services of the best architects were procured and they were given these specific instructions, "to design a building embodying the latest ideas in bank arrangement and convenience, to build it fire proof and to build it strong".

The Citizens Bank building, manifestly, was built according to the above instructions. The entire building is of brick, stone and reinforced concrete and is rated and accepted by insurance companies as fire proof. The bank occupies the main floor and the basement and the second floor are given over to offices. The entrance to the building is through a large vestibule. At the right of the vestibule is the entrance to the president's private office and to the left are the marble stairways leading to the second floor and basement offices. The main banking room is 35 x 40 feet and is divided into a lobby, work space, women's parlor and rest room, and cashier's office. In the rear of this room are the large double vaults, coupon booths, the directors' room, men's rest room and laboratories. The banking room is finished in mahogany and marble with bronze fixtures and a marble wainscoting extends around the room. The floor is of white tile. The ceiling is beamed with ornamental plaster from which large chandeliers are suspended which are supplemented by smaller fixtures artistically arranged at convenient places.

The Citizens Bank carries on a general banking business and also conducts a savings department and a safety deposit department.

The officers and directors of this bank are all substantial business men of practical experience with wide banking experience. It is their desire to give the public real service which is the outgrowth of years of experience, and it is their aim to give every possible aid to the growth and development of the community.

The present officers of the Citizens Bank are as follows: William F. Norton, president; John M. Newlee, active vice-president; E. S. Hunt, vice-president; E. H. Norton, cashier; John R. Smiley, assistant cashier; Jessie Norton, in charge of the savings department. The following are the board of directors: E. E. Bell, J. S. Robb, E. H. Miller, W. P. Downing, E. S. Hunt, S. P. Boggess, F. H. Matthews, Theodore Emerson, W. F. Norton, John M. Newlee, and E. H. Norton. The assets of this bank at the present time are nearly \$1,000,000.00.

√**Dr. Ralph Hermon Major**, the only surviving son born to John Sleet Major and Virginia (Anderson) Major, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, was born near Kearney, Missouri, August 29, 1884. He received his preliminary education in the kindergarten and the public schools of Little Rock, Arkansas. When the family settled at Liberty, he entered William Jewell College in September, 1896, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1902, being less than eighteen years old at the time and one of the youngest graduates of that institution. In 1903, he went abroad and studied for two years and a half in the universities of Germany and France. Upon his return to America he decided upon medicine as his profession and 1906 entered Johns Hopkins Medical School at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After receiving his degree, Doctor Major served two years as interne and assistant. He then went to Europe to continue his medical studies and studied under Dr. Von Pisquet of Vienna and Dr. Muller of Munich. He was then called to the Pathological Department of Leland Stanford University and from there to the Kansas University as Professor of Pathology. At present he is a member of the medical staff of the Henry Ford Hospital, at Detroit, Michigan.

Captain Lewis B. Dougherty, vice-president of the Commercial Bank of Liberty, has been a conspicuous figure in the banking affairs of western Missouri for many years and has been connected with the Commercial Bank since its organization. He is the only living member of that group of men who met in Liberty, September 24, 1866, for the purpose of organizing what is now the Commercial Bank. A souvenir booklet which was published by the bank in 1916, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, was very appropriately dedicated to Captain Dougherty.

Captain Dougherty is a remarkable man in many ways. At the age of ninety-two years, he is still active in mind and body and is a conspicuous character in the annals of Clay County banking and business enterprise. He was born at Ft. Leavenworth, December 6, 1828, and was the second white child born in the territory which is now the state of Kansas, and is the oldest person living who was born in what is now Kansas.

When the Civil War broke out, Captain Dougherty enlisted in the Confederate army, in 1861. He became a member of Company B, Third

Missouri regiment and served in Gen. Sterling Price's Division and under Gen. Francis M. Cockrell, who later represented Missouri in the United States Senate for many years. Captain Dougherty was twice wounded while in the service and was captured at Island No. 10. He is the pioneer banker of Clay County and one of the best known men in this part of the state.

The Commercial Bank of Liberty, Missouri, is one of the substantial banking institutions, not only of Clay County, but, of the state and for fifty-four years has had a successful banking career. The Commercial Bank was incorporated September 24, 1866. The first meeting held for the purpose of effecting the organization of the bank was held in Temperance Hall and the founders and original stockholders of the bank were: L. B. Dougherty, D. J. Adkins, C. J. White, H. L. Routt, Solomon Levy, David Roberts, A. C. Davidson, R. S. Adkins, James M. Watkins, John Ecton, Joseph T. Field, Elisha Higbee, Samuel Hardwicke, A. J. Calhoun, Moss and Armstrong, Eph Sandusky, R. G. Gilmer, D. S. Miller, Mrs. Kate Routt, Thomas M. Gosney, Edward D. Miller, H. J. Robertson, Joseph Y. Clark, William H. Witthoff, John J. Moore, William A. Hall, A. M. Robertson, Augustus Bishop, A. J. Wilson, William S. Garvey, R. G. Robertson, George Hughes, James Chanslor, L. T. Petty, D. D. Miller, O. F. Dougherty. A. J. Calhoun was the first president and David Roberts the first cashier. The paid up capital stock was \$5,000.00.

On January 1, 1867, the bank formally opened for business in the room now occupied by Albert Land on the southwest corner of the square.

January 1, 1870, President A. J. Calhoun and Cashier David Roberts resigned and were succeeded by D. J. Adkins, president, and A. J. Calhoun, cashier. September 26, 1870, W. A. Hall succeeded A. J. Calhoun as cashier. May 20, 1871, L. B. Dougherty became cashier, succeeding W. A. Hall, who resigned. January 1, 1893, B. B. Corbin became associated with the bank as bookkeeper and on August 13, 1885, J. M. Sandusky was elected a member of the board of directors.

Cooper Davidson was chosen president to succeed D. J. Adkins, deceased, September 16, 1885 and on September 25, 1885, George Hughes was elected president and served until December 22, 1893, when James N. Sandusky became president.

On April 4, 1895, the capital stock was increased to \$50,000.00 and on May 19, 1896, a new charter was secured and the capital stock was

again increased to \$75,000.00. January 7, 1898, John L. Dougherty became assistant cashier and on September 15, 1899, the name of the bank was changed to the Commercial Bank of Liberty. April 25, 1902, the absorption of the Liberty Savings Association by the bank was effected.

January 16, 1905, J. L. Dougherty became cashier, succeeding L. B. Dougherty who was elected vice-president. November 16, 1907, the capital stock was again increased, this time to \$100,000.00. January 1, 1912, F. D. Hamilton became associated with the bank as assistant cashier and on January 1, 1916, B. B. Corbin resigned as assistant cashier, having held that position since June 4, 1908.

In the spring of 1915, the board of directors, feeling that their banking home should be in keeping with the necessities and stability of their business, decided to make everything new except the kind of treatment which for years had been accorded their valued patrons. As a result, the substantial brick building, on the southeast corner of the square, which had formerly housed the Liberty Savings Association for years and had been the home of the Commercial Bank since 1902, was transformed into a metropolitan banking house, the entire first floor being converted into offices for the bank. The building was completely remodeled, including a substantial stone front which presents a magnificent appearance.

The main banking room is so arranged that customers find easy access to the four windows of the circular counter. A flood of light from the numerous windows, prompted one of the patrons of the bank to suggest, and, not inappropriately, that the bank easily dispenses sunshine in connection with its banking service. "Rich, but not expressed in fancy", might well be the description of the bank's complete equipment. The fixtures are of genuine South African mahogany with accompaniment of a twelve-inch base of Verde Antique and a forty-foot wainscoting of Colorado Yule, naturally veined which creates a beautiful design. This harmony surrounds the interior walls of the banking room. The president's office opens from the directors' room and the cashier's desk is on the left, as one enters the bank. Two large vaults of modern proof construction with all-steel shelving offer a secure depository for filing items and valuable papers. This bank is as complete in all its appointments and convenience for both the customers and employes as any other bank to be found in the country.

The present officers of the Commercial Bank are: James M. Sandusky, president; L. B. Dougherty, vice-president; J. L. Dougherty,

cashier; and F. D. Hamilton, assistant cashier. The assistants in the bank are: Roland A. Main, Anna J. Hall, and Miss Doris Robinson. The Board of Directors are: J. L. Dougherty, F. D. Hamilton, Frank Hughes, James N. Sandusky, James S. Simrall, S. M. Woodson, T. J. Wornell, and C. E. Yancey.

The best conception of the growth and development of the Commercial Bank can be obtained from the following figures: On January 1, 1867, the capital stock was \$5,000.00 and the deposits \$4,672.50; January 1, 1877, capital stock, \$32,500.00, deposits, \$61,403.86; January 1, 1887, capital stock, \$40,000.00, deposits, \$155,486.30; January 1, 1897, capital stock, \$75,000.00, deposits, \$149,881.37; January 1, 1907, capital stock, \$100,000.00, deposits \$614,782.76; January 1, 1917, capital stock, \$100,000.00, deposits \$707,932.20. The deposits at the present time are over \$1,000,000.00.

E. E. Kirkland, the present mayor of Liberty, Missouri, and a widely known and successful real estate and insurance man, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Scotland County, November 29, 1878, and is a son of Thomas and Bell (Greene) Kirkland. Thomas Kirkland was a native of Kentucky and came to Missouri with his parents at a very early day and settled in Scotland County. He grew to manhood in Scotland County and was engaged in farming and stock raising there for a number of years and now lives in Montana. Bell (Greene) Kirkland was a native of Virginia and came to Scotland County with her parents when she was a child. Her father, Judge Thomas Greene, was a pioneer of Scotland County and prominent in the early day affairs there. He was a country merchant and also a farmer. He served as county judge of Scotland County. Mrs. Kirkland died in Scotland County in 1913.

E. E. Kirkland was educated in the public schools and the high School at Memphis, Missouri. He then entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, where he was graduated in the class of 1904. After completing his college course, Mr. Kirkland engaged in the gent's furnishing business in partnership with M. A. Burch. This business association continued for six years, and in 1910 Mr. Kirkland sold his interest in the business to his partner and engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Liberty, Missouri. He has built up an extensive business and is a leader in his respective lines in Clay County.



E. E. KIRKLAND

Since locating at Liberty, Mr. Kirkland has taken an active interest in the welfare and development of Liberty and Clay County. He was elected a member of the city council in 1910, serving two years. In 1917 he was elected mayor of Liberty and at the expiration of his term of office he was reelected, in April, 1919, and is now serving in that capacity. He has given the city a capable and efficient administration, and his efforts in the direction of a clean city government is appreciated by the people, as was evinced by his reelection to the office of mayor. Mr. Kirkland is also the present public administrator of Clay County, having been elected to that office in 1916 and was reelected in 1920.

In February, 1906, Mr. Kirkland was united in marriage with Miss Hazel Moore Adkins, a daughter of D. J. M. and Anna (Moore) Adkins. Mr. Adkins now resides in Kansas City, Missouri, and his wife is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland have been born two children: Robert Greene and Earl Vance.

Mr. Kirkland is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He has an extensive acquaintance in Liberty and Clay County and is a substantial citizen.

William Canby Willmott, secretary and treasurer of the O. H. Corbin Milling Company of Liberty, Missouri, has been prominently identified with the business interests of Liberty and Clay County for many years, and is one of the successful men of affairs of this county. Mr. Willmott was born at Huntsville, Illinois, February 17, 1862, and is a son of W. W. and Mary (Breckenridge) Willmott. Mary J. Breckenridge was a member of the Breckenridge family of Kentucky and a second cousin of John C. Breckenridge, the well known statesman of a few years back.

W. W. Willmott removed from Kentucky to St. Louis in 1869, and was engaged in the wholesale cracker business there for three years. He then removed to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he purchased a sugar plantation which he operated until 1879. He then came to Clay County and engaged in farming near Liberty, and he and his wife both spent the remainder of their lives in this vicinity.

William C. Willmott was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, Hocker's College at Lexington, Kentucky, Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. He came to Clay County with his parents and shortly afterwards his father purchased the McDonald Lumber Yard

which they operated about eight years. In 1890 he became interested in the O. H. Corbin Milling Company and since that time he has served in the capacity of secretary, treasurer and manager of that institution.

Mr. Willmott was united in marriage, December 2, 1885, with Miss Emma Wymore, of Liberty, Missouri. She was a daughter of William H. Wymore, Jr. To Mr. and Mrs. Willmott have been born one son, Miller Edward, who was educated at William Jewell College and the Rolla School of Mines, and is now a mining engineer at Tonopah, Nevada.

Mr. Willmott has always taken an active interest in local affairs and has served two terms as mayor of Liberty, having been elected the first time when he was only twenty-one years old. He also served as a member of the city council for many years.

The Willmott family is of old American stock and dates back to colonial times. Colonel Robert F. Willmott, great grandfather of William C. Willmott, was an officer in the Revolutionary army and was a member of General Washington's staff. He spent his latter life in Kentucky and his remains were buried on the old Willmott homestead near Paris, Kentucky.

John Claude Coppinger, junior member of the law firm of Coppinger and Coppinger, of Liberty, Missouri, and the present prosecuting attorney of Clay County, is a native of this county. He was born at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, February 10, 1892, and is a son of Charles H. and Reba J. (Prather) Coppinger. Reba J. Prather was a daughter of John S. and Luella (Roberts) Prather, natives of Kentucky. John S. Prather was a pioneer of Moscow, Missouri, and established the first grist mill there and later he removed to Excelsior Springs and was one of the early settlers there. He was the first mayor of that town and spent the remainder of his life there. He died in 1914, and his wife departed this life in 1894 and their remains were buried in Crown Hill cemetery at Excelsior Springs.

John Claude Coppinger received his preliminary education in the public schools of Excelsior Springs, and later attended the University of Missouri at Columbia. He then entered the University of Texas and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned to Clay County and since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1917, Mr. Coppinger organized the Liberty Abstract and Title Company of which he is president. This company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.00, and they have a complete set of new abstract books, embracing the complete records of Clay County titles.

Mr. Coppinger was elected prosecuting attorney of Clay County in 1918 and after capably filling that office for one term he was reelected in 1920.

Mr. Coppinger is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a successful attorney and the firm of Coppinger and Coppinger has an extensive practice in this section of the state.

B. B. Corbin, president of the O. H. Corbin Milling Company, of Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Virginia. He was born April 8, 1847 and is a son of O. H. and Sarah A. (Petty) Corbin, who settled in Clay County in 1849 and spent the remainder of their lives here.

O. H. Corbin engaged in the milling business at Liberty in 1850, which was the beginning of the present milling business in this city which bears his name. The original mill was located on the south side of the St. Joseph and Hannibal railroad track. That building was destroyed by fire and later a new building was erected on the present site on Water and Mill streets. The O. H. Corbin Milling Company was incorporated in 1898 with a capital stock of \$20,000.00. This mill has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour daily and is equipped with all modern milling machinery. A very high grade of flour is manufactured here which has won a wide reputation for its excellent quality. The company also manufactures feed and general mill products and also conducts a retail coal business. O. H. Corbin, the founder of the business, was born September 10, 1820, and died September 2, 1892. His wife was born July 15, 1820, and died August 15, 1885.

To O. H. Corbin and wife were born the following children: Mary F. is a stockholder in the O. H. Corbin Milling Company and lives at Liberty, Missouri; W. H., who was also interested in the business and is now deceased; James M., was also interested in the business and died in 1820; B. B., the subject of this sketch; Benjamin F., Liberty, Missouri; George W., Liberty, Missouri; Laura E., Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. Adelaide Duncan, deceased; Herbert T., Berkley, California; and Mrs. Hattie B. Yancey, Chicago, Illinois.

B. B. Corbin was about two years old when he was brought to Clay County by his parents. He was reared and educated in Liberty and began his business career as a clerk in a grocery store, and later worked in a woolen factory. He then served as deputy county clerk, and later entered the employ of the Liberty Savings Bank as bookkeeper. He then entered the employ of the Commercial Bank, remaining with that institution for thirty-two years, when he took an active position with the O. H. Corbin Milling Company of which he had been a stockholder for several years.

Mr. Corbin was married December 21, 1886, to Miss Margaret Beauchamp, a daughter of John A. and Sydney (Owen) Beauchamp, both now deceased. John A. Beauchamp's father was one of the early white men to locate in this section of the country and for a number of years in the early history of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he was the government Indian agent there. Mrs. Corbin died in 1889. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, one of whom died in infancy and the other at the age of sixteen months.

Mr. Corbin is a substantial business man and has an extensive acquaintance in Clay County. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

James S. Simrall, a well known and successful lawyer of Liberty, is a native of Clay County. He was born at Liberty, November 7, 1884, and is a son of Horatio F. and Martha J. (Denny) Simrall, further mention of whom is made in connection with the sketch of Ernest G. Simrall in this volume.

James S. Simrall was educated in the public schools of Liberty and attended the high school here. Later he entered William Jewell College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1905. He then entered the Kansas City School of Law where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1908. After being admitted to the bar, he engaged in the practice of his profession at Liberty, to which he has since devoted himself with success. He was elected city attorney of Liberty in 1909 and served two years. In 1910, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clay County and reelected for that office in 1912, serving four years. He served two years as clerk of the school board and was later elected a member of that body.

Mr. Simrall was married July 25, 1911, to Miss Ruby Bell, a daughter of David E. and Alice R. (Cravens) Bell, the former of whom is now deceased and the mother resides at Liberty. David E. Bell was a successful farmer and stock raiser, although he was engaged in the hardware business for a time. He died in 1920. He was a son of Edwin Bell who was a very early pioneer settler in Clay County who settled near Missouri City, where he was engaged in farming. To James S. Simrall and wife have been born two children: Martha Jane and James S., Jr.

Mr. Simrall is vice-president and treasurer of the Clay County Abstract Company and he is a director of the Commercial Bank of Liberty, and also a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of North Kansas City. He is an able lawyer and ranks high in the legal profession of western Missouri.

Ernest G. Simrall, of Liberty, Missouri, is one of the able and successful lawyers of this section of the state. He is a son of Horatio and Mattie J. (Denny) Simrall.

Horatio H. Simrall was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1845. After graduating from the University of Louisville, Kentucky, he came to Clay County, Missouri when a young man, and after teaching school about a year he engaged in the practice of law at Liberty, and for forty years was one of the successful lawyers of Clay County. He was a prominent Democrat and took an active part in political matters. He served as district committeeman and served as prosecuting attorney of Clay County. He served in the State Senate and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the Senate for two terms. During the time he was a member of the senate he succeeded in getting through some important legislation some of which had to do with the reclamation of swamp lands. During the course of his practice at Liberty, he was in partnership for a time with Judge J. M. Sandusky, and later he was associated with Judge H. Trimble who is now judge in Kansas City. He died January 31, 1911, and his remains are buried at Liberty. His widow now resides at Liberty. Her father, John A. Denny, was a native of North Carolina and came to Liberty at a very early day. He was a dry goods merchant here for a number of years and was a highly respected citizen. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

To Horatio F. Simrall and wife were born the following children:

Denny, an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri; Horatio G., a dry goods merchant; James S., an attorney of Liberty, Missouri; Ernest G., the subject of this sketch; Riley, a mining engineer, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Ernest G. Simrall received his preparatory education in the public schools of Liberty and then entered William Jewell College where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1908, and two years later received his Masters degree from that institution. He attended the Kansas City Law School where he was graduated in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then engaged in the practice of law at Liberty to which he has since devoted his attention with marked success. He has held the office of city attorney of Liberty, and also served as prosecuting attorney of Clay County for four years.

Mr. Simrall is secretary of the Clay County Abstract Company, a position which he has held for the past nine years. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Liberty and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

L. A. Davidson, now living retired at Liberty, Missouri, after a successful career, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Gallatin township, November 1, 1842, and is a son of John K. and Lucy (Tillery) Davidson, both natives of Kentucky. John K. Davidson was born in Madison County, Kentucky, and his wife in Woodson County. He came to Clay County, Missouri, when a young man and died and was buried here. He died at the age of thirty-two years and his wife departed this life at the age of fifty-five years. At the time of his death, John K. Davidson was the owner of two hundred and ten acres of land in Gallatin township.

To John K. and Lucy (Tillery) Davidson were born the following children: Samuel A., served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army under General Sterling Price and died at Little Rock, Arkansas, while in the service; L. A., the subject of this sketch; Oscar, who owns a farm in Gallatin township and is now living retired at Kansas City, Missouri; and Mary Ann, who married Henry Haynes and is now deceased.

L. A. Davidson was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools; he recalls as his first teacher, George Hughes, the father of Ralph Hughes, the present circuit judge of this district. In early life, Mr. Davidson engaged in farming and stock raising and fed stock extensively for the market. He met with success and continued his active career

until he met with an accident which resulted in a broken leg and since that time he has been unable to actively engage in business and makes his home at the Major Hotel at Liberty.

Mr. Davidson was married about 1877 to Miss Fannie Reynolds, a daughter of John and Rebecca Reynolds of Liberty, Missouri. They are both now deceased and Mrs. Davidson died about 1882 and her remains are buried in the Davidson private cemetery. Two sons were born to L. A. Davidson and wife: O'Fallan, who resides on the home place, and Ralph A., a farmer and stockman of Liberty township; he married Gladys Cook, of Liberty, Missouri.

L. A. Davidson is one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Clay County.

George E. Swan, proprietor of the Liberty Steam Laundry at Liberty, Missouri, is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of Clay County. He has had over twenty years' experience in the laundry business, during which time he has developed a business and built up an industry of which few towns of the size of Liberty can boast.

The Liberty Steam Laundry employs from fifteen to eighteen people and is equipped with all modern laundry machinery, with a view of turning out high class work with the greatest possible speed. This laundry, not only serves the people of Liberty and the immediate vicinity, but also work is sent here from various surrounding towns over a broad scope of territory. The building which houses the Liberty Steam Laundry is a three story brick structure 31 x 96 feet in dimensions and is located at the corner of Missouri and Kansas streets.

George E. Swan was born in New York, March 31, 1877, and is a son of B. F. and Emma A. (Sheppard) Swan. B. F. Swan was also a native of New York and during the Civil War he served in the Union army and now resides at Urban, Missouri. His wife died in 1917. They were the parents of the following children: Ben, lives in California; Ed, Liberty, Missouri; George E., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary Ewing, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Winner Allen, Urban, Missouri; and Frank, Haskill, Oklahoma.

George E. Swan was educated in the public schools of Liberty, Missouri, and entered the employ of Burnham, Hanna and Munger Dry-goods Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and was with that concern for seven years. He then engaged in the laundry business at Liberty and

since that time has devoted himself to that industry and has met with success.

Mr. Swan was married in 1902 to Miss Genevieve Marshall, of Kansas City, Missouri. Three children have been born to this union: Imogene, Ernest and Marshall.

Mr. Swan is a substantial and public spirited citizen and stands high in Liberty and Clay County.

B. F. Hayes, of B. F. Hayes and Son, who conducts one of the leading restaurants of Liberty, where they are also engaged in the mercantile business, is a native of Clay County. B. F. Hayes was born in a log house at the corner of Main and Mill streets, Liberty, July 2, 1864, and is a son of Samuel and Susan Virginia (Estes) Hayes.

Samuel Hayes was a native of Virginia. He came to Clay County from Greenbrier County, Virginia, in 1858, and for a number of years was engaged in contracting and building at Liberty. He helped erect the present court house and also the old building of William Jewell College and many business buildings and residences at Liberty. He died at Liberty in June, 1917, and his wife died in May, 1920. She was a daughter of Fountain Estes, a Kentuckian, and an early settler at Liberty. He came here several years prior to the Civil War. Of the children born to Samuel and Susan Virginia (Estes) Hayes, the following are living: B. F., the subject of this sketch; L. L., a contractor of Liberty; M. S., retired, Liberty, Missouri; R. W., is engaged in the restaurant business at Slater, Missouri; Mrs. U. V. Samples, Oakland, California; Mrs. Dora Hutchinson, Liberty, Missouri.

B. F. Hayes was reared at Liberty, Missouri, and attended the public schools. In early life he learned the trade of plasterer and brick layer and soon engaged in an independent career as a contractor and builder. He did a great deal of concrete work, including the building of side-walks, and today there is hardly a block in Liberty that does not bear his name on the walk. He was successfully engaged in the contracting business for thirty-six years, and on June 23, 1920, he engaged in his present business in partnership with his son, C. M. Hayes. Their restaurant and store is located on East Kansas street, and they have a large patronage.

B. F. Hayes was married to Miss Delila Dever, a native of Clay County, born near Missouri City. She is a daughter of George W. and Margaret Dever, natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have been born sixteen



B. F. HAYES

children, seven of whom are living, as follows: G. B., a contractor in Kansas City, Kansas; F. H., Bellevue, Missouri; C. M., who is engaged in business in partnership with his father at Liberty; Ora D., a student in William Jewell College; Agnes Dorothy, a graduate of the Liberty High School, and now engaged in teaching; Roxie, a student of the Liberty High School; and May, a student in the grade school. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have six grandchildren: Marion, G. B., William B., Joellen, Philip, and David Hayes.

Mr. Hayes has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for twenty-five years, and is a substantial business man.

Lonzo P. Sissom, the present capable and efficient sheriff of Clay County, is a native son of this county and a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of this section of Missouri. Mr. Sissom was born in Gallatin township, Clay County, within three miles of his present place in that township. He is a son of Isaiah and Dorkey Ann (Shanks) Sissom,

Isaiah Sissom was a native of Tennessee and his wife was born in Ross County, Ohio. He died in 1887, and his wife departed this life in 1912. Isaiah Sissom came to Clay County at a very early day and for a number of years, during the days of extensive steamboating on the Missouri River, he conducted a woodyard at what was known as Sissom's Landing, and supplied various steamboats then plying the river with wood. Among the early steamboats which Sheriff Sissom recalls were the "Fannie Lewis", "Kate Kinney", "Joe Kinney", "Gold Dust", "David R. Powell", "E. H. Durfee", "The Dakota", "The Montana", "Jim Watson", and many others, most of which were owned by the Missouri River Packet Company.

To Isaiah and Dorkey Ann (Shanks) Sissom were born the following children: Lonzo P., the subject of this sketch; Frank and Catherine, the latter of whom died in infancy, and Frank is a farmer and now resides at Birmingham, Missouri; Mrs. Susan J. Wentworth, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Dulcinea Ricketts, lives in the state of California; Mark, resides near Randolph, Missouri; Mrs. Anna B. Glasscock, Moscow, Missouri, and George M., Kansas City, Missouri.

Lonzo P. Sissom attended the early day subscription schools and later the public schools. He engaged in farming in early life and was engaged in farming and stock raising in 1916, when he was elected sheriff of Clay County and has served in that capacity to the present time. Dur-

ing the course of his official career, Sheriff Sissom has faithfully carried out the mandates of his office without fear or favor and has made a record of which he may be justly proud. He had a number of years experience as an officer before being elected sheriff, having served as constable of Gallatin township for eighteen years.

Mr. Sissom owns a valuable farm in Gallatin township which is located about three-fourths of a mile from the place where he was born. His father owned about three hundred acres of Missouri River bottom land which was practically all washed away by the current of the river during the flood of 1903.

Lonzo P. Sissom was married April 8, 1880, to Miss Lucy V. Arnold, a daughter of Merritts and Lucy (Holbert) Arnold, pioneer settlers of Gallatin township, and both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Sissom have been born the following children: Myrta M., married Clarence Reeke, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Merritt Ray, Birmingham, Missouri, married Anna E. Dickison and they have the following children: Muriel Mildred, Thelma Maxine, Merritt Ray, Jr., and Margery.

Merritt Ray Sissom is a prominent farmer and stockman of Gallatin township and also owns a farm of 296 acres of valuable river bottom land in Lafayette County, near Camden, Missouri.

Sheriff Sissom has an extensive acquaintance and stands high in Clay County.

John Hummel, a well known and highly respected business man of Liberty, Missouri, is a member of the old reliable and well established firm of Laipple and Hummel, leading groceries of Liberty.

John Hummel was born in Germany, January 25, 1852, a son of Fert and Margaret (Schmidt) Hummel, both natives of Germany and who spent their lives there. John Hummel was about twenty-eight years old when he came to America and settled at Florence, Morgan County, Missouri. He worked at the potter's trade there for ten years when he came to Liberty and engaged in the grocery business in partnership with John Laipple. Since that time this firm has continued to do business in Liberty where they are well known and have an extensive trade which covers a large scope of surrounding territory, as well as Liberty.

John Hummel was married to Pauline Laipple of Florence, Missouri, in 1884, and to this union have been born the following children: Oscar, who was accidentally killed while playing baseball while attending school,

when eleven years old; Walter died when two months old; Robert, enlisted in the United States army during the World War in Montana and served in a laundry unit as first sergeant and is now engaged in the laundry business in San Francisco, California; and Emma resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Hummel is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Liberty and he also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a substantial business man and is widely and favorably known in Liberty and Clay County.

Charles Henry Coppinger, a well known lawyer of Liberty, Missouri, and senior member of the law firm of Coppinger and Coppinger, was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, December 24, 1868. He is a son of Claude and Mary Lilles (Brundridge) Coppinger.

Claude Coppinger was a native of Kentucky, born July 1, 1843. He was a son of William H. Coppinger who was born in Tennessee, January 1, 1808. He went from Tennessee to Kentucky, and in 1857 came to Missouri and settled in Platte County near what is now the town of Weston. Later, he bought four thousand acres of land in Jefferson County, Kansas, and gave each of his eight children 160 acres. He died at Winchester, Kansas.

Claude Coppinger, the father of Charles H. Coppinger, served in the Confederate army under General Price, during the last two years of the Civil War. He followed farming throughout his life and died at Winchester, Kansas, January 18, 1880. Mary Lilles (Brundridge) Coppinger was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, and died at Excelsior Springs, Missouri. She was a daughter of Elder J. A. Brundridge, a primitive Baptist minister, who was one of the pioneer preachers of Jefferson County, Kansas. He began the ministry in 1859 and came to Clay County in 1880 settling at Excelsior Springs.

Charles H. Coppinger has a brother, James C., who is engaged in the automobile business at Cleveland, Ohio. Charles H. Coppinger was educated in the public schools at Winchester, Kansas, and was graduated from the high school there. He then took a course in the business college at Lawrence, Kansas, and afterward entered the Kansas City School of Law where he was graduated in 1898, when he engaged in the practice of law at Liberty, to which he has since devoted himself and has built up a large clientage and is recognized as one of the able lawyers of Clay

County. Mr. Coppinger has had a varied experience in industrial affairs, in addition to his practice of law. Before being admitted to the bar he was auditor for the Excelsior Springs and Northern Railroad Company from 1894 to 1898, resigning to engage in the practice of law. He built the first telephone system of which the present system there is the out-growth, and in 1901, he built the Maples Hotel at Excelsior Springs.

On April 21, 1891, Charles H. Coppinger was united in marriage with Miss Reba J. Prather, of Excelsior Springs. She was born at Moscow, Clay County, Missouri, and is a daughter of John S. and Lulu (Roberts) Prather, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Clay County, and both now deceased. John S. Prather was an early settler in Clay County and a pioneer school teacher in the vicinity of Moscow. To Mr. and Mrs. Coppinger have been born one son, John Claude, prosecuting attorney of Clay County, and the junior member of the firm of Coppinger and Coppinger.

Mr. Coppinger is secretary and treasurer of the Liberty Abstract and Title Company which was organized by Coppinger and Coppinger in 1917 and incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.00 and is one of the prosperous institutions of Clay County.

John Laipple, of the old established and well known retail grocery company of Laipple and Hummel, who are located on the north side of the public square at Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Ohio.

Mr. Laipple was born in Hancock County, Ohio, February 24, 1867, a son of Paul and Catherine (Staley) Laipple. The Laipple family came to Missouri and settled in Morgan County in 1870, where Paul Laipple, the father, died in 1876. The mother survived her husband for a number of years and also died in Morgan County.

In 1887, John Laipple came to Liberty, where he was engaged as clerk for about three years, in the employ of an uncle, Fred Fischer, and E. B. Maltby. In 1890, he engaged in the retail grocery business in partnership with John Hummel, and for thirty years this firm has continued in business at Liberty. They have an extensive business and by their reliable methods and high quality of goods have won a large patronage.

John Laipple has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Vina M. Schondelmier, of Houston, Missouri. After they were married about seventeen years, Mrs. Laipple died and in March, 1915, Mr. Laipple was married to Mary Ramsey Rife, of Clay County, Missouri.

Mr. Laipple is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and for the past eight years he has been superintendent of Sunday School at the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home at Liberty. He is public spirited and progressive and a business man of high standing.

Walter Manley, the present county assessor of Clay County, is one of the widely known and popular county officials of this county. He was born near Seymour, Indiana, September 2, 1873, a son of James and Martha Manley, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Tennessee.

James Manley was reared in North Carolina, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Company H, 13th North Carolina Infantry. He served in General Robert E. Lee's army under General Rhodes, until he lost an arm at the battle of Antietam which disqualified him for further military service. Shortly after the Civil War was over he came to Clay County and remained here about a year. He then lived for a time in Indiana and Tennessee, but later returned to North Carolina.

To James and Martha Manley were born the following children: John, Sawtell, California; William, died at the age of twelve years; Maggie, died at the age of ten years; Walter, the subject of this sketch; Harvey, who is engaged in railroad work at Columbus, Ohio; Archie, a superintendent for a hide and leather company at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Walter Manley was educated in the public schools of Indiana, and was graduated from the high school at Columbus, Indiana. In 1892, he came to Missouri and followed farming in Ray County about a year when he came to Clay County and engaged in farming and for six years he was rural mail carrier on Route No. 5. In 1912 he was elected county assessor and was reelected for that office in 1916 and is still serving in that capacity. His present term expires June 21, 1921.

Mr. Manley was married January 31, 1895 to Mrs. Clara Mitchell, a daughter of William and Sarah Simms of Clay County, Missouri, who are both now deceased. William Simms was a very early pioneer settler of Missouri. He was a Kentuckian and came to this state in 1834 when he was twelve years of age. He came by boat from Kentucky and first settled in Boone County. He drove the first two-horse wagon into Boone County, making the trip from Hannibal. This vehicle was used as a

hearse by the pioneer settlers of that locality for a time. Mr. Simms was prominent in the affairs of Boone County and during his active career he served as marshal of Columbia, Missouri. He held that office at the same time that George Vest, who later became United States Senator for Missouri, was city attorney of Columbia. Mr. Simms died August 13, 1908, at the age of eighty-six years and his remains were buried at Missouri City. His wife died in September, 1913, at the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Manley was the only child born to them. By her first marriage Mrs. Manley had two children: Maud, who died at the age of fifteen years, and Dean, who resides at Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. Manley is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodman of America. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of which he is Past Grand.

Trigg L. Nutter, proprietor of the Liberty Cafe, which is located at the southwest corner of the Public Square, Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Clay County and is a descendant of pioneers of this county. He was born five miles northwest of Liberty, September 5, 1872, and is a son of Lunsford and Nannie (Williams) Nutter, both natives of Kentucky.

Lunsford Nutter was born near Georgetown, Kentucky, and his wife was born at Maysville, Nicholas County, Kentucky. They came to Clay County with their respective parents who were very early settlers in this vicinity. Lunsford Nutter was a son of James Nutter and Nannie Williams was a daughter of Jarrott Williams. Lunsford Nutter clerked in a drug store in early life and later owned a farm northwest of Liberty, which he operated until he retired, when he returned to Liberty and spent the remainder of his life.

Lunsford Nutter lived here during the Civil War and one night during that time, he and W. H. Woodson, the editor of this work, were the only occupants of the old Arthur Hotel at Liberty, when a raid by the Federal troops was expected. The previous night Platt City had been taken by the Federals and, as a precaution against an expected attack, the guests of the hotel were ordered to the Public Square and Nutter and Woodson were overlooked.

Trigg L. Nutter is the only living child born to his parents; one daughter died in infancy. Trigg L. Nutter was educated in the public schools and William Jewell College. He was engaged in the furniture

and undertaking business for a few years and then was in the real estate business at Liberty. On September 13, 1919, he engaged in the restaurant business and became proprietor of the Liberty Cafe. He conducts a first class restaurant and has a soda fountain in connection and carries a complete line of cigars. The Liberty Cafe is a leading restaurant and refreshment place in town and has won a well merited popularity.

Mr. Nutter was married October 18, 1893, to Miss Clara M. Barnes, a native of Gallatin township, Clay County, and a daughter of Francis and Henrietta (Noll) Barnes, who were early settlers in Clay County and are both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Nutter have been born six children as follows: Lunsford E., in the employ of the Wichita Horse and Mule Company, at Wichita, Kansas; Frank L., a druggist in the Barnes drug store at Liberty, Missouri; Kathleen, a teacher in the Ruth Ewing School; O'Fallen D., who is assisting his father in the cafe; Paul and Pauline, twins, are attending school.

Mr. Nutter is a member of the Knights of Pythias and belongs to the Liberty Commercial Club. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen and the Nutter family stand high in Liberty and Clay County.

Edward D. Moore, of the E. D. Moore Agency of Liberty, Missouri, has been identified with the interests of Liberty and Clay County for a number of years and is recognized as one of the substantial and enterprising business men of this section of the state.

The E. D. Moore Agency is an extensive real estate, general insurance, loan and investment company and was established in 1898 by E. D. Moore. This company represents twenty-two fire insurance companies, three accident and casualty companies, the S. W. Straus and Company, investment bonds, the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company and also does a general brokerage business. They represent the Federal Land Bank Bonds, making loans through the Liberty National Farm Loan Association, of which E. D. Moore is secretary and treasurer.

Edward D. Moore was born at Concord, Kentucky, April 24, 1866 and is a son of P. L. and Anna Eliza (Vance) Moore. P. L. Moore was a native of Lewis County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1875 and for a time lived east of Warrensburg in Johnson County. However, he came to Liberty the same year and was engaged in farming and stock raising in Liberty township during his entire active career. He was the pioneer good roads booster of Clay County and built two and one-half miles of the

first good road in this county, which extended from his farm to Liberty. He was road overseer for a number of years and always advocated better roads. He died at Liberty in 1903. His wife was a native of Ohio and a daughter of Judge David C. Vance, who was prominent in Ohio.

Anna Eliza Vance Moore died at Liberty, Missouri, in 1890, at the age of about thirty-six years.

Edward D. Moore was the only son born to his parents. There was one daughter, Anna B., who married D. J. M. Adkins and is now deceased. She was born in Kentucky and died at Liberty, Missouri, at the age of twenty-two years, leaving one daughter who is now Mrs. Hazel Kirkland of Liberty, Missouri.

Edward D. Moore was educated in William Jewell College and Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. He was engaged in the hotel business at Liberty and Kansas City for twelve years. He conducted the Grand and later the Savoy Hotel at Kansas City. For the past twenty-three years has been in the insurance business, and twenty-two years ago he organized his present company. In 1915, he organized the North Kansas City Loan and Investment Company and still has an interest in that company. He has built up an extensive business and by adhering strictly to honest methods he has won and retained the confidence of the public.

Mr. Moore is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Miss Laura A. Campbell, the popular and capable county treasurer of Clay County, was born at Liberty, Missouri, October 8, 1892, and is a daughter of Brack and Lura (Frame) Campbell.

Brack Campbell was born at Owington, Owen County, Kentucky, and came to Clay County from that state when a young man. He was a painter and decorator and worked at his trade in Liberty where he died in April, 1899, and his remains are buried in Fairview cemetery. Lura (Frame) Campbell is a native of Illinois and she and Mr. Campbell were married at Liberty. The following children were born to them: Elizabeth M., married Frank Bullock, and he is now deceased, and she resides at Liberty, Missouri; Laura A., the subject of this sketch; Ruth D. and Edna, who reside at the family home in Liberty.

Laura A. Campbell was reared in Liberty and attended the public schools and was graduated from the Liberty High School in the class of



LAURA A. CAMPBELL.

1913. She then completed the course at Huff's Business School at Kansas City, Missouri. During the World War she was appointed chief clerk of the local draft board, and in 1918 she was appointed deputy county clerk of Clay County under the administration of Edgar Archer and served in that capacity until January 1, 1920. She was then appointed deputy county treasurer under Mrs. Fannie Roberts. In 1920 she was elected county treasurer, being the first woman elected to that office in Clay County and is now serving in that capacity.

Miss Campbell is an efficient public official who stands the test of responsibility and measures up to a high standard. She is a Democrat and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Claude N. Donovan, vice-president of the First National Bank of Liberty, has had a vast experience in the important field of banking and is well known in banking circles of western Missouri. He is a native of Clay County and a descendant of an honored pioneer family of this section of Missouri. Mr. Donovan was born at Missouri City, July 30, 1875, and is a son of Asbury K. and Ann Elizabeth (Marsh) Donovan.

Asbury K. Donovan was born at Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky and was a son of James M. Donovan. James M. Donovan came to Missouri and settled in Clay County at Missouri City in 1854, when Asbury K. Donovan was twelve years old. He was a carpenter and worked at his trade after locating at Missouri City where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Asbury K. Donovan was a live stock dealer and was one of the pioneers of that business in Clay County. He bought and shipped stock in the days before there were any railroads in this part of the country, shipping by the boats which were then plying on the river. He also conducted a general store at Missouri City and was one of the pioneer merchants there.

Ann Elizabeth (Marsh) Donovan, mother of Claude M. Donovan, now lives at Missouri City and is sixty-five years of age. She is a daughter of Charles Marsh and is a native of Missouri. Her father was a native of Kentucky and one of the earliest settlers of Missouri, having lived at different places in the state. He died at the age of eighty-nine years and his remains are buried at Drexel, Missouri.

To Asbury K. and Ann Elizabeth (Marsh) Donovan were born the following children: Elmer A., a druggist, at Bronson, Missouri; Claude M., the subject of this sketch; Park O., was agent for the Wabash rail-

road at Carrolton, Missouri, and died at the age of twenty-four years; Maggie, died at the age of fourteen years; Luke E., a merchant, Missouri City, Missouri; and Frances, a music teacher at Missouri City, Missouri.

Claude M. Donovan was educated in the public schools at Missouri City, and in early life became a clerk in a grocery store of Owens and Nowlin at Missouri City. Two years later he became bookkeeper for the Norton Brothers Banking Company of Missouri City. This company was later incorporated into a state bank, and Mr. Donovan became cashier. He resigned that position in 1907 to accept the cashiership of the Citizens Exchange Bank at Orrick, Missouri, and remained with that institution until April, 1919, when he resigned and became vice-president of the First National Bank of Liberty, Missouri, and since that time he has been actively associated with that institution.

June 3, 1902. Claude M. Donovan was married to Miss Edna S. Ralph, a daughter of Dr. A. D. Ralph and Ella (Hardwick) Ralph of Missouri City. The Ralph family were early settlers at Missouri City, locating there prior to the Civil War. Mrs. Donovan's parents are deceased and she has one sister, Lois, who is now the wife of E. L. Hunt, of Liberty, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Donovan have been born two children: Ellen, who is a student in the Liberty High School; and Margaret.

Mr. Donovan is a member of the Methodist Church South and is a Democrat. He is a close student of the intricate problems of finance and is well informed on the important subject of banking.

Peter C. Pixlee, now deceased, was one of the pioneer settlers of Clay County and came here with his father, Peter Pixlee, from Kentucky, who brought his family to Clay County and entered government land in Fishing River township. Peter C. Pixlee was born in Kentucky, April 26, 1824, and died in Clay County, June 15, 1872. He was a soldier in the Mexican War and when the Civil War broke out, he entered the Confederate service and served as captain. After the war he returned to Clay County where he spent the remainder of his life and was successful in his affairs, and was one of the prominent and well-to-do men of his time.

Peter C. Pixlee was married, December 23, 1847, to Achsah Ann Waller, a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri with her parents

when she was a girl and they settled in Clay County. She now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Elisha E. Petty. She is ninety-three years old and still retains her mental and physical vigor to a remarkable degree. To Peter C. and Achsah Ann (Waller) Pixlee were born the following children: Margaret E., married William H. Bohart; Lillian, married Walter Robinson; Edwin C., married Flora Harrington; William T., married Eva M. Mosby; John W., married Elizabeth Levy; Peter C., married Frances J. Johnston; Benjamin F., married Flora Pixlee; Allen C., married Corilla H. Johnston; Carrie M., married John T. Petty; Annie, married Elisha E. Petty.

The Pixlee family is of English origin and is one of the old American Colonial families. The founder of the family in this country came from Herefordshire, England, prior to 1665. He had three sons, the eldest of whom was married and reared a family of daughters and having no sons, the family name of his descendants became extinct. The second son settled at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and still has descendants in that vicinity. The third son, David, is the direct lineal ancestor of Peter C. Pixlee, whose name introduces this sketch. David settled at Old Mill, near Bridgeport, Connecticut, about 1665. David Pixlee had two sons, William, who was killed at Rocky Hill, in a battle with the Indians in 1712, and Peter, who was born in 1702 and died August 2, 1788. He married Mary Nicholas, a daughter of John Nicholas, of Booth Hill, Connecticut. Peter Pixlee was a large landholder and a prominent Whig during the Revolutionary War. The Nicholas family were Tories. Peter's oldest son, William, married Betty Judson and she died September 27, 1776; he then married a Miss Lewis. He built and operated the Berkshire Mills and kept a public house during the Revolution. He died May 8, 1800. He had two sisters, Eunice, who married a Mr. Willis, of Putney, Connecticut, and Hulda.

The children born to William Pixlee and Betty Judson were Phoebe, born June 29, 1757 and married a Mr. Summers and their children were David, who lived in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Eunice, who moved to Troy, New York; Mary, who was born in March, 1760, married a Mr. Wells and their children were Agur Elisha, Hezekiah, Cornelia, Betsy, Catherine and Mary; David, born March 5, 1762, married Miss Whiting and removed to Oneida County, New York and their children were William, Eliza, Isaac, Aresteen, David and Charles; and Peter, the youngest son of William Pixlee and Betty Judson, who was the direct ancestor of

the subject of this sketch, was born May 29, 1764, and died May 6, 1836. He married Elizabeth Curtiss, May 18, 1785 and the following children were born to that union; Hulda, born August 7, 1787, married David Lewis, February 1, 1881, and lived at Utica, New York, where she died May 31, 1855, leaving the following children: William P., Elizabeth Ann, who married Philemon Lyon and after his death married Nathan Thompson; Betsy, born July 23, 1788, married David Curtiss, of Putney, Connecticut, and their children were Mary Elizabeth, Shelton, Margaret, Owen, Charles, Peter and Elizabeth; William, born in January, 1790, married Margaret Owen in Henry County, Kentucky, and came to Liberty, Clay County and reared the following children, Betsy, Catherine, William, Julia, Margaret, Peter, Caroline and Benjamin; Peter of this family being the father of Peter C., the subject of this sketch. The other children born to Peter Pixlee and Elizabeth Curtiss were Mary Julia, born November 20, 1793, married Fredric Olmstead, of Stratford, Connecticut, and lived at Bridgeport, Connecticut and reared the following children, Francis, Fredric, Caroline, John, Susan and James, Fredric being the head of the California branch of the family; Peter C., born September 7, 1793, married Mary Lewis of Stratford, Connecticut; Agnes, born July 12, 1801, married Helen Whitney, of Stratford, Connecticut, and their children were Charles, William and Eliza; and Elizabeth Jane, born September 8, 1808, married George Ray of Utica, New York, in 1833 and their children were George P., born at Binghamton, New York, in 1835 and Francis Burrows, born in 1838, at Black River, Ohio, and now living in Kansas City, Missouri.

To Peter Pixlee, son of William Pixlee and Margaret (Owens) Pixlee, and wife, Mary Lewis, were born the following children: Elizabeth Curtiss (Pixlee) Watts, born June 5, 1815, and died in 1878; Catherine Jessie (Pixlee) Bird, born February 8, 1817; Mary Julia (Pixlee) Gill, born September 17, 1818; William Franklin Pixlee, born March 17, 1822, and died August 24, 1887; Peter Chilton Pixlee, the subject of this sketch, born April 26, 1824, and died June 15, 1872; Margaret Owens (Pixlee) Hughes, born December 12, 1826; Hulda Lucinda Pixlee, born August 11, 1828, and died in infancy; Caroline Judson (Pixlee) Watson, born December 18, 1830; and Benjamin Thomas Pixlee, born August 13, 1834, and died July 14, 1863.

The Pixlee family is not only prominent in this country, but the branch which remained in England is prominent and of the English

nobility, and members of the family still reside on the Pixlee baronial estate in England. The family coat of arms may be described as a cross standing between the points of two extended wings, mounted on a pedestal with the motto "per vias rectas" inscribed across the base of the pedestal. This motto freely translated means "by the right road".

The Pixlee family is a numerous one in this country and there are prominent members of it in various sections of the country.

Benjamin F. Pixlee, an extensive land owner and prominent farmer and stockman, now residing at Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Clay County and a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of this section. He was born in Fishing River township, September 23, 1863, a son of Peter C. and Achsia Ann (Waller) Pixlee, the former now deceased, and the latter resides in Clay County with her daughter, Mrs. Elisha Petty, at the age of ninety-three years. An extensive history of Peter C. Pixlee and the Pixlee family appear elsewhere in this volume.

Benjamin F. Pixlee was reared on his father's farm in Clay County and attended the Woodland district school, and recalls that James M. Bohart was his first teacher. He later attended school at Kingstown, Caldwell County, Missouri. Mr. Pixlee engaged in farming and stock raising in early life and has met with success from the start, and today is one of the extensive stockmen and men of affairs of Clay County. He raises and feeds for the market a great many cattle, and at this writing he is feeding about 300 head on his farm in Fishing River township. He and his two sons own over 2,000 acres of land all in one body with the exception of forty acres. This farm is located on the Liberty-Excelsior Springs Rock Road and most of it is located south of the electric railway line. Mr. Pixlee is also extensively engaged in raising and feeding hogs for the market. He carries on general farming, utilizing for that purpose as many as 400 acres some seasons; however, the greater portion of his land is devoted to pasture.

Mr. Pixlee was first married January 1, 1885, to Mrs. Flora (Harrington) Pixlee, widow of Edwin P. Pixlee and to that union was born one son, Edwin C. Pixlee. By her former marriage Mrs. Pixlee had one son, Hugh Pixlee. Mrs. Pixlee died September 5, 1890. Benjamin F. Pixlee was married, the second time, to Rachael Petty, a daughter of Beverly and Martha Ann (Estes) Petty. She died September 26, 1917, leaving the following children: Franklin B. Pixlee and Ethel E. Pixlee. Ethel

E. Pixlee was educated at Stephens College at Columbia, Missouri, and the Colonial School at Washington, D. C. Franklin B. Pixlee was educated in the Liberty High School and University of Missouri. During the World War, he enlisted in the United States navy and was sent to the Great Lakes Training Camp and from there to Newport, Rhode Island, and was just ready to begin his career as a torpedo gunner when the armistice was signed. He was released from active duty in February, 1919, and is now a member of the Naval Reserve Corps. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Shrine

Benjamin F. Pixlee was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Liberty and has served as a member of the board of directors since the organization of that bank. The Pixlee home is one of the splendid modern residences of Liberty. It was built in 1905-6 and is a two story structure with a large circular stone porch, adorning the front of the house, which adds greatly to its artistic beauty as well as to comfort.

W. P. Ligon, the capable and efficient city marshal and collector of Liberty, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Gallatin township May 30, 1863, and is a son of D. S. and Betty (Wilkerson) Ligon, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. They were early settlers in Clay County and both died at Liberty, the former at the age of seventy-six years and the mother at the age of sixty-eight. Their remains are buried in Fairview cemetery.

To D. S. and Betty (Wilkerson) Ligon were born the following children: W. P., the subject of this sketch; Joseph L., lives in California; Carrie, married D. G. Capps, who is now deceased, and she lives at Wellsville, Kansas; James D., Waverly, Kansas; H. E., who is engaged in farming in Gallatin township, Clay County.

W. P. Ligon was reared in Gallatin township and educated in the public schools. He was engaged in farming and stock raising in Gallatin township until April, 1919, when he removed to Liberty which has since been his home. He was elected city marshal of Liberty in April, 1916, and at the expiration of his term he was reelected in April, 1920, and is now serving his second term.

Mr. Ligon was married in 1901 to Miss Gertie DeMoss, of LaCygne, Kansas. She is a daughter of James and Jane DeMoss, both of whom are now deceased.

Mr. Ligon is a fair and fearless officer and has always done his duty as he sees it, without fear or favor. He stands high in the community.

J. W. Thomason, a member of the well known real estate and insurance firm of Holt and Thomason, of Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Clay County. The firm of Holt and Thomason began business October 1, 1919, and the partnership consists of A. C. Holt and J. W. Thomason. They deal in both city property and farm lands and do an extensive business in Clay County and also adjoining counties.

J. W. Thomason was born near Smithville, Missouri, April 11, 1862, a son of William Anderson and Fannie E. (Moore) Thomason. William Anderson Thomason was a native of Kentucky and settled in Clay County Missouri, at a very early date. He located on a farm ten miles northwest of Liberty, near Smithville. Here he bought a farm of 160 acres, twelve acres of which were cleared, at ten dollars an acre. He cleared the balance of his farm and made improvements and spent the remainder of his life there, engaged in farming and stock raising. He died June 1, 1898 and his remains are buried in Mt. Olivet cemetery. He was a son of Nelson Thomason, a Kentuckian, who was born near Georgetown, in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1812, and died there in 1849.

Fannie E. (Moore) Thomason is a native of Kentucky and a daughter of J. M. Moore and her mother bore the maiden name of Wills. J. M. Moore and family came to Missouri from Kentucky about 1854, and settled on a farm northwest of Liberty. Here the parents spent the remainder of their lives and are buried in the family cemetery in the locality of their old home. Mrs. Thomason is now eighty-five years old and lives on the old home place with her son, S. N. Thomason, the present owner.

To William Anderson and Fannie E. (Moore) Thomason were born the following children: Mrs. Sallie Moore, who died in Montana, about 1915; Lucy, died at about nineteen years of age; Kate, married Merritt Connell, of Spokane, Washington; J. W., the subject of this sketch; Robert E., deceased; S. N., who resides on the old homestead in Clay County; Mrs. Evelena McDowell, deceased; and Mrs. Matilda Crow, deceased.

J. W. Thomason was reared on the home farm in Clay County and attended the Gordon district school. In early life he engaged in general farming and stock raising and also stock buying. About 1907, Mr.

Thomason went to Jackson County and for twelve years lived at Lees Summit where he still owns a valuable farm. September 1, 1919, he came to Liberty and engaged in the real estate business as above stated.

Mr. Thomason was married in 1884 to Miss Bell Thomason of Kearney, Missouri. She died in 1895, leaving two children: Kate E., who married Charles Wiegley; and Earl Ray, who resides at Kearney, Missouri. In 1887, Mr. Thomason was married to Emma Goodrich of Mosby, Missouri. She was born and reared in Wisconsin and is a daughter of A. D. and Josephine (VanWie) Goodrich. The mother now resides in Dubuque, Iowa, and the father is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomason have been born two children: Vivian and Clarence H., both of whom are students in William Jewell College.

Oliver P. Gentry, the capable postmaster of Liberty, Missouri, is not only well known in Clay County but is widely and favorably known over the state. He was born near Centralia May 2, 1862, a son of Richard H. Gentry, and is a member of one of the prominent early pioneer families of Missouri, many members of which have attained distinction in the various walks of life in this state.

Richard H. Gentry moved to Columbia, Missouri, when Oliver P. Gentry of this review was about two years of age. He engaged in the mercantile business there, continuing in that line until his death in 1871.

Oliver P., or "Oil," as he is familiarly known to his friends, was one of a family of two brothers and five sisters, all of whom were educated at the University of Missouri. The sisters all became teachers of note, and the brother, Richard Gentry, was a prominent business man and financier in Kansas City, Missouri, up to the time of his death.

After leaving the State University at Columbia, O. P. Gentry entered the drug store of Ford and Arnold in Kansas City, Missouri, where he learned the drug business. He was examined by the State Board of Pharmacy and received his diploma in July, 1894. That same month he located at Smithville, Missouri, and became associated with Dr. S. A. Riley in the drug business under the firm name of Gentry and Riley. Soon afterwards Mr. Gentry bought his partner's interest and for several years owned and conducted the business in his own name. Mr. Gentry was also a partner of W. H. Patterson in the milling, grain and lumber business at Smithville for several years. This business was conducted under the firm name of Patterson and Gentry, and the products of their mill were well known all over Missouri.



O. P. GENTRY

While living at Smithville Mr. Gentry took an active part in securing a railroad for the town. He helped secure the right of way and assisted in raising bonuses, in order that the road should be completed to the town of Smithville. This proved to be a good move for when the road was completed to Smithville the company went into the hands of a receiver, and Smithville became the terminus of the railroad for several years. Mr. Gentry spent two winters in Washington, D. C., in the interest of legislation which was necessary before the new railroad could be of much benefit to the farming and commercial interests of Smithville and vicinity.

When the Bell Telephone Company was running the first telephone line from Kansas City to Saint Joseph they required a guarantee of fifteen dollars per month before they would install an instrument at Smithville, and Mr. Gentry was one of three who gave the company a written guarantee to that effect. Smithville got a telephone instrument, and the business from Smithville never fell below the minimum from the beginning and the guarantee was never called upon. In contrast to that time Smithville now has an extensive telephone system with hundreds of instruments and a force of employees.

Mr. Gentry has always taken an active interest in politics. In 1888 he espoused the cause of David R. Francis who was then a young man from St. Louis and a candidate for governor. Mr. Gentry was elected a Francis delegate from Clay County to the State convention, and since that time he has been active and influential in the political affairs of the County, State and Nation. He was always a strong supporter of A. M. Dockery while he was Congressman from the Third District of Missouri, and when Mr. Dockery was candidate for governor of the State he had no truer friend than Mr. Gentry. When Mr. Dockery was elected governor Mr. Gentry was offered the position of his private secretary. He accepted and moved to Jefferson City and served as private secretary to the governor for four years.

At the expiration of his service at the State Capitol, January 15, 1905, Mr. Gentry returned to Clay County and located at Liberty when he again entered the drug business.

In 1912 Mr. Gentry was elected a delegate from the Third District of Missouri to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Maryland, when Woodrow Wilson was nominated for president of the United States. When a vacancy in the postmastership of Liberty occurred Mr. Gentry was recommended for the position by Congressman J. W. Alex-

ander, and was appointed to that office by President Wilson. At the expiration of his four year term of office Mr. Gentry was re-appointed June 5, 1920, for a term of four years, and is at present serving in that capacity.

Mr. Gentry's public life at the capitol and the active part he has taken in politics, both State and National, for over thirty years, has given him a large acquaintance over the State, and he probably knows some one personally in every county in the State of Missouri and many prominent men nationally.

Mr. Gentry was married November 30, 1886, to Miss Almyra K. Martin, of Smithville, Missouri, and to that union two sons were born: William H. Gentry, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Elston Gentry, of Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. Gentry is a member of the Christian Church, having become a member at Smithville in 1885. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1887 and has been prominent in that order ever since. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows Home at Liberty for twenty-one years. He also holds membership in the Masonic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is public spirited and patriotic, and one of Clay County's foremost citizens.

Claude Hardwicke, a well known and successful lawyer of Clay County who is engaged in the practice at Liberty, is a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Clay County and Missouri. He was born at Liberty and is a son of Samuel and Ada (Hall) Hardwicke, the former now deceased and the latter resides on the old home place in Liberty township.

Samuel Hardwicke was born in Gallatin township, Clay County in 1833. He studied law under Judge Elijah Norton of Platt City, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of law at Liberty in 1855. He was one of the prominent early day lawyers of Clay County and was engaged in the practice of his profession until the time of his death, in 1895. He was a Democrat and took an active part in politics although he never held political office. He was a son of Philip Allen Hardwicke who was a prominent Whig and went to California, making the trip across the plains and over the mountains in 1850. He started to return from California by water but died during the trip.

Josiah Gregg, an uncle of Samuel Hardwicke, was a prominent man of letters and his writings are familiar to many. He wrote the "Commerce of the Prairies", which is considered one of the best histories of the Santa Fe trail and other pioneer highways and trade on the plains, ever written. His diary is now in the possession of Claude Hardwicke. He taught the first school in Clay County which was a private institution. During the Mexican War he was a correspondent for the Louisville Journal and was at the battle of Buena Vista, and after the battle he took charge of the Mexican wounded. After the Mexican War, he went to California and died on the Trinity River in that state, in 1848. He left his diary with a friend at San Francisco and started on a trip into the wilds of the interior and never returned.

Ada (Hall) Hardwicke, mother of Claude Hardwicke, was born in Clay County, a daughter of John D. Hall, a very early pioneer of Clay County, who came here from Tennessee, probably about 1820.

To Samuel and Ada (Hall) Hardwicke were born the following children: Maude, married Dr. John H. Rothwell, of Liberty, Missouri; Claude, the subject of this sketch; Philip, who lives on the home farm in Liberty township; Norton, married Ethel Braley, of Clay County, and lives on the home farm in Liberty township.

Claude Hardwicke was educated in the public schools and William Jewell College at Liberty, and after spending four years in the West for the benefit of his health, he returned to Liberty and read law under the preceptorship of his father who was not only an able lawyer but regarded as one of the best instructors on the subject of law in the state. Claude Hardwicke was admitted to the bar in 1888 and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession to which he has since successfully devoted himself. His offices are located in the Commercial Bank Building at Liberty.

Tom Wornall, Jr., is a native of this county and a descendant of Clay County pioneer ancestors. He was born in Fishing River township, July 29, 1889, and is a son of former State Senator T. J. Wornall and Emma (Petty) Wornall, of Liberty. T. J. Wornall was born on a farm in Jackson County which is now included in Kansas City. He is a son of John B. Wornall, who was a pioneer of Jackson County, Missouri, and also served as state senator. Emma (Petty) Wornall is a daughter of Lindsay J. Petty and was born in Clay County in Fishing River township, and

died in 1910. Her father Lindsay T. Petty settled in Clay County in 1854. To Senator T. J. Wornall, Sr., and Emma (Petty) Wornall were born two children: Tom J. Wornall, Jr., the subject of this sketch; and R. B. Wornall, of Liberty, Missouri.

Tom Wornall, Jr., was educated in the public schools and William Jewell College, and was graduated from that institution. After completing his education, he engaged in farming and stock raising on the home farm in Fishing River township of which he is now the proprietor. The place is known as "Grassland Stock Farm" and contains 505 acres. Here he carried on farming and gave special attention to breeding pure blood Shorthorn cattle. His father began breeding Shorthorn cattle on this place in 1896, and some of the finest cattle in the country have been bred and raised on this place. They have been exhibited at various state fairs and stock shows in various parts of the middle west and won a number of prizes and premiums.

During the World War, Tom Wornall, Jr., rented his farm and entered the officers training camp at Camp Pike, Arkansas. He was a member of the Second Battalion of Infantry, Central Officers Training School, and after the armistice was signed, he was discharged in December, 1918.

Mr. Wornall was married October 30, 1911, to Miss Floy Crews, a daughter of W. A. Crews, of Liberty, Missouri and a daughter, Sue, has been born to this union.

Mr. Wornall is a thirty-second degree Knights Templar Mason.

E. B. Black, the present city recorder of Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Jackson County and a descendant of Missouri pioneers. He was born August 9, 1862 and is a son of Rev. G. L. and Sue S. (Chiles) Black.

Rev. G. L. Black was a pioneer Baptist minister of western Missouri. He was born in Boone County, Missouri, November 23, 1833, and died at Liberty, July 30, 1914. He preached during the Civil War and later was engaged in farming in Jackson and Carroll Counties. He was educated in William Jewell College. In 1879, he settled at Liberty, where he remained until the time of his death. Sue S. (Chiles) Black was born in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1840, and was a member of a prominent pioneer family of that county. She was reared in Jackson County and died June 30, 1914.

To Rev. G. L. and Sue S. (Chiles) Black were born the following chil-

dren: E. B., the subject of this sketch; J. H., died at Liberty at the age of twenty-five years; Sue, married Dr. Walter Lane who is now deceased and she resides at Maryville, Missouri; David Hickman, lives in Los Angeles, California; Clara, married H. O. Perkins, Liberty, Missouri; and Nellie Irwin, married C. C. Graves, of Maryville, Missouri.

E. B. Black was educated in the public schools of Boone County, Missouri, and William Jewell College. He taught school for some time and was later engaged in the grocery business for three years. He then followed farming in Platt and Clay Counties for twenty years, and spent one year on a ranch in Montana. In 1914, he moved to Liberty in order that his children might have the advantage of the schools here. For the past three years Mr. Black has served as city recorder and he is also clerk of the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Black was married October 5, 1887, to Miss Sue Clarke, of Platt County, Missouri, and a daughter of David M. and Sue Clarke. To Mr. and Mrs. Black have been born five children: Clarke, served in the World War, having been trained at Ames, Iowa, and Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and Camp Wadsworth, and on August 20, 1918, was sent to France with Company D, 3rd Corps Artillery Park and served in the battle of the Argonne Forest with the Eighty-ninth Division and in other important engagements with his command and was honorably discharged at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, July 15, 1919; Mary Virginia, resides at home with her parents; Sue Jane, a stenographer and bookkeeper in the office of the mayor of Liberty; Ruth Elizabeth, a teacher; and Bassie, a student in the Liberty High School.

Mr. Black is a member of the Kappa Alpha College fraternity, having become a member while he was a student at William Jewell College. He is a substantial citizen and the members of the Black family are well known and highly respected in the community.

E. L. Black, superintendent of the public schools of Clay County, is a well known and successful educator whose administration at the head of the schools of Clay County has been notable for its progress and the betterment of the public schools of this county. Mr. Black is a native of Missouri, born at Wellsville, Montgomery County, January 20, 1885. He is a son of John H. and Ella L. (Wise) Black.

John H. Black was born in Wellsville, Missouri, in 1856 and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in that vicinity all his life.

He was a son of John H. Black, who came from Canada in 1855 and settled at Wellsville, Missouri. Ella L. (Wise) Black, mother of E. L. Black, was born at Johnstown, Ohio, and now resides at Montgomery, Missouri. The following children were born to John H. and Ella L. (Wise) Black: E. L., the subject of this sketch; Harvey C., an attorney for the Standard Oil Company at Independence, Kansas; Ella E., a teacher at Montgomery City, Missouri; and Maybelle, married Bernard T. Taylor, of Montgomery City, Missouri.

E. L. Black was reared at Wellsville, Missouri, and attended the public schools, including the high school there and later took a course at the Kirksville State Normal School. He taught his first school at Martinsburg, Missouri. He was then employed in the Wellsville Bank for three years, after which he served as principal of the Wellsville schools for two years. He then served in a similar capacity at Lawson, Ray County, Missouri, for two years. He then became superintendent of the public schools at Smithville and was serving in that capacity when he was appointed superintendent of public schools of Clay County in 1915, to fill out an unexpired term and in 1919 at the expiration of that term he was elected to succeed himself and is now serving in that capacity.

There are fifty-nine school districts in Clay County, eight high schools, and one consolidated district at Linden which includes five original districts. There are 7,766 pupils of the school age in the county which shows a gain of 170 over 1918. The eight high schools of the county are credited schools; five are first class, two second class and one third class. The first class high schools are at Liberty, Excelsior Springs, Smithville, Kearney and Holt; the second class high schools are at Linden and North Kansas City; the third class school is at Missouri City. The average salary paid to teachers is over \$75.00 a month.

E. L. Black was married August 18, 1909, to Miss Arline Barker, a daughter of J. L. Barker, of Wellsville, Missouri. J. L. Barker is a prominent attorney of Wellsville. He was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Douglass is a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Black is a graduate of Hardin College at Mexico, Missouri, and is an accomplished musician, having studied extensively along that line. To Mr. and Mrs. Black have been born one child, Dorothy Guerne.

Mr. Black is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Liberty and is an educator of recognized ability.

W. L. Trimble, of Liberty, Missouri, is one of the veteran merchants of Clay County and of this section of Missouri. He has been engaged in the mercantile business for thirty-eight years, thirty-six years of which have been spent in Liberty. He was in business at Plattsburg, Missouri, for two years before coming to Liberty.

W. L. Trimble was born in Clark County, Kentucky, April 19, 1857, a son of James W. and Esther J. (Morris) Trimble, the former a native of Clark County, Kentucky, and the latter of Fayette County, Kentucky. His parents both died at about forty-five years of age and their remains are buried at Plattsburg, Missouri.

James W. Trimble came to Missouri with his family at an early day. He drove through with a team and wagon from Kentucky and first settled in Clinton County and bought a farm there. Later he removed to Plattsburg where he was engaged in the mercantile business at different times during his career. There were two sons born to James W. Trimble and wife, who are now living: M. J. Trimble, of Plattsburg, and W. L., the subject of this sketch: one daughter who married E. S. Fray, is now deceased.

W. L. Trimble was educated in the public schools of Plattsburg, Missouri, and when sixteen years of age he began clerking in a store at Plattsburg. Later he engaged in the hardware business there in 1882, in partnership with W. D. Hockaday. Two years later he sold his interest in the hardware business at Plattsburg to his partner and came to Liberty. Here he purchased the John Messick stock of hardware which was located in the same building which is now occupied by Mr. Trimble's hardware store. For the past thirty-six years, Mr. Trimble has conducted a successful hardware business here and has been in business longer than any other merchant in Liberty. During his long career as a merchant, Mr. Trimble has built up a reputation for honesty and integrity of which he may be justly proud.

Mr. Trimble was married in 1887 to Miss Mary M. Mitchell of Platt County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Warren and Betty Mitchell, both natives of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and early pioneer settlers of Lincoln County, Missouri. Later they moved to Platte County, Missouri, where they spent the remainder of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Trimble have been born one son, George Dawson Trimble, who was born at Liberty, Missouri, in 1890. He was educated in the public schools at Liberty and then entered William Jewell College where he was graduated in the class

of 1913 and is now a member of the firm of Trimble and Trimble, of Liberty. George Dawson Trimble was united in marriage with Miss Frances Meservey, a daughter of Edward Meservey, a prominent attorney of Kansas City, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. George Dawson Trimble have been born one son, George Dawson, Jr., age two years.

W. L. Trimble is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and one of the honored pioneer business men of Clay County. George Dawson Trimble is a member of the Masonic Lodge and one of the well known and progressive merchants of Clay County.

William Irminger, of Liberty, Missouri, has been for many years identified with the development of Clay County, and is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of the county. He is a native of Clay County, born on a farm six miles southeast of Liberty, September 20, 1856, and is a son of John and Catherine (Hammel) Irminger, both natives of Germany.

John Irminger and his wife were early pioneer settlers of Clay County. They came here in 1844 and settled in Liberty township where they both spent the remainder of their lives. He died in 1912 and his wife preceded him in death a number of years. They were the parents of the following children: William, the subject of this sketch; Rudolph, lives in Platte County, Missouri; Louis H., lives in Fishing River township, near Missouri City; Carrie, married James McKarnin, Iola, Kansas; and Mrs. Fannie Boetje, deceased.

William Irminger was reared in Clay County and educated in the public schools. He engaged in farming and stock raising in early life, and has prospered. He is the owner of four farms in Fishing River and Liberty townships and is one of the well-to-do men of Clay County. On December 9, 1918, he moved to Liberty and resides on South Leonard street. Here he has a nice modern residence. It is a modern brick bungalow and is located on a two-acre lot.

William Irminger was married April 23, 1877, to Maria Smail, a native of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Daniel and Katharine (Helery) Smail. Daniel Smail served in the Union Army during the Civil War and died shortly after returning home from the war from exposure and disease contracted in the army. Mrs. Irminger has one brother living, James Smail, who lives in Pennsylvania, and her sister, Lucy Bruner, died in Pennsylvania, leaving a family of seven children,



JAMES PHILIP IRMINGER

one of whom, Samuel Bruner, was a soldier in the World War and was killed in France while serving in the United States Army.

To William Irminger and wife have been born the following children: Edgar, a farmer of Liberty, Missouri, married Berda Lilly; Samuel, a farmer of Liberty, married Ella Lilly; Henry, a farmer of Liberty, married Mable Hollyfield; Emma, a teacher at American Falls, Idaho, where she took up a Government claim in 1914 and proved up on it, and during the World War she was a Red Cross nurse stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington; and James Philip, who was killed in the World War.

James Philip Irminger was born February 24, 1891. He was educated in the public schools at Liberty and then entered the University of Missouri, at Columbia, where he was graduated from the agriculture department in 1917. On December 12, 1917, he enlisted in the Marine Corps, becoming a member of 134th Company Second Replacement Battalion, United States Marine Corps, and was later transferred to the 16th Company, 5th Regiment, 3rd Battalion United States Marine Corps. He was trained at Paris Island and was a sharp-shooter, ranking high in marksmanship, and was one of sixteen men out of his company of 250 who received medals for marksmanship. He was killed in Bellau Wood, June 23, 1918. He was the first of the Liberty, Missouri, boys to die on the battle field during the World War. His remains are buried in France. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Baptist Church, and a young man of exceptional ability and high character.

Mr. and Mrs. Irminger have ten grandchildren, as follows: Paul, Ralph, Frances, Albert, Roy, Willard, Charles, John, William, Lester and Miller Irminger.

Mr. Irminger is a substantial Clay County citizen and the Irminger family is well known and stands high in the community.

S. F. Word, leading merchant of Liberty, who is engaged in the grocery business, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Lincoln County, near Crab Orchard, August 31, 1855, a son of Nelson and Margaret (Birch) Word.

Nelson Word was born in Tennessee and his wife was a native of Kentucky. They settled in Dekalb County, Missouri, at a very early day and spent the remainder of their lives there. He died at the age of seventy-five years and she was seventy-four years old at the time of her death. They were the parents of the following children: John M., died

at the age of twenty-five years; James T., died at the age of twenty-five years; William S., died at the age of seventy years; Charles T., died at the age of sixty-three years; China, married John Shackelford and died at the age of sixty-five years; Ellen, married Augustus Tuttle and died at the age of seventy years; Robert. Amoret, Missouri; Margaret Ann, married Henry Pope and died at the age of fifty-eight years; Sanders died at the age of forty-nine years; S. F., the subject of this sketch; and Charity married John Swearingen, Maysville, Missouri.

S. F. Word was educated in the public schools of Dekalb County, Missouri, and Stewartville College at Stewartville, Missouri. When he was twenty-two years of age he began farming in Dekalb County and was thus engaged until 1897. He then conducted a meat market at Stewartville and also one at Maysville. Later he was engaged in farming until September, 1914, when he came to Liberty and bought the grocery stock of Joe Carel and since that time has conducted the grocery business at his present location. He has met with success here and has built up an extensive trade. He carries a complete stock of high class goods.

Mr. Word was married in 1882, to Florence Smith, who died in 1891. On May 11, 1892, he was married to Mrs. Grace Church Everette, of Clinton County, Missouri. She was born in that county, a daughter of William and Cassie (Hawkins) Church. William Church died in Colorado, November 27, 1901 and his wife died April 13, 1920, at Liberty, Missouri, aged eighty-four years. To S. F. and Grace (Church) Word have been born two children: China, who assists in the store; and Alma, who married H. H. Schwamb, of Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. Word is a member of the Masonic Lodge and is a progressive and public spirited citizen and one of the reliable merchants of Clay County.

E. P. Hall, senior member of the firm of Hall and Son, who conducts a first class meat market on the east side of the public square in Liberty, Missouri, is a native son of Clay County and a descendant of very early pioneers of this county. He was born in Kearney township, March 4, 1862 and is a son of George W. and Rebecca A. (Courtney) Hall, both natives of Kentucky and early settlers of Clay County.

George W. Hall was a son of John R. Hall, who settled about three miles east of Liberty, and Rebecca (Courtney) Hall was a daughter of E. T. Courtney, of Madison County, Kentucky. George W. Hall and his

wife both died at Kearney, Missouri, and their remains are buried in the cemetery there. They were the parents of the following children: James A., died at Kearney in January, 1917; Thomas G., Hunter, Oklahoma; William H., died in October, 1918; Betty F., died at Kearney, in 1900; Joseph C., lives at Kearney; E. P., the subject of this sketch; D. M., Kearney, Missouri; and Cal. H., died in 1898.

E. P. Hall was educated in the public schools and in early life learned the painter's trade, and for twenty-one years followed that vocation. He was then engaged in farming for ten years when he engaged in the mercantile business at Kearney, remaining there until 1918, when he came to Liberty and since that time he has been engaged in the meat business.

E. P. Hall was married in 1887 to Mary B. Hughes, of Smithville, Missouri. She is a daughter of Gabriel and Ann (Shaver) Hughes, the latter of whom was born in Clay County, Missouri and died at the age of forty-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been born one son, George G., who is engaged in business at Liberty with his father.

George G. Hall was educated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, the public schools of Clay County, including a course in the Kearney High School. He married Miss Helen Anderson of Kearney and two children have been born to this union: Lucille and Jack.

Hall and Son conducts a modern sanitary meat market and handle first class products which together with their method of doing business is appreciated by the public, as is indicated by their large patronage. They are assisted in their meat market by John Warren who is recognized as a first class man in that line.

William F. Norton, president of the Citizens Bank of Liberty, Missouri, has been engaged in the banking business for thirty-five years and is one of the well known bankers of western Missouri. Mr. Norton was born in Platte City, Missouri, February 29, 1860 and is a son of Elija H. and Melinda C. (Wilson) Norton.

Elija H. Norton was one of the prominent lawyers and jurists of Missouri during his career. He was born at Platte City, Missouri. He read law in early life and engaged in the practice of his profession at Platte City and soon attained distinction as an able lawyer and in early life became a prominent attorney. He was a Democrat and took a prominent part in politics. In 1858 he was elected to Congress from what is now the Fourth Congressional District and served one term. He was

elected a member of the Missouri Supreme Court and served for twelve years with distinction. He died in 1914 at the advanced age of ninety-three years, having been retired for a number of years prior to his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Malenda C. Wilson, was born at Booneville, Missouri, and died in 1872.

To Elijah H. and Malinda C. (Wilson) Norton were born the following children: Presley M., a farmer and stockman, Platte City, Missouri; Margaret C., married Benjamin J. Woodson, a prominent attorney of St. Joseph, Missouri; John W., an attorney and extensive ranch owner of Arizona, who is now a candidate on the Democratic ticket for United States Senator from that state; William F., the subject of this sketch; George E., was a railroad clerk in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and is now deceased; Charles W., a partner of his brother; John W., in Arizona; and Anna, married Eckstein Huiskamp, a shoe manufacturer of Keokuk, Iowa.

William F. Norton was educated at William Jewell College and in 1885 engaged in the banking business at Platte City, Missouri. He and his brother, Charles W., engaged in the banking business at Missouri City, under the firm name of the Norton Brothers, in 1885 and conducted a banking business there for twenty-five years, and in 1910 sold their interest there to the present owners, Charles G. Shaw and Elmer L. Pigg. In 1910, Mr. Norton became connected with the Citizens Bank of Liberty and since that time he has been president of this well known and substantial banking institution, and his son Elija H. Norton has been cashier of this bank for the past year.

William F. Norton was united in marriage in 1887 to Miss Maud F. Force, a daughter of D. M. Force, of St. Joseph, Missouri. D. M. Force and his wife are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Norton have been born four children as follows: Elija H., a graduate of William Jewell College, married Miss Nell Harrison of Liberty, Missouri, and is the present cashier of the Citizens Bank of Liberty; Nell F., a graduate of Monticello College at Monticello, Illinois, married Spurgeon B. Campbell, of Liberty, Missouri, who is engaged in the life and accident insurance business in Kansas City, Missouri; Jessie B., who is at the head of the Savings Department of the Citizens Bank of Liberty, is a graduate of the Northwestern University of Chicago in the class of 1919, resides at home with her parents; and Margaret W., who is also a graduate of the Northwestern University of Chicago.

Mr. Norton is a member of the Masonic Lodge and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1873. His career has been a successful one and he is recognized as one of the substantial men of affairs of western Missouri.

The Norton residence is one of the beautiful homes of Liberty. Its location is ideal and everything about the place is strictly modern and embraces the rare combination of beauty and convenience. Mr. Norton built the place in 1911.

Prof. Ward Edwards, librarian and associate professor of English of William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, has been identified with this well known institution since he entered college here as a student in 1896, and for the past seventeen years he has been instructor in English. He is a student and thinker and by close application to his chosen field of endeavor has won a prominent place among the leading educators of the state.

Professor Edwards was born in Boonville, Missouri, December 29, 1878 and is a son of O. D. and Sophia (Ebert) Edwards. O. D. Edwards was a native of England, born in Sussex, in 1836, and came to America in 1858, settling at Boonville. He was engaged in photography there during his active career and died in 1911. Sophia (Ebert) Edwards was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1843, and departed this life in February, 1919, and her remains rest by the side of those of her husband in the cemetery at Boonville, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Louis S. Edwards, Boonville, Missouri; Ward, the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. H. Roger Morton, Kansas City, Missouri.

Prof. Ward Edwards was reared in Boonville, Missouri, and was graduated from the Boonville High School in the class of 1896. He entered William Jewell College the following fall and was graduated from that institution in 1903. The following year he became instructor in English and has held that position to the present time. He is also college librarian and in that capacity has charge of over 30,000 volumes which is one of the valuable collections of books in this country. Further mention of the William Jewell College Library is made elsewhere in this volume.

In addition to his other duties which are numerous, Professor Edwards has charge of the college print shop, a department which was organized January 1, 1917, and has met with marked success. The equipment of this department is now valued at \$6,000.00 and over \$5,500.00

has been paid to students for their work here. Real art printing is done here and the students are fortunate for this opportunity to familiarize themselves with high class printing.

Professor Edwards is an ordained minister of the Baptist church and for the past thirteen years has been pastor of the Providence Baptist Church which is located six miles northwest of Liberty, and for eight years he has been pastor of the Baptist church at Holt, Missouri. He holds two meetings a month at each place.

January 5, 1898, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Mamie B. Lucas, of Kansas City, Missouri, and to this union have been born three sons: Ward Addison, O. D. and Rider Clark.

Professor Edwards served as president of the Missouri Library Association in 1917, and is now president of the Missouri Library Commission, an organization with headquarters at Jefferson City. His private library consists of a valuable collection of 3,500 volumes among which is the best collection of Walt Whitman's works, west of New York.

Henry Haynes, a well known citizen of Liberty, Missouri, is a native of this state and a representative of one of the early pioneer families of western Missouri. He was born at Liberty township, March 29, 1844, and is a son of Millner and Susan (Skillman) Haynes.

Millner Haynes was born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1799, and his wife was born near Georgetown, Kentucky, about 1804. They were married in Kentucky and at a very early day came to Clay County, Missouri, driving here from Kentucky with a team and wagon. They bought a farm in Liberty township where they spent the remainder of their lives. Millner Haynes died, May 21, 1866, and his wife departed this life in October, 1879. The old Haynes homestead in Liberty township consists of 440 acres of land and is now owned by William Williams.

Henry Haynes is the only one of the family of children born to his parents who is now living. The names of the others are as follows: Nancy, married Thomas A. Dale; Mary, married Lloyd Leach; John, died at Parkville, Missouri; Eliza, married Leonard Ligon; Charles W., died at Roswell, New Mexico.

Henry Haynes received his education principally in the private schools, but the Civil War came on when he was a youth and after that, he had very little opportunity to attend school. He was reared on the home farm in Liberty township and remained with his parents as long

as they lived. He then bought out the interests of the other heirs and after a time sold the place and removed to Vernon County, Missouri, where he remained about four years. In 1883, he returned to Liberty, purchased a home and has since resided here, his present residence being located at 429 North Leonard street.

Henry Haynes was united in marriage, January 26, 1874, with Miss Anna Tillman, a daughter of Edward C. and Keziah (Thompson) Tillman, and a cousin of Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina.

Edward C. Tillman was born in North Carolina and was married in Todd County, Kentucky. He came to Clay County, Missouri, driving through from Kentucky, at a very early date in the history of this county. He entered land in Platte township and here spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1885, at the age of eighty years; his wife died in 1874. Mrs. Haynes has one brother, John William Tillman, of Liberty, Missouri; and there was one other sister in the family, Mrs. Susan Masterson, who is now deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haynes have been born three children, as follows: Susie, married Louie Miller and they reside at Little Rock, Arkansas; Minnie, resides at home with her parents; and Birdie, who died April 25, 1916. She was educated in private schools and the Liberty Ladies College and later took a business course and at the time of her death was a bookkeeper in the Commercial Bank of Liberty.

E. A. Squires, of Chandler, Missouri, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Madison County, Illinois, October 13, 1871, and is a son of Martin V. and Sarah E. (Dolbow) Anderson Squires.

Martin V. Squires came from Illinois to Clay County in 1880, and bought the farm upon which the village of Chandler is now located. He was the pioneer merchant at that place, starting the first store there in 1884. He was engaged in business there at that time for five or six years when he sold out to Parks and Tapp. Later they were succeeded by W. W. Squires who in turn was succeeded by Marion Squires. The store was owned successively by Abe Cresswell, Quisenbury, Cooper and Vines, Hayes, Fred Carroll, and Mr. Stevenson, the present proprietor. When the railroad was built the station at this point was known as Robinson, but later when the postoffice was established the name was changed to Chandler.

The following children were born to Martin V. and Sarah (Dolbow)

Anderson Squires: W. W., deceased; G. M., deceased; H. F., a telegraph operator of Kansas City, Missouri; E. M., of Liberty, Missouri; E. A., the subject of this sketch.

E. A. Squires was educated in the public schools and since early manhood has been engaged in farming. His farm, which is located at Chandler, was formerly a part of his estate and here he carries on general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Squires was married January 3, 1893, to Miss Rosalee Mosby, a daughter of Dewilton W. and Mattie M. (Archer) Mosby.

The Mosby family is one of the early pioneer families of Clay County. Dewilton W. Mosby was born in Fishing River township in 1825. He was a veteran of the Mexican War and died in 1889, and his picture appears in a group of Mexican War Veterans in this volume. He was a son of Nicholas Mosby, a Kentuckian, who settled in Fishing River township probably about 1820 and spent the remainder of his life there. After the death of Dewilton W. Mosby, his widow married Robert H. Wallis and now resides on the old home place in Fishing River township, Clay County. Mrs. Squires was one of the following children born to her parents: Jesse D. Mosby, Missouri; Mrs. E. A. Squires, of the review; Emmett, Liberty, Mo.; Nicholas, recorder of deeds in Clay County; and Bonnie M., married W. E. Brawner, of Chandler, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Squires have been born five children, as follows: Jesse Lee, Albert Gallitan, Mattie Musette, Willard Alonzo, Martin Dewilton.

Daily and Dugan, manufacturers of and dealers in monuments at Liberty, Missouri, is one of the substantial and progressive business concerns of Clay County. This company began business in 1909 and since that time their business has had a substantial growth and development, and extends to adjacent counties, and they also do an extensive business in Kansas City, Missouri.

The monument works of Daily and Dugan is located on the corner of Mill and Main streets in Liberty, where they have just completed a modern building, properly arranged and well suited for their class of work, and for storage and display purposes. The building is a brick structure, 27x70 feet in dimensions, with concrete floor. They employ five skilled mechanics, and the firm of Daily and Dugan is recognized as an important industrial acquisition to Liberty and Clay County.



DAILY & DITGAN
Monument Works, Liberty, Mo.

C. M. Daily, of the firm of Daily and Dugan, well known monument manufacturers and dealers of Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Mason County December 4, 1858, and is a son of Samuel J. and Belle (Johnson) Daily, natives of Kentucky.

Samuel J. Daily settled in Jackson County, Missouri, in the seventies, and after making that county his home for a time, he and his wife went to New Mexico where he died after spending about twenty-five years in that state. After his death his widow went to Georgia where she spent her last days with her daughter.

C. M. Daily came to Missouri in 1875 and settled in Jackson County, and for many years was engaged in the drug business in Kansas City, and in 1878 he came to Liberty. Here he was employed by Trigg T. Allen, J. H. Barnes and C. P. Gentry, but for the past eleven years he has been engaged in the monument business and has met with substantial and well merited success.

Mr. Daily was married in 1887 to Miss Lucy D. Land, a daughter of John T. and Elizabeth Land, both natives of Kentucky, and early settlers in Clay County, and are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Daily have been born two daughters: Ruth, a graduate of the Liberty Ladies' College, and for the past sixteen months has been in the employment of the War Risk Bureau at Washington, D. C., and Irene, who died in 1904, aged fourteen years.

Mr. Daily has served two terms as mayor of Liberty and has been a member of the city council several terms. He always takes a commendable interest in local affairs and is a progressive citizen.

Garnett M. Peters, representative of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Clay County, is a progressive and enterprising man, whose methods are backed by results. Mr. Peters was born in Clinton County, near the Clay County line, in 1870. He is a son of Thomas R. and Mary E. (Best) Peters, both members of pioneer families of Missouri.

Thomas R. Peters was born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1833. He was a son of Ira Peters, a Kentuckian, who settled in Clay County, Missouri, at a very early day. He died on his farm, six miles north of Liberty in Liberty township, in 1887. Ira Peters was born in 1805 and when he came to Clay County he entered 360 acres of land in Liberty township which he improved and followed farming there during the remainder of his life. His remains are buried at Little Shoal cemetery.

Thomas R. Peters spent most of his life in Clay County and died in 1902 and his wife, who was born in Kentucky in 1849, died in Clay County in 1905 and their remains are buried in Providence cemetery. Thomas R. Peters served in the Confederate army four years during the Civil War, in General Shelby's brigade, Price's division.

To Thomas R. and Mary E. (Best) Peters were born the following children: Garnett M., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Anna H. Munkirs, Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. Arthusa E. Reynolds, Liberty, Missouri; George W., Kearney, Missouri; and Zack M., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Garnett M. Peters was about one year old when his parents returned from Clinton County to Clay and settled in Liberty township. He was educated in the public schools and Spaulding's Commercial College in Kansas City, Missouri, and was engaged in general farming and cattle feeding until 1905. He served as deputy assessor of Clay County, under Assessor John T. North for seven years. On October 1, 1913, Mr. Peters accepted the appointment as representative of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company and in that capacity he has advanced the interests and increased the business of this company to a very satisfactory degree. When he took his position with the company, the amount of insurance carried was \$1,687,000.00, and the company now carries \$3,164,375.00, which shows that the business of the company has nearly doubled during that time.

The Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Clay County is the successor of the Patrons Home Protective Insurance Company of Clay County and the original organization was elected October 1, 1876, by the Grange organization of Clay County. The company carries no insurance on property within the corporate limits of any city or town, but confines its risks to farm property.

In March, 1918, Mr. Peters organized the Clay County Mutual Automobile Insurance Company. This company insures against the loss of automobiles by fire, lightning, tornadoes and theft. The company now has \$300,000.00 of insurance on its books, having had a marvelous growth from its organization.

Mr. Peters is president of the State Association of Farm Mutual Insurance Companies of Missouri. He is a Democrat and takes an active part in politics and in 1920 he was elected State Representative from Clay County. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and

the Knights of Pythias and has served as Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and has also been representative to the Grand Lodge several times.

E. K. Bell, proprietor of the Liberty Garage is one of the progressive business men of Clay County and conducts the leading garage and automobile repair shop of Liberty. Mr. Bell is a native of Clay County and was born six miles east of Liberty in 1891. He is the son of D. E. and Alice R. (Cravens) Bell.

D. E. Bell was born in Clay County and was a son of E. D. Bell, a native of Kentucky who settled in Fishing River township about 1837. He came here with his father, Fielding Bell, who was also a Kentuckian. D. E. Bell was prominent in the affairs of Liberty and Clay County. For a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business and conducted the hardware store which is now owned by Boggess and Son. He also conducted a livery barn at Liberty. He was mayor of Liberty when the water works system was installed. He clerked at the first public stock sale held at Liberty at which Colonel Neal was the auctioneer. He died at Liberty and his remains are buried there. Alice R. (Cravens) Bell was born in Clay County and is now living at Liberty. She is a daughter of E. T. Cravens who was a pioneer settler of Clay County and established his home about four miles east of Liberty. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Confederate army in General Shelby's brigade and Price's division. He spent his life in Clay County after coming here and his remains are buried at Missouri City.

E. K. Bell attended the public schools and was graduated from the Liberty High School in the class of 1908. He then entered William Jewell College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1912. After leaving college, Mr. Bell was engaged in farming and stock raising for about five years. In June, 1917, he engaged in his present business and since that time has been proprietor of the Liberty Garage. The Liberty Garage is located on East Kansas street and has a floor space of 11,000 square feet and is capable of storing seventy cars. Mr. Bell also does automobile repair work and employs five men in that department. The Liberty Garage advertises that it takes the "vice" out of service and this is accomplished by excellent service and honest work at reasonable prices.

Mr. Bell was married in 1912 to Miss Ethel Sevier, a daughter of W. J. and Mary E. Sevier, of Liberty, Missouri. Mrs. Bell was born and reared in Liberty township and educated in the public schools and the Liberty High School. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born two children: Keller, Jr. and Ann Margaret.

William E. Hallissy, a well known and successful farmer and stockman who owns and operates a valuable farm of 183 acres in Liberty township, is a native of Clay County. He was born at Liberty, July 17, 1871 and is a son of Timothy and Mary (Ledworth) Hallissy, both natives of Ireland.

Timothy Hallissy was born in Ireland in 1830, a son of John Hallissy, and came to America with his parents in 1840, when he was ten years old. John Hallissy was a stone mason and worked at his trade in Liberty for many years. He built the first sidewalks of native quarried stone in Liberty. He died here in 1877. Timothy Hallissy was a rope manufacturer and was thus engaged in Liberty until the raising of hemp practically ceased in this locality. He owned twenty acres of land just north of Liberty and also owned the property where Costello's Lumber Yard is now located, and which was later bought by William E. Hallissy. Timothy Hallissy died January 16, 1888, and his wife died in 1893. They were the parents of the following children: William E., the subject of this sketch; James, Kansas City, Missouri; John, with the Corbin Milling Company, Liberty, Missouri; Amelia, married Daniel Kilty, San Bernardino, California; Timothy C., cashier for the Internal Revenue Office, Kansas City, Missouri. He was formerly city marshal of Liberty, serving two terms.

William E. Hallissy was reared and educated in Liberty, and began his career as a clerk in the Maltby grocery store at Liberty, and remained there three years. He bought his present farm which is located three miles northeast of Liberty in 1907. However, he did not move to the place until 1912. He owns a valuable and productive farm of 183 acres and is successfully carrying on general farm and stock raising.

June 13, 1907, William E. Hallissy was married to Miss Kate Haley, of Liberty, Missouri. She is a daughter of Michael and Mary Haley who now reside near Nevada, Missouri. Mrs. Hallissy is one of a family of nine children born to her parents, six of whom are now living as follows:

William, a locomotive engineer on the Missouri Pacific railroad, served in the United States army in the Hospital Corps for fourteen months at Camp Pike, during the World War, and now lives at Nevada, Missouri; John, a locomotive engineer on the Great Western railroad, served in the United States army and was in France for twenty-two months, during the World War, in the transportation department as a locomotive engineer; Thomas served in the United States army in France with the Thirty-fifth Division for sixteen months and was in the commissary department as wagoner; Nellie, married William Kelly, bookkeeper for the Costello Lumber Company, Liberty, Missouri; and Celia, married Joseph Sheridan, a farmer and stockman of Vernon County, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hallissy have been born one daughter, Mary Catherine.

John S. Stollings, a successful farmer and stockman, of Liberty township, is a native of Clay County and a member of one of the very early pioneer families of this section of Missouri. He was born in Liberty township, December 21, 1852 and is a son of Jesse and Sarah (Benton) Stollings.

Jesse Stollings was born in Logan County, Virginia, in 1802 and died in Clay County, Missouri, in 1865. He settled in Clay County in 1822, prior to the organization of the county. He bought land in Liberty township and was quite an extensive land owner. At the time of his death, he owned a part of the place which is now owned by his son, David Y. Stollings. Sarah (Benton) Stollings was born in Kentucky in 1820, and was a daughter of Hiram Benton. The Benton family settled near Kearney, about 1834, being among the very early pioneers in that section. Mrs. Stollings died April 1, 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

To Jesse and Sarah (Benton) Stollings were born the following children: David Y., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Griffin H., was killed near Missouri City by Kansas soldiers while he was serving in the Confederate army; Elisha, died in Texas; Melinda Ann, died at the age of twenty-one years; John S., the subject of this sketch; Mary Jane, married William Tapp and is now deceased; Elizabeth, died at the age of six years; Maggie, married William Stollings and lives in Texas; Jacob, died in early youth, and Jesse, died in California.

John S. Stollings was educated in the public schools of Clay County, attending school in the Walnut Grove district. He recalls that Professor Baker was his first teacher. Mr. Stollings engaged in farming in early life and bought his present place March 1, 1883. It is a part of the old McCarty homestead and consists of 122 acres, located six miles northeast of Liberty. Mr. Stollings has placed all the improvements on his farm, including a good residence which he built in 1905, and also a large barn and other suitable farm buildings. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is one of the progressive men in that line in Clay County.

Mr. Stollings was married in 1878 to Miss Lucy F. Searcy, a daughter of Clifton and Betty (Petty) Searcy, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Stollings was reared in the vicinity of Kearney, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Stollings have been born the following children: Griffin H., a surveyor and civil engineer, Continental, Arizona; Clara, resides at home; Jesse, a foreman for a copper mining company, San Francisco, California; Arthur, a farmer and stockman, Liberty township; Allene, died at the age of six years; and Ethel, married Ed Dunn, of Chandler, Missouri.

Mr. Stollings is a substantial citizen and the Stollings family stand high in Clay County.

An interesting feature of the Stollings farm is an old pear tree, standing in the yard, which has borne fruit since 1865. It was planted by Mrs. McCarty who lived here prior to the Civil War, and five generations of the Stollings family have enjoyed the fruit from this tree.

William F. Paradise, a progressive business man of Liberty, who is proprietor of the Liberty Ice and Cold Storage plant, one of the important institutions of the city, is a native of Illinois, although a descendant of pioneers of western Missouri. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, May 1, 1869, a son of Wade Hamilton Paradise.

Wade Hamilton Paradise was born in Tennessee in 1819. In 1847, he settled in Jackson County, Missouri, about two and one-half miles east of Independence. His father, Samuel Isaac Paradise, and other members of the family came to Jackson County at the same time. Samuel Isaac Paradise bought 240 acres of land and was engaged in farming there when the Civil War broke out. He and two of his sons, Plummer and Isaac, enlisted in the Confederate army at the beginning of the war, and Wade Hamilton, another son, the father of W. F., of this review, enlisted

in the Union army. They all served until the close of the war. Samuel Isaac Paradise returned to Jackson County after the war and spent the remainder of his life there. He died at his home in Independence. After the war, Wade Hamilton Paradise settled in Fulton County, Illinois.

William F. Paradise was one of the following children born to his parents: John, who is engaged in farming and stock raising at Barnes City, Iowa; James, Stella, Nebraska; Isaac, Chicago, Illinois; William F., the subject of this sketch; Charles, St. Joseph, Missouri; and Mrs. Mary Sarvis, Barnes City, Iowa.

William F. Paradise was educated in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa and for a number of years was engaged in stationary engineering, and was connected with that line of work when he came to Liberty in 1913 and bought the Liberty ice plant which he has since successfully operated. This plant has a capacity of twelve tons of ice per day and Mr. Paradise now has improvements under way which will increase the capacity of his plant to eighteen tons a day.

Mr. Paradise was married September 19, 1897, to Miss Mable Blanche Shores, of St. Joseph, Missouri. She is a daughter of Madison and Della (Fuller) Shores, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Paradise have been born six children: William Earl, who is associated with his father in the ice plant; Ethel, Dorothy, Floyd, Mary Catherine and Charles Howard, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. Paradise is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

Richard W. Edwards, chief engineer for the Missouri Gas and Electric Service Company, is a native of England. He was born in Lincolnshire, March 25, 1858, a son of Richard and Alice (Holl) Edwards, both of whom were natives of England and spent their lives in their native land.

Richard W. Edwards was educated in England and came to America in 1881, and located at Liberty, Missouri, the same year. He was a carpenter and builder and worked at his trade in Liberty and vicinity for several years. He helped erect several residences here, including that of Richard Moore and also build a church at Nebo, Missouri. He followed farming in Clay County for some years and also was engaged in business at Liberty. At one time he owned the ice plant here. In April, 1918, he became chief engineer for the Missouri Gas and Electric Service Company

at Liberty and has since held that position, and is recognized as a capable and efficient man.

Mr. Edwards was first married in England to Amelia E. Foster, who died at Liberty in 1881, leaving one son, Fred Edwards. Mr. Edwards' second marriage was to Mary A. McKarnin, of Clay County, a daughter of James and Ann McKarnin, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been born the following children: Anna, married Ed Burriss, Tripplett, Missouri; Roy, a stationary engineer in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad at Marceline, Missouri; Harry, a farmer; Birmingham, Missouri; and Charlie, who is now a motor mechanic at Fort Collins, Colorado. He is a veteran of the World War, having enlisted September 18, 1917, and became corporal February 17, 1918. He was a member of Battery C, 341st Field Artillery. He did service in France and was in the Envezin sector from September 17th, to November 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged June 10, 1919, after having been in the service for twenty-one months.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have six grandchildren as follows: Clara May, Mary Wilmouth; and Gladys Louise Edwards; Etta Albert, Burruss and William Albert and Burton Edwards.

Mr. Edwards is a substantial citizen and the Edwards family is well known and highly respected in Liberty and Clay County.

Dr. Francis Holmes Matthews.—When Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was asked at what age a child's education should begin, he replied, "One hundred years before he is born." Another well known author has written upon the theme of "Choosing a Grandfather." So strongly is heredity emphasized in biology today that in all improved strains of animals it stands out as a primal factor, and in the biographies of men who have achieved distinction in any field of work, distinguishing traits can be traced to immediate forbears in such definite manner that individual history becomes in a large degree the fulfillment of family prophecy. For this reason a brief reference to the life and character of Dr. Matthews' father and mother is a most fitting introduction to the record which he has made.

His father, Dr. John W. Matthews, a distinguished physician of his day, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1825. Brought up in a strongly southern atmosphere, he was thoroughly imbued with the belief and spirit that made chivalric defenders of those who later fought for the principles



DR. F. H. MATTHEWS

of the Lost Cause. He was of English parentage, and possessed the sturdy traits characteristic of English yeomen, who have always been the bone and sinew of the nation.

His early education in the best schools of his day was supplemented by medical training, and in 1847 he was admitted into the brotherhood of physicians. In 1849 failing health compelled him to set his face westward, and in 1855 he settled in Wellington, Missouri, which became the family home. Here he practiced his profession, gaining a position of respect and honor. When the war broke out Dr. John W. Matthews became a surgeon in the Confederate Army, where he served with distinction in his work. Near the close of the war, on account of the depredations of border ruffians, he was compelled to move his family to Troy, Illinois, for protection, and it was while they were thus in exile that his son Francis was born. In the early seventies Dr. Matthews returned to Missouri and continued to practice his profession in Pike County until 1899, when, retiring from active work, he came to Liberty, Missouri, residing with his son, Dr. F. H. Matthews, until his death in 1912.

The mother of Dr. Matthews, Miss Ella Flanders, was of French descent, her ancestors having come from what is now known as Flanders. She was a gentle woman who combined intellectual attainments and religious convictions in the sweet piety of her home life. Her helpful spirit made home the choicest place, and she has remained an inspiration to her children throughout the years. Her care for them included supervision of work at home in connection with that of the schools, and embraced carefully outlined courses in reading and literature, reviewing the work done at stated periods. Mrs. Matthews' deep religious convictions made her a close student of the Bible, and one of her greatest joys was her class in the Sunday School, which she retained to the end of her life.

With the rich heritage of such parents, Dr. Francis Holmes Matthews was born, under circumstances which we have mentioned, at Troy, Illinois, June 29, 1866. Much early instruction was received at home, to which was added the ordinary course of our Missouri public schools. Home influences begat within him a desire to make something worth while of his life, and to this was added a willingness to work for that end. His early manhood was given to mercantile pursuits, in which he achieved marked success, and he rendered a much needed service to the City of Liberty during the early days of his residence there by installing its public telephone system.

Mercantile work, however, was but a stepping stone to his real life work, and resigning his position with a prominent Kansas City firm, Dr. Matthews pursued the medical course at the University Medical College in Kansas City, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the class of 1900. Dr. Matthews located immediately in Liberty, and has practiced his profession there with as much success as crowned his earlier business life. To the true physician, his profession is a real calling, not simply a means of securing a livelihood, but a field of helpful service, and this is one of the chief attractions of his work. Honors have rightly come along this pathway, but greatest of all is the consciousness of service given. Among his associates Dr. Matthews has enjoyed a position of helpful co-operation. He has been a prominent member of the Clay County Medical Society, which he served as secretary, for a number of years and also as its president. He has been a member of the State and American Medical Associations since 1900, and of the State Board of Health from 1913-1917, of which he was president from 1914-1917, when he resigned in response to a call to other patriotic service. In July, 1917, he was appointed by President Wilson as a member of the Western Missouri District Draft Board, whose meetings were held in Kansas City, Missouri, and he served until the board was honorably discharged in March, 1919.

In addition to recognition of this nature, Dr. Matthews has been closely identified with Liberty and Clay County in its varied civic life. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens Bank, and has continued with it as a director.

In 1892 he married one of Liberty's fair daughters, Miss Mary Allen, whose father, Trigg T. Allen, Esq., was a pioneer banker and druggist. Two children have been born to them, Mrs. Harry G. Moberly, of Roswell, New Mexico, and Francis H. Matthews, Jr., at present a student in College.

Dr. Matthews is a Democrat of the dyed-in-the-wool type, and takes pride in the distinction. He is a member of the Methodist Church and has been one of its stewards and trustees for twenty-five years.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders, and has been physician to the Odd Fellows Home Hospital since 1903. He has also been local surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad since 1907, and chief surgeon of the Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph Railroad since 1914. In these varied fields of work in which he has been so actively engaged Dr. Frank H. Matthews has shown remarkable ability, and today has a well earned place among Clay County's distinguished physicians.

Charles M. Moore, who is successfully engaged in raising small fruits and gardening, near Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Delaware. He was born in Kent County, Delaware, November 20, 1855, a son of Abraham and Rachel (Biddle) Moore. Abraham Moore died near Dover, Delaware, in 1856, and his wife died in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1890. They were the parents of the following children: James, died in childhood; George, died at the age of twenty-one years; William, died in 1884; Mrs. Lizzie Perkins, died in 1917; Mollie A. Moore, lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Charles M., the subject of this sketch.

Charles M. Moore was educated in the public schools of Delaware, and in early life learned the trade of coach trimming at Wilmington. Shortly afterwards he came west and settled at Orrick, Missouri, where he lived for twenty-five years. He was engaged in farming and stock raising and in 1903 he met with considerable loss on account of the flood of that year. He then traded his farm for his present place, two miles north of Liberty. He owns sixty acres here which is devoted to fruit raising and garden. He has an apple orchard of five acres and several acres devoted to blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and other small fruits. He also carries on an extensive gardening and raises practically all vegetables to which this soil and climate is adapted. His three sons assist in the work on the place and he employs a great deal of other help during the busy seasons.

Charles M. Moore was first married in 1878 to Miss Minerva Mitchell who died a few years after her marriage, leaving two children: Edward, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Maude, deceased. December 5, 1882, Mr. Moore was married to Sarah F. Creason of Ray County, Missouri, a daughter of Rial and Mary D. (Hall) Creason, the former a native of Ray County and the latter of North Carolina, and both now deceased. Rial Creason died at eighty-one years of age and his wife died at the age of forty-four years. They were the parents of the following children: Martha, deceased; Cyrus, Kansas City, Missouri; Emma D., deceased; Thomas W., deceased; Mary Susan, deceased; Mrs. Charles M. Moore of this sketch; Almedia, deceased; Furney, deceased; Wiley, deceased; Rosalia, deceased; Robert, deceased; Daisy, deceased; and Mrs. Helena Wholf, of Sedalia, Missouri. After the death of his first wife, Rial Creason was again married and the following children were born to that union: Frank, Beulah, Iola and Inez, twins.

To Charles M. Moore and wife have been born eleven children as

follows: Herbert A., Falls City, Nebraska; Robert E., Ogden, Utah; Elizabeth, married Sam Hallman; Rial C., Ogden, Utah; Mary E., married Walter Ruyle; Charles F., Ogden, Utah; Jewel L., St. Paul, Minnesota; Cyrus A., Bernard, James William and Mable Irene, all at home with their parents.

Charles F. Moore served in the army during the World War. He enlisted May 11, 1918, and was first sent to Jefferson Barracks and from there to Camp Paliapro, California, and from there to Camp Kearney, where he was stationed when the war closed. He was a member of Company H, 21st Infantry, and was discharged at Camp Funston in January, 1919.

Jewel L. Moore enlisted August 27, 1918, and was sent to Camp Funston and from there to the Officers Training Camp at Camp Grant, and was there when the war closed. He was discharged January 7, 1919.

Leonard N. Hicks, proprietor of the "Michigan Cleaners and Dyers", of Liberty, Missouri, is an enterprising business man who is meeting with well merited success and conducts one of the up-to-date institutions of its kind.

Leonard N. Hicks was born in Stoddard County, Missouri, September 30, 1881, and is a son of A. W. and Rameth (Mosley) Hicks, both natives of South Carolina. The mother died in Stoddard County, Missouri, in November, 1900, and the father departed this life in January, 1911. They were the parents of the following children: Leonard N., the subject of this sketch; Sciota C., who lives in Alabama; Augusta, lives in Arkansas; and Mrs. Maud Brown, in Mississippi.

Leonard N. Hicks was educated in the public schools of Stoddard County, Missouri, and in early life learned the tailor's trade at Bloomfield, Missouri. He worked at his trade in Illinois and also in St. Louis, and has been engaged in his present business since June, 1902. He came to Liberty, Missouri, in September, 1908, and was in the employ of Kirkland and Burch for a time when he engaged in business for himself, under the name of the "Michigan Cleaners and Dyers". His business is located in a new fire proof brick and stone building 43 x 63 feet, on North Missouri street. The business occupies the first floor and basement, where tailoring, cleaning and pressing are done on an extensive scale. The excellency of his workmanship is recognized, not only in Liberty, but he has a large patronage from the surrounding country. He has a well earned

reputation for doing first class work at fair prices. He also has a rug cleaning and sizing department which is operated in the basement of his building and he does an extensive business in this line.

Mr. Hicks was married June 5, 1913, to Miss Clara Irminger, a daughter of Lewis Irminger, who resides in Fishing River township, Clay County. Mrs. Hicks has one brother, Victor Irminger, who lives with his parents.

Mr. Hicks has an extensive acquaintance in Liberty and stands high in the community.

James D. Wason, a well known and highly respected citizen of Clay County, is a native of this county. He was born in Gallatin township, March 18, 1851, a son of James and Ann (Young) Wason, both natives of Woodford County, Kentucky.

James Wason, the father, was born June 11, 1798, and his wife was born December 25, 1811. They were married in Woodford County, Kentucky, September 25, 1833, and in 1837 came to Clay County, Missouri, and entered government land on what was known as Doherty Prairie. Two years later, they settled near Big Shoal Church where they spent the remainder of their lives. James Wason died June 18, 1868, and his wife survived him for a number of years; she died May 19, 1893.

To James and Ann (Young) Wason were born the following children: William T., born October 25, 1834, in Kentucky, and died in Clay County, Missouri, December 9, 1839; Logan D., born December 20, 1835, in Woodford County, Kentucky, and died in Clay County, July 18, 1837; Helen M., born June 7, 1838 and died February 15, 1840; Ann E., born July 18, 1844 and died November 15, 1847; Mary J. and Martha C., twins, born May 29, 1841; Mary J., married W. S. Embree, June 15, 1890, and died March 22, 1913; Martha C., married W. B. Morris, April 4, 1878, and after his death she married Thomas A. Dykes, October 24, 1900, and she died May 2, 1912; Virginia Y., born April 30, 1848, married W. M. Douglass, May 29, 1870, and they reside in Cass County, Missouri; and James D., the subject of this sketch.

James D. Wason was reared on the pioneer home farm and received his education in the Sugar Creek Grove school district. He recalls that Thomas B. Ricketts was his first teacher and later Joseph N. Baker, who was recognized as one of the ablest teachers of the early days, was his teacher. Both Ricketts and Baker are now dead. When James D. Wason

was about seventeen years old, his father died, and at that early age he became the main support of his sisters and widowed mother. He engaged in farming and stock raising in early life, and in 1880, he bought 240 acres of land and in 1912 sold 160 acres of this property. He now owns eighty acres of very valuable land, five miles northeast of Kansas City, and one-half mile from Maple Park, on the electric railroad. Mr. Wason has resided in Liberty since 1908, and built his present residence in 1910. It is a modern brick structure and one of the fine residences in Liberty.

Mr. Wason was first married September 11, 1878, to Miss Alice Winn, a daughter of Willis and Elizabeth Winn. She died February 13, 1890. On September 21, 1892, Mr. Wason was married to Miss Betty H. Barnes, a daughter of Francis and Henrietta (Nall) Barnes. Mrs. Wason was born in Gallatin township and reared and educated there. Her parents were natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Gallatin township. To Mr. and Mrs. Wason have been born three children: Robert Hervey Wason, who was educated in the public schools of Liberty, and Bettie E. and Nellie M., twins, both of whom graduated from the Liberty High School in the class of 1919.

Mr. Wason is public spirited and takes a commendable interest in public affairs. He has been a member of the school board for nine years and served on the city council three years, and at the present time is a member of the Board of Public Works. He has been a director in the First National Bank since 1906, and is one of the substantial men of Clay County.

George W. Frick, who is recognized as one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Liberty township, is a native son of Clay County and a member of one of its pioneer families. He was born on the place where he now resides, in Liberty township, April 16, 1861, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Walker) Frick.

Henry Frick came to Clay County from Pennsylvania in 1843 and entered government land here. Later he disposed of that tract, and in 1851 settled on the place which is now owned by George W. Frick. He lived here until 1886, when he went to Burlington, Coffey County, Kansas, and spent the remainder of his days there. His wife was a native of Kentucky and came to Clay County with her parents in 1831, when she was seven years old. She died at Burlington, Kansas, on her sixty-eighth birthday, and her husband died on his eighty-fourth birthday. They

were the parents of the following children: John, lives in Woodson County, Kansas; Henry Tilman, deceased; William, deceased; Mattie, married Alex Butchart, Kansas City, Missouri; James, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Mrs. Susan Hartel, deceased; Joseph, Colorado; Ellen, deceased; George W., the subject of this sketch; Lizzie, married William Stern, Washington; Martha, married Sylvanus Stern, Coffey County, Kansas.

George W. Frick was reared on the home farm in Liberty township and attended school in the Providence district. He recalls Dock Shaver and Reuben Stapp as being among the early teachers, and those who taught subscription schools here before the Civil War were Bob Flemings, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Colby. Mr. Frick has been engaged in farming and stock raising since early life. He first bought ninety-five acres of the old home farm in 1881 for which he paid twenty dollars an acre. Later he sold that and bought eighty acres, which he traded to his father for 120 acres which constituted the old homestead. He now owns 380 acres of land in Liberty township, which is a valuable and well improved farm. The farm residence has been remodeled and there is a large barn on the place 40 x 50 feet. There are also two residences, besides the family home. Mr. Frick is an extensive stock raiser and raises large numbers of cattle, horses and mules and feeds and ships a great many hogs and cattle.

On April 25, 1881, Mr. Frick was married to Mary C. Liggett, who was born and reared in Liberty township and is a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Angeline (Galloway) Liggett. To Mr. and Mrs. Frick have been born nine children: John, Henry, George Allen, Robert Riley and Nannie, all of whom are at home with their parents; Elizabeth, married Ralph Passmore, of Goff, Kansas; James, Goff, Kansas; Roxie, married Oscar Warren and is now deceased; and Glenn at home.

Robert Riley Frick, above mentioned, entered the United States army, September 19, 1917 and was sent to Camp Funston for training and later to Camp Pike, Arkansas. June 12, 1918, he embarked for France, as a member of the 35th Field Artillery and served with the 42nd Division in France which was known as the Rainbow Division. He took part in several of the important engagements of the World War. He was sent to the front line July 13, 1918, where he remained until October 27th. He was wounded by shrapnel in the right arm at Verdun and as a result spent two months in a hospital. His wound was of a very severe nature but he finally recovered. He was at the Aisne front,

Chateau Thierry and the Meuse. He left France December 25, 1918, and arrived at Newport News, Virginia, January 7, 1919, and was shortly afterwards discharged at Camp Funston. Jasper Boone, a Clay County boy, who went with Robert Riley Frick, died from wounds received in the service. He was wounded November 5th and died November 11, 1918, the day the armistice was signed.

George W. Frick is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Liberty and a well known and highly respected citizen of Clay County.

Alonzo E. Macken, a well known farmer of Gallatin township, who resides near Randolph, is a native of Clay County, and was born on the place where he now resides June 26, 1886. He is a son of Albert and Elizabeth Jane (Curry) Macken.

Albert Macken was born at Columbus, Ohio, in 1844, and died on his home place in Gallatin township January 26, 1911. He was married to Elizabeth Jane Curry at Blue Eagle, which was later known as Randolph, in July, 1867. She was a daughter of Leroy and Rebecca Ann Curry. Leroy Curry was a native of Virginia, and died in 1907. His wife died when Mrs. Macken was a child, five years old. Leroy Curry married a second time to Amanda Williams, a native of Terre Haute, Indiana. She died in June, 1918. Mrs. Macken has a brother, Alonzo, who lives in Kansas City, and a sister, Mrs. Frances Emily Carpenter, of Randolph, Missouri.

To Albert and Elizabeth Jane (Curry) Macken were born the following children: William Macken, a grocer of North Kansas City, Missouri; Minnie, married John Montgomery, of Moscow, Missouri; Bertha, married John Prather, of Avondale, Missouri, and Alonzo E., the subject of this sketch.

Alonzo E. Macken was educated in the public school in District No. 71, and has followed truck farming since early manhood. He conducts the home farm which consists of 101 acres of productive land in Gallatin township. He raises lima beans and strawberries and other garden products, and at times employs as many as thirty-five people during the busy seasons. He markets his products in the Kansas City market, and his father having had a stall in the Kansas City market for about forty years. The Macken place is well improved and conveniently arranged for successfully carrying on the garden truck business.



ALBERT AND ELIZABETH J. MACKEN

On January 30, 1912, Alonzo E. Macken was united in marriage with Miss Lettie Manual, a daughter of Philip and Margaret (McRae) Manual. Mr. Manual died in 1906 and is buried at Huntsville, Missouri, and his widow resides in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Macken was a teacher, having taught in the schools of Randolph and Clay counties prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Macken have been born three children: Albert Earl, deceased; Alonzo Edward and Arthur Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. Macken have an extensive acquaintance in Clay County and stand high in the community.

Oscar M. Petty, a prominent farmer and stockman, who is one of the large stock raisers of Clay County, was born in Fishing River township, August 6, 1868. He is a son of Jesse M. and Elizabeth (Michalucine) Petty.

Jesse M. Petty was a native of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, and came to Missouri and settled in Clay County at an early date. He spent the remainder of his life here and died on May 3, 1907, and his remains are buried in the old cemetery near Kearney. His wife was born in Clay County and was a descendant of a very early pioneer family of this county. Jesse M. Petty and wife were the parents of the following children: Florence, married Newton Lincoln, of Liberty, Missouri; Mariah F., married John M. Coates and is deceased; Oscar M., the subject of this sketch; Edgar N., Liberty, Missouri; Kate E., married E. P. Tapp, Chandler, Missouri; and Lottie, married James Greenfield, and is deceased.

Oscar M. Petty was reared on a farm and educated in the Estes school district and the public schools at Kearney. He engaged in farming on his own account in early life and bought his home place of 160 acres, in 1892. Since that time he has bought additional land, including one place of forty-seven acres and another of 176 acres, all in one body. The 176 acre farm is a part of the Andy Robinson place, and the brick residence now standing on this place is one of the historic landmarks of Clay County and was built by Andy Robinson, about 1830. Mr. Petty's home place is a part of the old Dale farm. He cultivates about seventy acres and uses the balance of his land for pasture. He specializes in Whiteface cattle and at this writing is feeding 123 head, but he aims to generally keep on hands about one hundred head or more. His place is well watered and adapted to stock raising and he is one of the successful stockmen of Clay County.

Oscar M. Petty was married in April, 1895, to Miss Edna M. King, a native of Clay County and a daughter of Moses and Anna King, of Liberty township. To Mr. and Mrs. Petty have been born two children, Marshall Irwin, born February 11, 1896, and is engaged in the stock business in partnership with his father. He was married December 26, 1917, to Miss Lucille Bert Munkirs, of Kearney township, Clay County; and Anna Lee, born October 7, 1901 and died February 27, 1903.

Oscar M. Petty and his son are progressive and enterprising citizens and are well and favorably known in Clay County.

Mr. and Mrs. Petty have one grand daughter, Marjorie Jean.

P. M. Dale, of Liberty township, is one of the well known and dependable farmers and stockmen of Clay County. He was born on the farm where he now resides, five miles northwest of Liberty, in Liberty township, June 26, 1879, and is a son of Newton and Margaret Ann (Stevenson) Dale.

Newton Dale was born in Liberty township, November 23, 1821, and was a son of Weakley Dale, whose wife bore the maiden name of McCown. Weakley Dale and his wife were among the very early pioneer settlers of Liberty township. Newton Dale was a farmer and stockman and spent his entire career in Clay County. He died, September 18, 1889. His wife, Margaret Ann Stevenson, was born in Liberty township, February 25, 1846 and died at Liberty. She was a daughter of Samuel Stevenson, a pioneer settler of Clay County.

To Newton and Margaret Ann (Stevenson) Dale were born the following children: Lottie J., died in 1914, at the age of forty-one years; Annie Belle, died January 28, 1898, at the age of twenty-three years; and P. M. Dale, the subject of this sketch.

P. M. Dale was reared on the home place where he now resides and educated in the Little Shoal district school and the Liberty High School. He has always made farming and stock raising his chief occupation and has met with success. In 1904, he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the home place and in 1918 added forty acres by purchase, and now has a well improved and valuable farm of 110 acres. The farm was originally a part of the old Hall homestead.

Mr. Dale was married in 1908 to Miss Irene Bayer, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Liggett) Bayer of Liberty township. To Mr. and

Mrs. Dale have been born three children, Beulah and Frances at home with their parents, and one son, Harry, who died in infancy.

Mr. Dale is a progressive and enterprising citizen and well known and highly respected in Liberty township and Clay County.

John P. Robb, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Liberty township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Mason County, April 20, 1848, a son of W. W. and Margaret M. (Piper) Robb, both natives of Kentucky.

W. W. Robb came to Missouri in 1873 and settled in Cass County, where he remained one year. He then went to Illinois and settled in Greene County and later returned to Missouri and settled in Clay County. He and his wife died in Illinois. They were the parents of the following children: William lives in Mason County, Kentucky; James S., who served as county judge of Clay County two terms, now resides at Liberty; John P., the subject of this sketch; and Mary Eliza, married Jasper Johnson and lives in Greene County, Illinois.

John P. Robb was reared and educated in Kentucky and in 1873, when he was twenty-five years old, he came to Missouri with the other members of the family and settled in Cass County. A year later when the family removed to Illinois, he accompanied them and taught school and farmed in that state until 1880. He then returned to Missouri and settled in Liberty township, Clay County. Here he bought eighty acres of land which was known as the McGinnis farm. He sold that place later and bought the Joseph Reddick place which he afterwards sold and bought his present place from Jacob Brost. This farm contains 123 acres of valuable land which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. The place is located two miles northwest of Liberty, on the Liberty-Smithville road. The farm residence and the other buildings about the place are in good condition and the farm presents a well kept appearance.

John P. Robb was married September 2, 1875 to Miss Tobitha Ann Foster, a daughter of James L. and Elizabeth (Brown) Foster, both natives of Nicholas County, Kentucky. The Foster family removed to Illinois and settled in Macoupin County in 1864, and the parents both spent the remainder of their lives in that state. The father died in 1900 and the mother in 1892. Mrs. Robb was the second of seven children born to her parents. The others are as follows: David M., deceased; James, deceased; Mary, married Rollin McGee and they live at Girard.

Illinois; Charles A., Bucyrus, Kansas; Elizabeth, Girard, Illinois; and Luther J., Carlinville, Illinois.

To John P. Robb and wife have been born the following children: James E., a progressive farmer and stockman who operates the home farm in Liberty township; Bessie C., married Van Boydston, Liberty, Missouri; Ann Eliza, at home with her parents; Rev. William L., a graduate of William Jewell College and the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Louisville, Kentucky, is a Presbyterian minister, married Mildred Davis of Louisville, Kentucky, and resides at Brighton, Illinois; John Carlyle, a real estate man at San Antonio, Texas, married Miss Bonnie Simmons of Clay County, Missouri. There are three grand children in the Robb family, as follows: John David, Irvin Luther and Bernice Robb.

John P. Robb is one of Clay County's most substantial citizens and the Robb family is representative of the best citizenship of Clay County.

John Walter Pryor, a well known and successful farmer and stockman, of Liberty township, was born in this township October 8, 1872. He is a son of James G. and Ruth M. (Darby) Pryor.

James G. Pryor was also a native of Clay County, Missouri, born here in 1844. He was a son of Captain Pryor whose wife bore the maiden name of Lewis, and they were very early pioneer settlers of Clay County, coming from Kentucky to this county and settling in Liberty township. James G. Pryor followed farming and stock raising in Liberty township throughout his active career. He died September 30, 1896, and his remains are buried at Liberty.

Ruth M. (Darby) Pryor was born in Gallatin township, Clay County. She was a daughter of Andrew and Malinda Darby, natives of North Carolina who settled in Gallatin township, Clay County, and were among the early settlers of that section. Mrs. Pryor, mother of John Walter Pryor, died September 1, 1903 at the age of fifty-six years.

To James G. and Ruth M. (Darby) Pryor were born two sons: John Walter Pryor, the subject of this sketch and Eugene, a live stock commissioner of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He married Miss Lizzie Groom, a daughter of Porter Groom of Liberty township, Clay County.

John Walter Pryor was reared on the home farm in Liberty township and attended the school of Ruth Ewing school district and the public schools of Liberty, Missouri. He began farming and stock raising in

early life and has met with success in this field of endeavor. He owns the old home farm in Liberty township, having purchased his brothers' interest in the estate. The place consists of 160 acres of well improved and valuable land and is located two and one-half miles southeast of Liberty. It is an excellent stock and grain farm and has an ample supply of water. This place was purchased by James G. Pryor in 1878, for twenty dollars per acre.

October 19, 1893, John Walter Pryor was married to Miss Artie E. Groom, a daughter of M. A. and Emma (Adkins) Groom. The father is a native of Clay County and now resides at Liberty. He is a member of one of the pioneer families of Clay County which have been conspicuous in the history of the county. John S. Groom, an uncle of Mrs. Pryor, served in Colonel Doniphan's regiment and his picture appears elsewhere in this volume. J. J. Moore, another Mexican War veteran, whose picture appears in this volume, was related to the Pryor family.

Mr. Pryor is well known in Clay County and is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Liberty township.

William Williams, a successful and enterprising farmer and stockman who owns and operates a farm of 244 acres, in Liberty township, is a native of Kentucky, although he has spent practically all his life in Clay County. He was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, April 6, 1853, and is a son of Jarrott and Lucinda (Sims) Williams, natives of Kentucky.

Jarrott Williams was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1826, and died in Clay County in 1899. Lucinda (Sims) Williams was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, near Carlisle, in 1834, and died in Clay County in 1888; their remains are buried in Little Shoal cemetery. Jarrott and Lucinda (Sims) Williams were the parents of the following children: William, the subject of this sketch; Nannie, married Linsford Nutter and is now deceased; Charles, resides in Kansas City, Missouri; James, died at Garden City, Kansas; Margaret, married John M. Grayson, Clinton County, Missouri; Edward, deceased; Lizzie, Liberty, Missouri; George, a farmer, Liberty township; Frances, married John Brost, Liberty township; and Robert, Liberty, Missouri.

Jarrott Williams spent his early life in Kentucky and in 1854 came to Clay County with his wife and family. The same year he bought a farm in Liberty township from Joseph Stout, for which he paid seventeen dollars an acre. This was an early day in this section. The only part of Kansas City then in existence was Westport Landing. Jarrott Williams

engaged in raising hemp and tobacco and farmed generally, and also traded in mules. Liberty Landing was the shipping point and the hemp was bailed there and loaded on boats and shipped down the river. Jarrott Williams enlisted for service in the Mexican war, before coming to Clay County. However, the war closed before he was called into service.

William Williams was reared in Liberty township and attended the first school that was held at Little Shoal school house, and a Mr. Stephens was his first teacher. Mr. Williams grew up familiar with farm life, and engaged in that pursuit for himself in early life. He bought his present place, of 244 acres, in 1888. It is well improved and a valuable farm with a good farm residence and other buildings, including a tobacco barn 36x96 feet. Mr. Williams has raised tobacco several years and has carried on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. He is the owner of "Mack the Second," one of the most valuable jacks in the country.

March 6, 1914, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Mattie J. Elliott of Clay County. By a former marriage Mr. Williams has three children: William G., a civil engineer, of Dallas, Texas; Elizabeth, married Bennie B. Gragg, of Gallatin township; and James Jarrott, a farmer and stockman, of Liberty township.

Mr. Williams is enterprising and progressive, and one of Clay County's most substantial citizens.

Melvin M. Gabbert, a well known farmer and stockman of Gallatin township, is a native of Buchanan County, Missouri, and was born October 1, 1856. He is a son of James and Levinia (Ellison) Gabbert, both now deceased.

James Gabbert and his wife were both natives of Rush County, Indiana. He was born April 18, 1830, and was a son of George W. and Gazella Gabbert. George W. Gabbert was born in Madison County, Indiana, January 28, 1812, and spent the latter part of his life in Buchanan County, Missouri, where he and his wife died. James Gabbert came to Missouri in 1845 and settled in Buchanan County. In 1849, during the gold rush to California, he made the trip overland to the Pacific coast. He went as far as Salt Lake City with ox teams and when that city was reached, the oxen were sold and the balance of the trip to the coast was made by pack mules. After remaining in California about two years, he returned East by the Isthmus of Panama and landed at New York. He then returned to

Buchanan County, and 1857 removed to Leavenworth County, Kansas. He remained there until 1874, when he returned to Buchanan County and bought a farm adjoining the first land which he owned in that county. He died February 3, 1906. His wife was born July 8, 1836 and died February 2, 1911.

The children born to James and Levinia (Ellison) Gabbert are as follows: Elizabeth, married Charles Gallagher and died in 1916, in Oakland, California; Melvin M., the subject of this sketch; Rosell, Dekalb, Missouri; Ella, married Burton Gardner, Kansas City, Kansas; Belle, married Henry Dittamore and they live in Buchanan County, Missouri; Mollie, married J. W. Dittamore, of Buchanan County, Missouri; Charles, Buchanan County, Missouri; and Eva, married Ison Wood, Buchanan County.

Melvin M. Gabbert was reared in Leavenworth County, Kansas, and educated in the public schools. In 1874, he removed to Buchanan County with his parents. In 1896 he came to Clay County and since that time he has been engaged in farming in Platte and Gallatin townships. He bought his present farm in Gallatin township, of J. S. Hooper, in 1920. He owns 140 acres, six miles northwest of Liberty. The place is well improved, with a good substantial residence and other farm buildings. There is an ample supply of water for stock and the place is generally well adapted to both grain farming and stock raising.

Melvin M. Gabbert was united in marriage February 1, 1882, with Miss Laura V. Gabbert at St. Joseph, Missouri. She was born in Leavenworth County, Kansas, a daughter of William and Levina Gabbert, both natives of Indiana and both now deceased. Mrs. Gabbert is one of nine children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Bettie, married David Divoice; Fielding, Ray County, Missouri; America, married James Chappell, Troy, Kansas; Theodosia, married Isaac Wisler, Troy, Kansas; E. S., Billings, Montana; J. R., Lyons County, Kansas; W. E., Platte township, Clay County; and A. D., Palisade, Colorado.

To Melvin M. Gabbert and wife have been born nine children as follows: Charles, Winnetonka, Missouri; Levina, married Clay Schoolfield, Kansas City, Missouri; John S., Kansas City, Kansas; William, Nashua, Missouri; Hugh, Liberty, Missouri; and Ray, Bryan, Chester. and Miller, residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Gabbert is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Liberty, and is a Democrat.

John C. Frazier, the present postmaster of North Kansas City, has held this position since the post office was established here in 1913, and he also has the distinction of being the pioneer merchant of North Kansas City. Mr. Frazier is a native of Clay County and a descendant of early pioneers here. He was born one mile south of Linden July 9, 1867, a son of B. G. and Elizabeth (White) Frazier, natives of Kentucky.

B. G. Frazier came to Missouri in 1837 and first settled in Ray County. Later he removed to Platte County and went from there to Kansas when that state was a territory. In 1861 he traded his farm in Leavenworth County, Kansas, for a farm near Linden, Clay County. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and died in 1891; and his wife died at Liberty, Missouri. Their remains are buried at Barry.

To B. G. and Elizabeth (White) Frazier were born the following children: Belle, died at the age of fifteen years; William L., a real estate dealer, at El Campo, Texas; Dora, married Charles Dunlap; May, a twin sister of Dora, married R. Patrick; Elizabeth Lee, married Dr. A. C. Majors, who is now deceased, and she resides at Excelsior Springs; John C., the subject of this sketch; and Frank J., who is engaged in the live stock commission business at Seattle, Washington. By a former marriage the following children were born to B. G. Frazier: Thomas H., died at Liberty, Missouri; Jennie, married M. W. Gardner; and they are both deceased; and Anderson M., lives at Adrian, Missouri. Elizabeth (White) Frazier was first married to James Dean and three children were born to that union: Jerry S., deceased; Sarah, married William H. Hudson and is deceased; and Mary J., married R. T. Murray and is deceased. Horace S. White, a nephew of Mrs. Frazier, was reared in the Frazier family and is now in the furnishing goods business in Kansas City, Missouri.

John C. Frazier was reared in Clay County and educated in the public schools. He engaged in the mercantile business at Harlem, Missouri, in 1890, and continued in business there until 1912, when he located at North Kansas City and engaged in the mercantile business here. His was the first store to locate here, and the following year, through his efforts, he secured the establishment of the post office here. He was successfully engaged in business until June, 1918, when he sold out, and since that time he has been postmaster.

Mr. Frazier was married, June 6, 1893, to Miss Alletta N. Vance, a daughter of John T. and Mariah A. (Taylor) Vance. John T. Vance was a native of Kentucky. He came to Clay County when a young man and

MRS. JOHN C. FRAZIER



JOHN C. FRAZIER



settled here and here spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1892, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife was a daughter of George Taylor, a Clay County pioneer, who settled near Smithville. He was killed during the Civil War while serving in the Confederate Army. Mariah A. (Taylor) Vance was born near Smithville in 1839, and died in 1907. Mrs. Frazier is one of five children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Palmetto May, married W. A. Williams, of Kansas City, Missouri; Minnie P., married John H. Hartman, and they reside in Canada; William R. Vance and W. H. Vance, live in Kansas City. To Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have been born one son, Robert W., and a daughter, Geraldine May, born November 6, 1907, and died February 1, 1910.

Robert W. Frazier was born at Harlem, Missouri, April 5, 1894. During the World War he enlisted on July 16, 1918, at Liberty, Missouri. He was sent to Waco, Texas, for training, and later was made a sergeant. He afterwards went to the Officers Training School at Waco, Texas, where he was discharged November 14, 1918. He was married December 8, 1918, to Miss Ruth L. Anderson, of Kansas City, Missouri. He is now city salesman for the Klein Wholesale Grocery Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

John C. Frazier is one of the well known and highly respected citizens of Clay County.

Oscar M. Wren, a successful and enterprising farmer and stockman of Gallatin township, is a native of Clay County and a descendant of a pioneer family of this section of Missouri. He was born June 6, 1889, a son of Thomas and Lucy S. (Powell) Wren.

Thomas Wren was born in Platte County, Missouri, of Kentucky parents, who were very early pioneer settlers in Missouri. Thomas Wren died May 12, 1919, and his remains are buried in Little Shoal Church cemetery. Lucy S. (Powell) Wren was born near Smithville, Clay County, in 1854. She is a daughter of Lawson Powell who was an early settler in Platte township, Clay County. She now resides in Gallatin township with her son, Oscar M. Wren, whose name introduces this sketch.

To Thomas and Lucy S. (Powell) Wren were born the following children: Hattie Gertrude, married L. R. McComas, who died September 1, 1909; Benjamin C., died in 1900, at the age of nineteen years; Rosella.

died at the age of twelve years; Viola, died in infancy; Iva P., married John Kern, of Gallatin township; and Oscar M., the subject of this sketch.

Oscar M. Wren was reared on a farm and attended school in the Bell school district. He engaged in farming and stock raising in early life and has met with success. He owns the forty-acre farm where he was born, which was the home of his parents, and also eighty acres where his present residence is located. His farm is well improved with good buildings, and Mr. Wren is a progressive and up-to-date farmer. He is equipped with all farming implements and machinery, including a tractor which he purchased in 1919. He carries on general farming and stock raising.

November 24, 1909, Mr. Wren was married to Miss Sallie Lucile Sparks, a daughter of John I. and Mollie Bell (Scobee) Sparks, of Liberty, Missouri. Mrs. Wren was born near Avondale, Missouri, and her parents now reside at Gashland. To Mr. and Mrs. Wren have been born three children: Oscar Thomas, Jr., born December 3, 1911; Lloyd Woodrow, born November 8, 1913; and Dorothy Bess, born June 27, 1918.

Mr. Wren is a substantial citizen and stands high in the community where he is best known.

Webster Withers, owner and proprietor of "Blue Eagle Stock Farms" in Liberty township, is one of the well known and successful breeders of pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs of Clay County. Mr. Withers was born in Liberty township, August 8, 1878, and is a son of Conn and Ella (McKown) Withers, further mention of whom is made in connection with sketch of R. S. Withers, in this volume.

Webster Withers attended the public schools and then took a four year course in William Jewell College, at Liberty. He then entered the employ of the Long Bell Lumber Company at Kansas City, Missouri, and was with that company from 1900 until 1906. From 1906 until 1915 he was engaged in the lumber business in partnership with C. A. White. In 1915, they sold their business to H. R. Banks, and since that time Mr. Withers has been engaged in stock raising and breeding. He is one of the extensive breeders of pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs in the country, and at the present time has nearly 1,000 head of these hogs on hand. His herd is headed by "Supreme Orion's Sensation," which is one of the valuable male hogs of the country. "Eagle Stock Farms" consists of four farms

in Liberty township and the places are well arranged for breeding purposes and is one of the valuable farm plants of Clay County.

Mr. Witchers' home, "Yamada," is one of the most attractive places in Clay County. It is located just at the city limits of Liberty, twenty-nine acres of the place being within the city limits. The architecture of the house, which is a brick structure, is of a unique character and very attractive. It, in a way, conforms to the Japanese style of architecture, seldom seen in this country. It presents a cozy appearance, with a large concrete porch extending around three sides. The gate entrance to the residence is an unusual and attractive arrangement and immediately arrests the attention of the observer. The residence stands on a commanding eminence, overlooking the city of Liberty on the West, and a clear view can be had of Independence, across the river, under favorable atmospheric conditions. Altogether, this is one of the attractive show places of Clay County.

Mr. Withers was married October 17, 1914, to Miss Louise Gremmel of Kansas City, Missouri, and a native of Muscatine, Iowa. She died July 21, 1920, and her remains are buried in Fairview Cemetery.

Cyrus D. Wilson, proprietor of "Ideal Stock Farm," is one of the substantial and enterprising farmers and stockmen of Clay County. He was born in McLean County, Illinois, January 22, 1860. His parents were Hugh and Sarah (Dill) Wilson, both natives of Ohio, the father, of Holmes County, and the mother, of Hardin County. The Wilson family removed from Ohio to McLean County, Illinois, in 1856, and the mother died in Illinois. In 1894 Hugh Wilson came to Missouri and settled near Parkville, Platte County, where he spent the remainder of his days. Hugh Wilson was a grandson of Colonel James Wilson, a distinguished soldier who served in Washington's Army in the Revolutionary War.

The following children were born to Hugh and Sarah (Dill) Wilson: John H., Parkville, Missouri; William, Parkville; Mrs. Sarah J. Glass, Parkville; Charles, Baltimore, Ohio; and Cyrus D., the subject of this sketch.

Cyrus D. Wilson was reared and educated in McLean County, Illinois, and has been a practical farmer and stockman all his life. He came to Missouri in 1894, and settled in Platte County. He was engaged in farming and stockraising there until 1909, when he came to Clay County and

bought his present place, near Nashua, in Gallatin township. This farm contains 240 acres of well improved, productive and valuable land, and is appropriately named "The Ideal Stock Farm". The place is located on the Jefferson Highway, and the residence with its ample number of shade trees, presents a comfortable and attractive appearance, and the "Ideal Stock Farm" is one of the prettiest places in Clay County. Mr. Wilson carries on general farming and stockraising. He raises cattle, hogs, and mules.

October 1, 1887, Cyrus D. Wilson was married to Miss Mary Johnson, a daughter of William and Hannah (Barnhart) Johnson, both of whom are now deceased. William Johnson was born in Piqua County, Ohio, September 27, 1822, and died February 21, 1900; his wife was born June 1, 1832, and died June 15, 1897, and their remains are buried in the cemetery at Parkville, Missouri. They came from Colorado in 1896 and settled at Parkville. Mrs. Wison was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, October 1, 1858. She is one of the following children born to her parents: J. B. lives in Colorado; C. E., deceased; Mrs. Anna E. Allen, deceased; Mrs. Cyrus D. Wilson, of this review; Mrs. Martha H. Reed, lives in Nebraska; John H., Hiattville, Kansas; Frank L., Denver, Colorado; W. C., Topeka, Kansas; Lucius O., Parkville, Missouri; Mrs. Fannie Anders, Fresno, California; and Mrs. Etna Sayres, Seattle, Washington.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born the following children: Mabel, married J. M. Anders, Parkville, Missouri; William H., Nashua, Missouri, married Miss Beryl Clardy, of Nashua; Frank O., married Pearl Pratt, Nashua, Missouri; and Ethel, resides at home with her parents. There are five grandchildren in the Wilson family, as follows: Inez, William Frank, and Wilbur Wilson Anders; and Virginia Kathryn and DeForest Leon Wilson.

William Newton Winn, now deceased, was an early settler in Clay County and a member of one of the early pioneer families of this part of the state. He was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1832 and died December 2, 1902. He was a son of Willis H. and Elizabeth Shipp (Brasfield) Winn.

Willis H. Winn was born in Kentucky in 1796. He came to Missouri and entered government land in Howard County, in 1827, and the government land patent, signed by President J. Q. Adams, is still in the posses-

sion of the Winn family. In 1850, Willis H. Winn came to Clay County with his family and settled in Gallatin township, where he bought a section of land which had been formerly owned by the Youngers. Cole Younger's wife, Eleanor Younger, and her child are buried on this place. Willis H. Winn was engaged in farming here until the time of his death in 1869. His wife died here March 1, 1875.

Willis H. Winn and his first wife were the parents of one child, Waller, born January 18, 1818, and died at the age of eighty-six years. The following children were born to the second union: William Newton, the subject of this sketch; George W., married Annie E. Nall; James B., died at the age of twenty-seven years; Willis W.; Bettie Roy, who married W. D. Oldham, died in 1871; and Mildred Alice, married James D. Wason and died in 1890.

William Newton Winn came to Clay County, Missouri, from California, in 1856, and at his father's death inherited a part of the Winn homestead. In 1850, he crossed the plains and went to California, where he remained until 1856. In 1874, he went to Carroll County, but returned to the old homestead eleven years later and remained here, engaged in farming and stock raising until his death.

On October 9, 1872, William Newton Winn was married to Geraldine Compton. She was the fourth of nine children born to James H. and Mary A. Compton. The Compton family is of English descent and Mrs. Winn's mother was of Scotch ancestry.

To William Newton Winn and wife were born three children: Frank D., Mary Elizabeth, and James C., all residing on the home place.

The Winns have been interested in stock raising for twenty-five years. In 1896, William Newton Winn and his son, Frank D., began breeding registered Poland China hogs and this partnership continued until the father's death. In 1901, Frank D. Winn formed a partnership with Thomas H. Mastin, of Mastin, Kansas. Mr. Mastin died in 1905 and since that time, Mr. Winn has been in business alone, although at intervals of a few years at a time he has not been engaged in the breeding business.

Winnwood Beach, the well known outing resort which is located between Kansas City and Liberty, is on the Winn farm and is one of the favorite bathing, boating and fishing resorts within close proximity to Kansas City. This is an ideal place for bathing, fishing and general recreation. There are several lakes on the place which aggregate about

thirty-five acres of water. The lakes are surrounded by natural growths of timber which furnish an abundance of shade and natural forest. The lakes are fed by flowing springs of water. Winnwood Beach is located on the Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph Electric Railway and its easy access and natural beauty has contributed to its ever increasing popularity as a resort of rest and recreation.

Frank D. Winn was married April 28, 1914, to Miss Janet Osborne, of Bates City, Missouri. She is a daughter of George W. and Rosa L. Osborne. To Mr. and Mrs. Winn has been born one daughter, Mary Jane.

Henry Kimbrell, a Civil War veteran, now residing at Belleview Station, Clay County, has been a resident of Missouri since 1874. He was born in Estill County, Kentucky, March 18, 1844, and is a son of Wiley and Lavinia (Bragg) Kimbrell, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. They both spent their lives in Kentucky and are buried in Powell County.

Henry Kimbrell was still a youth when the Civil War broke out, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army in Powell County, Kentucky. He became a member of Company E, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, which was attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of Cumberland, under command of Gen. George H. Thomas. Mr. Kimbrell was first sent to Camp Robinson, Kentucky. He took part in a number of important engagements and many skirmishes, including Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge which were fought on November 24-25, 1863. He was in the battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky, Stone River, Tennessee, Chickamauga, Georgia, and Shiloh. He was captured at East Point Georgia, in 1864, and sent to Andersonville prison where he was kept from July 21st until September 16th. He was then transferred to Camp Lowden prison, and from there to Charleston, South Carolina; then to Florence, South Carolina, and from there to Goldsberg, North Carolina, where he was paroled. He was mustered out of service at Macon, Georgia, August 17, 1865 and received his discharge at Louisville, Kentucky.

After the close of the war, Mr. Kimbrell returned to Kentucky, and was engaged in farming in Montgomery County until 1874. He then came to Missouri, and first located in Macon County. Eighteen months later, he went to Audrain County and afterwards lived in Chariton, Car-

roll, and Platte Counties. In 1887, he came to Clay County where he lived until 1913, making his home near Smithville. He then removed to Liberty township and since that time has lived with his son, Otis Kimbrell.

Henry Kimbrell was married September 18, 1868 in Powell County, Kentucky, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, a daughter of Meredith and Delilah (Johnson) Anderson. She was born in Clark County, Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Kimbrell have been born the following children: Anna, married Ed. Smith, Linden, Missouri; Ella, married Frank McClary, Smithville, Missouri; Carrie, died in Chariton County at the age of three years; Otis, further mention of whom is made in this sketch; and Dollie.

Otis Kimbrell, the only son of Henry Kimbrell, was educated in the public schools of Smithville, Missouri, and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1913. Since that time he has followed carpenter work and building. He owns a pleasant home at Belleview Station where he has a small, although valuable, fruit farm, where he raises apples, peaches and berries. He is also successfully engaged in raising standard bred White Leghorn chickens.

Thomas Benton Rogers, Jr., a successful farmer and stockman of Gallatin township, is a native of Clay County. He was born on the place where he now resides, November 20, 1890, and is a son of Thomas Benton, Sr., and Nannie (Asher) Rogers.

Thomas Benton Rogers, Sr., was born in Tennessee in 1834, and was brought to Clay County, Missouri, by his parents when he was three years old. He was a son of David S. Rogers who settled in Gallatin township, on the place near where the Rogers family now reside. David S. Rogers spent the remainder of his life here, after settling in Clay County and is buried in Crowley cemetery.

Thomas Benton Rogers, Sr., was county surveyor of Clay County for over twenty years. He died in 1908, and his widow now resides on the home place with her son, Thomas B., Jr. Thomas Benton Rogers, Jr., was the only child born to his parents. One child was born to a former marriage of Thomas Benton Rogers, Sr., Florinda, who married W. M. Leitch, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Thomas Benton Rogers, Jr., was reared and educated in Clay County and has made farming and stock raising his occupation. He raises sheep extensively, giving special attention to this branch of animal husbandry

and usually keeps about 500 head or more. The Rodgers home place consists of 212 acres which Mr. Rogers operates himself, and he owns another farm of 160 acres which he rents.

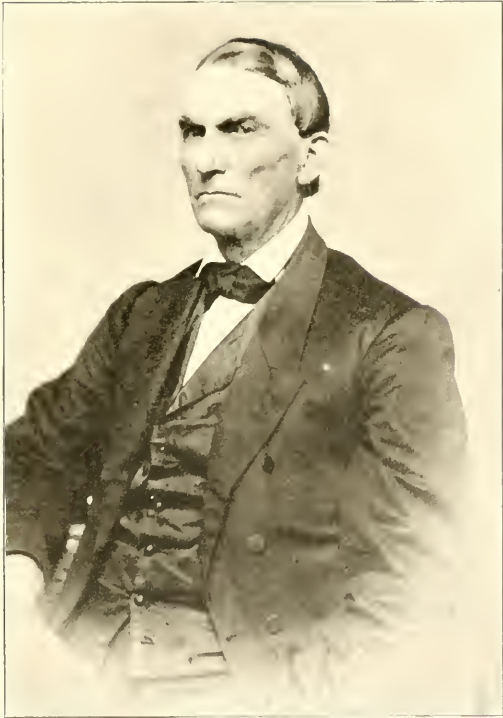
Rogers Climax Spring, which is located on the Rodgers place, is becoming widely known as a mineral water of merit and is becoming very popular. A chemical analysis of this water shows that it is a moderately alkaline chalybeate water of value; the amount of iron it contains, is large enough to give it its special characteristic, while each one of the other constituents increases its therapeutic virtues. The silica, though reported as such, is probably in combination with one of the alkalies and the amount of carbonic acid is large.

Thomas B. Rogers, Jr., was married August 31, 1910 to Miss Pearl Griffing, a daughter of John and Sallie (Hines) Griffing, of Liberty, Missouri, former residents of Caldwell County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have been born two children: Flora Belle and Merle Bernice.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the Masonic Lodge and one of the well known and substantial citizens of Clay County.

Thomas C. Gordon, deceased, was a pioneer settler of Clay County, and during the course of his career was prominently identified with the early development and progress of this county. He was a native of Kentucky and was reared and educated in that state. He was married there, July 25, 1830, to Miss Charlotte Grigsby, and in 1834, with his wife and two children, came to Clay County, Missouri, and settled in the then unbroken wilderness, eight miles northwest of Liberty, and here spent the remainder of his life. He became an extensive farmer and stock raiser and also bought and sold cattle. He became a large land owner and was well-to-do at the time of his death, leaving each of his children a farm. He took an active part in and was prominent in public affairs, and represented Clay County in the State Legislature several terms, and was a member of that body at the time of his death.

Thomas C. and Charlotte (Grigsby) Gordon were the parents of the following children: William F., born in Kentucky, June 24, 1831; Mary C., born in Kentucky, May 9, 1833, married James M. Clay; John Lewis, born in Clay County, Missouri, March 30, 1835; Sarah F., born in Clay County, Missouri, April 2, 1837; Catherine M., born in Clay County, Missouri, July 28, 1839, married A. B. Jones, and died January 24, 1920; Arzelia, born in Clay County, Missouri, April 6, 1841, married William M.



THOMAS C. GORDON

Pleas; James T., born in Clay County, Missouri, March 31, 1843; and Baylis Thornton, born in Clay County, Missouri, July 28, 1815.

All of the above members of the Gordon family are deceased except Sarah F., who was married to Dr. Isaac Newton Greene, in 1869. He was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri shortly after the Civil War and was engaged in the practice of medicine here about ten years, and is now deceased. Mrs. Greene resides on East Kansas street, where she has a comfortable home, and she has resided there for the past thirty-one years. She was educated in the schools of Liberty, and practically all of her life has been spent here. She still owns the farm which was left to her by her father at his death. She is a member of the Christian Church, as were her parents before her. She is one of the interesting pioneer women of Clay County.

Charlotte (Grigsby) Gordon died in Clay County September 8, 1848, and in 1850 Thomas C. Gordon was married to Mrs. Emily J. Adams, a widow. She had one son by her former marriage, Eugene B. Adams, who married Miss Mattie Drake, and they had three sons, all of whom are now living on the old Gordon home farm in Platte township.

Thomas C. Gordon died January 8, 1866, one of the honored pioneers of Clay County.

George Thomas Compton, of Gallatin township, is a representative of one of the prominent old pioneer families of Clay County. He is a son of James Howard and Mary Ann (Wirt) Compton.

James Howard Compton was a native of Virginia, born in Prince William County in 1815. He came to Platte County, Missouri, in 1834, and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business at Platte City. He crossed the plains, following the Santa Fe Trail to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1846, or 1847, hauling government supplies for the United States army during the Mexican War. He removed from Platte County to Clay County and for a number of years lived on a farm near Liberty. Later he removed to "Oak Ridge Farm", a name which he gave the place and which has since been the family home.

Mary Ann (Wirt) Compton was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1820, and died in Clay County in 1895; she and her husband who died in 1878, are buried in the William Jewell College Hill cemetery. She was a daughter of George Wirt who came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1833. His wife bore the maiden name of Sallie Redrick, and they were both

natives of Virginia and at an early day went from Virginia to Kentucky and from there came to Missouri. On their way from Virginia to Kentucky they stopped to care for the sick wife of one of their cousins, named Reddish. They remained with and cared for the woman until she died. They then took her five motherless boys with them on their journey to Kentucky. They reared and educated those five boys, all of whom became prominent professional men in Kentucky.

To James Howard and Mary Ann (Wirt) Compton were born the following children: George Thomas Compton, Emma L. Compton, Anna Compton, who married D. J. Coon; and Rosa Compton, who married S. L. Fugitt all of whom reside at "Oak Ridge Farm", and Helen, the widow of W. D. Oldham of Kansas City, Missouri; and Gerakline, widow of William Newton Winn. Those deceased are Sarah A. Compton, Evelyn Compton, and Bettie, who married James M. Weems.

The Compton children were all educated in a private school which was known as Sugar Tree Grove Academy, which was an advanced institution, having two very competent teachers.

The residence of "Oak Ridge Farm" is one of the interesting historic old buildings of the county. The original structure was built in 1829 or 1830. It was constructed of oak and walnut logs, on the plan of the one and one-half story pioneer home of those early days. It was remodeled in the fifties and sheeted, or sided with walnut siding, which were sawed on the place. The original building was a four room structure, but six rooms have been added. There were originally three fire places and in the course of remodeling and enlarging the old home, another fireplace has been added.

The Compton family has been identified with the development of Clay County since the pioneer days and many memories of pioneer times and early day methods cluster around the fireside of this honored pioneer family.

Albert Vest, a successful merchant of East Kansas City, Missouri, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Colchester, Illinois, December 11, 1863, a son of Daniel W. and Lucy Ann (Rich) Vest, both natives of Kentucky.

Daniel W. Vest was born in Kentucky, March 1, 1833, and now lives at Cuba, Illinois. His wife was also born in Kentucky, May 5, 1840, and died at Colchester, Illinois, in 1884. They were the parents of the fol-

lowing children: Lou Anna, married A. B. McIntosh, Ottumwa, Iowa; Emma J., married William Dickason, Cuba, Illinois; Mary J., married William Marten, Kenosha, Wisconsin; and Albert, the subject of this sketch.

Albert Vest was reared at Colchester, Illinois, and attended the public schools there as did his sisters. In early life, he followed the vocation of coal mining and later he was engaged in farming. In 1890, he came to Missouri and settled at Randolph, Clay County. Here he bought some property and for twelve years was rural mail carrier out of Randolph. October 22, 1919, Mr. Vest purchased his present mercantile business and since that time he has conducted a general store at East Kansas City. He carries a very complete line of general merchandise and has an extensive patronage.

November 1, 1892, Albert Vest was married to Fannie Dawson of Randolph, Missouri. She is the daughter of W. H. and Anna J. (Robinson) Dawson. W. H. Dawson was a native of Virginia and an early settler in Clay County; he spent the latter part of his life here. He died in 1904, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was a native of Kentucky and they were married in that state. She died in 1914, and their remains are buried in the Crowley cemetery. Mrs. Vest is one of the following children born to her parents: Addie, married W. N. Lyles, of Kansas City, Missouri; Anna, married Benjamin Cazzell, of Kansas City, Kansas; Luther, lives at Winnwood, Missouri; Beauregard, Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Vest.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Vest have been born the following children: Bernard, married Elizabeth Smith, Lathrop, Missouri; Irene, married M. L. McFarren and died in 1918, at the age of twenty-one years, being a victim of the "flu" epidemic of that year; Dewey and Eloise at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Vest have two grandchildren, Jack Vest and Vol G. McFarren.

Mr. Vest is a progressive citizen, as well as an enterprising merchant and he is an asset to the citizenship of Clay County.

Colonel Doniphan Wymore, of Liberty township, is a successful farmer and stockman and one of the well known breeders of Clay County. He is a native of this county and was born about one and one-half miles south of Liberty, on what is now the Bell farm, November 26, 1874. He is a son of George W. and Sallie (Turner) Wymore.

George W. Wymore was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1829, and came to Clay County, Missouri, with his parents in 1843. He was a son of Samuel Wymore, who, upon coming to Clay County in the above mentioned year, settled south of Liberty on the place that is now owned by John Conley. Samuel Wymore and wife spent the remainder of their lives in Clay County after coming here and their remains are buried in a private burial ground on the Conley place.

George W. Wymore was well known as the most successful horse and mule breeder of his time in Clay County. He raised and sold more high class horses than any other man during his active career. He died in Liberty township, March 12, 1909, at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife departed this life July 17, 1917, in her eighty-fourth year.

George W. Wymore and wife were the parents of the following children: John, Craig, Colorado; Walter, San Francisco, California; Thomas, Grandview, Missouri; Andrew P., Randolph, Missouri; Lila, married John Donaldson, Liberty, Missouri; Bessie, Chicago, Illinois; Mattie, Kansas City, Missouri; Colonel Doniphan, the subject of this sketch; Nannie, married Ade Arnold and died at Liberty in 1907; Oscar was killed by a bull in 1899; Charles died in 1911, at the age of fifty-six years.

Colonel D. Wymore was reared in Liberty township and since early life, like his father before him, he has given special attention to breeding high class mules, in connection with general farming and other stock raising. He usually keeps on hand between ten and twenty head of mules and is recognized as one of the breeders of high class mules of the state. Some of his animals are usually exhibited at the Missouri State Fair and other fairs with satisfactory results. The Wymore farm contains 160 acres of well improved land and is located five miles south of Liberty on the Birmingham road. It is a well improved place and is conveniently arranged for stock raising and general farming. The place is supplied by water pumped to a tank by a hydraulic ram and distributed from there by gravity to various points of convenience.

Colonel D. Wymore was married June 22, 1898, to Miss Fannie Ligon, a daughter of Benjamin Ligon and wife, who were early settlers in Clay County and now deceased. Further history concerning the Ligon family will be found in connection with the sketch of Charles L. Ligon in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Wymore have been born four children, as follows: Harold, Frances, Doniphan and George W., all residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Wymore is a member of the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows and is a Democrat.

James Hughes, now deceased, was an early settler in Clay County and for many years, during his active career, was prominently identified with the development of southern Clay County; three generations of the Hughes family have been worthy citizens of this county. James Hughes was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1837, and died at his home in Clay County, July 27, 1912. He was a son of Patrick and Sarah (McGarr) Hughes.

Patrick Hughes and his wife were both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. They were married in Providence, Rhode Island. In 1837, when James Hughes, the subject of this sketch, was an infant, his parents came west and located in Clay County. They settled on the place which is now owned by the Hughes family, near Birmingham, Patrick Hughes buying this farm from Larkin Broyles who entered the land from the government. Patrick Hughes spent the remainder of his life here and died in 1873. His wife preceded him in death a number of years, having died in 1846, leaving her husband with the care of three small children: James, the subject of this sketch; Mary, who married Thomas Ward, of Clinton County; and Sarah, who died in August, 1882, unmarried. Patrick Hughes and his wife are buried in a private cemetery on the home farm.

James Hughes was reared on the home place, in Clay County, and educated in the pioneer schools in that vicinity. At the death of his father, he and his sister inherited the home place which consisted of eighty acres. Later he added about 300 acres to the old home place, which now constitutes the family home. He bought and sold a number of farms during the course of his career, and was a successful man of affairs. He was interested in farming and stock raising all his life and also did some real estate business. He was a successful man in his undertakings and a dependable citizen who had a wide acquaintance and many friends.

James Hughes was married in Kansas City, Missouri, September 6, 1885, to Miss Alice Hope, a daughter of Luke and Alice (Gormley) Hope, both natives of Westmeath County, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Hope were married in their native land, the ceremony being performed at Mullengar, November 4, 1841, by the Reverend Bernard Masterson. Luke Hope and

his wife came to America in 1842, and after a short stay in New York, settled in Clark County, Ohio, where they were living when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the war and about the time the war ended, in 1865, he died in a military hospital at David's Island, in New York harbor. Some time after her husband's death, Mrs. Hope came west with her family of children and settled on a farm four miles north of Liberty, where she died February 27, 1883. Mrs. Hughes has one brother, John T. Hope, who lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

To James Hughes and wife were born four children: Joseph P., on the home farm with his mother; James L., married Miss Frances Clara Smith, of Kansas City; Charles I. and Mary A.

Joseph P. Hughes, the oldest son of James Hughes and wife, is a veteran of the World War. He enlisted in the United States army, December 7, 1917, at Kansas City, Missouri, and was sent to Jacksonville, Florida, for training. He was in the Remount Department of the army for about seven months when he was commissioned a second lieutenant. Shortly afterwards, he was sent to France with a detachment of 300 men. He was sent to the advance zone for duty with the First Army of the American Expeditionary forces and assigned to duty in the Third Corps in the Argonne. After the armistice was signed, he went with the Third Army of Occupation in Germany. He returned to America, August 25, 1919, and received his honorable discharge after twenty-one months of service.

Mrs. Hughes and her sons have a valuable farm of about 300 acres where they are successfully engaged in carrying on general farming and stock raising. The Hughes place is well improved, having a good modern residence which was built in 1912 and the other buildings about the place are of a substantial character and kept in good condition. The Hughes family is well known and highly respected in Clay County.

David Thomas Bronaugh, now deceased, was a native of Clay County and during his life time was prominently identified with the agricultural interests of this county. He was born near Antioch church in Gallatin township, April 25, 1843, and died May 15, 1914. He was a son of John and Hannah (Morton) Bronaugh, early pioneer settlers of Clay County.

John Bronaugh was a native of Virginia, born at Spottsylvania Court House, August 22, 1798. He was a cashier in a bank at Maysville, Ken-

tucky. In 1842 he settled in Clay County, Missouri, and at that time bought a place in Gallatin township which is now a part of the David T. Bronaugh estate. He was engaged in farming after coming to Missouri and died on his place in Gallatin township in December, 1883. His wife died June 30, 1890, and they are buried at Barry, Missouri. The children born to John and Hannah (Morton) Bronaugh were: David Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Anna, married John Park; Mary Mildred, died at the age of three years; Virginia Morton, died at the age of one year; and Fannie M., died at the age of twenty-three years. There are no surviving members of the John Bronaugh family.

David Thomas Bronaugh was reared in Clay County and educated in the public schools and William Jewell College. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army in a Missouri company, under Captain McCarty. Later, he was transferred to the 16th Arkansas Infantry. He took part in a number of important engagements of the Civil War and suffered many hardships and privations, common to the lot of a soldier. He was severely wounded at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, and was left on the battle field and reported as having been killed. Federal soldiers found him and after recovering from his wounds, he escaped but was taken prisoner again by the Federals at Port Hudson and sent to Johnson's Island as a prisoner of war. He was transferred from there and afterwards confined in other Federal prison camps, including Morris Island and Ft. Pulaski. He suffered unusual hardships while a prisoner, owing to the fact that he was one of six hundred Confederate prisoners who refused to take the oath of allegiance. While in the army, he was commissioned a lieutenant and served as adjutant. At the close of the war, he returned to Clay County and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising here during the remainder of his life.

On May 18, 1871, David Thomas Bronaugh was married to Miss Mary Waller, a daughter of Esme M. and Jane (Moffett) Waller, early settlers of Clay County. Esme Waller was born in eastern Maryland and his wife was a native of Kentucky. The Waller family came from Kentucky to Missouri and after spending one winter in the vicinity of St. Louis, they settled in Saline County and after remaining there a year came to Clay County in 1855. Esme Waller died January 18, 1892 and his wife died May 26, 1893. They were the parents of the following children: Alexander H., who served as circuit judge for thirteen years and is now a prominent attorney at Moberly, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Bro-

naugh of this sketch; and George Cotman Waller, who was born November 30, 1850 and died June 15, 1909, served as county collector of Clay County for two terms and was one of the widely and favorably known men of this county.

The Waller family is of English origin and the first records we have of the family in this country appears in the church records in eastern Maryland during the sixteenth century. Esme M. Waller, Mrs. Bronaugh's father, was a son of Eben Cotman Waller, who was born at Somerset, Maryland, in 1771; his wife, Anne Waller, was born in eastern Maryland, April 12, 1782, and they moved to Kentucky in 1804.

To David Thomas and Mary (Waller) Bronaugh were born two sons: John Esme and David Waller.

John Esme Bronaugh attended the public schools and afterwards entered William Jewell College at Liberty where he was graduated in the class of 1894. Since that time he has been engaged in farming on the home place and has won a wide reputation as a successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle. He raises pure bred cattle and is recognized as one of the successful breeders of the state.

David Waller Bronaugh is engaged in farming on the home place and is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Clay County. He married Miss Stella Scott, a daughter of J. R. and Rosanna (Aker) Scott.

The Bronaugh family is one of the representative prominent pioneer families of Clay County.

John M. Blevins, a well known and highly respected citizen of Gallatin township, who is engaged in farming and stock raising on his farm, one and one-half miles northeast of Linden, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, October 20, 1866, and is a son of William and Martha (Chandler) Blevins.

William Blevins was a native of County Armagh, Ireland. He came to America in 1850 and for a time remained in Ohio, where he was employed as a locomotive fireman. He then went to Ft. Leavenworth and was engaged in freighting across the plains, and made three trips from Leavenworth to Ft. Laramie, in the capacity of wagon master with the overland wagon trains of the early days. He then took up a claim of Government land in Jefferson County, Kansas, proved up on it and made his home there for the remainder of his life. He was a successful farmer and stockman and met with a reasonable degree of success. He died in



JOHN M. BLEVINS

1886 and his remains were buried in Pleasant View cemetery, at Oskaloosa, Kansas.

Martha (Chandler) Blevins was born in Clay County, near what is now North Kansas City. She is a daughter of William Chandler who was one of the very early settlers of Clay County, and entered Government land in Gallatin township. He died in this township and was buried on his old home place. Mrs. Blevins now resides at Oskaloosa, Kansas.

The following children were born to William and Martha (Chandler) Blevins: James C., Kansas City, Missouri; John M., the subject of this sketch; William, was born at Oskaloosa, Kansas, in 1861 and died there in 1918; Elizabeth, widow of E. B. Slade, of Oskaloosa, Kansas, has been engaged in teaching there for the past fifteen years; and Sarah E., married J. F. Hanssen, of Gallatin township.

John M. Blevins was reared in Jefferson County, Kansas, and educated in the public schools at Oskaloosa, the Oskaloosa College and Spaldings Commercial School of Kansas City, Missouri. He was engaged in farming in Jefferson County for five years and came to Clay County, locating at Linden. He bought his present place in 1896. It is a part of the old Hiram Fugitt farm and contains 120 acres. Mr. Blevins has made extensive improvements and has erected good farm buildings and made other improvements of a substantial character, and has one of the attractive places of Clay County. There are a number of natural shade trees on the place which add greatly to its comfort and general beauty, and the place slopes gently which affords natural drainage.

John M. Blevins was married January 10, 1893, to Miss Anna Beeler, of Louisville, Kentucky, the youngest of fourteen children of Presly Beeler. Mrs. Blevins died in 1907 and is buried in Fairview cemetery at Liberty, Missouri. To John M. Blevins and wife were born four children, as follows: Beeler, Esther M., William Edwards and Fred.

Beeler Blevins served in the Aviation Department of the United States Army during the World War. He enlisted in January, 1918, and was first sent to Ft. Wayne, near Detroit, Michigan, then to Ithaca, New York, and later to Arcadia, Florida. After the close of the war he was discharged, July 10, 1919, with the rank of second lieutenant. He was married May 24, 1917, to Viva Gray, of Olathe, Kansas, and they have one daughter, Helen E.

Esther M. Blevins married J. J. Sevage, and they have one daughter, Mary Ann.

William Edwards Blevins was one of the American boys who won a gold star with his life in the World War. He was born July 28, 1898, and at the age of twenty he enlisted in Company B, Third Regiment, Kansas Infantry, April 4, 1917, and received his honorable discharge from the Kansas National Guard, upon entering the Federal Service, August 5, 1917. He left Oskaloosa with his company September 24, 1917, for Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, and went overseas with his command in April, 1918. He was killed in the battle of Argonne Forest September 28, 1918. He was a member of the Christian Church at Barry, Missouri.

Fred Blevins enlisted in the United States Army in July, 1918, and was sent to Maine as a member of the Fifth Anti-Air Craft Battalion. He was sent overseas in September, 1918, and remained in France until after the armistice was signed, when he returned to the United States and received his honorable discharge. He is now in Kansas City.

John M. Blevins takes an active interest in local affairs. He has served as justice of the peace of Gallatin township since 1918. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Linden and has been a member of the board of directors since the bank was organized. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Rising Sun Lodge No. 13, Barry, Missouri; Consistory, Kansas City, Missouri; Ararat Temple, Mystic Shrine, also of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Blevins belongs to several lodges.

Walter Carpenter, who is successfully engaged in small fruit farming near Randolph, Missouri, is a native of Indiana. He was born near La Grange, Indiana, and was reared in Wills County of that state. His parents were Lyman and Elizabeth (Cothrell) Carpenter, both natives of New York. They were married in Michigan and afterwards removed to Indiana and both spent their lives in that state. The father died in 1905 and the mother in 1912.

Walter Carpenter was one of the following children born to his parents: Albert, lives in Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Charles, Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Mrs. Emma Cline, Ossian, Indiana; William, died while serving in the Union army in the Civil War; Walter, the subject of this sketch; Newton, died about fifty years of age at Ossian, Indiana; Orlando, died at Ossian, Indiana; and Frank, died in southern Missouri.

Walter Carpenter was reared in Indiana and attended the public schools there. When he was eighteen years old, he started in life for himself and shortly afterwards came to Clay County, Missouri, arriving

here in 1869. For several years, he followed saw mill work, for which he received thirty dollars a month. In 1898, he bought his present place on the river bottoms near Randolph. He met with considerable loss during the flood of 1903, much of his land being washed by the river. However, he has been successfully engaged in truck farming and raising small fruits, vegetables and alfalfa.

Mr. Carpenter was married January 5, 1871, to Miss Frances Curry, a daughter of Leroy Curry, a pioneer of Clay County, further mention of whom is made in this volume in connection with the sketch of Alonzo Macken. To Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have been born three children as follows: Mabel, married Thomas Williams and they live in Los Angeles, California; William Jewell, who is employed by the Standard Oil Company at Sheffield, Missouri; Letta, married Robert Morgan, of Moscow, Missouri. One son and a daughter died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have the following grandchildren: Carl, Ralph and Helen Carpenter; Lynn, Lucile, Frances, Margaruite, and Thomas Williams; and Robert Jewell and Geneva Morgan.

Mr and Mrs. Carpenter celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on January 5, 1921. They are highly respected citizens and stand high in Clay County. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Protective Association.

E. B. Land, a successful farmer and stockman of Liberty township, is a native of Virginia. He was born in Hanover County, July 25, 1853, a son of William and Helen (Snead) Land. The father died in Virginia in 1858, when E. B. Land of this review was about five years old. Later E. B. Land, his mother and sister, Helen, and a cousin, Pole Binford, came to Clay County, Missouri. This was in 1869. Helen (Snead) Land was a native of Hanover County, Virginia, and died in Burlington, Kansas, in 1884, while there visiting his daughter.

A. E. Higginson, a half brother of E. B. Land, graduated from Bethany College and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, serving throughout the war. After the war closed, he came to Missouri and settled in Platte County and taught school in Platte and Clay counties for a number of years. He died in 1916.

E. B. Land was one of three children born to his parents, the other two being Mrs Sophia Fitzgerald, deceased, and Mrs Helen A. Woods, of

Liberty. E. B. Land has lived in Clay County for the past forty years, with the exception of about five years when he lived near Barry in Platte County. He began farming and stock raising in early life and has devoted himself to that vocation. For the past twenty-six years he has operated the Captain Dougherty farm in Liberty township as lessee. Mr. Land, with his son, Fred W., also own a valuable farm of eighty acres in Liberty township and that place is operated by his son. He also owns residence property in Kansas City, Missouri.

September 16, 1875. E. B. Land was married to Miss Ida L. Wilson, a daughter of John and Martha (Arnold) Wilson. John Wilson was born near Barry, Clay County, in 1824. He was a son of John Wilson who was one of the first settlers in Clay County and entered government land here. John Wilson, Mrs. Land's father, spent his entire life in Clay County on the place where he was born. He died in December, 1900. Martha (Arnold) Wilson was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1830, and came to Clay County with her brother-in-law and sister. She was educated in the old college in Liberty and spent the remainder of her life in this county after coming here. She died in 1911 and she and her husband are buried in the Barry cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Waller, William A. Wilson, John V. Wilson, Mrs. Jessie Givens, deceased; Mrs. John Harris, deceased; and Mrs. E. B. Land, of this review.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Land have been born three children: Helen Maude, married C. M. Kilgore, Nashua, Missouri; Fred W., a farmer and stockman of Liberty township; and Albert W. who is engaged in the clothing business at Liberty, Missouri. The following are the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Land: Edwin Allen, Charles Anthony, John Barker, Helen and Mary Frances Kilgore; and Mary Helen, Albert, Jr. and Charlotte Land.

Mr. Land is a Democrat and has been a candidate for the nomination of county assessor. He takes a commendable interest in local affairs and is public spirited and progressive.

Claude F. Knighton, an enterprising and successful merchant who has been engaged in the mercantile business at Gashland, Missouri, for the past twenty years, is a native of Clay County and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this section of Missouri. He was born a half mile north of Gashland, February 8, 1869, and is a son of Ezra F. and Margaret (Johnson) Knighton.

Ezra Knighton was born in Morristown, New Jersey, May 3, 1823, and died in Clay County in 1908, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He came to Missouri in 1842, and settled at Parkville. He was a carpenter and worked at his trade in Platte County and was employed in the construction of the first court house in that county. His father was a native of England and settled in New Jersey at an early date.

Margaret (Johnson) Knighton was born in Kentucky and came to Clay County with her parents at a very early date in the settlement of this county. The Johnson family entered government land in Gallatin township about one-half mile north of Gashland and this land is now owned by the Knighton brothers, whose grandfather entered it from the government. Mr. Johnson spent the remainder of his life on this farm and he and his wife are buried in a private cemetery. Margaret (Johnson) Knighton died in 1880.

The following children were born to Ezra F. and Margaret (Johnson) Knighton: Benia, on the home place; Alice, married F. M. Williams of Barry, Missouri; John R., a farmer and stockman, Linden, Missouri; Charles, lives at Hampton, Missouri; Daniel C., Platte City, Missouri; Claude F., the subject of this sketch; and William S., resides on the home place.

Claude F. Knighton was reared in Gallatin township and attended the Fairview school. His brother, William S., was educated at the same school, but the older children attended school in a log school house which stood across the street from where Mr. Knighton's store is now located. Claude F. Knighton bought a new stock of goods and engaged in the mercantile business at Gashland on April 7, 1901. His business is located in the Carpenter Building and he carries a very complete stock of general merchandise and does an extensive business. His patronage comes from a large scope of territory surrounding Gashland. During the many years he has been engaged in business here he has built a wide reputation for honesty and square dealing which has been an important factor in the development of his business. Mr. Knighton is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Barry, having been made a Mason in 1898.

Francis Marion Williams, is a native of Missouri and a descendant of a pioneer family of Clay and Platte counties. He was born in Platte County, May 14, 1844, and is a son of Edward and Frances (Turner) Williams, both natives of Kentucky.

Edward Williams was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1815, and

died in 1891. His wife was a native of Woodford County, Kentucky, and died in 1859 and their remains are buried in Barry cemetery. They were married in Scott County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri, settling near Gashland in 1839. Shortly after coming to Missouri, Edward Williams and a brother chopped wood for forty cents a cord for a man who operated a distillery. After they had completed their work they had to take a barrel of whisky for pay. They took the whisky home expecting to sell it later, but they had so many visitors that winter that in the spring the whisky was gone.

The following children were born to Edward and Frances (Turner) Williams: William Henry, born in Scott County, Kentucky, and died there; Oscar F., born in Kentucky and died in Jackson County, Kansas; George Thomas, died in Salida, Colorado; Francis Marion, the subject of this sketch; Amanda, the widow of John W. Belt, of Norborne, Missouri; Adelia, widow of Richard Elliott, Parkville, Missouri; Jennie, married Henry Wheeler, Columbia, Missouri; Edward, died in Carroll County, Missouri; Benjamin, lives at Barry, Missouri; and Kate, married Henry Brown, Randolph, Missouri.

Francis Marion Williams was reared and educated in the vicinity of Barry, Missouri, and at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the Confederate army in Captain Woodsmall's company and served in Gen. Joe Shelby's brigade. He was taken prisoner in the fall of 1862, while in Texas County, Missouri. He was taken to Rolla, Missouri, and from there to St. Louis where he was paroled. While a prisoner of war he suffered greatly for want of proper food and clothing and his health became very much impaired. He attributes his recovery to the care given him by the Sisters of Charity who found him while he was at the point of death and cared for him and nursed him back to health. During the war, he recalls that on one occasion he paid in Confederate money, ten dollars for a postage stamp and envelope with which to write home. He returned home in March, 1863, and in 1864, he made the trip to Denver, Colorado, with a herd of cattle. He was in the employ of the government as teamster with the United States troops in the west, and in that capacity had much experience with hostile Indians who were on the warpath at that time. He was with the Second Colorado Battery under command of Lieutenant Ayers when they had a hot engagement with Indians on Smoky Hill about forty miles northeast of Ft. Larned, in 1864. Twenty-six men were killed in that engagement. He was also

in an engagement with the Indians at Sand Creek, where 300 Indians were killed. but none of the troops were lost. In the spring of 1865, he went to Denver where he was employed in a government blacksmith shop until October of that year. He then returned home and since that time has resided in Clay and Platte counties, with the exception of three years when he lived in Jefferson County, Kansas.

April 9, 1876, Francis Marion Williams was married to Miss Alice Knighton, a daughter of E. F. and Matilda M. (Johnson) Knighton, both of whom are now deceased and their remains are buried in the cemetery at Barry, Missouri. Mrs. Williams was born in Barry and reared and educated there. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born two sons: Edward K., married Bertie Spencer, a daughter of R. W. Spencer, of Barry, Missouri, and they have one son, Rollin Williams; and Frank May Williams, resides at home with his parents. He is employed in the railway mail service as postal clerk, between Kansas City, Missouri, and Siloam Springs, Arkansas. During the World War he wanted to enlist in the heavy artillery but was rejected and later was inducted into service and when the armistice was signed he was at Liberty, Missouri, ready to start to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, but was never ordered there. He received his discharge and a government voucher for one day's service. He never got his voucher cashed, but keeps it as a souvenir.

Francis Marion Williams was a candidate for representative on the Populist ticket about thirty years ago, but later refused to accept the nomination on the same ticket. He has had an unusual experience during the course of his active career and is one of the interesting and substantial citizens of Clay County.

P. D. Hodge, cashier of the Security Bank of Avondale, is one of the progressive and enterprising bankers of Clay County. He was born near Mexico, Missouri, May 8, 1888, and is a son of J. R. and Dora B. (Younger) Hodge, who now reside at Laddonia, Missouri.

P. D. Hodge was educated in the States Teachers College at Kirksville, Missouri. Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and the Dakota Business College at Fargo, North Dakota. In 1912, he accepted a position with the Farmers Bank of Laddonia, Missouri, and remained with that institution until 1914. He then went with the Lewiston State Bank at Lewiston, Montana, where he became assistant cashier and remained until

December, 1918, when he accepted the position of assistant cashier of the Empire Bank and Trust Company, of that city.

Mr. Hodge became interested in the organization of the Security Bank of Avondale which was effected February 28, 1920, with a paid up capital stock of \$10,000.00 and the bank started business with deposits amounting to \$31,800.00. At this writing the deposits amount to over \$65,000.00. The business of this institution has had a substantial and rapid growth from the start. It is practically a home institution as nearly all of the officers and stockholders live in Avondale and vicinity. The following are the officers and directors of the bank: Charles R. Big-ham, president; W. E. Balkey, vice-president; F. E. Cooley, vice-presi-dent; P. D. Hodge, cashier; and Frank D. Winn, Robert H. Connell and A. C. Watkins, directors.

P. D. Hodge was married June 7, 1915, to Miss Pearle Triplett, a daughter of G. W. and Laura Triplett of Triplett, Missouri. Mrs. Hodge was educated in Howard Payne College at Fayette, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have been born one daughter, Marjorie Doris.

Charles L. Ligon, a well known farmer and stockman of Gallatin township, is a descendant of an early pioneer family of Missouri. He was born in Gallatin township August 18, 1863, a son of Leonard W. and Elizabeth (Haynes) Ligon.

Leonard W. Ligon was born in Gallatin township, Clay County, in August, 1829. He was a son of Leonard W. Ligon, who was one of the very early pioneer settlers of Missouri. He settled in Howard County in what was known as the Booneslick Country in 1816, which was one of the earliest settlements that far west at that time. In 1819 he came to Clay County and settled in what is now Gallatin township, and here spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife are buried on the farm which is now owned by Lee Story.

Leonard W. Ligon, father of Charles L. Ligon, grew to manhood amidst the pioneer surroundings in Clay County, and was engaged in farming here during his entire life, except the years of 1849-1851 when he went to California during the gold excitement. He made the trip overland but returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He died in Gallatin township, March 8, 1908. His wife was born in Clay County and died here in September, 1895, and she and her husband are buried in Little Shoal Church cemetery.



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES L. LIGON AND SON, JOHN H.

Charles L. Ligon is one of the following children born to his parents: William B., of Kearney, Missouri; John, who was accidentally killed by a kick from a horse; Susie, married Alex Davis, died in September, 1886; Alvin, died at the age of thirty-two years; Charles L., the subject of this sketch; Eddie, died at the age of two years; Emmet A., a farmer and stockman, three miles south of Liberty; Leonard W., died at the age of thirty years; Allie, married Frank Dobbins, ElCampo, Texas; and Walter, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

Charles L. Ligon was reared in Gallatin township and attended school in the Bell school district. He lived in Clinton County for nine years, and in 1900 he and his brother, Emmet A. Ligon, purchased a farm of 240 acres in Gallatin township, known as the Carr Dougherty farm. The brothers improved the place and brought it under a high state of cultivation, and in 1909 Charles L. Ligon bought his brother's interest in the farm, which he still owns and operates. It is a valuable farm and well improved. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has been successful. In former years he fed cattle for the market extensively, but in recent years he has given more attention to raising hogs.

Mr. Ligon was married in September, 1889, to Miss Elizabeth Leach of Plattsburg, Missouri. She is a daughter of Lloyd and Mary (Haynes) Leach, the father, a native of Kentucky, and the mother, of Clay County. Lloyd B. Leach lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight years, and he and his wife are buried at Plattsburg, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Ligon have been born one son, John Henry Ligon, who was born August 16, 1890.

Emmet A. Ligon, brother of Charles L., mentioned above as having been associated with his brother in the ownership and management of the farm, is now engaged in farming and stock raising in Clay County, south of Liberty. He was married, September 24, 1903, to Miss Mattie Pryor, a daughter of Captain B. B. Pryor, of Smithville, Missouri. He died at the age of ninety-six years, and Mrs. Ligon's mother died when Mrs. Ligon was a child. To Emmet A. Ligon and wife have been born the following children: Joseph Leonard, Allen Pryor, and Charles P., who died at the age of two years.

Oswald E. Clardy, a well known farmer and stockman of Gallatin township, is a native of Missouri and a descendant of a pioneer family. He was born in Platte County, August 7, 1864, a son of Garland C. and Margaret V. (Waller) Clardy.

Garland C. Clardy came to Missouri with his parents, Giles C. and Minta Clardy from Kentucky in 1837. He was born in 1836. Upon coming to Missouri the Clardy family settled near Mt. Olivett church and later settled east of Gashland on a place which is now owned by the Clardy brothers. Garland C. Clardy grew to manhood in this vicinity and in early life taught school for a number of years and later devoted his attention to farming and stock raising. He died in 1905. Margaret V. (Waller) Clardy was born in Platte County in 1844. She was a member of a prominent pioneer family of this section further mention of whom is made in this volume. She died in April 15, 1920.

Garland C. Clardy was a man of strong influence who took a commendable interest in the affairs of Clay County. He was one of the organizers of the Mt. Olivett Christian church and for many years was an elder in that church. He was a stanch Democrat and a member of the Masonic and Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodges. The Eastern Star lodge of Smithville was named in his honor.

To Garland C. and Margaret V. (Waller) Clardy were born the following children: Madeline, married Willis L. Vance and is deceased; Oswald E., the subject of this sketch; Vivian, married Willis Vance and is deceased; Eliza, married Frank Walker of Colorado Springs, Colorado; George T. lives on the home place; Dora, married William Adams; Mattie, married Bland Adams, St. Joseph, Missouri; Walter, Gashland, Missouri; Guy, Gashland, Missouri; and Beryl, married William Wilson, Nashua, Missouri.

Oswald E. Clardy attended school at the Gordon school district and since early life has been engaged in farming and stock raising with the exception of four years when he conducted a hardware store at Nashua, Missouri. He now operates some rented land and also his own farm near Gashland. He carries on general farming and stock raising and raises pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs.

December 31, 1902, Oswald E. Clardy was married in Platte township, Clay County, to Miss Mary E. Hart, a daughter of T. B. and Elva (Smith) Hart. T. B. Hart was born in Lafayette County, Kentucky, in 1849. In 1851, he came to Dekalb County, Missouri, with his parents, Edwin N. and Elizabeth (Bryan) Hart. Later the Hart family came to this section of the state and Edwin N. Hart died near Smithville in 1872. His wife died at Liberty in 1867 and their remains are buried in the old cemetery at Liberty. They were the parents of the following children:

Mrs. Clardy, of this sketch; Samantha, married Clay Kimsey, of Smithville, Missouri; Edwin Claude, died at Pueblo, Colorado, at the age of thirty-four years; Lydia May, married Walter R. Scott and lives near Smithville, Missouri. Three of T. B. Hart's brothers served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. John Hart was an officer in the Confederate army and was killed at Independence, Missouri, and the other two brothers were Edwin D. and Bryan C.

Mr. Clardy is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Smithville and is a progressive Clay County citizen. He was the organizer of the Linden Bank and is now the heaviest stockholder in that institution. He was elected an officer at the start but declined to accept any position.

Frank W. Steenstry, general merchant and postmaster at Avondale, Missouri, is a progressive and enterprising citizen, and although not a native of Clay County, is a descendant of a pioneer family of Missouri. He was born in Chariton County, Missouri, a son of J. W. and Lena (Partenheimer) Steenstry. J. W. Steenstry, the father, was serving in the Union army during the Civil War and was killed in Chariton County while home on a furlough.

Lena (Partenheimer) Steenstry, mother of Frank W. Steenstry, came to this country with her parents when she was a young girl. She was a daughter of Frederick Partenheimer who settled in Chariton County, Missouri, and entered land there in 1842. He spent the remainder of his life in Chariton County, where he died in 1883. F. W. Steenstry was the only child born to his parents but some time after the death of his father, his mother married Henry Gabb and to that union were born the following children: Martin G. of Slater, Missouri; Fred H., Gilliam, Missouri; Mrs. Lena Sleyster, Gilliam, Missouri; and Robert, deceased.

Shortly after the death of his father, Frank W. Steenstry went to Saline County, Missouri, with his mother. He grew to manhood there and was engaged in farming for some time. He then went to McPherson County, Kansas, remaining there about twelve years. In 1912, he came to Clay County and for the past three years has been engaged in the general mercantile business at Avondale. The postoffice is located in his store and he has served as postmaster here since 1914. The Avondale postoffice was established in 1913 and Robert Patterson was the first postmaster. He was succeeded the following year by Mr. Steenstry.

Frank W. Steenstry was married in 1884 to Miss Anna Slavine, of

Marshall, Missouri, and six children have been born to them: Anna May, died in infancy; Viola, married Gus Weber of Avondale, Missouri; Frances, married D. S. Skinner, who is in business with Mr. Steenstry in his store; John, married Vesie Jackson, of Slater, Missouri, and they reside at Avondale; William and Emory at home with their father.

John J. Kirschner, cashier of the National Bank of North Kansas City, is a native of Missouri. He was born at St. Joseph, December 28, 1891, and is a son of Dr. P. J. and Martha M. Kirschner. Dr. P. J. Kirschner was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, and was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine for many years. He died in September, 1904, and his widow now resides in California.

John J. Kirschner was reared in St. Joseph and attended the public school and later he attended the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, Missouri, and the Lake Forest Academy at Lake Forest, Illinois. He then entered the general freight offices of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company at St. Joseph. He served in that capacity for three years when he entered the Bank of Buchanan County at St. Joseph as teller. He was associated with that bank in the capacity of teller for four years and in 1916 he became cashier of the National Bank of North Kansas City and has since served in that capacity.

Mr. Kirschner was married October 16, 1912 to Miss Margaret Chapman of St. Joseph, Missouri. She is a daughter of H. A. and Martha Chapman, of St. Joseph.

Mr. Kirschner is a capable and experienced banker and is a close student of the intricate problems of finance. He is conservative enough to be safe, and progressive enough to recognize the investor's opportunities. He has an extensive acquaintance among financiers and is a prominent factor in the development of North Kansas City as an industrial center.

William E. Macken, an enterprising merchant of North Kansas City, who is serving his fourth term as mayor of this progressive town, is a native of Clay County. He was born at Randolph Heights in Gallatin township, August 30, 1871, and is a son of Albert and Elizabeth J. (Curry) Macken. Albert Macken was the pioneer merchant of Randolph Heights, conducting a store there as early as 1864.

William E. Macken was reared in Clay County and educated in the public schools. He engaged in farming in early life and followed that vocation until 1906. He then bought a store at Harlem, Missouri, which he has since conducted. In 1913, he and his brother, A. E. Macken, engaged in the mercantile business at North Kansas City. Their business is located in the Pioneer Building and occupies a store room with a frontage of twenty-six feet and fifty feet deep. They have built up an extensive business and have a large patronage.

William E. Macken was elected mayor of North Kansas City, in 1916, and has been re-elected to that office three times and is now serving his fourth consecutive term. He is a capable executive officer and has contributed in no small way to the progress and development of North Kansas City since he has been mayor. He is president of the North Kansas City Loan and Investment Company which is one of the thriving business enterprises of the town. John Davis is secretary of this company.

Mr. Macken was married in 1910 to Miss Nora E. Dagg, a daughter of Dr. H. M. Dagg, of North Kansas City and to this union have been born two children: Romaine and Virginia.

Mr. Macken is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is progressive and enterprising and a live factor in the development of North Kansas City.

Frank Prewitt, of the firm of Prewitt and Mace, North Kansas City, Missouri, is a native Missourian. He was born in Linn County, September 10, 1881, a son of Joseph and Julia Ann (Clemmons) Prewitt.

Joseph Prewitt was born in Danville, Kentucky, November 8, 1837 and died at Harlem, March 25, 1911, and his remains are buried at Orrick, Missouri. He spent the early part of his life in Linn County, Missouri, and during the Civil War, served as a member of the home guards in Linn County. Julia Ann (Clemmons) Prewitt was born in Linn County, Missouri, September 15, 1848, and now resides with her sons in North Kansas City, Missouri.

To Joseph and Julia Ann (Clemmons) Prewitt were born the following children: Mrs. Ona Olson, died at Pueblo, Colorado, January 23, 1893; James, North Kansas City, Missouri; John J., Centralia, Missouri; Mrs. Ida Windsor, Orrick, Missouri; Frank, the subject of this sketch; Clem C., Olathe, Kansas; Mrs. Amy Elliott, Quenemo, Kansas; Mrs. Fred

Roberts, Bonita, Kansas; Peter, who volunteered for service in the United States navy during the World War and served on the destroyer "Connors", which was engaged in convoying troop transports through the submarine danger zone; and Joseph A., died at the age of forty-three years in 1915.

Frank Prewitt was reared in Clay County and educated in the public schools of Liberty including a high school course. For the past ten years he has been employed as bookkeeper until January, 1920, when he entered into partnership with John Mace in conducting a tobacco and cigar store and billiard parlor in North Kansas City.

Mr. Prewitt is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Liberty, Missouri.

The National Bank of North Kansas City is one of the substantial institutions of Clay County. This bank was organized in April, 1913, with a paid up capital of \$25,000.00. The present capital stock is the same with a surplus of \$20,000.00 and deposit of \$300,000.00 and undivided profits.

The first officers of the National Bank of North Kansas City were: F. W. Fratt, president; C. H. Hodge, vice-president; S. J. Ashby, cashier; and the board of directors were F. W. Fratt, C. H. Hodge, I. H. Rich, J. W. Murray and C. M. Carter.

The present officers of this bank are: W. Clay Woods, president; A. M. Thompson, vice-president; J. J. Kirschner, cashier; and the directors are as follows: W. Clay Woods, A. M. Thompson, W. S. Woods, J. S. Simrall and J. C. Frazier.

This bank has had a substantial growth and extension of business since its organization and the men who constitute its officers and board of directors are recognized as all being dependable and enterprising citizens.

Herbert M. Cooley, a widely known and highly respected citizen of Gallatin township, who lives in the vicinity of Avondale, has been a resident of Clay County for fifty years. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1848, and is a son of Milton and Martha (Vinal) Cooley.

Milton Cooley was engaged in steamboating during his active career;

his wife died while accompanying him on a trip on the Ohio River. He died in Athens County, Ohio. Milton Cooley was a son of Caleb and Matilda (Buckingham) Cooley of Cooperstown, New York. The Buckinghams are of English descent and descendants from an old English family of Buckinghamshire, England. Thomas Buckingham was the founder of the Buckingham family of America. He was a member of the firm of Eaton and Hopkins, London merchants, who came to Boston June 26, 1637. He was a minister and settled in the town of Milford, Connecticut.

Herbert M. Cooley was one of the following children born to Milton and Martha (Vinal) Cooley: Edwin, Santiago, California; Harvey V., Athens County, Ohio; Kate F. Cooley, Independence, Missouri; Herbert M., the subject of this sketch; and Charles Roland, who was killed while serving in the United States army. He was a member of the Second Colorado Cavalry and was killed by Indians.

Herbert M. Cooley was educated in the public schools of Ohio and grew to manhood in that state. In 1870, he came to Missouri and after a short stay in Boone County, he came to Clay County in August of that year. He has lived on his present place in Gallatin township since 1874. At first he owned 132 acres but owing to the development of this section and the demand of residence property within the last few years, he has sold a number of lots and now owns about eighty acres. He has been quite extensively engaged in the dairy business and has also been successful in fruit raising, as well as general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Cooley was married December 31, 1874, to Miss Ella F. Ragan, a daughter of Elias and Louisa Ellen (Thomas) Ragan. Elias Ragan died in 1887, at the age of seventy-one years and his wife departed this life in 1876, and their remains are buried in the Crowley cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: W. O., Randolph, Missouri; Mary, married Ernest Weideman, Santiago, California; Albert, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Robert Searcy, Seattle, Washington; John, Seattle, Washington; Dora, married George Whitehouse, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Cooley of this sketch; and Evan, of Kansas City, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Cooley have been born the following children: Frederick Earl, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Wilburt J., married Maude Dickson and lives in Gallatin township; Kate F., married Frank Gorsuch, Kansas City, Missouri; and Martha E., married Charles Bigham and they live in Gallatin township. The following are the

grandchildren in the Cooley family: Herbert, Dick, Keturah, Robert, Margarite and Mildred Cooley.

Mr. Cooley is well known in Clay County and the Cooley family stand high in the community.

John Hudelmeyer, a well known and successful farmer and stockman of Liberty township, is a native of this county and a son of pioneer parents. He was born on the farm which he now owns, in Liberty township, January 30, 1846, a son of John and Rosann (Glassley) Hudelmeyer, natives of Germany. They came to America in early life and were afterwards married in Ohio. They were early settlers in Clay County and upon coming here John Hudelmeyer entered 160 acres of Government land which is now owned by John Hudelmeyer, the subject of this sketch, the title having remained in the family since the land was entered from the Government.

John Hudelmeyer was one of those venturesome men who joined the great rush to California during the days of the gold excitement, in 1849, and never returned. Shortly after reaching the coast he died there and his widow remained on the old place in Clay County where she died about 1900. They were the parents of the following children: George, Mrs. Lucy Warren, Mrs. Betty Leach, John, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Rosann Stevenson; and William, deceased. John Hudelmeyer is the only member of the family now living.

John Hudelmeyer, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared on the home place in Liberty township and was educated at Little Shoal School. He has followed farming and stock raising all his life. Early owned and operated the old home farm and still owns the original 160 in life he bought the interests of the other heirs and since that time has acres.

John Hudelmeyer was married January 22, 1871, to Mary E. Rippy, daughter of J. E. and Elizabeth (Searcey) Rippy, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ray County, Missouri. Mrs. Hudelmeyer's mother died when Mrs. Hudelmeyer was a child. Her father was married four times and the following children were born to him: Benjamin, St. Joseph, Missouri; John, Atchinson, Kansas; William, Colorado; Thomas, Colorado; Jerry, deceased; Ed, St. Joseph, Missouri; Jesse, St. Joseph, Missouri; Mrs. Daisy Bell Lewis, Atkinson, Kansas; Mrs. Martha Mix, deceased; Pearl, St. Joseph, Missouri; Laura Lucas, St. Joseph, Missouri.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN HUDELMEYER AND GRANDSON

To John Hudelmeyer and wife have been born the following children: Maggie, married Peter Stevenson, Liberty township; James Thomas, Nashua, Missouri; John H., Liberty township; Mary Frances, died in infancy; George William, Liberty township; Rosana, married William Greer, Liberty township; Ella, married Frank Gabbert, Liberty township; Lucy, married Nevil Fowler, Liberty township; Stella, married Oscar Hash, Liberty township; and Laura Silvy, married Thomas Liggett, Liberty township.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudelmeyer have the following grandchildren: Asa, Jesse, John, Bessie, Mary, Pearl Stevenson; Willie, Edith, J. T., John Henry, Mary, Mary Alice, Robert D., Rothwell, William Franklin, Logan, Grace Agnes, Roxie Esther, Mable Louise Hudelmeyer; John J., and William Henry Greer; Ruth, Frances and Aleta May Hash; Everett, Charles Wilson, and Nevil Goodson Fowler; John Fielding; Susie Emarine, Mattie Elsie and Essie Gladys Gabbert; Ella May, Anna Frances, Casey Everett, Irvin Roy, and John Lee Hudelmeyer. The great-grandchildren are as follows: Claud Arthur, Bonnie Leola Stevenson; W. T. and Dora Lee Dally, and Mattie Lucille Dally. The Hudelmeyer family consists of ten children, thirty-six grandchildren and five great-grandchildren, all of whom reside in the vicinity of the old Hudelmeyer homestead.

Mr. Hudelmeyer has always taken a commendable interest in local affairs, especially in education, and has served on the school board for a number of terms. He is a substantial citizen and the Hudelmeyer family are highly respected in Clay County.

John H. Mace, of the firm of Prewitt and Mace of North Kansas City, Missouri, is a veteran of the World War and bears the distinction of being the only Clay County soldier who was honored by being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. John H. Mace was born at Liberty, Missouri, November 18, 1890, and is a son of James and Nancy (Gilwaters) Mace, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Virginia, both now deceased and their remains are buried in Fairview cemetery at Liberty.

James and Nancy (Gilwaters) Mace were the parents of the following children: Bertie, married Theodore Asbury, of Liberty, Missouri; William, Liberty, Missouri; John H. and Jesse, twins, the former the subject of this sketch and the latter resides at Liberty, Missouri; Irvin, Liberty, Missouri; and Mrs. Maude DeLong, deceased.

John H. Mace spent his boyhood days in Liberty and attended the public schools. Before the United States entered the World War he was in the employ of the James Costello Lumber Company of Liberty. On May 29, 1915, Mr. Mace enlisted in the Missouri National Guard and was sent to the Mexican border during the trouble there. When the United States entered the World War, he went to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, with the Missouri troops and from there to France in May, 1918. He was a member of Company H, 140th Infantry, 35th Division, and participated in the many hard fought battles of the war in which the famous 35th Division was engaged, including the battles of Somme, St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest. During the battle of the Argonne Forest, he captured a German machine gun nest which necessitated the killing of the entire machine gun crew. This he accomplished single handed and alone and for this act of gallantry he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. During the course of his military career he was wounded at different times and was in a hospital for three months. He was honorably discharged from the service May 13, 1919, with a military record to his credit equalled by few and excelled by none in the annals of American wars.

Mr. Mace was married September 29, 1916, to Miss Callie Fiene, a daughter of Mrs. Beatrice Fiene. To Mr. and Mrs. Mace have been born one daughter, Margaruite.

Mr. Mace is a charter member of Robert H. Baker Post No. 95, American Legion.

Frederick Earl Cooley, a well known farmer and stockman of Gallatin township, is a native of Clay County. He was born near Avondale, February 6, 1876, a son of Herbert M. and Ella F. (Ragan) Cooley, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Frederick E. Cooley was reared on the home farm in Gallatin township and attended school at Pleasant Hill school district and later took a course in Spalding's Commercial College at Kansas City, Missouri. Since early life, he has been engaged in farming and stock raising and for a number of years was quite extensively engaged in the dairy business. At the present time, however, he has on hand only about six cows and gives more attention to general farming. He built his present residence, which is a six-room modern bungalow, in 1912. His place is well kept and presents a neat and prosperous appearance.

Mr. Cooley was married October 25, 1911, to Miss Matilda Park, a

daughter of John and Sallie E. (Jacobs) Park. Mrs. Cooley was born in Clay County, about two miles north of Liberty. John Park enlisted in the Confederate army from Platte County, during the Civil War and served under Gen. Sterling Price. He was captured by the Federals and confined in a military prison at St. Louis for a time. He died in 1901 and is buried at Liberty, Missouri. Sallie E. (Jacobs) Park was born in Irvington, Kentucky and now resides at Liberty, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have been born two children: Sarah Margaret and Mildred.

Mr. Cooley is a vice-president and director of the Security Bank of Avondale and is a well known and progressive citizen.

A. B. Glasscock, a well known and leading citizen of Gallatin township, is a native of Missouri and a member of one of the early pioneer families of this state. He was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, in 1860, and is a son of C. B. and Rose E. (Smith) Glasscock.

C. B. Glasscock was born in Virginia in 1830. He is a son of A. A. Glasscock, who died in Pettis County, Missouri, in 1878, and is buried near Sedalia. C. B. Glasscock was brought from Virginia to Missouri by his parents, who located in Pettis County in 1832, when he was about two years old. He was reared in Pettis County and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army and served for four years until the war closed. He served under General Price and was at the battle of Lone Jack and a number of other engagements in which General Price's army participated. He has lived in Kansas City, Missouri, for the past thirty-two years. Although now in his ninetieth year, he is still as active in body and mind as the average man many years his junior. His wife is eighty-four years old and also remarkably active for one of her years.

C. B. and Rose E. (Smith) Glasscock were the parents of the following children: L. V., lives in California; C. L., Lexington, Missouri; Erna A., married J. W. McClure, Pettis County, Missouri; F. D., California; A. B., the subject of this sketch; W. L., Lafayette County, Missouri; R. L., Kansas City, Missouri; Emma, married C. A. Welch, Kansas City, Missouri; Rose, married Charles Decker, Kansas City, Missouri; and Shirley, Kansas City, Missouri.

A. B. Glasscock was reared and educated in Pettis County, and began farming and stock raising there in early life. In 1888, he came to Clay

County and for a few years farmed rented land. He operated the John Ricketts farm near Avondale, for six years. In 1900, he bought a place to which he since added additional land and is now the owner of a very valuable, although not a large farm. His place is well improved. In 1914, he built a modern residence and the same year he built a good substantial barn and has since erected a silo. He carries on a dairying business, keeping from twelve to fourteen cows and his milk is shipped to Kansas City, Missouri. He also raises fruit, including plums, cherries and other small fruits in profitable quantities.

Mr. Glasscock was married to Miss Annie Sissom, a daughter of Isaiah Sissom, a prominent early settler of Gallatin township, further mention of whom is made in connection with the sketch of Alonzo Sissom. To Mr. and Mrs. Glasscock have been born two children: Pansy Belle, married Homer Devling, of Avondale; and Cecil, married Mida Musgrove. The following are the grandchildren of the Glasscock family: Robert B., Nadine, Lucile, Marjorie and Edna Devling; and Lorine Glasscock.

Mr. Glasscock is a Democrat and takes a commendable interest in general events and local affairs. He has been a member of the local school board in District No. 71 for the past fifteen years.

George T. Hall, of the George T. Hall Livestock Commission Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, whose residence is "White Hall" on the "Clover Hill Farm", is the owner of one of the most attractive places in Clay County. Mr. Hall has been engaged in business in Kansas City for a number of years and for the last few years has made his home in this county. He was born in Henry County, Kentucky, December 22, 1850, and is a son of Thomas and Edna (Fallis) Hall, both natives of Kentucky.

The Hall family came to Missouri in 1857, and settled in Buchanan County and the father was engaged in farming and stock raising there for twenty years, when he removed to Gower, Clinton County, Missouri, and he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives there. They were the parents of the following children: John, deceased; D. S., deceased; George T., the subject of this sketch; Erasmus C., a prominent attorney, of Kansas City, Missouri.

George T. Hall was reared and educated in Buchanan County and in early life engaged in the mercantile business at Gower, Missouri. He was the pioneer merchant of that town and was engaged in business there for fourteen years. He then went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was

engaged in the livestock commission business. He then became a member of the firm of Scruggs, Hall and Company, and engaged in the livestock commission business at Kansas City, Missouri, and later organized The George T. Hall Livestock Commission Company, of Kansas City, Missouri. This is one of the extensive livestock commission concerns of Kansas City and Mr. Hall is regarded as one of the most successful men in his line. He has had years of experience in the livestock business and has availed himself of every opportunity to study the details of the business from its various angles.

May 30, 1881, George T. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Inez C. Shields, a daughter of Zadok and Penelope (Asbury) Shields, both of whom died in Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been born the following children: Thomas, of the Hall-Leeper Hardware Company of Denison, Texas; Howard Shields, married Hannah A. Jobes, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Helen, married Henry A. Bundschu, of Independence, Missouri.

Mr. Hall is the owner of 800 acres in Liberty township, which is known as the "Clover Hill Farm" and his home, "White Hall", is best described by the architect, Mr. Edgar P. Madorie, who designed it, as follows: "On a tract of seventy acres on the Excelsior Springs electric line, one-half mile south of Liberty, Missouri, George T. Hall, of the George T. Hall Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, erected a large country home of colonial architecture.

The house has many features of the old New England style, such as was built in the colonial days. The structure consists of two floors with basement and attic and has a frontage of 110 feet by thirty-one feet in depth. It is built entirely of lumber, the exterior walls faced with wide boards and painted white; and is roofed with wood shingles of natural weathered color. The first story floor is but one step above the yard grade, as was the old Abbott farm house, built in Massachusetts during the year of 1685. The shed roofed porches are typical of the Webb house erected in Long Island in 1790.

The front and rear entrance with their two story covered porticoes, long spindle columns, and Dutch doors with side lights and iron balconies suspended from above, form a very interesting picture of those old colonial days.

It has been said that this type of architecture has been almost forgotten, as it is not in keeping with modern times; but the owner was desirous of carrying out in detail this beautiful period.

Upon this tract of land surrounding this beautiful home, the architect has prepared landscape drawings, which, when completed, will surpass any home in this part of the country.

The entire seventy acres will be beautified with drives and stone bridges, old fashioned well with oaken buckets, an ice house with a unique tower, dinner bell suspended on a stone column 16 feet high. exedra on a mound by a lake, shelter houses at the main entrances and formal garden 70 by 200 feet landscaped with flower beds, drinking fountains, sun dials, bird baths and surrounded with covered promenades and rustic stone walls and steps.

The interior of the house is finished with white and tinted gray and ivory; natural finished floors and old fashioned colonial wall decorations, fire places and lighting fixtures. Features which are interesting and refer to centuries ago are the book-cases and china closets. These cabinets are nothing more than recesses in the wall and enclosed with old fashioned glass paneled doors.

The rooms are large, light and especially well ventilated; and the service portion, such as baths, kitchens and pantries have tile lined walls and floors and are equipped with all modern conveniences such as cabinets, hinged tables, electrical ranges, sinks, refrigerators, etc.

Upon the completion of this edifice, the architectural character was departed from by adding a humorous feature, that of placing bronze door knockers upon three of the chamber doors—a symbol of "Robinson Crusoe", the old "Liberty Bell" and the "Devil with a fire pot".

Sidney Street, an enterprising merchant of Linden, who is also post-master at that place, is a native of Virginia. He was born at Union Hill, Virginia, April 7, 1875, and is a son of John A. and Fannie A. (Jefferson) Street, both natives of Virginia. Fannie A. Street died April 26, 1895 and John A. Street died in 1907.

John A. Street spent his early life in his native state, where he was married and in 1886 came to Clay County with his family. Shortly after coming to Clay County, he was engaged in business at Linden, in partnership with Doctor Adkins. In 1903, he and his son, Sidney Street, engaged in the mercantile business at Linden under the firm name of John A. Street and Son. When the father died in 1907, William, Sidney and Mamie Street continued the business until January 1, 1920, when Sidney Street became the sole owner and proprietor. Mr. Street conducts a

general store and carries a very complete stock of dry goods, groceries, shoes, hardware and farming implements. He buys and sells all kinds of marketable country produce and does an extensive business; his customers extend over a large scope of territory surrounding Linden. His store is a large structure, 30 x 60 feet, and was built jointly by Mr. Street and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Linden, in 1914.

Sidney Street is one of the following children born to his parents: Nannie, married George Williams of Salem, Virginia; Ina, married John Bennett of Glade Hill, Virginia; William A. of Linden; Miss Mamie Street of Linden; Sidney, the subject of this sketch; and Victoria, died at the age of twenty-three years.

On October 18, 1910, Sidney Street was married to Miss Zepha A. Bandy, of Liberty, Missouri, and a daughter of C. G. and Harriett A. (Estes) Bandy. C. G. Bandy was a native of Virginia and his wife was born in Clay County and now lives in Kansas City, Missouri. Her father, Abraham Estes, was a bugler in the United States army in the Mexican War and was killed west of Liberty in Clay County, during the Civil War. To Mr. and Mrs. Street have been born three children: Louise, Sidney, Jr., and Vernon.

Mrs. Street is one of the following children born to her parents: Lizzie, married A. C. Spear, Kansas City, Missouri; Ernest, a traveling salesman; Jesse, whose address is unknown; Charlotte, married Frank Rogers, of Warrensburg, Missouri; Floyd, Liberty, Missouri; John, Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. Street of this sketch; and Edna, who resides in Kansas City.

Mr. Street is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebeccas.

E. L. Pigg, cashier of Missouri City Banking Company, Missouri City, Missouri, is one of the well known and successful bankers of Clay County. He was born at Orrick, Ray County, Missouri, October 9, 1885, a son of W. L. and Margaret (Kirkpatrick) Pigg.

W. L. Pigg was one of the organizers of the Citizens Exchange Bank, which was founded in 1890, and he has been president of that institution since that time and is well known as one of the substantial men of affairs of Ray County.

E. L. Pigg attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school at Richmond, Missouri, in the class of 1905. He was then a

student in the University of Missouri at Columbia for one year and on May 2, 1906, he came to Missouri City as assistant cashier of the Missouri City Banking Company and the following year he became cashier and has served in that capacity to the present time.

Mr. Pigg was first married February 2, 1910, to Miss Anna Hamacher, of Richmond, Missouri. She died April 24, 1914, leaving one son, E. L., Jr. On September 2, 1915, Mr. Pigg was married to Miss Angie Cleary, of Noble County, Ohio. She is a daughter of John W. and Mary Cleary. Her mother died in September, 1919, and the father now resides in Noble County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Pigg have been born two children, Margaret Cleary Pigg and William Boyd Pigg.

In 1909, Mr. Pigg was elected secretary of Group Four of the Missouri Bankers Association and in 1910, he was elected chairman. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Liberty, Missouri; is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knights Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine, Ararat Temple, Kansas City. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

David Y. Stollings, of Liberty township, is a native of Clay County and a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of this county. He was born on the place where he now resides October 10, 1842, and with the exception of the time he was in the Confederate Army and a few years spent in the West, Clay County has been his home. His parents were Jesse Stollings and Sarah (Benton) Stollings.

Jesse Stollings was a native of Virginia and came to Missouri and settled in Clay County. Here he bought 240 acres of land at fourteen dollars an acre from Uncle Joseph Bright, a Clay County pioneer. Later Jesse Stollings sold 120 acres to James McCarty. Further history of the Stollings family appears in this volume in the sketch of John S. Stollings.

David Y. Stollings now owns 160 acres of the old home place where he was born and 103 acres three miles west of the home place. When Jesse Stollings settled here he built a three-room log cabin and here his nine children, four girls and five boys, were born. This pioneer log cabin stood on the place until 1889. Jesse Stollings died on this place September 24, 1865, and his wife departed this life April 1, 1904, and her remains and those of her husband and four of their children are laid to rest in the family cemetery on the home place.

Sarah (Benton) Stollings was born in Kentucky, September 19, 1820,



DAVID Y. STOLLINGS

and was a daughter of Hiram Benton who came from Kentucky with his family and settled in Clay County about 1842, or perhaps a little earlier. Of the nine children born to Jesse and Sarah (Benton) Stollings, three are now living as follows: John S., Sarah Margaret, Gray, Oklahoma, and David Y., the subject of this sketch.

David Y. Stollings was reared on the home farm in Liberty township and educated in the early day schools, such as the pioneer times afforded, his first teacher being Professor Johnson. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate Army under Gen. Joe Shelby in Price's Army. He was in several battles and skirmishes and was at Shreveport, Louisiana, when the war closed. He saw service in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana and was in the army about one year.

After the close of the war Mr. Stollings returned to Clay County and shortly afterwards went to Colorado, where he remained about six years. He then returned to Clay County and bought the interests of the other heirs in the home place, and cared for his mother as long as she lived. He has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and is one of the substantial and well-to-do citizens of Clay County. He is now seventy-eight years old and is assisted in the operation of his broad acres by his nephew.

Mr. Stollings is one of the few men now living who has had an opportunity to witness the great development that has taken place in this country during the last half century and more. He witnessed the passing of the pioneers who built the first cabins in Clay County. He saw the West as it was and had the experience of driving an ox team across the unbroken and unsettled plains to the then mountain village of Denver, and on the trip saw thousands of buffalo which were practically the sole inhabitants of the then desert waste.

The Linden Bank, Linden, Missouri, was organized by O. E. Clardy and J. M. Brandenburg, June 10, 1919. The capital stock is \$10,000.00 and a surplus of \$2,000.00. The first officers were James M. Brandenburg, president; J. E. Thomas, vice-president; Sidney Street, cashier; and R. E. Dudley, assistant cashier. The board of directors consisted of the above mentioned gentlemen and J. M. Blevins and Harry Nave.

The present officers of the bank are J. E. Thomas, president; Harry Nave, vice-president; R. E. Dudley, cashier; and besides these gentlemen the directors are J. M. Blevins, Sidney Street, and J. T. Masterson.

The Linden Bank has had a good substantial business from the start and numbers among its patrons the leading business men and farmers in and around Linden. It is under the management of good substantial and conservative men who have been successful in their respective business operations.

The Missouri City Banking Company.—In 1885, William F. and Charles W. Norton organized the firm of Norton Brothers, Bankers, and began business at Missouri City in the room which had been occupied by the old Missouri City Savings Bank which was organized in 1878 and did business until 1883. Charles W. Norton was cashier of Norton Brothers, Bankers. In 1896, the Norton Banking Company was incorporated and W. F. Norton became president, Claud M. Donovan, cashier, and C. W. Norton was a member of the board of directors. The capital stock of the bank was \$10,000.00. In 1903, the capital stock was increased to \$20,000.00.

In 1906, C. M. Donovan resigned to accept a position with the Citizens Exchange Bank at Orrick, Missouri. The same year, E. L. Pigg, son of W. L. Pigg, president of the Citizens Exchange Bank of Orrick, became cashier of the Norton Banking Co., succeeding Mr. Donovan.

November 1, 1909, Norton Brothers sold their interest in the bank to E. L. Pigg and C. G. Shaw, the present owners, and in October, 1910, the name of the bank was changed to The Missouri City Banking Company, the present name.

The present officers are: C. G. Shaw, president; E. L. Pigg, cashier; and the directors, besides the above named gentlemen, are George C. Gray, A. C. Pigg and A. S. Shaw. The capital stock is \$20,000.00; surplus and undivided profits, \$15,000.00 and deposits about \$150,000.00.

This is one of the substantial and well managed banking institutions in Clay County. The officers are all men of extensive banking experience and conservative business men.

Isaac Ellis Thomas, deceased, was for many years identified with Clay County and was a member of one of the pioneer families of this section. He was born in Gallatin township, on the farm where his widow now resides, June 20, 1835, a son of Napoleon B. and Sarah (Faubion) Thomas.

Napoleon B. Thomas was a native of Tennessee, born February 23, 1810 and died in Clay County, January 24, 1875. He was a very early pioneer settler of Clay County. He made the trip from Tennessee to this county on horseback in 1832. Sarah (Faubion) Thomas was born October 24, 1812, and died August 30, 1879. She was a daughter of Rev. Jacob Faubion.

To Napoleon B. and Sarah (Faubion) Thomas were born the following children: Isaac Ellis, the subject of this sketch; James S., born June 15, 1837; William M. K., born October 5, 1839; Lafayette W., born January 3, 1842; Mary Adelia, who married Thomas Boydston, was born June 6, 1844; American J., born November 3, 1846, married William Nelson Johnson; Sarah Frances, born August 21, 1850, died at the age of thirteen years; Eliza Alice, married William Bowles of Barton County, Missouri, was born March 17, 1853; and Margaret E., born December 17, 1856, married Joseph M. Tarwater.

Isaac Ellis Thomas was reared and educated in Clay County, served in the Confederate army under Gen. Sterling Price during the Civil War and participated in the battle of Wilson Creek and a number of other engagements. He followed farming and stock raising throughout his career. He remained on the home place and cared for his father and mother in their declining years and spent his life on the old Thomas place in Gallatin township, where he was born. He died in May, 1914, age seventy-eight years, eleven months and seven days, and his remains are buried at Chapel cemetery.

Isaac Ellis Thomas was married September 16, 1896, to Miss Burlie Owen Smith. She was born at Liberty, Missouri, March 17, 1871, and is a daughter of Mack and Irene (Turpin) Smith. Mack Smith was born in Sacramento, California, in 1840. He was captured and carried away by the Indians when a child and was not heard from for fifteen years. The Smith family came to Illinois from California and the mother of Mack Smith died six weeks after reaching that state. Mack Smith later came to Clay County and was killed at Liberty.

To Mack and Irene (Turpin) Smith were born the following children: Josephine, married Albert Schwartz, Quenemo, Kansas; Alonzo H. Smith, Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Thomas of this sketch. After the death of Mack Smith his widow married Thomas Francis Weldon and to that union was born one son, Clarence A. Weldon, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Thomas' mother now resides in Kansas City, Missouri.

Anderson Isaac Turpin, grandfather of Mrs. Thomas, was the pioneer tailor of Liberty, Missouri. He came from Sterling, Kentucky, and settled in Olathe, Kansas, before the Civil War and was at Westport for a time and then came to Liberty. He died here in 1882.

To Isaac Ellis Thomas and wife was born one daughter, Irene Fay, born May 13, 1898, married John B. Seavage and they live on the home place. Mr. Seavage was born in Gallatin township and is a son of Oscar and Mary (Allen) Seavage.

Mrs. Thomas has in her possession some interesting historic documents, among which is a patent, or land warrant, issued to William Brown for 160 acres of land of which her home place is a part. It was signed by President Andrew Jackson and dated November 1, 1830. She also has a receipt given by Mr. Starks to Napoleon Thomas for a negro woman named Catherine, the price paid for the slave being \$1,100.00.

Luke E. Donovan, a successful and enterprising merchant of Missouri City, who has been engaged in the mercantile business there for the past eighteen years, is a native of Clay County. He was born at Missouri City, September 18, 1881, a son of A. K. and Elizabeth (Marsh) Donovan, a more extensive history of whom appears in connection with the biography of C. M. Donovan in this volume.

Luke E. Donovan was reared and educated in Missouri City and was graduated from the public schools there in the class of 1900. Two years later, with C. G. Shaw, he opened a store for the Missouri City Coal Company at that place and in 1903, Mr. Donovan and C. G. Shaw purchased the store and he has been engaged in business here since that time. They carry a complete stock of general merchandise and have an extensive business in Missouri City and vicinity. The firm owns its own building, which is a brick structure, 24 x 36 feet, and was built in 1901 by the Missouri City Coal Company.

Luke E. Donovan was married October 18, 1906, to Miss Cecil Bell, a daughter of W. S. and Ella Bell. She is a grand daughter of G. W. Bell, a Clay County pioneer, who served under Colonel Doniphan in the Mexican War and died here about 1908 and his remains are buried in the cemetery at Missouri City. Mrs. Donovan was reared and educated in Missouri City and graduated in the same class with her husband.

Mr. Donovan is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Missouri City and is a Knights Templar and a member of the Mystic

Shrine of Kansas City, Missouri. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Missouri City and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Excelsior Springs. He is an enterprising citizen and one of the substantial men of Clay County.

James P. Heifner, the well known druggist who for the past seventeen years has conducted a drug store at Missouri City, was born near Jacksonville, Randolph County, Missouri, August 27, 1868. He is a son of Jacob and Susan E. (Brock) Heifner, both now deceased.

Jacob Heifner was a native of Kentucky and an early settler in Missouri. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil War and participated in some of the notable engagements of that conflict, including the battle of Gettysburg. He went to California in 1848, and while en route, he camped in Clay County and here became acquainted with John A. Shouse, a Mexican War veteran, and they became very closely associated. They drove ox teams together and had many interesting pioneer experiences in common. Jacob Heifner died at the age of seventy-three years. His wife was a native of Macon County, Missouri, and a descendant of a pioneer family of that section. She died at the age of forty-eight years.

Jacob and Susan E. (Brock) Heifner were the parents of the following children: Rev. M. L. was a Missionary Baptist minister and died November 11, 1918, at the age of fifty-eight years; Mary E., died at the age of two years; W. P., lives at Jacksonville, Missouri; J. B., subject of this sketch; George W., an employe of the Wabash Railroad at Moberly, Missouri; Minnie, married William Lamb, of Huntsville, Missouri; and Edna E., married James Manning, of Moberly, Missouri.

James B. Heifner was educated in the public schools at Jacksonville, Missouri, and when a young man was the possessor of unusual talent in vocal music. He applied himself to the study of this art and when he was twenty-two years old, he began teaching vocal music and was successful in that vocation from the beginning. He taught music for thirteen years and during that time his work brought him over the states of Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas, as well as Missouri. He taught 2,367 pupils in Monroe County, Missouri. At a musical convention which he conducted at Leesburg, Missouri, there were over 7,000 people.

In 1904, Mr. Heifner came to Missouri City and purchased the drug business from Dr. Wysong and conducted a business at the old stand

until 1917, when he moved to his present location. Mr. Heifner passed the State Board of Pharmacy examination in 1911, and is a licensed pharmacist. He carries a complete line of drugs and druggist sundries and also sells pianos and other musical instruments. Mr. Heifner owns the building in which his store is located and also a good residence in Missouri City. He also owns twenty-five acres of valuable Missouri river bottom land in the vicinity of Missouri City, the operation of which he has found to be highly profitable. During the past season of 1920, he raised twelve acres of potatoes for which he received \$4,800.00. He raises an early variety of potatoes known as the Early Ohio and used government certified seed. He also raised thirteen acres of corn this season.

Mr. Heifner was married in 1904 to Miss Ruby E. Polson, of Moberly, Missouri. She is a daughter of Linley and Amanda Polson, the former of whom died at Cairo, Missouri, in August, 1919, and the latter, August 3, 1920, and their remains are buried at Moberly, Missouri. Mrs. Heifner has one brother and a sister: Harry Polson, of Moberly, Missouri; and Bernice, who married Harold Hutsel, of Moberly, Missouri.

Mr. Heifner is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 500, at Missouri City, Missouri, and is one of the progressive business men of this section.

Robert L. Kenyon, manager for Sears, Roebuck and Company of North Kansas City, Missouri, is one of the live progressive business men of this section. He was born in Saline County, Missouri, August 2, 1885, a son of Charles and Hattie (Felkens) Kenyon.

Charles Kenyon was born in Ray County, Missouri, and died at Forsythe, Missouri, in 1900, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a son of Captain Kenyon, a native of Virginia, who spent the latter years of his life in Richmond, Missouri, where he died. Captain Kenyon had the distinction of having served in two wars. He ran away from home when he was a boy and enlisted during the Mexican War and when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout that conflict. Hattie (Felkens) Kenyon was born in Saline County, Missouri, and now resides at Forsythe, Missouri.

To Charles and Hattie (Felkens) Kenyon were born the following children: Joseph, lives on the home place at Forsythe, Missouri; Robert L., the subject of this sketch; Allison, Estella, Bertie and Raymond.

Robert L. Kenyon was educated in the public schools at Forsythe.

Missouri, and first entered the mercantile business at that place. He then came to Kansas City, Missouri, and entered the employ of the old Jones Dry Goods Company which has since been reorganized into the Jones Store Company. He was employed in the receiving department of that concern for seven years. On October 14, 1911, he entered the employ of Sears, Roebuck and Company and now has charge of the North Kansas City warehouse for that company.

Mr. Kenyon was married March 11, 1908, to Miss Mary C. Scott, of Carrollton, Missouri, and to that union have been born two children, Delores Loretta and Etta May.

Mr. Kenyon is a member of the North Kansas City Commercial Club and was the first vice-president of that organization. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. He takes a commendable interest in local affairs and has served two terms as a member of the North Kansas City council.

John Gragg, of the well known firm of Nall and Gragg, leading grocers of North Kansas City, is a native son of Clay County and is a descendant of very early pioneer settlers of this section of Missouri. He was born in Gallatin township, April 4, 1878, a son of Ben Long and Martha E. (Bryant) Gragg.

Ben Long Gragg was born in Platte County, Missouri, in 1846, and died in 1911, and his remains are buried at Barry, Missouri. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Ford) Gragg. John Gragg came to Missouri and settled in Platte County with his parents in 1814, and they were among the very first settlers in this part of the state. Martha E. (Bryant) Gragg was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and came to Missouri with her parents, Louis and Jemima Bryant, who were early settlers here and both now deceased. Mrs. Gragg lives on her old home place, eight miles north of North Kansas City, where she has lived for the past thirty years. Ben Long and Martha E. (Bryant) Gragg were the parents of the following children: Louis Mahala, married Harry Griffith, Liberty, Missouri; John, the subject of this sketch; Jefferson Jerome, who is engaged in the insurance business at Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Ben, lives on the home place in Gallatin township.

John Gragg was reared in Clay County and educated in the Faubion School District in Gallatin township. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising near Gashland until 1920, when in February,

he rented his farm and in August, 1920, he engaged in the grocery and meat business in partnership with Edgar Nall, under the firm name of Nall and Gragg. They are both enterprising business men and are doing a good business.

December 8, 1897, John Gragg was married to Miss Lena Belle Nall, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Nall, further mention of whom is made in connection with the sketch of Edgar Nall in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Gragg have been born one daughter, Lucile, who married John Johnson, a farmer, who resides near Parkville, Missouri, and they have one son, John Johnson, Jr., who was born December 27, 1916.

James R. Scott, a well known and prosperous farmer and stockman of Platte township, is a native son of Clay County and a member of one of the pioneer families of this part of the state. He was born on the farm where he now resides in Platte township, February 25, 1848, and is a son of Washington and Ruth Ann (Duncan) Scott.

Washington Scott was a Kentuckian, born in that state in 1812, and was reared to manhood there and married. In 1840 he came to Missouri with his wife and settled in Clay County. Here he settled in Platte township where he bought a farm of 240 acres and carried on general farming and stock raising during the remainder of his life. He was a successful man of affairs and at the time of his death he was the owner of 412 acres of land. He died February 6, 1857. His wife was also a native of Kentucky; she died on the home place in Platte township in 1864. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Mary E., deceased; John W., of Smithville, Missouri, a sketch of whom appears in this volume with a more extensive history of the Scott family; Israel L., deceased; Washington W., deceased; Ruth A., deceased; James R., the subject of this sketch; Sarah J., deceased; Nancy F., deceased; and Ida, J., deceased.

James R. Scott was reared on the home farm in Platte township, and attended the district school. He remained at home and assisted his parents as long as they lived. In 1868 he rented a farm in partnership with his brother, John W., north of Smithville. In 1872 he bought 80 acres of the home place and later he bought more land until he is now the owner of 356 acres of valuable land and has one of the best farms in Platte township. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has been successful in his undertakings. He is a member



JAMES R. SCOTT

of the board of directors of the Farmers Bank of Smithville and has been identified with that bank for a number of years.

On November 20, 1872, James R. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Rose Ann Aker, a daughter of Martin J. and Nan (Rollins) Aker, both natives of Kentucky, and now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been born the following children: Jennie, deceased; Martin A., lives in Clay County; Sue C., resides at home; Richard W., resides at home; Stella W., married D. W. Bronaugh, and they live in Clay County; James A., Jr., lives in Texas; John W., deceased; Agnes J., married E. P. Merritt, Wynne, Arkansas; Ruth A., deceased; Rose Lee, married Warren Hall, Weston, Missouri; and Ira Henry, died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Scott is a member of the Rebeccas. The Scott family is well known in western Clay County and stand high in the community.

Rice Emmett Hall, a well known contractor and builder who also operates a planing mill at Liberty, Missouri, is a native of this state. He was born in Clay County, February 12, 1875, and is a son of John Will Hall and Mary Ellen (Burbette) Hall.

John Will Hall was also a native of Clay County, born about two miles northwest of Liberty, January 28, 1844. He was a son of John Hall, a Kentuckian, who settled in Liberty township, Clay County, in the early thirties and followed contracting and building and also improved a farm in Liberty township. John Will Hall was also a contractor from early manhood until the time of his death. He took a prominent part in local affairs during his career. He served two terms as recorder of deeds of Clay County and was mayor of Liberty several terms.

When the Civil War broke out, John Will Hall enlisted in the Confederate army and served for four years under Gen. Sterling Price. He was wounded three times while in the service. He was one of the Clay County boys who helped construct the breastworks at William Jewell College during the early part of the war. He died at Liberty in 1916, and his remains are buried in Fairview cemetery. His widow now resides at Liberty. She was born in Virginia in 1850.

To John Will and Mary Ellen (Burbette) Hall were born the following children: Rice Emmett, the subject of this sketch; Harry L., a carpenter, who lives at Liberty, Missouri; Sarah, married Willard P. King.

Fort Worth, Texas; Nellie Will, married Morris G. Gordon, Fort Worth, Texas; Oscar B., the eldest of the family died in 1910 at the age of forty-one years.

Rice Emmett Hall was educated in the public schools of Liberty, attending the high school from which he was graduated. He was brought up in the building business, learning the carpenter trade with his father before he reached his majority. He soon followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather and soon became a contractor and builder which he has successfully followed. He has built a number of the best residences in Liberty, including the Christian parsonage and residences of Samuel Webber, John L. Allen, Ed Watkins, L. W. Hicks and at present is erecting a residence for W. W. Dougherty. The three generations of Halls have, perhaps, erected over half the buildings in Liberty. Mr. Hall also builds silos for the Crates Silo Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and does a great deal of work for that company.

Rice E. Hall was married December 16, 1914, to Miss Catherine Benson, of Smithville, Missouri. She is a daughter of James F. and Margaret M. (Arbuckle) Benson. Mrs. Hall is one of the following children born to her parents: Mrs. Robert Robertson, Smithville, Missouri; Mrs. Clara Lewis, Pardee; Mrs. Emma Johnson, Pratt, Kansas; William Benson, Smithville, Missouri; and Catherine, the wife of Rice E. Hall, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 174, of Liberty, Missouri. He is a substantial progressive and enterprising citizen.

Edgar Nall, a member of the firm of Nall and Gragg, progressive and enterprising merchants of North Kansas City, Missouri, who conduct one of the leading grocery stores of that thriving town, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Gallatin township, near Big Shoal Baptist Church, November 14, 1873, and is a son of George and Ann E. (Baker) Nall.

George Nall was also born in Gallatin township, near Randolph. He was a son of William and Morning (Harrison) Nall, natives of Virginia. They were early settlers in Clay County and located on a farm near Randolph. The place is now owned by the Meffert heirs. George Nall died at his home near Big Shoal church at the age of sixty-eight years. Ann (Baker) Nall was born in Madison County, Kentucky, a daughter of

Jonah Baker, who were early settlers in Gallatin township, locating on a farm adjoining Big Shoal church on the south. Mrs. Nall now resides at Welch, Oklahoma, and is seventy-six years old.

To George and Ann E. (Baker) Nall were born the following children: Ernest, a farmer and stockman, Welch, Oklahoma; Nora, married Lee Kelsey, North Kansas City, Missouri; Edgar, the subject of this sketch; Carry, Welch, Oklahoma; Rose, married Waller Woods, Seattle, Washington; Lena, married John Gragg, member of the firm of Nall and Gragg, North Kansas City, Missouri; and Ozella, Welch, Oklahoma.

Edgar Nall was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools of Clay County. He engaged in farming and stock raising in early life and was successfully engaged in that line of endeavor until he engaged in the mercantile business at North Kansas City, August 23, 1920, in partnership with John Gragg. This firm carries a complete line of groceries and also have a meat department in which they carry all kinds of fresh and canned meats. They are located in the Pioneer Building and their business occupies a frontage of twenty-five feet and seventy-five feet deep and also a basement. They have had a good patronage from the start and their many customers appreciate their dependable goods and square dealing.

Mr. Nall was married September 6, 1919, to Miss Mina Wilkerson, a daughter of William and Bettie Wilkerson of Smithville, Missouri, and natives of Clay County. To Mr. and Mrs. Nall have been born two sons: Claude and Arthur.

Mr. Nall is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been a lifelong Democrat and has taken an active part in political matters. He is the present chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee of Clay County.

Ambrose Lancaster, a progressive farmer and stockman of Liberty township, is a member of one of the pioneer families of Clay County. He was born in Liberty township, December 24, 1872, and is a son of John Samuel and Kittie (Price) Lancaster, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Ambrose Lancaster was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools. He became familiar with farming and stock raising in early life and since his boyhood he has been interested in that vocation.

He operates about 150 acres of the home place and also conducts a farm of seventy acres of which he is the owner. He and his father and his brother, James, have been engaged in the breeding business in addition to their other farming operations, for the past forty years. John Samuel Lancaster began breeding pure bred Poland China hogs over forty years ago, and he and his sons have been breeding pure bred Hereford cattle for over thirty years. Ambrose Lancaster operates a threshing outfit during the threshing season and the past season he has threshed 25,000 bushels of wheat and 8,000 bushels of oats.

January 1, 1901, Ambrose Lancaster was married to Miss Gertrude E. Moberly, a daughter of Simeon and Sarah Moberly of Liberty, Missouri. Simeon Moberly died at the age of seventy-five years and his remains were buried in the old Liberty Church cemetery and his widow now resides in Liberty. To Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster have been born the following children: John B., Julius M., Ambrose M., Sarah, Myra and Leslie R.

Mr. Ambrose is a Democrat and in 1918 was a candidate for the nomination to the office of county collector. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, having been a member of that lodge for twenty-six years. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodges.

John Samuel Lancaster, one of the older pioneer residents of Clay County, still resides in Liberty township which has been his home for sixty-three years. He was born in Jassimine County, Kentucky, November 2, 1835, a son of Mason S. and Polly (Collins) Lancaster, both natives of Kentucky and now deceased. Mason S. Lancaster came to Clay County in 1866 and died here in 1884. His wife died in Kentucky in 1852. They were the parents of the following children: John Samuel, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. W. E. Sallee, deceased; Mrs. Bettie Van Dyke, of Liberty, Missouri; Lewis, of Excelsior Springs; and Ambrose D., deceased.

John Samuel Lancaster was reared in Kentucky and received his education in private schools. In 1857, when he was twenty-two years old, he came to Clay County and worked for his uncles, John and George Collins. He was in their employ for sixteen months and received twenty dollars a month. In 1860, he bought eighty acres of land for which he paid twenty dollars an acre. Later, he sold that place and bought 178 acres for thirty dollars an acre. In 1888, he traded that farm for 300 acres which

is located five miles northeast of Liberty, in Liberty township. This is one of the valuable and well improved farms in Clay County, and all of the improvements have been placed there by Mr. Lancaster. There is a good residence on the place which was built in 1903, and the other buildings about the place are of a substantial character and kept in good condition. Mr. Lancaster has retired from the active operation of the farm and turned the responsibilities of its care and operation over to his son, Ambrose Lancaster.

January 6, 1859, John S. Lancaster was married to Miss Kittie Price, of Platte County, Missouri, a daughter of James and Mary (Elliott) Price, natives of Kentucky, the former of Harrison and the latter of Woodford County. James Price died in Platte County, Missouri, and his wife died at Liberty. Mrs. Lancaster had one brother, William Price, who was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Confederate army under General Price and is now deceased. Another brother, James T. Price, who also served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, now lives at Liberty, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Samuel Lancaster have been born the following children: James Mason Lancaster, Olathe, Kansas; George C., deceased; Lena, married John Vinton Wilson, and they live near Chandler; Eudora, married John H. Funk, Liberty, Missouri; Leslie, a farmer in Fishing River township; Ambrose, who farms the home place; Fannie, who resides on the home place.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, January 6, 1909, and many of their old friends and acquaintances were present to do honor to this venerable couple on that occasion.

Mr. Lancaster is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having been made a Mason at Salvisa, Kentucky, in 1866. Later he got a transfer to Barry, Missouri, and still later one to the Masonic Lodge at Liberty, Missouri. He is one of the substantial and highly esteemed pioneer settlers of Clay County, and the Lancaster family is one of the representative families of this section.

Charles Pence, a prominent citizen of Liberty township, belongs to an early pioneer family of this section of Missouri. He was born in Platte County, May 3, 1861, a son of Henry Clay and Virginia (Ligon) Pence.

Henry Clay Pence was a son of Henry Pence, a Kentuckian, who came to Clay County and settled in Liberty township at a very early date.

He was a large slave holder and prominent in the early day affairs of this county. He was a man of fine ability and excellent character. Henry Clay Pence is now deceased and his widow resides in King City, Missouri, at the age of eighty-seven years. She is a descendant of Colonial ancestors. Her mother, Eliza Atkinson, was a direct descendant of Colonel William Mayo, of Revolutionary fame.

The following children were born to Henry Clay and Virginia (Ligon) Pence: William Franklin, San Frenando, California; Mary Eliza, married James Wallace, who died at Pueblo, Colorado; Henry, died in Dekalb County, in 1902; Augustus, a successful farmer and stockman of Dekalb County, Missouri; Charles, the subject of this sketch; G. B., a hardware merchant at King City, Missouri, was formerly a member of the Legislature from Dekalb County; George, died at Florence, Colorado; Martha, married J. R. Berry, King City, Missouri; and Octa, died at the age of eleven years.

Charles Pence was educated in the public schools of Platte and Dekalb counties and for twelve years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Grower, Missouri. In 1903, he settled on a farm in Liberty township, where he has since devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising. The Pence farm is one of the historic old places of Clay County and was formerly the Lewis Lancaster farm.

Charles Pence was married March 22, 1883, to Miss Genie Vermilion. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Pence was prominent in educational work and a well known and successful teacher in Clinton and Dekalb counties. She is a daughter of William Henry and Marie Catherine (Furse) Vermilion. William Henry Vermilion lived in Daviess County, Missouri, when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Confederate army and died while in the service. During the war his widow came to Clay County where she was a prominent teacher for a number of years. She was an accomplished woman of unusual ability. Maria Cathrine Furse Vermilion was married a second time to Rev. William W. Tillery, a Primitive Baptist minister. They removed to Clinton County and she now resides at St. Joseph, Missouri, with her daughter, Grace, wife of Judge Thomas B. Allen.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pence have been born four children as follows: Henry Clay, born October 15, 1884, is now deceased; Charles Edgar, born April 10, 1886; Fannie Catherine, born September 7, 1888, is now deceased; and Anna Grace, at home.

Charles Edgar Pence attended the public school and after graduating

from the Gower High School. he entered William Jewell College, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1908. He was then principal of the Doniphan High School and afterwards attended Chicago University. He was then elected to the chair of Latin and Greek in the Harvard School for Boys at Chicago and is at present one of the owners of that institution. The Harvard School is one of the exclusive schools for boys of Chicago and is one of the old educational institutions of high standing in that city. It is regarded as one of the best schools of its kind in the West. It was founded in 1886. Charles Edgar Pence married Miss Mary Elizabeth Martin, a daughter of Dr. C. H. Martin, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Anna Grace Pence was graduated at the Liberty Ladies College in 1913. She then attended the University of Missouri and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1917. She then taught Latin and History at Granby, Missouri, and was later principal of the Kearney High School for one year. She then returned to the University of Missouri, receiving her Masters degree in 1919 and now occupies the chair in Latin at Trinity University, Waxahachie, Texas.

Robert H. Connell, a prominent farmer and stockman of Gallatin township and a former county judge of Clay County, was born in Leavenworth County, November 4, 1856. He is a son of Jesse and Mary (Johnson) Connell, both natives of Kentucky, the former born in Trimble County and the latter in Woodford County.

Jesse Connell settled in Platte County, Missouri, in the early forties. Later he removed to Leavenworth County, Kansas, where he remained during the Civil War and until 1875. He then settled in Gallatin township, Clay County, where he bought a farm and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1880. He then went to Bates County, Missouri, and spent the remainder of his life in that county. While a resident of Bates County, he was elected presiding judge of the county court and served in that capacity until the time of his death, in 1892. His remains are buried at Butler, Missouri. His widow survived him for a number of years and died in Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1914, and her remains are buried by the side of her husband at Butler, Missouri.

Jesse and Mary (Johnson) Connell were the parents of the following children: Robert H., the subject of this sketch; Nannie, married L. S. Watkins, Liberty, Missouri; Jack, died at Centerview, Missouri, in 1918,

at the age of fifty-eight years; Medley S., died at Rogers, Arkansas, in 1906; and May, who resides at Easton, Kansas.

Robert H. Connell was reared in Leavenworth County, Kansas, and educated in the public schools. When he was eighteen years old, he came to Clay County with his parents and when twenty-one years old he engaged in farming and stock raising for himself. In 1896, he bought his present place one and three-fourths miles southeast of Linden, in Gallatin township. He owns eighty-four acres of valuable land which is improved with substantial buildings. Judge Connell carries on general farming and stock raising with a special aim to raising pure bred stock. He raises Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, keeping registered males at the head of his herd and flock.

Judge Connell was married July 2, 1884, to Miss Emma J. Groseclose, a daughter of Eli and Louise (Harmon) Groseclose, both natives of Virginia. Mr. Groseclose is now eighty-six years of age. His wife died in 1918. Mrs. Connell is one of five children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Ballard, Kansas City, Missouri; Davis, lives in Linden, California; Richard, Pulaski, Virginia; and Mrs. Gertie Wilson, North Kansas City, Missouri. To Judge and Mrs. Connell have been born two children: Willie B., died at the age of six years and one child died in infancy.

Robert H. Connell is a Democrat and has always taken an interest in political matters. In 1904, he was elected county judge of Clay County and re-elected to that office in 1906 and gave the people of Clay County a highly satisfactory administration. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Liberty, Missouri.

George W. Wagner, a successful farmer and stockman of Gallatin township, is a native of Virginia. He was born in Bland County, January 27, 1857, a son of Jacob and Ann (Harmon) Wagner, both now deceased. Jacob Wagner served in the Confederate Army, a member of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry, under Captain Thomas Harmon. After serving two years he was discharged on account of poor health, and for three years thereafter was practically an invalid. While doctoring himself he became interested in medicine and took up the study of that profession and practiced medicine for several years in Virginia. He died in Washington County, Virginia, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife died in Bland County, Virginia, age thirty-eight years.



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. WAGNER

To Jacob and Ann (Harmon) Wagner were born the following children: Elias Henry, better known as "Charley", of Liberty, Missouri; Eli P., lives in Nebraska; George W., the subject of this sketch; Alice, married James Hubble, of Smith County, Virginia; Hezekiah, a farmer in Gallatin township; Amanda V., married Piper Naff, of Roanoke, Virginia; Ardelia Abby, married Fisher Gearing, Bland Court House, Virginia; W. G., Gallatin township; and Willie Stewart, died in infancy.

George W. Wagner was reared on a farm, and in 1882 came to Clay County, Missouri. His entire outfit consisted of a grip and fifty dollars in money. He began here by working by the month for eighteen dollars a month. He was thus engaged for eighteen years when he made his first purchase of land. He bought forty acres upon his present home site. Later he bought 100 acres more, and is now the owner of 140 acres of well improved farm land, in one body. His place is well improved with a good residence and other farm buildings of a substantial character. He is successfully carrying on general farming and raises hogs, sheep and cattle. His place is well adapted to both stock raising and the production of grain.

Mr. Wagner was married, April 24, 1901, to Miss Willie Wisler, a daughter of Isaac and Dosia (Gabbert) Wisler. Isaac Wisler was a Union veteran of the Civil War and after the war he settled in Gallatin township, where he spent the remainder of his life. His remains are now buried in the Little Shoals Church cemetery. His widow resides at Troy, Kansas. Mrs. Wagner is one of four children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Guy D., Troy, Kansas; Evalena, married Doc. Perkins, of Gallatin township; and Miss Dee Wisler, of Troy, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Wagner was born one child, Anna Frances, who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagner have an extensive acquaintance and stand high in the community. They are members of the Mt. Ollivett Christian Church. He is a stockholder of the Linden Bank of Linden, Missouri.

Robert S. Withers.—The Withers family is one of the pioneer families of Clay County, Missouri, and belongs to that very small class having the unique distinction of living for four generations at the same homestead. While progressiveness in the usual material sense has been characteristic of the Withers family, an equally pleasant distinction has been its observance of the fine old traditions of a long line of American

antecedents, and its close affiliation with culture and the best standards of moral and upright citizenship.

The family name was originally "Wither" and continues to be that in England, while all the American branches use the corrupted pluralized form of "Withers".

For eighty-six years "Withers Farm", located two miles southwest of Liberty, Missouri, has been the home of the Withers people and in that period its changes and improvements have corresponded with the development of the county. In 1834, the log cabin was erected as a temporary shelter; in 1842, a commodious frame house was built after the fashion of the day. This house still stands and is admired for its beautiful walnut woodwork, massive mantel and hand-carved stairway. In 1892, Conn Withers built a new frame house in the same yard and to this home his son, Robert Withers, has added modern conveniences in the way of hardwood floors, a water system and electric lights. The home has a beautiful setting in the midst of giant elms and hard maples.

In early days hemp was one of the most profitable crops, but the cultivation of that passed with the passing of the slaves, though after the Civil War all, save one of the negroes, returned to find work and homes with the old master. Today, there is a greater variety of crops. Grass, corn, wheat, tobacco and alfalfa bring in their returns and help to make life on the farm attractive.

Cultural and refining elements have kept pace with the material progress of the family. The library shows a large and well-selected collection of books, the piano and victrola bear company with the ancient guitar. The present owner, Robert Withers, is a collector of weapons and historical relics and has in his cases one of the most valuable assortments of guns, knives and spears of various peoples to be found in any private home in this section. The Withers men and their wives have been college-bred people. Only one son of each generation has continued to live on the farm, the others having chosen business and professional careers.

Abijah Withers, the pioneer of the family in Clay County, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, of an old Colonial family, in 1798. He emigrated to Kentucky about 1825, and there met and married Prudence Blackburn White, August 10, 1830. She was a daughter of William White and Mildred Blackburn and was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, November 16, 1809. Her mother, Mildred Blackburn, was a

daughter of George Blackburn and Prudence Bury Blackburn, who emigrated to Kentucky in 1786 over the "Old Wilderness Trail". George Blackburn was born in Hanover County, Virginia.

In 1834, Abijah Withers, with one slave, came to Missouri and bought the land in Clay County which has since been known as "Withers Farm". After building log cabins to house his family and servants, he left his faithful slave, "Merit", in charge and returned to Kentucky in 1835, to bring his wife and three sons to Missouri.

Nine children were born to Abijah and Prudence Withers: (1) William Thomas Withers, born in Kentucky, August 3, 1831, died of brain fever brought on by too close application to his law studies, August 8, 1855, at Weston, Missouri; (2) George Samuel Withers, born in Kentucky, May 13, 1833, married Mollie E. Newman in Weston, August 29, 1857. He was a lawyer and an orator of local renown. He died at Liberty and was buried there; (3) Conn Withers, born in Kentucky, September 22, 1835, married Ella Esther McCoun in Liberty, August 6, 1872, and died at Rochester, Minnesota, January 17, 1906. He was buried at Liberty. Conn Withers was the one of his generation to carry on "Withers Farm", having bought it from his father early in the '70s. In his day he was one of the solid men of the community, known everywhere for his fine neighborly qualities, good judgment and sound opinions; (4) Webster Withers, born in Clay County, Missouri, January 29, 1837, married Cara Lee in Kansas City, Missouri, October 31, 1868. He died and was buried in Kansas City, where he was in turn a commission merchant, a banker, internal revenue collector; railroad receiver and capitalist—one of the men who helped to make Kansas City; (5) Albert F. Withers, born in Clay County, Missouri, October 22, 1839. He was killed in the Confederate service at Carthage, Missouri, being the first man of his company to die; (6) Edwin Ruthven Withers, born in Clay County, Missouri, January 15, 1842, married Julia Miller, February 3, 1874. He is a retired farmer and resides in Liberty, Missouri; (7) Mildred E. Withers, born at "Withers Farm", March 4, 1845, married Dudley M. Steele, of St. Joseph, Missouri, died August 16, 1894, and was buried in St. Joseph; (8) Julia Withers, born November 22, 1850, at the farm near Liberty, married R. J. Stone, February 3, 1874, and now lives in Liberty; (9) Kate Blackburn Withers, born in Clay County, Missouri, July 2, 1852, died unmarried in July, 1879.

Abijah Withers died August 16, 1879. His wife died on January

22nd of the same year and the home place came into the complete possession of Conn Withers, who had bought it from his father several years earlier.

Conn Withers' wife, Ella McCoun Withers, taught school for a short time previous to her marriage. Her father, William McCoun, was State Senator from the district which included Clay County. Her mother, Vienna Peters McCoun, conducted a school in Liberty with great success during her widowhood. Her father, John R. Peters, was a State Senator and her grandfather, Richard P. Simms, was a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington and is buried seven miles north of Liberty. In 1912, a Revolutionary marker was placed at the grave of Richard P. Simms by his great great grandson, Robert S. Withers.

To Conn and Ella McCoun Withers three children were born, all of whom are still living: (1) Robert Steele Withers, born April 19, 1875; (2) Webster Withers, born August 8, 1878, further mention of whom is made in this volume; (3) Kate Blackburn Withers, born January 19, 1881, married Alvin W. Lightburne in August, 1906, and resides on a farm near Liberty.

Conn Withers died January 16, 1906, his wife followed December 5, 1906, and "Withers Farm" was bought by their son, Robert Steele Withers.

Robert Steele Withers received his education in the Liberty public school and at William Jewell College, having been a member of the class of 1898 at the latter. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Literature and history were his favorite studies and his particular talent was drawing. Had not the obligations of the eldest child rested heavily upon him a career as an illustrator might have been his. As it was, the farm claimed him for its own and as a farmer he has stood for progress in the home and in the community.

During the World War, he gave his money, time and efforts without stint. He was a member of the Missouri State Council of Defense, chairman of the Clay County Council of Defense and County Food Administrator. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, Blue Lodge No. 31, Liberty Consistory, Scottish Rite, Prefection No. 2, and Ararat Shrine, Kansas City, Missouri.

Robert Steele Withers married Alice Ethel Massie on December 22, 1906, at her father's home in Raymore, Missouri. She was born in Cass County, Illinois, December 22, 1881, and traces her ancestry back to

John Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier of Virginia. (1) John Johnson was born in Virginia in 1740, married Annie Honeycut in 1781, and died in Garrard County, Kentucky, January 25, 1827. (2) Margaret Johnson, their daughter, was born in Virginia, in 1797, married Joseph Ryman in Kentucky and died in Lyon County, Kansas, February 27, 1879. (3) Joseph Granville Ryman, their son, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, February 27, 1824, married Nancy Buchanan Turley, near Concord, Morgan County, Illinois, on March 17, 1850, and died at the home where he had lived almost sixty years, on April 11, 1908. (4) Margaret Elizabeth Ryman was born in Morgan County, Illinois, December 25, 1855 and on August 18, 1878, married Benjamin F. Massie, who was born February 14, 1854, in Cass County, Illinois, also of Virginia-Kentucky stock. From this union were born two children, Byron Granville Massie on November 5, 1879, and Alice Ethel on the date mentioned above.

Ethel Massie Withers attended country schools in Illinois and Missouri, spent three years in Woodland College at Independence, Missouri, graduating with highest honors in 1898, and then had four years at the Missouri State University, receiving her A.B. degree there in 1903. Three years of teaching history in the Liberty High School preceded her marriage to Robert Steele Withers. From January, 1911, to January, 1914, she served as regent of Alexander Doniphan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and in addition to serving on various national and state committees in that organization, was State Historian from October, 1915, to October, 1917. While holding that office she prepared an illustrated lecture on "Pioneering in Missouri". This was given in many towns in the state and now the slides and manuscript are with the Missouri State Historical Society at Columbia.

During the World War, she was chairman of the Clay County Woman's Committee Council of Defense and in that capacity served particularly in Liberty Loan and Thrift Campaigns, in Food Conservation, in Child Welfare Work and in the Red Cross. 1920 brought her into the field of politics as Democratic Committeewoman for Liberty township and the campaign of education carried on for two months resulted in practically all the women of the township going to the polls ready to vote intelligently.

The children born to Robert Steel Withers and Ethel Massie Withers are: (1) Conn Withers, born September 25, 1907, the male representative of the fourth generation to live on "Withers Farm". (2) Margaret Withers, born July 29, 1910.

Though the Withers men have always allied themselves with the moral element of the community and have stood for the best in citizenship, they have not been church members. Always the women have had church affiliations, Ethel Massie Withers and her two children being members of the Presbyterian church at Liberty.

In each generation the Withers family has stood for the best in the community. The Withers home has been noted for its charming hospitality and memories of almost a hundred years have made of "Withers Farm" a county landmark.

Ed Jamison, proprietor of "Riverview Farm", located two and one-half miles from Liberty, is one of the progressive farmers and stockmen of Liberty township. He was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, January 19, 1876, and is a son of Jasper and Celia (Stephenson) Jamison.

Jasper Newton Jamison was a native of Missouri, born in Callaway County, of pioneer parents, and spent his life in this state. He died in 1911 and his remains were buried at Excelsior Springs. Celia (Stephenson) Jamison was also a native of Missouri and died in Nodaway County in 1877, and her remains are buried at Maryville, Missouri. They were the parents of three children as follows: Mrs. Minnie Korell, of Culbertson, Nebraska; Mrs. Cora Gant lives in Caldwell County, Missouri, and Ed Jamison, the subject of this sketch.

Ed Jamison was educated in the public schools of Barnard, Missouri, and in Nebraska, and in Caldwell County, Missouri. He made his own way in life from a very early age. When he was a young man, he entered the employ of William Lile, of Excelsior Springs. He saved his money and soon began his independent career as a farmer and stockman. Four years later he engaged in the dairy business at Excelsior Springs and for ten years devoted himself to that business. He purchased his present farm, which is known as "Riverview Farm", in 1919. This is one of the valuable and well improved farms of Clay County and contains 193 acres. Mr. Jamison carries on general farming and stock raising and has been successful in his undertakings. "Riverview Farm" has valuable improvements including a good seven room residence, a large barn and other buildings, all of which are lighted with electricity and have modern conveniences and equipment.

September 3, 1906, Ed Jamison was married to Miss Myrtle Elizabeth Ligon, a daughter of John and Cenie (Creek) Ligon, the former of whom is deceased and the mother resides with her children. To Mr. and

Mrs. Jamison have been born the following children: Thelma Margaret, Eddie, J. L., and George.

Mr. Jamison is a member of the Masonic Lodge and one of the well known and highly respected citizens of Clay County.

Ross H. Clutter, operator and agent for the Wabash Railroad Company, at South Liberty, Missouri, is one of the veteran employees of that company and has been in its employ for thirty years. He is the second oldest telegraph operator in point of years of service on the western division of the Wabash railroad.

Mr. Clutter was born in Green County, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1869, a son of Henry and Abbie (Hedge) Clutter, both natives of Pennsylvania. The mother died in that state in 1894 at the age of fifty-one years, and the father now lives at Washington, Pennsylvania, and is seventy-three years old. They were the parents of the following children: Ross H., the subject of this sketch; Richard, an iron-worker, of Massillon, Ohio; Miss Lula Clutter, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lizzie Morris, deceased; and Mrs. Nellie Hughes, Washington, Pennsylvania.

Ross H. Clutter was educated in the public schools at Martinsburg, Missouri, and when he was twenty-one years old, attended the South-western Telegraph School at St. Louis, Missouri. After completing the course there he accepted a position as night operator on the Wabash railroad at Clifton Hill, Missouri. From there he went to Willis, Michigan, and then to Martinsburg, Missouri, Kirksville and Cairo, as extra operator. He was stationed at Norborne, Missouri, about ten months and for the past twenty-seven years he has been agent and operator at South Liberty. Mr. Clutter has been in the employ of the Wabash Railroad Company since November 30, 1891.

November 27, 1895, Ross H. Clutter was married to Miss Maggie McLennan, of Liberty Landing. She is the daughter of Daniel and Mary (McKenzie) McLennan, both natives of Scotland and now deceased. Mrs. Clutter was born at Steeleville, Crawford County, Missouri. She was reared in Clay County and attended the Ruth Ewing school in Liberty township. To Mr. and Mrs. Clutter have been born three children: Ross James, died at the age of fifteen months; Arthur, a student in Liberty High School; and Mary, also a student in Liberty High School.

Mr. Clutter is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has an extensive acquaintance.

John B. Woods, president of the Farmers Bank of Smithville, Missouri, and owner and proprietor of "Elmwood Stock Farm", has been known for many years as one of the prominent breeders of Shorthorn cattle of the country. He was born on the farm near where he now resides, November 17, 1855, and is a son of Kemp M. Woods and Sarah J. (Chiles) Hamilton.

Kemp M. Woods was a native of Woodford County, Kentucky, and when a young man came to Missouri and settled in Kearney township, Clay County. He made the trip from Kentucky to Clay County alone, riding a pony the entire distance. He bought 800 acres of land in Kearney township for which he paid \$10 an acre. After remaining here a short time he returned to Kentucky for his mother and sisters. The family lived on the land which he had purchased in Kearney township for about two years. He then traded that place for 320 acres in Platte township, south of Smithville, which is still a part of the Woods homestead. Here he carried on general farming and stock raising and met with marked success. He owned a great deal of land in this part of the country, and at one time had over 3,000 acres in Clay and Platte counties. He was a progressive and public spirited man and did much for the betterment and upbuilding of the community in the early days. He built a school house on his farm, with the object of furnishing advanced educational advantages to young women. Here music was taught as well as the other arts and sciences. This was before the Civil War. When the Civil War broke out he served as Captain of the Home Guards of Platte township, and was known thereafter as Captain Woods, having earned his title by actual service.

Kemp M. Woods was twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah Skinner, and two children were born to that union: Phineas, who was killed during the Civil War, while serving in the Confederate Army; Kemp M., Jr., who is also deceased. After the death of his first wife Kemp M. Woods married Sarah J. (Chiles) Hamilton, a widow, and to this marriage three children were born, as follows: John B., the subject of this sketch; Henry A., Platte township; and Cornelius H., deceased.

John B. Woods attended the district school and later took a course at William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri. When he was eighteen years old he began farming and stock raising for himself on his father's land, and has devoted himself to that line of endeavor all of his life.



John. B. Woods

His farm which is known as the "Elmwood Stock Farm" contains 800 acres, and is one of the valuable farms of Clay County.

Mr. Woods has been an extensive breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle for twenty years, and the Elmwood herd of Shorthorns was one of the prominent pure bred herds of Missouri, and Mr. Woods has filled orders for pure bred Shorthorn cattle, from his herd, from nearly all the western states.

John B. Woods was married, near Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss Lela Wiglesworth, a daughter of William and Fannie (Goodloe) Wiglesworth, both natives of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Woods have been born two children, Helen and Mildred.

Mr. Woods is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Modern Woodman of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Ms. Woods is a member of the Eastern Star. They are both members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Woods is an elder.

Mr. Woods is a progressive and enterprising citizen and always stands ready to co-operate with any movement which has for its object the betterment and upbuilding of his county and state. He is widely known as a good roads booster. He is one of the substantial citizens of Clay County. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Nashua and is one of its directors.

Mr. Woods was instrumental in getting the rural free delivery started throughout Platte township from Smithville, there being three routes established at that time and another was added later. He established the first country telephone line in Platte township.

The Woods' residence is modern throughout and one of the fine homes of the county.

The **Farmers Bank** of Smithville, Missouri, was organized with the following officers: John B. Woods, president; Richardson C. Hulse, vice president; P. T. Aker, cashier, and the first board of directors were: John Brooks, Richard Hulse, Kemp M. Woods and Martin Aker. The present officers are: John B. Woods, president; Henry A. Woods, vice president; O. J. Boggees, cashier, and O. A. Lowman, assistant cashier. Official statement of the financial condition of the Farmers Bank of Smithville. At Smithville, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the 7th day of December, 1920, published in the Democrat-Herald, a newspaper printed and published at Smithville, State of Missouri, on the 17th day of December, 1920.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, undoubtedly good on personal or collateral -----	\$188,088.21
Loans, real estate -----	27,800.00
Overdrafts -----	487.87
Bonds and stocks -----	300.00
Real estate (banking house) -----	9,000.00
Other real estate -----	900.00
Furniture and fixtures -----	4,000.00
Due from banks and bankers, subject to check----	18,597.38
Cash items -----	119.06
Currency -----	1,957.00
Specie -----	292.30
Total -----	\$251,541.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in -----	\$ 30,000.00
Surplus fund -----	10,000.00
Undivided profits, net -----	71,563.21
Due to banks and bankers, subject to check----	17,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check -----	129,998.41
Time certificates of deposit -----	36,980.20
Bills payable and rediscounts -----	10,000.00
Total -----	\$251,541.82

Daniel Conley, a well known and successful farmer of Liberty township, Clay County, is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, October 29, 1862, and is a son of John A. and Hannorah (Shay) Conley.

The Conley family came from Tennessee to Missouri in 1870, when Daniel Conley of this review was about eight years old. They made the trip by river steamboat from Nashville, Tennessee, to Kansas City, which required twenty-eight days. The family located in Clay County at Missouri City, where the father worked on the railroad a few years and later engaged in farming in the vicinity of Excelsior Springs Junction. He

sold his place and removed to Kansas City, where he died a short time afterwards, in 1892, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife died in 1906 and their remains are buried in Fairview cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Michael, deceased; Johanna, married R. W. Ferrish, of Phoenix, Arizona; John, now deceased; and a daughter who died in infancy, twins; Jerry, deceased; Daniel, the subject of this sketch; and Hannorah, deceased.

Daniel Conley was educated at the Clevenger school house in Fishing River township, and early in life he engaged in farming and stock raising. He bought his present farm in Liberty township in 1908, although he had owned two farms before this. His present place consists of fifty-five acres and is a well improved farm with a good residence and other farm buildings. The residence is at the highest point of the farm and presents a commanding view of the surrounding country. The place is supplied with city water from the main of the Liberty water plant, Mr. Conley having laid 3,000 feet of pipe to connect with this main. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with success.

January 27, 1871, Daniel Conley was married to Miss Jeannette E. Boyer, a daughter of Nelson and Mary (Easterly) Boyer. The mother is now deceased and the father lives in Fishing River township and a sketch of him appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Conley have been born the following children: Elizabeth, married Irving Archer, Liberty, Missouri; John, a farmer of Liberty township, married Edna George; Florence, married E. J. Murphy, a farmer of Liberty township; and Everett, a farmer of Liberty township, married Evelena Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Conley have ten grandchildren as follows: Galen and Gladys Archer; Ellen Conley; Frances James E. and Conley Murphy; Daniel, John N., and Ralph Franklin Conley.

Mr. Conley is a progressive and enterprising citizen and widely and favorably known in Clay County.

William J. Stark, now deceased, was an early settler of Clay County and prominently identified with the development of this section during his career. He was a native of Virginia, born in Fauquier County in 1809. He was reared to manhood in his native state and was there married to Emily Waller, a native of Culpeper County, Virginia.

In 1849, William Stark came to Missouri and settled in Gallatin township, Clay County. He drove through from Virginia with his family

and brought about twenty negro slaves, and during the Civil War when the slaves were liberated, he owned about forty. One of the Stark slaves, Winnie, lived to be 103 years old. She died in 1875. "Grandma Winnie" was a great favorite with the Stark children and they were very fond of her.

When William J. Stark came to Clay County, or shortly after reaching here, he bought the place in Gallatin township where the Stark family still resides. This farm contains 240 acres and is located four miles north of North Kansas City. It is one of the historic old places of Clay County. The original farm residence which contained two rooms, was built by the Mormons, a hundred years ago. The farm was entered from the government by a Mr. Bancroft, who sold it to Alex. Fudge, from whom Mr. Stark bought it. It is an attractive place, the residence being surrounded by locusts and elm trees which were planted and cared for by Mr. Stark.

William J. Stark died in 1882, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife died in 1891 at the age of eighty-two years and their remains are buried in the Waller cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, married William Russell, who served in the Mexican War in Colonel Doniphan's regiment and also served in the Civil War and he and his wife are now both deceased; Charles Seldon, was killed in battle during Civil War at Lone Jack, Missouri; Catherine, deceased; Sofalie, married Gray Westbrook, who died in Tennessee during the Civil War from the effect of a wound received at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, while serving in the Confederate army and Mrs. Westbrook now lives on the Stark home farm; Fannie, resides on the home place; Felix Grundy Stark, was killed at Hartsville, Missouri, during the Civil War while serving in the Confederate army; May F., deceased; J. T., deceased; Louis W., on the home place; Josephine, resides on the home place; and Mira E., married Robert Griffith, who died January 12, 1914, and she resides on the home place.

To William and Elizabeth (Stark) Russell were born three children who are now living. They are as follows: Mrs. Mary Clements, who lives in Buchanan County; Edward, married a Miss Moore, of Platte County and they have three children, Mrs. Bethel Elam, Mrs. Nellie Meads and Mrs. Permelia McFadden; and William Russell, of Newton County, Missouri, married a Miss Lampton of Platte County and they have five children, J. T., E. L., Elmira Sue, Jack Russell, and Christopher.

The Stark family have in their possession many historic heirlooms which give mute testimony to many events associated with the history of the Stark family. A diary which was written by Fountain Waller, a brother-in-law of William J. Stark, contains much interesting data concerning the writer's trip from Fauquier County, Virginia, to Missouri, in 1831. It gives a description of the entire route followed by the writer, and was written as a sort of a guide book for others who were making the same journey, the principal points along the way being described, after the style of a modern automobile tourist's guide. The Stark family also have in their possession a feed trough for horses, which was used on Mr. Stark's trip to Missouri in 1849. Mrs. Westbrook has in her possession a cannon ball which was fired at a building in which her husband was stationed at the battle of Ossawatomie, during the battle with John Brown's men.

The Stark family is one of the prominent pioneer families of Clay County and its members are highly respected and representative of the best citizenship of Clay County.

C. G. Shaw, coal operator, banker, and merchant of Missouri City, is a prominent factor in the commercial and industrial affairs of Clay County. He was born at Huntsville, Randolph County, Missouri, and is a son of D. A. and Eliza (Frazier) Shaw, pioneer settlers of Randolph County.

C. G. Shaw was reared and educated in Randolph County, and early in life became interested in the operation of coal mines in the vicinity of Huntsville. He operated a mine at Kimberly, between Huntsville and Moberly, in partnership with others, for eight years. In 1903, he became interested in the Missouri City Coal Company, of which he is now secretary-treasurer. He is also the senior member of the firm of Shaw and Donovan, leading merchants in Missouri City, and he is president of the Missouri City Bank, at that place.

The Missouri City Coal Company of Missouri City, Missouri, is the only coal mine in Clay County. This company was organized and began business in 1893 with a capital stock of \$2000.00 by local men. The capital stock was increased in 1895, to \$10,000.00. The following were the officers at the time of the incorporation: Willias M. Simmons, president; Charles W. Norton, secretary; Luther A. Bell, J. M. Grubbs, and Josiah Lingenfelter, directors. There were about twenty stockholders.

In 1900, W. H. Jones and George C. Gray bought all the stock of the company, and in 1903, C. G. Shaw bought Mr. Jones' stock and since that time has been secretary-treasurer and general manager of the company.

For the past seventeen years the Missouri City Coal Company has done an extensive business. However, the largest output of the company was in the year of 1909, during which year they mined 50,000 tons of coal, giving employment to about 150 men. From 1903 to 1911, this company supplied the Wabash railroad with coal here for their trains. In 1911, the chutes, tipple, and machinery were destroyed by fire, but the entire equipment was rebuilt and ready for operations within thirty days.

This mine is being operated by the latest mining machinery, known to the mining industry. They operate two electrical mining machines, and more are being installed. It requires four men to operate one of these machines, and each machine, mines about seventy-five tons of coal a day. There are now employed in and about the mine sixty men, and the present wage scale is from \$7.50 to \$8.00 a day. The shaft, leading to the mine, is 170 feet deep. The coal vein is about twenty inches thick and is of an excellent quality of coal.

Mr. Shaw is also interested in the Jacksonville Coal Company, and for the past three years he has been general manager for that company, which employs 125 men and has a daily output of about 400 tons of coal.

Philip E. Hamel, Jr., an enterprising and capable farmer and stockman of Fishing River township, is a native son of Clay County. He was born in the township where he now resides September 21, 1883, a son of Philip, Sr., and Maggie (Martin) Hamel.

Philip Hamel, Sr., was born in Germany in 1844, and at the age of nine years came to America with his widowed mother who first settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Shortly afterwards the family came to Clay County, Missouri, settling in Fishing River township, and Philip Hamel, Sr., has since made his home in this township where he has followed farming and stock raising all his life. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Union Army throughout that conflict, and during the course of his active military career he was wounded three times. His wife was born in Maryland, a daughter of Henry and Maggie Martin who were early settlers in Kansas City, Missouri.

The following children were born to Philip Hamel, Sr., and wife:

Eddie and Henry, twins, both deceased; Lizzie, deceased; Emma, married Gus Haney, Turon, Kansas; Philip E., Jr., the subject of this sketch; Anna, deceased; Anna, married Logan Foster, Fishing River township; Fred, who was in the United States Army during the World war; William resides at home with his parents; and one son died in infancy.

Philip E. Hamel, Jr., was reared in Fishing River township and educated in the district school. He has always followed farming, having been familiar with farm life since early boyhood. For the past six years he has operated a farm of 244 acres, the property of T. M. and William Raney of Kansas City, Missouri. This is one of the productive farms of Clay County, being all Missouri River bottom land. Mr. Hamel devotes himself chiefly to raising grain, and during the past season he raised 125 acres of corn, ninety acres of wheat and eighteen acres of alfalfa. His alfalfa averages about five cuttings a season.

September 22, 1919, Philip E. Hamel, Jr., was married to Miss Gertrude Mitchell, who was the only child of J. F. and Mary Mitchell of Kansas City, Missouri.

W. M. Thomas, a well known farmer and stockman of Liberty township, who is now operating the Robert Withers farm, five miles southeast of Liberty, is a native son of Clay County. He was born in Fishing River township in 1879, a son of George and Barbara (Greenwood) Thomas. The Thomas family came from Kentucky, in which State both parents were born, and came to Missouri at a very early date, making the trip up the Missouri River by steamboat. George Thomas was a son of Fred Thomas, a Kentuckian, who settled in Platte County, near Barry. George Thomas died in 1908, and his wife departed this life in 1898. Their remains are buried in Nebo Cemetery.

To George and Barbara (Greenwood) Thomas were born the following children: Anna, married Ed. Whitton, and is deceased; Ed. Thomas, deceased; John Thomas, resides on the old Thomas homestead; George, deceased; Samuel, deceased; W. M., the subject of this sketch; and Claudie, deceased.

W. M. Thomas was reared in Clay County and educated in the public schools. He has followed farming since early manhood and has always made his home in Clay County.

Mr. Thomas was married July 27, 1909, to Miss Lula Evans of Liberty township. She is a daughter of James and Alice (Cathcart) Evans.

James Evans was a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and was accidentally killed by a Wabash train. His widow afterwards married A. J. Stevens and now lives seven miles north of Liberty. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been born six children as follows: William, George, Robert, Dora Alice, Roy, and Ralph.

Mr. Thomas is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a progressive and enterprising citizen.

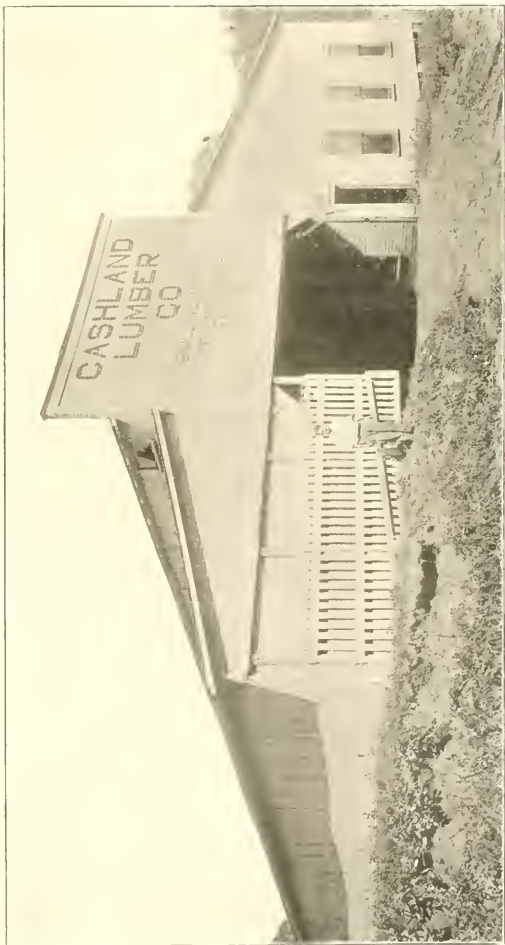
Hugh H. Preston, manager of the Gashland Lumber Company, is one of the enterprising business men of Clay County. He was born one and one-half miles east of Barry, Missouri, September 19, 1896, and is a son of J. C. and Melvina (Williams) Preston.

J. C. Preston was born at Twelvemile, Indiana, May 29, 1854. He died January 27, 1920. He was reared in Indiana and came to Missouri when he was about eighteen years old. He was a druggist and engaged in that line of business in early life. Later he entered the employ of the Sewall Paint and Glass Company as their traveling representative in southern Missouri and Arkansas and for twenty-seven years, prior to his death, he was in the employ of that company in that capacity. He founded the Gashland Lumber Company in 1910 and his son, Hugh H. Preston, has managed this business since its organization. They carry a complete line of lumber and building material and have one of the well equipped lumber yards of the country.

J. C. Preston was married in 1882 to Miss Melvina Williams, of Gashland, Missouri. She was born and reared in Gallatin township and now resides in Kansas City. To J. C. and Melvina (Williams) Preston were born two sons: Paul R., of Independence, Missouri, married Miss Ina Newell of Butler, Missouri, succeeded his father as traveling representative for the Sewall Paint and Glass Company, and now holds that position; and Hugh H., the subject of this sketch.

Hugh H. Preston received his education in the school of Kansas City, Missouri, and attended Spalding's Commercial College. He was with the Arma Lumber Company at Arma, Kansas, for three years, and when the Gashland Lumber Company was organized in 1910 he came here as manager of that enterprise and has since served in that capacity, and has, therefore, had much to do with the progress and development of this successful enterprise.

April 30, 1912, Hugh H. Preston was married to Miss Margaret



CASHLAND LUMBER COMPANY'S YARD

Thomas, a daughter of J. L. Thomas. Mrs. Preston was born at Osceola, Missouri, and her mother now resides in Kansas City, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Preston have been born two children: Vena Charlene and Hugh Herbert, Jr.

Mr. Preston is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Barry, Missouri, and is one of the substantial and enterprising business men of Clay County.

William Isenhour, a successful farmer and stockman of Liberty township, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Fishing River township, October 4, 1876, and is a son of William H. and Lydia (Burway) Isenhour, both natives of Indiana.

William H. Isenhour was reared to manhood in his native State and when the Civil War broke out, enlisted in an Indiana regiment and served in the Union Army for three years. After the close of the war he returned to Indiana and 1872 came to Missouri and settled on a farm on the Missouri bottoms in Clay County. He followed farming in Clay and Clinton counties for a number of years and now resides at Leavenworth, Kansas. His wife died about 1881, and her remains are buried in the Nebo Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Frankie, deceased; George, lives in Liberty township; Alice, married Jesse Crawford and is now deceased; and William, the subject of this sketch.

William Isenhour was reared in Clay County and educated in the district schools, attending school in the Sharp school district. He began working by the month for farmers in the vicinity of his home when he was still a youth. He worked for Charles Story for four years, for fifteen dollars a month and for a time was employed by George W. Petty. After he had saved a sufficient amount of his earnings, he bought a team and some farming implements and worked rented land for three years. He then bought eighty acres of land, forty acres of which were river bottom land, which he still owns. About six years later, he bought thirty-six acres more. In March 1918, he bought ninety-two acres, and has recently purchased 120 acres more. He is now the owner of 328 acres of well improved and productive land. He raises wheat, corn, oats and alfalfa and is quite extensively engaged in stock raising. He raises cattle, hogs, and horses.

Mr. Isenhour was married October 4, 1893, to Miss Frankie Yates. She is a daughter of Nathan and Catherine Yates of the Nebo district.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isenhour have been born the following children: Roy, Luther, Victor, Gladys, Lela, Agnes, and Annabelle, all of whom reside at home with their parents. The following children died in infancy: Clara, Lemer, and Pearl.

Mr. Isenhour is an industrious and enterprising citizen, and what progress he has made has been due to honest hard work and self sacrifice.

James P. Carson, a successful farmer of Fishing River township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Jessamine County, January 10, 1853, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Morain) Carson, who came to Clay County in 1857, and settled on the place where James P. Carson now lives, the following year.

Joseph Carson was a gunsmith and a skilled workman. He was able to manufacture a gun from the raw material to the complete finished product, in all its details. He died in Carroll County, Missouri, in his ninetieth year and his wife died on the home place in Fishing River township, at the age of eighty-two years, and their remains are buried at Missouri City.

James P. Carson was reared in Fishing River township and attended the district school. He engaged in farming in early life, and is the owner of one of the rich and productive farms of Clay County. He raises corn and potatoes extensively and gives special attention to raising Reed's Yellow Dent corn for seed purposes and is one of the successful seed corn growers in this section of the county. He has exhibited his seed corn at Excelsior Springs Fair at two different times, with success. He is the owner of 120 acres which through his management is kept in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Carson was married October 4, 1883, to Miss Fannie Poe, of Fishing River township. She is a daughter of Anderson and Nancy Poe. Her father is now deceased and her mother resides at Missouri City. To Mr. and Mrs. Carson have been born the following children: Lonnie N., on the home place with his father; Jessie and Bessie, twins, the former married Harmon D. Miller, Jr., of Colins, Missouri, and Bessie, married John Temple of Missouri City; and Fred, who is also engaged in the operation of the home farm in partnership with his father. He is a veteran of the World war, having entered the United States Army July 25, 1918, and was sent to Camp Funston for training and was mustered out of service and honorably discharged January 2, 1919.

Mr. Carson and his two sons are progressive and enterprising, and rank among the leading citizens of Clay County.

G. W. Long, superintendent of the Frank H. Sweet stock farm of Liberty township, Clay County, is one of the capable and practical farmers and stockmen of this county. He was born in Caroline County, Virginia, August 22, 1866, and is a son of G. M. and Sarah Long, both now deceased. G. W. Long was reared and educated at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He came to Clay County when a young man and for a number of years was engaged in farming and stock raising in Fishing River township, where he now owns a farm of eighty acres.

Mr. Long was married April 18, 1886, to Miss Sarah Catherine Minter, a daughter of F. M. and Sarah (Bohart) Minter. Mrs. Long was born in Clay County, August 12, 1869. To Mr. and Mrs. Long have been born two children: J. R., who is operating his father's farm in Fishing River township; and Sarah, married J. J. Williams, a farmer in Fishing River township. There are two grandchildren in the Long family: G. W. Long and Beverly Williams.

Mr. Long is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 2002, Kansas City, Missouri.

The Frank Sweet stock farm, of which G. W. Long is superintendent, is one of the important agricultural enterprises of Clay County. This place contains about 300 acres and is principally devoted to raising horses and mules, and at this writing there are about 300 head of each on the place and from three to four hundred head of cattle on the place. Mules are bought and fed and cared for on this place, when they are shipped to markets in the southern states and as far east as Boston. The farm is practically all under grass. Mr. Long has four assistants on the place to care for the stock. Mr. Sweet bought this place in March, 1920, and prior to that time he owned a stock farm near Belton, Missouri, where Mr. Long was superintendent for six years before taking charge of the Clay County farm. He is thoroughly experienced in handling farming and stock raising on a large scale.

Arthur and Lank Carlyle, enterprising young farmers and stockmen who are operating the "Land" farm of 200 acres, in Gallatin and Liberty townships, are both natives of Clay County, born in Liberty township. Arthur was born November 22, 1889, and Lank was born March 18, 1891. They are sons of John and Mattie (James) Carlyle.

John Carlyle was born and reared in Virginia, and when a young man came to Clay County, Missouri, and was engaged in farming and stock raising here until his death, at the age of fifty-nine years, and his remains are buried in Little Shoal Church cemetery. Mattie (James) Carlyle was born in Liberty township, Clay County, a daughter of John James, and now resides with her sons, Arthur and Lank Carlyle. The other children born to John and Mattie (James) Carlyle are: William, who is employed by the Bell Telephone Company, of Liberty; James, lives in Oklahoma; Loretta, married Howard Jahn, Liberty, Missouri; and Mabel, married Fillmore Kaphart, Liberty, Missouri.

Arthur and Lank Carlyle were educated in the public schools of Liberty, Missouri, and followed woodwork contracting for some time. In 1919, they engaged in farming and stock raising and operated the Chandler farm on the Missouri river bottoms for one year, and in March, 1920, they took possession of the J. T. Land farm, in Gallatin township, which consists of 200 acres. They raised eighty-five acres of corn the past season and have ninety-five acres under wheat. They raise Duroc Jersey hogs and Shorthorn cattle, all of which are eligible to registration. In addition to their farming and stock raising operations, they also buy and sell mules. At this writing they have on hand a herd of about 400 hogs, and 140 on feed for the market.

The Carlyle family was well represented in the ranks of the United States Army in the World War. Lank Carlyle entered the United States Army October 3, 1917, and served until the close of the war with the 356th Infantry, 89th Division. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged March 23, 1919.

Arthur Carlyle entered the United States Army in June, 1918, and was sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, where he became a member of the 350th Headquarters Company and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in February, 1919.

James Carlyle, another brother, entered the United States Army in May, 1918, and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for training and from there to France with the Supply Department and was with the 88th Division and saw much service on the battle front in France. He was on the battle line four different times and after the armistice was signed he was kept in France a few months, when he was returned to the United States and honorably discharged, after having been in the service for eighteen months.

James L. A. Cates, proprietor of "Cates' Oak Ridge Farm," is one of the successful and enterprising farmers and stockmen of Clay County. He was born near Kearney, Missouri, June 12, 1860, and is a son of George W. and Nancy J. (Ferril) Cates.

George W. Cates was born in Missouri, and prior to the Civil War, was engaged in farming near Kearney. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate Army and died at Springfield, Missouri, in 1862, while in the service. Nancy J. Ferril was born and reared on the old Ferril homestead, near Kearney. After the death of her first husband she was married to B. W. Reames in 1868. She died in Butler County, Kansas. James L. A. Cates and a sister, George Ann, were the only children born to his mother's first marriage. George Ann died in infancy. To her marriage with B. W. Reames were born the following children: Mrs. Cordia Huff, Horton, Kansas; H. F. Reames, St. Joseph, Missouri; Walter Reames, Kearney, Missouri; and Mrs. Mary L. Barnes, Springfield, Missouri.

James L. A. Cates was educated in the public schools of Kearney township and in the schools of Cowley County, Kansas. In 1879, he returned to Clay County and engaged in farming and stock raising. For the past nineteen years he has owned his present farm in Liberty township. He purchased this place from the Captain Grooms estate. This place consists of 250 acres of valuable and improved land. It is a good grain farm and is especially well adapted to stock raising. There is an ample supply of water, good shade and every natural condition, contributing to an ideal stock farm. Mr. Cates raises high grade cattle, sheep and hogs.

James L. A. Cates was married in 1887 to Miss Sallie McMahan who was born in Wise County, Texas, and reared in Clay County, Missouri. She is the daughter of John and Frances (Meanes) McMahan, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Cates have been born the following children: Georgia, married John Best, Liberty, Missouri; Harry D., married Beulah Wright and is a farmer and stock raiser near Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. Nannie Black, Liberty, Missouri; Gertrude, married Cal Massey of Liberty and Frank, resides at home with his parents.

Mr. Cates is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church and an elder. He is progressive and enterprising and a substantial citizen.

George W. Reynolds, a well known farmer and stockman, of Liberty township, is a native son of Clay County. He was born on the David Creek farm in Liberty township, May 7, 1866, a son of Jonas and Jane (Creek) Reynolds.

Jonas Reynolds was an early settler in Clay County, and owned and operated a farm about six miles north of Liberty. He died at the age of sixty-five years. Jane (Creek) Reynolds was born in Clay County and was a daughter of Kill Creek who was a very early pioneer of this section. Mrs. Reynolds died in 1869, and is buried by the side of her husband in Providence cemetery. To Jonas and Jane (Creek) Reynolds were born the following children: Emma, married Charles Creek and lives at Oak Creek, Colorado; John E., L. J., and K. A., all farmers and stockmen of Liberty township; and George W., the subject of this sketch.

George W. Reynolds was reared in Liberty township and attended school in the Providence and Bell districts. In early life he spent two years in Colorado and Kansas and then returned to Clay County with has since been his home. He first bought a farm of thirty acres which he later sold and bought 115 acres. He afterwards sold seventy-four acres of that place and bought eighty acres additional. He now owns 128 acres which is one of the well improved and valuable farms of Clay County. In 1918, he built a modern two story residence of nine rooms, and the other buildings about the place are of a high standing. He carries on general farming and stock raising and keeps a good grade of cattle.

Mr. Reynolds was married in 1892, to Miss Martha Warren, a daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Hudelmeyer) Warren. Mrs. Reynolds' parents are both deceased. They were very early settlers in Liberty township, and Mrs. Reynolds was born in this township. To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have been born the following children: Wallace A., died at the age of one year; Ruth, married D. V. Britton; Grace M., married Kirk Burke; Blanch M., married James D. White, and Clara, Lucy, Frank N., and George W., residing at home with their parents. The following are the grandchildren of the Reynolds family: Evelyn Jean, Georgeann, and Fay Ruth Britton. Lucile. John Reynolds, Wallace Wilson Burke, and Martha Reed White.

Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the Rebeccas. Mr. Reynolds is the original good roads

promoter of his district. He made the first road drag and operated it on the Range Line road. This pioneer road drag was made of two slabs, one of walnut and the other of white oak, and Mr. Reynolds had this crude device in operation in his district over twenty years ago. He is progressive, public spirited, and a Clay County citizen of real worth.

James T. Martin, a well known citizen of Liberty township, is a native of Clay County and a descendant of pioneer parents, who settled in this county at an early day. James T. Martin was born about a mile and one-half south of Linden, December 7, 1848, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Sutton) Martin, the former a native of Jessamine County, Kentucky, and the latter of Woodford County, Kentucky.

Thomas Martin came to Clay County, from Kentucky, in 1844, and bought 100 acres of land for which he paid ten dollars an acre; later he bought 240 acres for which he paid thirty-three dollars and one-third an acre. The old homestead is now owned by his daughter, Emma Barnes, and she is now living there. The first place which he bought here was covered with a heavy growth of blackberry brush and pawpaws. He cleared the land, made improvements and spent the remainder of his life here, and he and his wife are buried in Barry cemetery. Thomas Martin was one of the adventurers who made the hazardous trip to California during the gold excitement in 1849. He remained there about a year, engaged in gold mining and succeeded in finding some gold, but not in paying quantities.

James T. Martin was reared to manhood on the home farm in Clay County and received his education in the Davis district school. In early life he went to Texas and after spending about three years in Texas and the Choctaw Nation, which was then Indian Territory, he returned to Clay County and engaged in farming and stock raising in the vicinity of Linden. He owned a farm in Gallatin township, and also one in Platte township which he later sold. In February, 1911, he moved to his present place, one mile south of Liberty, where he owns seventeen acres of valuable land which is worth at least \$800.00 per acre. He has a comfortable home here and is engaged in raising small fruit.

Mr. Martin was married in 1878 to Miss Lizzie Crouse, a daughter of C. M. and Nancy (Dickey) Crouse, of Harlem, Missouri. C. M. Crouse was a native of Germany, born March 23, 1838, and came to Missouri when a young man. He was justice of the peace and notary public for

many years. He died in 1912. His wife was born in Bates County, Missouri, February 6, 1842, and died in 1915. Mrs. Martin was born in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1861, and was reared and educated in that county and came to Clay County with her parents in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin was born one son, Thomas, who was killed by lightning May 1, 1895, at the age of thirteen years.

James T. Martin is well known and highly respected in Clay County where he and Mrs. Martin have many friends and acquaintances. They are worthy representatives of the best pioneer element of this county.

Henry A. Woods, a successful farmer and stockman and large land owner of Platte township, is a native of Clay County and a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of this county. He was born in Platte township July 1, 1858, a son of Capt. Kemp M. and Sarah Jane (Hamilton) Woods.

Capt. Kemp M. Woods was a prominent pioneer settler of Clay County. He was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1815, and came to Clay County with his mother in 1835. They settled in Platte township, where they bought 400 acres of land which is now known as the John Ecton farm. They lived on that place for three years when they traded it for the home place where Lillie M., widow of Kemp M. Woods, Jr., now lives, which at that time contained 1,200 acres.

When the Civil War broke out Kemp M. Woods' sympathy was with the South. His place was devastated by Federal soldiers and his stock driven away, except two calves which were later broke and served him as an ox team for several years after the war. Mr. Woods was arrested by Federal soldiers and taken to Weston, but was released upon arriving there. He then went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and from there returned to his old home in Kentucky where he organized a company for service in the Confederate Army and he was commissioned captain of that organization. About the time that his company was ready for service General Lee surrendered and the war was at an end. In 1866 Captain Woods returned to his place in Clay County and again started farming and stock raising. He was a successful man and spent the remainder of his life in Platte township, where he died in March, 1897.

Capt. Kemp M. Woods married Sarah Jane Hamilton, who was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1822, and came to Missouri with her parents who settled in Jackson County in 1825. Her maiden name was



MR AND MRS HENRY A WOODS

Chiles and she was the widow of John Hamilton, by whom she had two children: Annie, who married J. W. Woods, and is deceased, and one child died in infancy. Capt. Kemp M. Woods was first married to Miss Sarah Skinner, who died in 1847. To that union were born three children: Phineas, deceased; Kemp M., Jr., died in 1912; and Mary, died in infancy. To Capt. Kemp M. and Sarah Jane (Hamilton) Woods were born the following children: One died in infancy; John B., who lives in Clay County, and a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Henry A., the subject of this sketch; and Cornelius H., who died in 1900.

Henry A. Woods was reared on the home farm in Platte township and educated in the district school and William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri. He assisted his father on the home place until he was twenty-four years old, when he married, and at that time his father gave him 240 acres of land. Here he engaged in his independent career as a farmer and stockman. He met with success and bought more land from time to time until he became the owner of 800 acres. He made numerous and substantial improvements, including a good modern residence which he built in 1890 and two large barns. He has been engaged in general farming and stock raising and has also been one of the leading breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Clay County for the past thirty years. He also has been an extensive mule raiser and has raised more mules than any other man in Platte township, and he has also raised a great many horses. He has given two of his sons 200 acres of land each for a start and they are progressive young men and are making good.

Mr. Woods is not only a success in the industry of farming and stock raising but has been an active factor in other fields of local enterprise. He has been identified with the Farmers Bank of Smithville for a number of years and is a member of the board of directors of that institution. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Nashua, Missouri, and has been a director of that bank since its organization, about fifteen years ago.

On June 1, 1884, Mr. Woods was married to Miss Annie Aker, of Smithville, Missouri. She is a daughter of Martin and Ann Aker, both natives of Kentucky and now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Woods have been born five children, as follows: Lee A., born July 24, 1885, lives in Clay County; John D., born April 10, 1889, lives on the home place; Calvin C., born April 17, 1893, and died March 20, 1902; Ralph H., born February 19, 1899, and died March 3, 1893; and Fred, born December 26, 1900, lives at home with his parents.

Mr. Woods has been a life long Democrat and has always taken an active interest in political matters, although he has never aspired to hold office. He has always taken a deep interest in the progress and welfare of the public schools, and for the past thirty-five years he has served as president of the local school board. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Woods is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Christian Church. Mr. Woods is a substantial citizen and one of the dependable men of Clay County.

William Hey, owner of "White Oak Grove Farm," near Gashland, Clay County, is a progressive and enterprising farmer, who by industry and constant application, has won for himself a place among the leading citizens of Clay County. He was born in Gallatin township, about one and one-fourth miles north of North Kansas City, March 16, 1862, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Chandler) Hey.

Christian Hey was a native of Germany and when eighteen years of age came to America, and settled in New York City where he worked for a time. He then came to Jackson County, Missouri, where he worked in a blacksmith shop with a brother, Fred Hey. About 1858, he came to Clay County, Missouri, where he was married and spent the remainder of his life here. He died in 1886, at the age of forty-nine years. Mary (Chandler) Hey was married in 1904, to Henry Jennings and they reside on the old home place in Gallatin township. She was born in Gallatin township, on the Chandler place, about one mile east of her present home. Her father, William Chandler, was among the very earliest pioneer settlers of Gallatin township. He died here and his remains are buried on the old Chandler home farm.

To Christian and Mary (Chandler) Hey were born the following children: Rosa, married William Chandler, and now lives in Oregon; William, the subject of this sketch; F. B., Drexel, Missouri; James F., died on the home place at the age of forty-seven years; Susie Elizabeth, married Fred Hanson, and is now deceased; and Anna B. married Walter Suggett, of North Kansas City, Missouri.

William Hey was reared in Gallatin township and educated in the Glenwood school. He was reared on a farm and in early life engaged in farming and stock raising, for himself. He bought his present farm in 1894, from Thomas Broadhurst. The place at that time was practically

unimproved and much of it was covered with the thick growth of brush. Mr. Hey began clearing away the place and making improvements, and for the first three years he was unmarried and lived alone on the place. He has improved his place, erected good buildings, and today has one of the productive and well kept farms of Clay County. The place has an ample supply of water, furnished by numerous springs and Shoal Creek courses its way across the southwest corner of the place. There are twenty acres of bottom land and the balance is upland, and all is rich, productive soil. Mr. Hey has given special attention to breeding high-grade cattle, mules, horses, and hogs. He has some of the finest stock in the country, including three valuable registered jacks, and a number of jennets and pure bred Percheron horses. He has about one hundred and twenty-five Big Type Poland China hogs, thirty head of Shorthorn cattle, and one hundred Shropshire sheep. He is one of the progressive stockmen and breeders of Clay County, and perhaps and has done as much as any other may, to raise the general standard of livestock in this county. He has kept registered stock for the past fourteen years.

Mr. Hey was married January 15, 1896, to Miss Eliza Johnson, of Gallatin township. She is a daughter of William Nelson and Nancy Jane (Thomas) Johnson. Her mother is now deceased and her father lives near Barry, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Hey have a good comfortable home and a fine farm which they have accumulated through their own efforts. They are industrious and enterprising, and rank among the leading citizens of Clay County.

George S. Ritchey, cashier of the First National Bank of Liberty, is one of the widely known bankers of western Missouri, and has been connected with the First National Bank for thirty-three years, and twenty-five years of that time he has been cashier. Mr. Ritchey is a native of Clay County, born at Liberty, June 9, 1862. He is a son of Dr. Stephen and Nannie (Stone) Ritchey.

Dr. Stephen Ritchey was a pioneer physician of Clay County. He was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1824, and came to Clay County from his native state about 1849, and was engaged in the practice of medicine at Liberty and vicinity until the time of his death, March 6, 1888. Nannie (Stone) Ritchey was also a native of Kentucky. She survived her husband a number of years, and died June 1, 1917.

Dr. Stephen and Nannie (Stone) Ritchey were the parents of the following children: Irwin, a traveling salesman, Kansas City, Missouri; Cora, married J. E. Bradley, Long Beach, California; Martha, married D. T. Haines, Muncie, Indiana; and George S., the subject of this sketch.

George S. Ritchie was educated in the Liberty High School, and William Jewell College. He was then employed by the William Blumes Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, for six years. In 1888, he returned to Liberty and entered the employ of the Kemp M. Woods and Company Bank, and remained with that institution until April 1, 1889. He then entered the employ of the First National Bank, and for the past twenty-five years has been cashier of that institution. The First National Bank has had a marvelous growth and development during the quarter of a century that Mr. Ritchey has been cashier. A history of the bank appears elsewhere in this volume.

Dr. Hiram McElroy Dagg, a prominent physician of North Kansas City, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Washington, that State, July 26, 1850, a son of James T. and Anna (Means) Dagg, both natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania, who spent their lives there. Dr. Dagg has one sister living, Mrs. Jennie Elliott, of Revenna, Ohio.

Dr. Hiram M. Dagg was educated in the public schools of West Virginia and read medicine in early manhood, and began the practice of his profession in West Virginia, in 1875. Later he attended Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated, in 1880. He continued the practice in West Virginia until 1887, when he came to Missouri, locating at Harlem City, Clay County. He was the first physician to locate at North Kansas City and has practiced here with uniform success for thirty-three years.

Dr. Dagg was married, October 22, 1873, to Miss Josephine Kimmins, of Dallas, West Virginia, a daughter of Abner and Elizabeth (McDonald) Kimmins. Mrs. Dagg died November 7, 1900. To Dr. and Mrs. Dagg have been born six children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are Mrs. W. E. Macken, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Dr. G. R. Dagg, a physician and surgeon of North Kansas City; and Burdella, married R. H. Wade, a prominent attorney, of Yonkers, New York.

Dr. G. R. Dagg received his preliminary education in the public schools and the Kansas City High School. He then entered the University of Oklahoma and after a course there entered the Kansas City Medical

College, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1907. He was engaged in the practice of his profession until the United States entered the World War. In the spring of 1917, he volunteered for service in the Medical Department of the United States Army and in July, 1917, he was ordered to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and during that month he was sent to France. At first he was assigned to the British Army, serving with the 15th Division, Scottish Black Watch, from August until November, 1917. He was then transferred to the French Army, serving with the Third Chausseurs from November 17, 1917, until January 12, 1918. He was then assigned to the First Division, American Expeditionary Forces, and was relieved from duty March 19, 1919.

Dr. Dagg entered the service with the rank of first lieutenant and while in France was promoted to captain and at the close of his service ranked as major. He was cited for distinguished conduct in action while with the First Division, south of Soissons, July 18-22, 1918, for displaying exceptional courage and efficiency in the personal supervision of the exaction of the wounded, and for frequently subjecting himself to great danger in directing the removal of damaged ambulances from areas which were under heavy fire of the enemy.

Since returning home. Dr. Dagg has been engaged in the practice of his profession in North Kansas City.

Dr. Dagg was married to Miss Maud McGee, of Kansas City, Missouri, and they have three children: Ruth, Frances and Henry M.

Robert L. Harbaugh, a well known farmer and stockman of Liberty township, is a native son of Clay County and was born on the place where he now resides, five miles north of Liberty, November 14, 1870. He is a son of Washington E. and Frances (Wolfenberger) Harbaugh.

Washington Harbaugh was married in Pennsylvania and removed from that state to Ohio, and in 1866 came to Missouri and settled in Clay County on the place where Robert L. Harbaugh now resides. He was a successful farmer and a prominent member of the Grange, back in the nineties. He was one of the charter members of Clay Grange No. 196. of Liberty township. He served as master of the State Grange and also held the office of gate keeper of the National Grange. He attended a meeting of the National Grange at Syracuse, New York, and one held in California in 1889. He died in Clay County in 1904, at the age of seventy-three years. His first wife, the mother of Robert L. Harbaugh, died in

1871, and he was afterwards married to Mrs. Margaret Harbaugh, but there were no children born to the second marriage.

To Washington and Frances (Wolfenberger) Harbaugh were born four children: Charles Edward, deceased; Y. E.; Clara, married Daniel Crockett; and Robert L., the subject of this sketch.

Robert L. Harbaugh was reared on the home farm, where he now resides and attended the Walnut Grove district school. At that time Mrs. Caldwell who now resides at Excelsior Springs was principal. Mr. Harbaugh has always followed farming and stock raising and has met with success. His place is well improved and he has recently built a modern bungalow which adds greatly to the appearance of the place as well as to the general comfort of the owners.

September 10, 1896, Robert L. Harbaugh was married to Miss Fannie DeGolia. She is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Haines) DeGolia. Joseph DeGolia was born in Steuben County, New York. He went to California during the gold excitement of 1849 and was in that state twelve years later, when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Union army and served until the close of the war. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harbaugh, in 1918, at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife was born in Indiana and died near Gilman City, Missouri, in 1912, at the age of seventy years. They were the parents of the following children: Judson, died at Altamont, Missouri; Dora, died in infancy; Georgiann, married Stephen Forson, Humphreys, Missouri; and Mrs. Fannie Harbaugh, of this sketch.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harbaugh have been born three children: Juanita, married Carl E. Munkers, Liberty, Missouri; D. N. and Earl, both residing at home.

Mr. Harbaugh was for many years a prominent member of the Grange and served as secretary of the State Grange from 1898 to 1900. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a substantial citizen.

Alan F. Wherritt, a capable young attorney of Liberty, Missouri, is a native of this State and a descendant of a family of very early pioneers here. He was born at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, June 15, 1895, a son of Alonzo C. and Cora I. (Francisco) Wherritt and was the only child born to them.

Alonzo C. Wherritt was also born at Pleasant Hill, a son of Peter and Mary (Peacock) Wherritt, natives of Virginia, who settled in Cass County, Missouri, prior to the Civil War. Peter Wherritt was an extensive land owner and owned the land in Jackson County where Fairmount Park is now located. He traded this land for land in Cass County and was engaged in farming there until his death, in 1876, at the age of sixty years. He reared a family of fourteen children, of whom Alonzo was the youngest.

Alonzo C. Wherritt was reared at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and when a young man engaged in the drug business there. Later he became a traveling salesman for the Burrough Manufacturing Company, a wholesale drug house of Baltimore, Maryland, and at the present time he is traveling representative for the Norwich Pharmaceutical Company, of Norwich, New York, and resides at Liberty, Missouri. Cora I. (Francisco) Wherritt was born at Warren, Illinois, and died in 1915.

Alan F. Wherritt was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Independence High School, at Independence, Missouri, in 1912. He then entered William Jewell College where he took a three years course. In June, 1916, he entered the University of Chicago where he was graduated in 1917, with the degree of Ph.B. Shortly afterwards he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the regular army and was later assigned to the United States Ambulance Service. He first ranked as sergeant and later, first lieutenant, and was commissioned captain May 1, 1918. In June, 1918, he sailed for overseas, and after eleven months' service in Italy and Austria he was returned to the United States and discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, May 9, 1919. He then returned to Liberty, Missouri, and shortly afterwards returned to the University of Chicago where he was graduated in June, 1920, with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Liberty.

Mr. Wherritt was married June 9, 1919, to Miss Alberta L. Oldham, of Independence, Missouri. She is a daughter of Joseph E. and Cora (Newby) Oldham, both natives of Independence. The father is now deceased and the mother resides in Independence.

Mr. Wherritt is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

As a mark of distinction while in the service, during the World War, he was decorated, receiving the Italian War Cross for meritorious service.

Judge J. W. Scott, a Civil War veteran who for many years was engaged in farming and stock raising, is now living retired at Smithville, Missouri. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 26, 1838, a son of Washington and Ruth Ann (Duncan) Scott.

Washington Scott was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 18, 1812, a son of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Scott, natives of Bourbon County, Kentucky, also. Washington Scott came to Missouri and settled in Platte township, Clay County, in the fall of 1839, and here he bought 400 acres of land which he later lost on account of defective title. He then bought 200 acres where he engaged in farming and spent the remainder of his life. This land is still owned by members of the Scott family. When he came here from Kentucky he drove through with a four-horse team and brought his wife, two children, one of whom is the subject of this sketch. He also brought a negro slave. William Scott built a log cabin on his claim, which was completed March 1, 1843. He followed farming and stock raising all his life, and died February 28, 1857. His wife was also a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and they were married April 23, 1835. She died in this county September 20, 1864, and her remains are buried in Second Creek cemetery, in Platte County. They were the parents of the following children: May E., deceased; John W., the subject of this sketch; Jeremiah, died in infancy; Israel L., deceased; Washington W., deceased; Ruth Ann, deceased; James R., lives on the old Scott homestead, in Clay County; Sarah J., deceased; Nancy F., deceased; and Ida J., deceased.

J. W. Scott was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. He remained at home with his parents until after the Civil War broke out. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army under General Price. He took part in a number of skirmishes and engagements and was taken prisoner by the Federals at Jefferson City, Missouri. From there he was sent to Gratiot Street prison at St. Louis, Missouri, and later transferred to the Federal military prison at Alton, Illinois. He was taken sick there and sent to a hospital. After he recovered he went to work on a farm in Illinois and later taught school there, and remained in that state two years. After returning to Missouri he was engaged in freighting, with ox teams, from Fort Leavenworth to Denver. Shortly after that he engaged in farming and stock raising in Clay County, where he prospered and became the owner of 400 acres of land. He was engaged in farming until 1904 when he sold his place and removed to Smithville, where he has since lived retired.



JUDGE J. W. SCOTT

J. W. Scott was married, March 10, 1868, near Platte City, Missouri, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Cain, daughter of John B. and Martha Jane (Bevins) Cain. John B. Cain was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri with his parents and settled in Platte County at an early day. Here he grew to manhood and was engaged in farming until 1870 when he went to California and died there. His wife was a native of Clay County and died at Pine City, Washington. Mrs. Scott was one of fourteen children born to her parents, three of whom are now living, the other two being Margaret, who married N. Price, and they live in Platte County, and William, of Woodland, California. To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott have been born the following children: John P., Lathrop, Missouri; Doctor Alexander B., Topeka, Kansas; Wade W., Clinton County, Missouri; Arthur, Kansas City, Missouri; Geneva, married Richard Bruce; Arthur and Ada, twins, the latter being deceased, and Arthur lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Scott is a member of the Christian Church, as is also his wife. He has taught Sunday School for over fifty years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been chaplain of the local lodge for the past fifteen years. He is a Democrat and has been justice of the peace for a number of years. He is one of the highly respected and substantial citizens of Smithville and Clay County. He was president of the Mutual Insurance Company of Liberty, Missouri, for a number of years.

Earl Denny, county engineer of Clay County, is widely and favorably known in this County as a conscientious and capable public official. He is a descendant of one of the representative pioneer families of Clay County. He was born in Washington township, November 11, 1881, a son of George R. and Nancy E. (Wharton) Denny.

George R. Denny was also born in Washington township, this county, December 1, 1852, a son of Levi and Hannah (Clark) Denny, natives of North Carolina, who were married in that state and came to Missouri in the early forties, settling in Washington township, Clay County. They were the parents of one other child besides George R., Maggie, who married William Lynn, and they reside at Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

George R. Denny followed farming and stock raising during his active career and is now living retired at Kearney, Missouri. He is the owner of 510 acres of valuable land. He was married in 1879 to Miss Nancy E. Wharton, who was born in Washington township, about 1860.

She was a daughter of Porter and Nancy Ella (Patterson) Wharton, natives of North Carolina. They came to Clay County at an early day and entered Government land here. The Whartons were good citizens and religious people. They were members of the Presbyterian church and were staunch Democrats.

To George R. and Nancy E. (Wharton) Denny were born four children: Earl, the subject of this sketch; Omer, lives in San Francisco, California; J. P., Washington township; and L. P., San Francisco, California. The mother of these boys died in 1898, and the father was afterwards married to Mattie Taylor, a native of Clay County.

Earl Denny was reared on the home farm in Washington township and attended the public schools. He then took a course in the University of Missouri, where he was graduated in the class of 1905. He then took charge of his father's farm in Washington township, where he carried on general farming and stock raising until he assumed the office of county engineer, having been elected in the fall of 1916 and has since that time discharged the duties of that office in a very acceptable manner.

Mr. Denny was married November 25, 1905, to Miss Ruby Rust, a native of Washington township, Clay County. She is a daughter of Charles G. and Harriet A. (Green) Rust. The mother died in 1911, and the father now lives on his farm in Washington township. Mrs. Denny is one of six children born to her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Denny have been born two children: George Estill, and James Gilbert.

Mr. Denny is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a Democrat.

Elisha E. Bell, a prominent farmer and breeder of Liberty township, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Fishing River township, September 3, 1886, and is a son of David E. and Alice R. (Cravens) Bell.

David E. Bell was born on the old Bell homestead in Liberty township, and was a son of pioneer parents, who were very early settlers in Clay County. David E. Bell was an early merchant at Liberty and for twenty years conducted a hardware store there. During the last fifteen years of his life, he was engaged in farming in Liberty township, where he owned a farm of 250 acres which is still owned by the family. He died at the age of sixty-five years and his widow who is also a native of Clay County and the descendant of one of the early pioneer families, resides at Liberty.

To David E. and Alice R. (Cravens) Bell, were born the following children: Nancy, married James A. DeArmond, who is the present mayor of Butler, Missouri, and a son of former Congressman David A. DeArmond, deceased; Anna L., Liberty, Missouri; Elisha E., the subject of this sketch; Ruby, married James S. Simrall, of Liberty, Missouri; and E. K., proprietor of a garage at Liberty, Missouri.

Elisha E. Bell was educated in the Liberty High School and William Jewell College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1908. He then engaged in farming and stock raising and for the past three years he has been breeding pure bred Big Type Poland China hogs and is one of the successful breeders of Clay County. He has one of the valuable pure bred male hogs at the head of his herd in Clay County and at this writing has about thirty pure bred registered sows. He raises and feeds cattle and hogs for the market on an extensive scale. He owns a valuable farm of 135 acres, and, in addition to that, he operates the home place of 210 acres, and also 140 acres of Missouri River bottom land. He operates, in all, 487 acres.

November 1, 1920, Mr. Bell bought, in partnership, with his brother, E. K. Bell, the Liberty garage which they conduct on East Kansas street, Liberty, Missouri.

Elisha E. Bell was married February 7, 1911, to Miss Lavenia Hunt, a daughter of Ed S. Hunt, of Liberty, Missouri. Mrs. Bell was born at Hardin, Missouri, and educated at the Liberty Ladies College and Lexington College. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born three children: Edward H., David E. and Morris M.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Liberty, Missouri, and is one of Clay County's most progressive and enterprising citizens.

Hubert Earl King, of Birmingham, Missouri, is a native son of Clay County and belongs to a pioneer family of this section. He was born on a farm in Gallatin township, June 9, 1871, and is a son of Martin A. and Margaret (Sutton) King.

Martin A. King was born in Ohio and his wife was a native of Clay County and they were married in Clay County. They settled on the farm which is now owned by Mrs. Alice Hughes. During the Civil War, Martin A. King served in the Confederate army under Gen. Sterling Price. He was at the battles of Westport, Springfield and a number of other

engagements in which General Price's command was engaged. He was killed by lightning August 5, 1885, at the age of forty-two years and his wife died April 4, 1911.

Martin A. and Margaret (Sutton) King were the parents of the following children: Anna Belle married Samuel Root and now lives in Cass County, Missouri; Mary, married Robert Lee Minter; Joannah May, married S. P. Minter, Kansas City, Missouri; Hubert Earl, the subject of this sketch; Maggie, married W. W. Cosby and died August 21, 1900; and Ardena Brown, married J. J. Eichinger, of Randolph, Missouri.

Hubert Earl King was educated in the public schools of Minnaville, Missouri, and at Liberty, Missouri. He engaged in farming in early life and has since successfully devoted himself to farming and stock raising.

Mr. King was married November 10, 1895, to Miss Lela Cutler, a daughter of B. B. and Dicie (Devers) Cutler. B. B. Cutler was born at Orland, Indiana, and was married to Dicie Devers, November 30, 1874, at Holt, Missouri. Her parents were George and Lutetia (Ross) Devers, natives of Kentucky; they died in Indiana. Dicie Devers was born in Gallatin County, Kentucky. B. B. Cutler died May 11, 1916, at the age of sixty-three years and his widow now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. King.

To Mr. and Mrs. King have been born four children: Cecil, was married to L. A. Blankenship, December 23, 1916, and they have one daughter, Inez Louise; Bernham Martin, Forest Leo, and Hubert Lowe, residing at home with their parents.

Mr. King is a member of the Central Protective Association. He and the other members of the King family stand high in Clay County.

John Williams, president of the Bank of Smithville, Smithville, Missouri, is a native of Clay County and has been prominently identified with this section of the state throughout his career. He was born near Smithville, August 23, 1865, a son of John and Julia (Brooks) Williams.

John Williams, the father, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, October 21, 1821. He came to Clay County, Missouri, and settled on government land which he entered in Platte township in 1844. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising here during the remainder of his career and became well-to-do, being the owner of 450 acres of valuable land. He died January 6, 1844, and his remains are buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Smithville, Missouri. His wife was born

in Smithville, Clay County, October 3, 1831, and they were married in Platte township in 1856. She died March 15, 1915, and is also buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Smithville. They were the parents of two children: John, the subject of this sketch and Sidney J., cashier of the Bank of Smithville, of whom a sketch appears in this volume.

John Williams was educated in the district school of the neighborhood, where he was born and later attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri. He remained on the home place and assisted his father until the death of the latter which occurred in 1884. He was then married and continued to operate the home place until 1900. He then came to Smithville and engaged in the hardware and implement business which he successfully carried on until 1918, when he was succeeded by his son, J. C. Williams, who is now conducting the business. Mr. Williams has had a successful business career and is one of the well-to-do men of Clay County. In addition to his banking, mercantile and other interests, he is the owner of a valuable and well improved farm of 500 acres.

December 16, 1886, John Williams was married to Miss Nannie C. Moore and to this union three children have been born, as follows: John C., Smithville, Missouri; Arthur L., deceased; and Sidney S., who is engaged in the hardware and implement business at Smithville, Missouri.

Mr. Williams has been a member of the Masonic lodge for twenty years and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for twenty-eight years and he has held membership in the Modern Woodmen of America for fifteen years. He is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in political affairs. During Governor Dockery's administration, Mr. Williams served as a member of the state legislature from this county. He is a capable business man and one of the most progressive citizens of Clay County.

Bank of Smithville, of Smithville, Missouri, is one of the substantial financial institutions in Clay County and has to its credit thirty-two years of uninterrupted and successful banking. This bank was established in 1888 by H. H. C. Snail, who was its first president, S. C. Duncan, the first cashier, John Williams and A. B. Crawford.

The Bank of Smithville was the first bank to be established in Smithville and is one of the pioneer banks of Clay County. The business of this bank has been on a substantial basis from the start and for years it

has been recognized as one of the strong banking institutions of the state. The report of the bank at this writing shows the following figures: Deposits, \$450,709.35; surplus and profits, \$102,817.00; capital stock, \$10,000; loans, \$591,837.45; real estate, \$4,000.00; furniture and fixtures, \$1,500.00; cash due from other banks, \$88,556.19.

The present officers of the bank are: John Williams, president; S. J. Williams, cashier; the directors are as follows: J. C. Williams, Miss Mattie Snail and J. L. Phillips.

Sidney J. Williams, cashier of the Bank of Smithville, Missouri, is one of the widely known and successful bankers of Clay County and western Missouri. For the past twenty-four years he has been connected with this well known banking institution. He was born in Platte township, near Smithville, April 17, 1868, a son of John and Julia (Brooks) Williams, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Clay County, Missouri. A more extensive and detailed history of the Williams family appears in this volume in connection with the biography of John Williams, president of the Bank of Smithville, who is a brother of Sidney J. Williams of this review.

Sidney J. Williams was reared on the home farm in Platte township and educated in the district school and the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri. He remained at home with his father who was a large land owner and extensive farmer. At the death of his father, he continued to operate a part of the home place which he inherited from his father, the place having been divided between the two brothers who were the only children.

Mr. Williams was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1896, when he became assistant cashier of the Bank of Smithville. He served in that capacity until 1902, when he became cashier of the bank and has capably held that responsible position to the present time. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Williams is the owner of 430 acres of land which is one of the valuable farms of Clay County.

On February 17, 1886, Sidney J. Williams was married to Miss Betty L. Morton, a daughter of Dr. C. H. Morton, who was one of the pioneer physicians of Smithville. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have no children.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined that organization twenty years ago. He is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Williams are members of the Christian church and she belongs to the Rebeccas.

Owen J. Boggess, one of the well known and successful bankers of Clay County, who occupies the important position of cashier of the Farmers Bank of Smithville, is a native of this county and is a descendant of early Clay County pioneers. He was born near Smithville, in Platte township, August 31, 1881, a son of James W. and Elizabeth (Shrite) Boggess.

James W. Boggess was born in Platte township, Clay County, July 3, 1844, on the farm which his father, Dennis H. Boggess, entered from the government. Dennis H. Boggess was an early settler in Clay County, coming from Kentucky to this county. James W. Boggess was reared on the old Boggess home place which originally consisted of 240 acres. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising there until 1917, when he sold his farm, retired from active business and moved to Nashua, where he is now living retired.

Elizabeth (Shrite) Boggess was born in Platte County, Missouri, in 1847 and she and James W. Boggess were married in 1869. They are the parents of the following children: John D., deceased; Mary, deceased; one died in infancy; William A., deceased; Carrie, married Dr. W. D. Swinney, Mercedes, Texas; Emma, married Rev. W. D. Ellington, Guilford, Missouri; Owen J., the subject of this sketch; and Alma, married S. A. Tilman, Nashua, Missouri.

Owen J. Boggess attended the district school and later he was a student in the Smithville High School, where he was graduated. He then took a course in Spaulding's Commercial College at Kansas City, Missouri. When he was twenty-one years old he entered the employ of the Bank of Smithville as assistant cashier, and served in that capacity with that institution from 1903 until February 1, 1911. He then went to Mercedes, Texas, where he was in the employ of the Hidalgo Bank for two years. In October, 1913, he accepted the position of cashier of the Farmers Bank of Smithville and has since capably filled that position. He has had an extensive experience in the important field of banking and has given the intricate problems of finance and banking much thoughtful consideration and study, which added to his vast experience, well equips him for the important position of trust and responsibility which he holds.

Mr. Boggess was married May 16, 1906, at Smithville, Missouri, to Miss Blanche (Harbaugh), a daughter of Eli A. Harbaugh. To Mrs. and Mr. Boggess have been born three children as follows: Maurine, born March 18, 1907; Owen, Jr., born January 5, 1912; and James W., born September 8, 1915, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Boggess is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors. He is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Boggess are members of the Christian church.

Van W. Brooks, who for many years was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising and met with well merited success in his endeavors, is now living retired at Smithville, Missouri. He was born in Platte township, Clay County, September 18, 1854, and is a member of one of the very early pioneer families of Clay County. He is a son of Samuel J. and Lucinda J. (Smith) Brooks.

Samuel J. Brooks was born in Clark County, Kentucky, April 11, 1822, and was brought to Missouri by his parents when he was six years old. He was a son of Abijah and Harriet Brooks, who entered Government land in Platte township when they settled in this county in 1828. Samuel J. Brooks owned a farm which contained 513 acres in Platte township. He was a successful man of affairs and retired from active business in 1886, and at that time divided his land, over 800 acres, among his children. He lived in Smithville until his death, in September, 1901. His remains are buried in the Brooks family cemetery. Lucinda J. (Smith) Brooks was born in Clay County, Missouri, March 19, 1832, and was married to Mr. Brooks in this county in 1848. She died in 1878 and is buried in the Brooks family cemetery.

Samuel J. and Lucinda J. (Smith) Brooks were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Mary E., died in infancy; Martha A., deceased; Van W., the subject of this sketch; Samuel J., Jr., Kearney, Missouri; James A., Smithville, Missouri; Eugene, Smithville, Missouri; George S., died in infancy; Isabelle, married D. W. Williams; Lydia, married George E. Wilson, and is now deceased; Henry H., Kansas City, Missouri; and Thomas, Caboll, Texas County, Missouri.

Van W. Brooks was reared in Platte township and educated in the district school. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old and assisted his father in operating the home place. He then received 100 acres of land from his father and bought 305 acres more, and was the owner of a very valuable farm of 405 acres, which later he sold.

Mr. Brooks was married February 5, 1878, in Platte township, to Miss Suna Mitchell, a daughter of Mariam B. and Ann (Klave) Mitchell, both natives of Kentucky, and now deceased. The Mitchell family came to Clay County from Kentucky in 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been



VAN W. BROOKS

born four children: Samuel A., born December 5, 1878, is engaged in farming and stock raising in Platte township; Walter M., born September 12, 1883, is also a farmer and stock man near Smithville, Missouri; Eugene O., born June 15, 1890, lives in Smithville, Missouri; and Willie, born April 29, 1885, married Arthur R. Yates, of Smithville, Missouri.

Mr. Brooks is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. He is a progressive and public spirited citizen and is one of the men who has done his part well, towards the development of Clay County, and making of it one of the great counties of Missouri.

Eugene O. Brooks served in the World War, having enlisted from Kansas City, Missouri, with the Engineer Corps, Company H, 29th Division. He sailed for overseas February 15, 1917, and remained there until July 5, 1918. He was mustered out at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and returned home to Smithville, where he is now living.

George T. Ecton, who is successfully engaged in the milling and grain business at Smithville, Missouri, and also the owner of a valuable farm in Platte township, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Platte township August 17, 1853, a son of Abijah and Letitia (Winn) Ecton.

Abijah Ecton was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1824. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1832 and they settled in Platte township, Clay County. Here he was reared to manhood and was engaged in farming and stock raising when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served in Price's division for a while. When peace was declared, he resumed farming and met with a reasonable degree of success and was a successful general farmer and stock raiser and was widely known as a horse breeder. He died June 13, 1868. His wife was a native of Missouri and they were married in Clinton County. She died on the Ecton home place in 1857. They were the parents of three children: James, died in infancy; John, died in 1872; and George T., the subject of this sketch.

George T. Ecton was reared in Platte township and in early life attended the district school and later took a course in the University of Missouri at Columbia. He remained on the home farm until his father died. He then worked out by the month for two years and later farmed rented land for two years. Having saved his money, he then attended the University of Missouri. Afterwards he returned to Platte township and bought a farm of eighty acres. He added to his original purchase

from time to time, until he acquired 270 acres of land which he still owns. He made substantial improvements and carried on general farming and stock raising and feeds a great many cattle for the market. In 1910, he bought an elevator at Smithville and engaged in buying and shipping grain and also handling coal and feed. In 1917, he installed a flour mill and in 1918 a corn mill, both of which he has had in active operation since. He also carries on an extensive grain, flour, feed and coal business.

Mr. Ecton was married in Clinton County to Miss Mollie Dorehty, a daughter of William and Martha Ann (McCorkel) Dorehty, both natives of Missouri and now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Ecton have been born ten children: Lettie, married Harry Pence, who is now deceased, and she resides at home with her parents; Lena, married L. D. Pence, Liberty, Missouri; Bud, who is engaged in business with his father at Smithville; Mollie, married John D. Wilkerson, who is engaged in mill business; George, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Lutie, a trained nurse, in Kansas City, Missouri; Dillie, who is operating one of his father's farms in Platte township; Wiley, who is now a student in Kansas City, but makes her home with her parents; Ruth, a student in vocal music in New York City, where she has been for the past three years; and Willie, deceased.

Mr. Ecton is a Democrat and has taken an active part in local political affairs, having served as mayor of Smithville from 1914 to 1916. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty-six years. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and his sons are all members of the Masonic and the Odd Fellows lodges. The youngest son, Dillie, is master of the Smithville Lodge. Mrs. Ecton and the daughters are all members of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Rebeccas. The Ecton family are all members of the Christian church. Mr. Ecton is one of the successful business men of Smithville, and the Ecton family stands high in the community.

Charles W. Kindred, a progressive merchant of Smithville, who conducts a grocery store and meat market, was born in Platte County, November 14, 1876. He is a son of Joshua and Eliza (Trout) Kindred.

Joshua Kindred was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1840, and when a young man, nineteen years old, he came to Missouri in 1859, and settled in Clinton County. He was engaged in farming there and owned forty acres of land. In 1872, he removed to Platte County where he bought 160 acres of land and he spent the remainder of his life there

engaged in farming and stock raising. He died on his home place in 1915 and is buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Smithville. He served in the Union army during the Civil War. His wife was a native of Virginia, born in January, 1845, and now resides on the old home place in Platte County. They were the parents of six children as follows: Bell, deceased; Jennie, married Elijah Silvey and they live in Platte County; Charles W., the subject of this sketch; Julia, married Will Thatcher, Smithville, Missouri; Mary, married R. B. Fox and they live in Platte County; and Lillie, who resides at home with her mother.

Charles W. Kindred was reared on a farm and received his education in the district school. After he was twenty-one years old he remained at home and operated his father's farm for eight years. He then bought eighty acres of land in Platte County. Nine years later he sold that and bought a fifty-five acre farm in Clay County and now owns forty and three-fourths acres where he carries on general farming in addition to conducting the grocery and meat business. In 1907, Mr. Kindred engaged in the produce business at Smithville and in 1912 he extended his business to include groceries and meat and since that time he has been successfully engaged in that business and has built up a large trade.

Mr. Kindred was married November 25, 1889, to Miss Josephine Hornecker, a daughter of Charles and Katherine (Winkle) Hornecker.

Charles Hornecker was born in Freiburg, Germany, in 1842. He came to the United States with his parents in 1849 and they settled on a farm in Illinois, near Quincy. Here Charles Hornecker grew to manhood and was married to Katherine (Winkle) at Quincy, Illinois. In 1866, he and his wife came to Missouri and first settled in Chariton County. In 1870, they went to Platte County and in 1871 settled on a farm in Clay County, where Charles Hornecker spent the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for more than twenty-five years, being a charter member of the Smithville Lodge. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He died July 19, 1907, and his remains are buried in the I. O. O. F. cemetery at Smithville.

Katherine (Winkle) Hornecker was born of German and French parentage in the southern part of France, December 15, 1842. She came to America with her parents and brother in 1849; the voyage across the Atlantic required forty-eight days. After coming to this country, they settled near Quincy, Illinois, and there the brother of Katharine Winkle died at the age of twenty years and later the father returned to Europe,

his wife having died when Katherine Winkle was twelve years old. Katherine (Winkle) Hornecker was an exceedingly well educated woman, having had the advantages of a high school and college education. She was a member of the Lutheran church for over fifty years. She died at Smithville, Missouri, in 1903, and her remains are buried in the I. O. O. F. cemetery there.

The children born to Charles and Katherine (Winkle) Hornecker are as follows: Mrs. Hugh Swainey, of Smithville, Missouri; Mrs. Charles W. Kindred, of this review, born in Adams County, Illinois, August 29, 1869; Charles Hornecker, Frederick, Oklahoma; Henry Hornecker, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. Katherine Ligon, Denver, Colorado; and Emma, the youngest of the family, died at the age of two months.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kindred have been born three children, as follows: Collins, born in Platte County, October 11, 1891, is postmaster of Smithville; Joshua, born in Platte County, March 20, 1894, is assistant cashier of the Bank of Smithville; and Forest, born in Clay County, September 26, 1901, is at home with his parents. There are two grandchildren in the family: Charles Adam Kindred, son of Collins Kindred, and Marjorie, daughter of Joshua Kindred.

Mr. Kindred is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been identified with that lodge for eighteen years, and he has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America for twenty years. His son, Collins, is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Charles W. Kindred and his wife are members of the Christian church and she holds membership in the order of the Eastern Star and the Rebeccas. He is a Democrat and one of the successful men of affairs of Clay County.

Frank P. Rollins, a well known and successful merchant who conducts a delicatessen store at Smithville, Missouri, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Bates County, December 9, 1871, and is a son of William Penn Rollins, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Frank P. Rollins attended the district schools in Clay and Osage counties and also received a high school education. He remained with his father until he was nineteen years old when he engaged in clerking in a store at Smithville. After being employed there for two years he went to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he was engaged in the mercantile and mining business from 1893 to 1903. He then returned to Clay County

and engaged in the delicatessen business at Smithville, to which he has since devoted himself. He has built up a good business and is one of the substantial and enterprising merchants of the town.

Mr. Rollins was married in Pueblo, Colorado, in 1896, to Miss Leona Wood and to this union have been born four children as follows: Loys, born at Cripple Creek, Colorado, July 25, 1898, married C. D. Johnson and they reside in St. Louis, Missouri; Franklin P., Jr., born at Cripple Creek, Colorado, August 26, 1902, resides at home with his parents; Genevieve, born at Smithville, June 5, 1906; and Florence, born at Smithville, May 31, 1908.

Mr. Rollins is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Rollins is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and Past Matron of the local chapter at Smithville. She is also a member of the White Shrine at Kansas City, Missouri, and holds membership in the Christian church. Mr. Rollins is a Democrat.

Alfred O. Lowman, assistant cashier of the Farmers Bank of Smithville, is a native son of Clay County and was born in Platte township, March 4, 1876. His parents were Ephriam and Ahdean (Aker) Lowman.

Ephriam Lowman was a native of Ohio, born in Fairfield County, May 14, 1838, and came to Missouri with his parents in 1850. They settled on a farm northwest of Smithville and there Ephriam Lowman grew to manhood and attended the pioneer schools in that locality. After he was married, he settled on a farm of one hundred acres west of Smithville. He remained on that farm until 1880, when he moved to a farm one-half mile west and there spent the remainder of his life. He died May 27, 1907. He served in the Union army during the Civil War and after the war he engaged in farming and stock raising, which has been the principal occupation of his life. However, he served as postmaster of Smithville, Missouri, during President McKinley's administration.

Ahdean (Aker) Lowman, wife of Ephriam Lowman, was born in Clay County about two miles north of Smithville, February 20, 1850, and now lives on the old home place in Platte township. To Ephriam Lowman and wife were born eleven children as follows: Georgia Ella, married W. E. Bernard; one child died in infancy; Willis, at home with his mother; Charles, died December 25, 1885; Claudia, married A. M. Odor and they

live at Holt, Clay County; Alfred O., the subject of this sketch; Ephriam, lives south of Smithville, Missouri; Lulu, married Nelse Olson and they live northeast of Smithville; Samuel, lives at home with his mother; Aker, also lives at home with his mother; and Martha, married Arch Rule, and they live near Nashua, Missouri.

Alfred O. Lowman was reared on the home farm in Platte township and was educated in the district school and the public schools of Smithville. He remained on the home place until he was twenty-one years old and in October, 1897, he accepted a position in the postoffice at Smithville under his father who was postmaster there. He remained in that capacity until 1902 when he was appointed postmaster of Smithville and was reappointed to that office twice, serving twelve years in all. On July 1, 1914, he was appointed assistant cashier of the Farmers Bank of Smithville and has held that position to the present time.

Mr. Lowman was married at Liberty, Missouri, November 5, 1901, to Miss Lula Berry, a daughter of G. B. and Nancy (Hall) Berry, both natives of Kentucky and now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Lowman have been born two children: Fern Elizabeth, born November 23, 1904, and Ralph, born September 21, 1906, both residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Lowman is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and Mrs. Lowman are members of the Christian Church and she holds membership in the Order of the Eastern Star and the Rebecca Lodges. Mr. Lowman is a Republican and is widely and favorably known in western Clay County.

William Penn Rollins, now living practically retired at Smithville, Missouri, is a veteran of the Civil War, has had an extensive experience and has seen much of the development of the country in which he has played an interested part. He was born near Smithville, October 22, 1841, a son of Lee and Susan (Penn) Rollins.

Lee Rollins was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, February 12, 1801, and came to Missouri with his family in 1830. He settled in the northwest of Clay County, where he bought eighty acres of land and entered 500 acres from the government. He followed farming and stock raising throughout his life and died here July 19, 1854. His wife was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, September 14, 1805, and they were married in that county. She died on the old home farm in Platte township. They were the parents of fourteen children as follows: Ann, de-

ceased; Jane, deceased; John K., who served in Colonel Doniphan's regiment in the Mexican War and is deceased; Harriet, deceased; Charlotte, deceased. The above mentioned were born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and the following in Clay County, Missouri: Benjamin F., deceased; Julia, deceased; Katherine, deceased; Thomas J., deceased; Mary, deceased; William Penn, the subject of this sketch; Sophia, deceased; America, deceased; and Joseph E., lives in Little Rock, Arkansas.

William Penn Rollins attended the subscription schools of the early days and later the district school. He taught a term of school in early life and also attended William Jewell College for a time. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted at Springfield, Missouri, in Company G, Second Regiment, Fifth Brigade, Missouri State Guards. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge and after that battle was detailed to provost guard duty at Decars, Arkansas. In May, 1862, he and comrade named Hixon, rode on horseback from Little Rock, Arkansas, to Blue Mill, where they were captured by a squad of calvary and confined in the Liberty jail over night and the next morning after taking the oath of allegiance, they were released. Mr. Rollins then entered William Jewell College, but on account of the Civil War, he was forced to give up his course. He then crossed the plains with a drove of cattle. After spending a winter in the silver mines of Nevada, he went to Oregon, where he herded cattle one season. He then went to British Columbia and after spending some time in Montana and Oregon, he took a river steamboat at Fort Benton and came down the Missouri River, landing at St. Joseph in 1867. He then bought a farm and was engaged in farming for twelve years and in 1880 went to Osage County, Kansas, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1890. He then moved his stock of goods to Smithville, Missouri, and was engaged in business there for three years. In the fall of 1894, he went to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he was employed in connection with the mines about seven and a half years. He then returned to Smithville and is now living retired.

Mr. Rollins was married September 5, 1867, to Rose Aker. She died July 10, 1906. The following children were born to them: Charles R., born at Bates County, Missouri, February 28, 1869, died April 9, 1896; Martha, born in Bates County, November 21, 1870, married John Morton, Smithville; Franklin P., born in Bates County, September 9, 1871, Smithville, Missouri; Nicholas A., born in Clay County, August 20, 1873, died October 1, 1918; Lily S., born in Clay County, April 15, 1875, married J.

Hall and they live in Florida; William P., Jr., born in Clay County, April 3, 1878, Pueblo, Colorado: two died in infancy: Rollis C., born in Kansas, June 9, 1882, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and the two youngest died in infancy.

Mr. Rollins is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Christian church and is a Democrat.

M. S. Ford, a successful farmer and stockman of Platte township, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, February 8, 1847, a son of Amos and Margaret (Bastress) Ford. Amos Ford was born in England, and upon first coming to this county, settled in Pennsylvania. Later he removed to Ohio, where he bought a farm, and there spent the remainder of his life. When a young man, he learned the trade of silversmith, although he devoted the latter part of his life to farming. Margaret (Bastress) Ford was a native of Holland, and came from that country to Pennsylvania when a girl. She died in Wood County, Ohio, and is buried there by the side of her husband.

M. S. Ford was one of a family of thirteen children, born to his parents. He was reared in Ohio and received his education in the public schools. He remained on the home farm with his parents until after the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted in the First Ohio Independent Battery. During the course of his military career he participated in fourteen engagements, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He served under Generals Sheridan and Crook. He was discharged and mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio, June 26, 1865.

After returning from the army, Mr. Ford worked as a farm laborer in Wood County, Ohio, until he was twenty-five years of age. He then bought forty acres of land in Wood County. Later he sold that and removed to Iowa, where he bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, and there lived for eleven years. He then went to Red Willow County, Nebraska, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land and remained there two years. He then went to Logan County, Oklahoma, where he bought five hundred acres of land and remained there ten years. From there he came to Clay County, Missouri, and bought one hundred and sixty acres. In 1919, he bought his present place of one hundred and thirty acres which is located one mile north of Smithville, in Platte township. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has raised and fed hogs extensively. He also keeps Shropshire sheep. His place is well improved, with a good seven-room residence and other farm buildings.



M. S. FORD AND GRANDSON

Mr. Ford is also a successful horticulturist. He has a fine apple orchard of thirty acres and produces a variety of apples, and has been very successful in this line of endeavor.

Mr. Ford was married in Wood County, Ohio, in 1868, to Miss Emily Oldes, and to this union have been born the following children: George, resides at home with his parents; William, resides at home with his parents; Ollie, married Frank Daniels, and they live in Oklahoma; Alvey, lives in Henry County, Missouri; Rosetta, married Harry Burton, and they live in Nebraska; Maud, married Tom Kessinger, Rosedale Kansas; Franklin, Oklahoma; John, lives in Clay County, Missouri; Cora, married Herbert All, Clay County; and Etta, married Howard Esler, Independence, Missouri.

Mr. Ford is a Republican, and one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Platte township. Mrs. Ford is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford have thirty-six grandchildren.

James W. Young, now living retired at Smithville, Missouri, is a native of Clay County, born in Platte township, July 14, 1850. He is a son of Stephen G. and Lucy Francis (Jesse) Young, both members of early pioneer families of this part of Missouri.

Stephen Young was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 30, 1827. He came to Clay County, Missouri, with his parents in 1836. They settled on 160 acres of land which they entered from the government. Stephen G. Young was a son of Thomas and Abigail (Strode) Young, both natives of Kentucky. Stephen G. Young followed farming and stock raising in Platte County all his life. He bought 160 acres of land in 1853 and later added eighty acres and at the time of his death he was the owner of 240 acres of well improved land where he had been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years. He retired from active business some years prior to his death and spent the latter part of his life in Smithville, where he died July 8, 1911. During the Civil War he served as captain in the Home Guard, of Platte County.

Lucy Francis (Jesse) Young was born in Clay County, June 27, 1829. She was married to Stephen G. Young in Clay County in 1849, and died in Platte County, March 27, 1889, and she and her husband are buried in Second Creek church cemetery. They were the parents of eleven children as follows: James W., the subject of this sketch; Mary A., died in

infancy; Lunira V., deceased; John T., Smithville, Missouri; one died in infancy; Woodford F., Portland, Oregon; Anna A., married James Hayes and they live in Oregon; Patsy M., died in infancy; Andromacha, married Lewis Jesse, of Platte County; Willis V., Portland, Oregon; Stephen G., Jr., Platte County, Missouri.

James W. Young received his education in the subscription schools of Platte County, Missouri, and remained on the home farm with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-seven years. He then began his independent career as a farmer and stockman and for thirteen years he was engaged in farming and stock raising in Platte County. He then came to Smithville, where he remained until 1913, when he bought a small farm near town and made his home there for six years. In 1919, he returned to Smithville where he has since resided.

Mr. Young was married in Platte County, April 25, 1877, to Mrs. Angeline Downey, a widow. She died August 29, 1880. Two children were born to that union: Stephen Leo, born February 28, 1878, Neosho, Missouri; and Myrtle, born November 27, 1879, and died December 8, 1880, Mr. Young was married the second time at Plattsburg, Missouri, September 7, 1882, to Lucy Mitchell and four children have been born to this union: William M., born August 14, 1883, lives at Plattsburg, Missouri; Hebe, born September 24, 1886, died August 3, 1918; Geneva, born March 5, 1888, Smithville, Missouri; and Charles E., born October 16, 1895, lives in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. Young is a Democrat and one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Clay County.

Willis L. Vance, a prominent grain dealer of Smithville, Missouri, who is also engaged in the coal and feed business, is a native of Missouri and a member of an early pioneer family. He was born in Clinton County, November 18, 1865, a son of Judge Handal and Ruth (Scott) Vance.

Handal Vance was born in Clay County and was reared in this county; he was engaged in farming about nine miles northwest of Liberty. In 1865 he settled in Clinton County, where he remained for three years. He then returned to Clay County and bought a farm of two hundred acres where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years. After he retired from active farming pursuits he lived at Liberty for a few years, but spent his last days in Smithville with his son Willis L. Vance. During the Civil War he served in

the Confederate army under General Lee. After the war he took a prominent part in politics and was elected judge of the county court of Clay County, serving two terms.

Ruth (Scott) Vance was also a native of Clay County and was here married to Mr. Vance. She died in Clinton County, in 1867. Handal and Ruth (Scott) Vance were the parents of two children: Willis L., the subject of this sketch, and one child died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, Judge Vance was married to Lizzie J. Anderson and seven children were born to that union, two of whom are now living: Lou Ann, who married Ed Ross and they live on the old Vance home place and Horace A., Orville, California.

Willis L. Vance was reared in Clay County and educated in the district schools. He remained at home with his father until he was twenty-one years old when he engaged in the grocery business at Liberty, Missouri. After three years he returned to the farm and operated rented land for three years and then bought the home place from his grandfather, Willis L. Vance. This place contained 160 acres and he was engaged in farming there until 1904. He then moved to Smithville and engaged in the grain business. However, he continued to operate his farm for two years. He sold it in 1906, although he still owns and operates the place of forty-two acres near Smithville. Mr. Vance has been successfully engaged in the grain business and handling coal, flour and feed for the past sixteen years and is recognized as one of the leaders in that line of business in Clay County. His son, Willis H. Vance is a partner in the business.

Willis L. Vance was first married at Butler, Missouri, March 3, 1887, to Miss Vivian Clardy and two children were born to that union. Willis H., born January 30, 1888, is a partner of his father at Smithville, Missouri; and one child died in infancy. After the death of his first wife Mr. Vance was married to Madeline Clardy, August 21, 1890, and the following children were born to that union: Edith, married Clyde Edwards and they live in Platte township and two children died in infancy. The mother died January 11, 1911. October 15, 1914. Mr. Vance was married at Excelsior Springs to Cora Asher and two children have been born to them: Emma Lee, born February 8, 1918; and Lila Bell, born February 22, 1920.

Mr. Vance is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic Lodge. He and Mrs. Vance are members of the Christian church and she belongs to the Eastern Star and the Rebeccas.

Daniel W. Williams, a prominent farmer and stockman of Platte township, who is also engaged in the grain and coal business at Smithville, is a native of Clay County. He was born on a farm near Smithville, February 1, 1857, a son of James X. and Docia C. (Judy) Williams.

James X. Williams was a native of Kentucky, born in Bourbon County, March 26, 1826. He was reared to manhood in his native state and after being married drove through in a wagon to Clay County, in 1849. He first bought 120 acres of land in Platte township and later added eighty acres to that. He retired a few years prior to his death and removed to Liberty, where he died in 1901. His remains are buried in Mt. Olive cemetery. His wife was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, in 1884. She died in Clay County, in 1866. They were the parents of six children as follows: John T. Smithville, Missouri; Julia A., deceased; Daniel W., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary Ann, married Samuel Brooks, Kearney, Missouri; James X., Jr., deceased.

Daniel W. Williams was reared on the home farm and educated in the district schools of Clay County. He remained at home and assisted his father until he was twenty years old. He then went to Dickenson County, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming for two years. He then returned to Clay County and bought 100 acres of land which he operated for ten years. After disposing of that farm, he bought 240 acres in the same locality, Mitchell School district, in Platte township. He added 160 acres more to his holdings in 1901 and is now the owner of 400 acres of valuable farm land in Platte township. There are three dwelling houses on his place and three barns. His place is well improved and is well adapted to either general farming or stock raising. He has been a very extensive cattle and hog feeder and for a period of twenty years he has, perhaps, raised and fed more hogs for the market than any other man in Platte township. In addition to the management of his farm, Mr. Williams has been engaged in the grain, coal and feed business in Smithville since 1904. He operates in partnership with Mr. Eugene T. Brooks and they do an extensive business.

Mr. Williams was married in Platte township, Clay County, March 17, 1881, to Miss Isabell Brooks, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Brooks. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the last couple to be married in Clay County before the law went into effect, requiring a marriage license. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born four children as follows: Thomas, lives on the home place on Platte township; Jennie D., Kansas City, Missouri;

Willie, married Roy Phillips, Smithville, Missouri; and Floyd, also lives on the home farm, married Kate McLarry.

Mr. Williams had been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge for twenty-six years and has been a member of the Christian Church for thirty-two years. He is a Democrat. Mrs. Williams is also a member of the Christian Church and belongs to the Rebeccas.

Eugene A. Brooks, who is successfully engaged in the grain, feed and coal business at Smithville, Missouri, in partnership with D. W. Williams, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Platte township, March 13, 1860, and is a son of Samuel J. and Lucinda Jane (Smith) Brooks, a more extensive sketch of the Brooks family appears in this volume in connection with the biographical sketch of Van W. Erooms, a brother of Eugene A. Brooks.

Eugene A. Brooks was reared on his father's farm in Platte township and attended the district school. He remained at home until he was about twenty years old when his father gave him 113½ acres of the home place. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising and met with success. He bought more land and is now the owner of 213½ acres. He has made many improvements on his place which is one of the valuable farms of Platte township. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1918, when he engaged in the grain, feed and coal business at Smithville, in partnership with D. W. Williams. They have built up a large trade and are doing an extensive business.

Mr. Brooks was married November 8, 1882, in Clay County, to Miss Alice Fleming, a daughter of Robert and Harriet (Rollins) Fleming, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky, and both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been born four children as follows: Harry Lee and Vanda Ada, twins, born January 2, 1884, the former dying in infancy and the latter is now Mrs. Homer Hamilton, of Kansas City, Missouri; Charles A., born May 31, 1886, now engaged in farming and stock raising on his father's farm in Platte township, and Wiley, born September 5, 1890, also on the home farm.

Mr. Brooks has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge for twenty-five years and is also a member of the Modern Woodman of America. He is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Brooks are members of the Christian Church and she belongs to the Rebeccas. Mr. Brooks is a progressive citizen and the Brooks family stand high in the community.

Charles N. Deaton, editor and publisher of the Democrat-Herald of Smithville, Missouri, is a newspaper man and practical printer of broad experience, having been engaged in this line of work since his youth. He is a native of Missouri, born at Kirksville, August 12, 1875, and is a son of William B. and Elizabeth (McClahann) Deaton.

William B. Deaton was also a native of Mississippi; for a number of years was engaged in farming and stock raising in Adair County. He retired to Kirksville about sixteen years prior to his death, which occurred in 1897. He spent the greater part of his life in Adair County, Missouri, coming to this state when a young man. His wife was a native of Adair County, Missouri, and is now deceased. They were the parents of the following children: Ella, married M. L. Stephens and they live in St. Louis, Missouri; George M., lives in California; Walter B., lives at Arcadia, Missouri; Edward D., deceased; Charles N., the subject of this sketch; and Portia, married Cecil Shockey, Seattle, Washington.

Charles N. Deaton was educated in the public schools of Kirksville, Missouri. In 1888, he entered the office of the Kirksville Journal and served an apprenticeship of three years at the printers trade. After working at the trade in Kirksville until 1892, he came to Smithville and worked on the Smithville Herald for seven years. He then published the Herald for two years when he sold out and went to Colorado. He was employed on the Advocate, a newspaper published at Sterling, Colorado, for one year. He then became manager of the Logan County Art Printery at Sterling, serving in that capacity for three years. In 1913, he returned to Smithville, Missouri, as foreman of the Democrat-Herald and in 1918, he became the editor and publisher of the paper and since that time it has been under his management. The Democrat-Herald is a live weekly newspaper and has a good circulation and is for every worthy movement that is for the betterment and upbuilding of Smithville and Clay County and their institutions.

Mr. Deaton was married December 23, 1896, to Miss Stella May Jenkins, a daughter of J. H. and Julia (Powell) Jenkins, Sr., both natives of Missouri and now living at Smithville. To Mr. and Mrs. Deaton have been born two children: Paul Howard, born in Smithville, Missouri, July 6, 1900 and Charles Joseph, born in Smithville, June 21, 1903, and both live in Smithville.

Mr. Deaton is a member of the Masonic Lodge and is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Deaton and their two sons are members of the Christian Church.

L. M. Morgan, who conducts a meat market and grocery store at Smithville, Missouri, is one of the well known and substantial business men of Clay County. He was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, April 17, 1851, a son of John C. and Martha C. (Musser) Morgan.

John C. Morgan was a native of Tennessee. He went to Indiana early in life and settled on a farm near Indianapolis where he lived for some years. Later he went to Iowa where he was engaged in farming for two years. He then came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Buchanan County. He owned 160 acres of land there and made his home on that place until the time of his death, December 3, 1917, at the advanced age of ninety years, two months and twelve days. He took a prominent part in the affairs of his neighborhood after settling in Buchanan County and served as justice of the peace at Rushville for a number of years. During the Civil War he served in the Union army.

Martha C (Musser) Morgan was born in Ohio, February 9, 1827, and was married to Mr. Morgan, near Indianapolis, Indiana; she died July 25, 1911, at Rushville, Missouri, and she and her husband are buried in Sugar Creek cemetery in Buchanan County. They were the parents of the following children: L. M., the subject of this sketch; Elias, deceased; Joseph E., deceased; James E., lives in Colorado; Alice, a widow, who lives in Caldwell County, Missouri; Mattie, married Alex Pollard; William A., deceased; Emma, married George Pollard; Peter E., Rushville, Missouri; Ida, deceased; and John, deceased. Joseph E. and James E. were twins, as were also William A. and Emma.

L. M. Morgan remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-four years old. In 1875, he went to California and for six years was engaged in farming in that state. In 1881, he returned to Missouri and settled in Clay County, where he bought a farm of 102 acres and followed farming and stock raising until 1912. He then sold his farm and came to Smithville, September 1, 1912. Here he engaged in the grocery and meat business which he has since followed. He has met with success and has a large trade.

Mr. Morgan was married September 19, 1878, in California, to Miss Sue Ella Cain. She died January 11, 1912. The following children were born to their union: Myrtle L., born in Colusa County, California, August 26, 1879, married Frank Fry, a farmer of Platte County, Missouri; John A., born in California, February 18, 1881, lives at Smithville, Missouri; W. C., born in Clay County, Missouri, June 23, 1883, lives in Seattle, Washington;

Anna E., born in Platte County, Missouri, August 14, 1889, married A. L. Miller, Kansas City, Missouri; Lewis L., born in Platte County, July 4, 1891, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; H. C., born in Platte County, June 29, 1894, lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Fannie N., born in Platte County, October 4, 1896, married Gilbert Vossler, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Morgan was married the second time at Kansas City, Missouri, June 22, 1915, to Mrs. L. B. Yates.

Mr. Morgan is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and Mrs. Morgan are members of the Christian Church. She is a member of the Rebeccas. Mr. Morgan is a progressive business man and a public spirited citizen.

Jefferson N. Hulse, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Platte township, is a member of a Clay County pioneer family. He was born in Platte township near his present home, May 1, 1854, a son of Richardson and Catherine (Rollins) Hulse.

Richardson Hulse was borne in Greene County, Kentucky, in 1832, and was brought to Missouri by his parents in 1834. The family settled in Clay County, where Richardson Hulse grew to manhood. He learned the blacksmith trade in early life and for a number of years conducted a shop at Paradise, Missouri. He also followed farming, both in Clay and Clinton Counties, and died at Excelsior Springs, in April, 1908. His wife was also a native of Clay County, and died in 1912. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Jefferson N., the subject of this sketch; Susie, deceased; Galen, deceased; Eugene, lives in the state of Washington; Clara, deceased; Julia, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; Lee, Paradise, Missouri; Cordie, married Benjamin Fry, and they live in Clinton County, Missouri; Richard C., lives in Clay County; May, married Benjamin McDaniel, and they live in Clay County; Clare, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; and Georgia, died in infancy.

Jefferson N. Hulse was reared in Platte township and educated in the public schools and William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri. Mr. Hulse studied medicine about three years and on account of defective hearing had to give it up. He studied under Dr. C. W. Watts. He taught school for three years, in early life, and then bought eighty acres of land and engaged in farming, remaining on that place for eleven years. This was in Clinton County. He then returned to Clay County, and bought a farm of seventy-four acres where he now resides. He has made substan-

1911



1912



tial improvements on this place, having erected neat and commodious farm buildings, and for a number of years he has successfully carried on general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Hulse was married August 17, 1876, to Miss Sallie T. Barnard, who died on February 10, 1920, and her remains are buried in the Smithville cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Hulse were born the following children: Aurora, married Andy Collins, and they live in Clay County; Landy R., lives in Clay County; Georgia, married Walter Brooks, Smithville, Missouri; Mabel, married Floyd Rule, and they live near Liberty, Missouri; and Leta, resides at home with her father.

Mr. Hulse is a member of a Methodist Church, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a substantial citizen and widely known in Clay County.

John K. Boyd, Jr., of the firm of Boyd and Dalby, general merchants at Smithville, Missouri, has been engaged in the mercantile business at that place for the past fourteen years. He was born in Callaway County, Missouri, April 13, 1864, a son of John K. and Elizabeth C. (Martin) Boyd.

John K. Boyd, Sr., was a native of Callaway County, Missouri, and a descendant of very early settlers in this state. He was born August 12, 1830, and in early life was engaged in farming pursuits. Later he engaged in the mercantile business in Callaway County at a place called Boydville which received its name from his store there. He conducted a business there for a number of years, when he established a mercantile business at Millersburg and two years later he disposed of his business there and removed to Centralia, Missouri, and there engaged in the real estate and insurance business. While a resident of Millersburg he served as justice of the peace and was elected police judge at Centralia after he located there. He made the trip overland to California during the gold excitement of 1849 and after returning to Missouri, he taught writing school at Platte City. He was a man of considerably more than the average ability and took quite a prominent part in political affairs. He was a Democrat, a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Church South. He died suddenly on election day in November, 1905.

Elizabeth (Martin) Boyd was born near Millersburg, Callaway County, Missouri, in 1839. She was married to Mr. Boyd in 1858 and is now living in Centralia, Missouri, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. John K. and Elizabeth C. (Martin) Boyd were the parents of the following children:

Robert, deceased; Mollie, married John Willitt and they live near Fulton, Missouri; Joseph T., deceased; John K., Jr., the subject of this sketch; one died in infancy; Sallie, deceased; Noah, an instructor in music at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri; Annie P., deceased; and Dorah, died in infancy.

John K. Boyd, Jr., was reared in Callaway County and educated in the district school. When a young man he engaged in partnership with his father in the real estate and insurance business at Centralia, Missouri, under the firm of Boyd and Son. He was engaged in that business for a time and also worked as clerk in various stores. He had charge of the clothing department for J. R. Dalby for eight years. Then he and Mr. Dalby purchased a general mercantile store at Smithville. This was in 1906 and they have been engaged in business there since that time. They carry a complete line of general merchandise and have built up a large trade and are among the well known and reliable merchants of Smithville and Clay County.

Mr. Boyd was married at Centralia, Missouri, May 12, 1896, to Miss Anna Tidyings and they have one child, Harold T., who was born at Bramer, Missouri, July 6, 1900, and resides at home with his parents.

Mr. Boyd is a Democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Boyd is a member of the Christian Church and the Rebeccas.

O. P. Yates, an enterprising and successful merchant of Smithville, Missouri, is a native of this state and was born in Platte County, December 16, 1920. He is a son of William and Getie (Laffoon) Yates, both members of pioneer families of Clay County, whose respective parents settled here at an early day.

William Yates was born at old Haynesville, Clay County, in 1836, and was reared to manhood in this county. After his marriage he bought a farm in Platte County and was engaged in farming and stock raising there during the remainder of his life. He was the owner of 400 acres of land and was a well-to-do man. He died in 1912 and his remains are buried in Ridgeley cemetery. Getie (Laffoon) Yates is also a native of Clay County, born near old Haynesville, of pioneer parents and she now lives at Smithville, Missouri.

To William and Getie (Laffoon) Yates were born sixteen children as follows: James, deceased; Richard, deceased; Mollie, married S. B. Wal-

ler, Smithville; Alice, resides with her mother at Smithville; twins, died in infancy; Laurena, deceased; Cora, married John Griffith, Ridgeley, Missouri; Myrtle, married Burke McComas, Smithville; Cappie, deceased; Jacob, deceased; Beulah, Dearborn, Missouri; O. P., the subject of this sketch; Clay, Platte City, Missouri; Getie, married William Drais, St. Joseph, Missouri; and William, Jr., occupies the old home place in Platte County.

O. P. Yates was educated in the Franklin district school in Platte County and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-five years old. He then came to Smithville and engaged in the men's furnishing goods and shoe business and for twenty years he has been engaged in this line of business at Smithville. His place of business is located on East Main street. He carries a very complete line of high class men's furnishings and shoes and has a large trade and is recognized as one of the reliable merchants of Smithville and Clay County.

Mr. Yates was married August 28, 1904, at Trimble, Missouri, to Miss Estelle Halstead, and one child has been born to this union: Hortense, born at Smithville, Missouri, October 9, 1907.

Mr. Yates is a member of the board of directors of the Farmers Bank of Smithville. He is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic Lodge, and Mrs. Yates is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Christian Church.

Judge Joe B. Waller, a prominent farmer and stockman of Platte township and a former judge of the county court of Clay County, is a native of South Carolina, although he has spent practically all his life in Clay County. He was born in Charlestown, South Carolina, February 16, 1858, a son of Rev. Greenup B. and Julia (Higgenbottom) Waller.

Rev. Greenup B. Waller was born in Carroll County, Kentucky, August 26, 1816. He dealt extensively in mules in the South with headquarters at Augusta, Georgia. He first came to Clay County, Missouri, in 1854 and for a few years spent the summer months in this county, returning to South Carolina during the winter. In 1859, he brought his family to Clay County which was their permanent home thereafter. He first bought 340 acres of land south of Smithville. He owned a great deal of land and in 1873 he sold his place and settled in Smithville where he devoted the remainder of his life to preaching the gospel. He had been a minister of the Christian Church since early manhood. He died at Smithville, Octo-

ber 18, 1896. His wife was a native of South Carolina and they were married in that state. She died on the Waller home place in Platte township.

Rev. Greenup B. and Julia (Higgenbottom) Waller were the parents of eight children as follows: Marion S., died April 26, 1920; James, deceased; Joe B., the subject of this sketch; Lizzie, now a widow living at Kearney, Missouri; Mary, a widow living in Kansas City; Julia, deceased; Nellie, married Will Majors of Kearney, Missouri; and Sallie, a widow, living in Kansas City, Missouri.

Judge Waller was educated in the public schools of Smithville, and received a good common school education. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age and then worked out by the month for some years. He was overseer of the place which he now owns and for some time was a partner in its operation. He first bought 137 acres of land which he later sold and bought eighty acres. Later he sold that and in 1917 purchased his present place. He carries on general farming and stock raising and raises a good grade of hogs.

Judge Waller is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in local politics and a commendable interest in public affairs. He was elected county judge of the western district of Clay County in 1912 and served in that office for four years and during that time gave the public affairs the same conscientious and careful attention which he had been in the habit of devoting to his own private affairs.

On October 18, 1904, Judge Waller was married in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Lizzie Zumault. No children have been born to this union.

Judge Waller is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and Mrs. Waller are members of the Christian Church.

Allen M. Thompson, one of the well known breeders of pure bred Galloway cattle in the county, who owns and operates a large farm of six hundred acres near Nashua in Platte township has been a prominent figure in the affairs of Clay County for a number of years. He was born on the place where he now resides July 27, 1869, and is a son of Isaac B. and Charlotte J. (Lampton) Thompson.

Isaac B. Thompson was prominent in the affairs of Clay County during his life time and was one of the pioneer breeders of pure bred Galloway cattle in the country. He was born near Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1828, and came to Clay County, Missouri, with his brother,

John A. Thompson, in 1856. They bought a farm in Platte township, first purchasing 200 acres, which is now owned by Allen M. Thompson. At the time of his death, Isaac B. Thompson was the owner of 475 acres of land. When the Civil War broke out Isaac B. Thompson entered the Confederate army and served for a time as captain of a company in General Price's division. Later, he was promoted to colonel and served until the close of the war in that capacity. He took part in a number of battles and skirmishes. At the battle of Lexington, he commanded the company which took the court house. He was also at the battle of Pea Ridge.

After the close of the Civil War, Isaac B. Thompson returned to Clay County and engaged in general farming and stock raising and he and his son, Allen M. Thompson, were engaged in business together. In 1881, he founded a herd of pure bred Galloway cattle which was the first to be imported from Scotland to this section of the country, and for a number of years they held the record for having more pure bred Galloway cattle than any other breeders in the United States. They raised Galloway cattle and placed them in twenty-six different states. In addition to his extensive private business, Isaac B. Thompson also took a prominent part in public affairs and was active in politics. He served as county judge of Clay County two terms and was a member of the State Legislature from Clay County for two terms. He died on his home place in Platte township, March 23, 1904. His wife was a native of Clay County and was a member of a pioneer family of this section. She was born on the farm which her father had entered from the government, October 25, 1839. She died on the home place September 29, 1919. To Isaac B. and Charlotte (Lampton) Thompson were born five children as follows: Wilkerson B., lives in Platte County, Missouri; John B., deceased; Allen M., the subject of this sketch; Lottie V., deceased; and Addie R., married W. C. Wood, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Allen M. Thompson was educated in the district school and William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. Early in life, he engaged in farming and stock raising with his father and for a number of years they were in partnership in breeding pure bred Galloway cattle and were recognized as the leading breeders of the country. Their cattle were exhibited at the leading fairs and stock shows and met the strongest competition with uniform success. Mr. Thompson owns 600 acres which is one of the valuable stock farms of Clay County. His place is well improved and specially arranged for stock breeding and feeding. He has four stock

barns capable of accommodating over 250 head of cattle. The farm residence is a modern structure with water, heat and modern conveniences.

For a number of years, Mr. Thompson has been prominent in the American Galloway Breeders' Association and has been a member of the board of directors of that organization for twenty years, and during that time he has served as secretary and president of the association and has held every office in that organization at one time or another. He has served on the State Board of Agriculture for six years, having been appointed by Governor Folk and reappointed by Governor Major. He has served two years as president of the State Fair Board and resigned from that to accept the position of secretary and general manager of The American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City and held that office for seven years. He was the first president of that organization after its incorporation.

Mr. Thompson is interested in banking in addition to his other various enterprises. He is president of the Bank of Nausha, Missouri, and was the principal organizer of that institution. He is vice-president of the National Bank of North Kansas City and a member of the board of directors of The Farmers Bank of Smithville, Missouri. In short, he is one of the most extensive men of affairs in Clay County. He is public spirited and enterprising and a strong supporter of any movement which has for its object the legitimate upbuilding and betterment of Clay County. He is a strong advocate and an ardent supporter of the good roads movement.

Mr. Thompson was married June 12, 1908, to Miss Froncie Woods, a daughter of Kemp M. and Lillie (Wiggleworth) Woods and to this union have been born two children: Francis, born July 17, 1909; and Louise, born August 12, 1911.

Mr. Thompson is a Democrat and one of the substantial citizens of this county.

E. P. Griffin, cashier of the Bank of Paradise, is one of the well known and successful bankers of Clay County and for many years has been identified with the commercial interests of Platte township and vicinity. He is a native of Maryland, born in Prince George County, January 28, 1858, a son of Walter P. and Eleanor A. (Bryan) Griffin.

Walter P. Griffin was born in Maryland and was successfully engaged in farming in Prince George County, where he was the owner of a valu-

able farm of 240 acres of land within ten miles of the city limits of Washington, D. C. He died on his farm there in 1912. His wife who was also a native of Maryland, having been born in Prince George County, died in that county in 1905. They were the parents of the following children: Ida, deceased; E. P., the subject of this sketch; Cora, deceased; Walter was killed in the Boer War; Nellie, deceased; Fannie, now the wife of C. A. Fenner, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Robert, Washington, D. C.; and Richard, died in infancy.

E. P. Griffin was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He then came to Missouri, reaching this state in 1881. He remained in St. Louis for a short time and later taught school in Jackson and Clay Counties and in Kansas. He was engaged in teaching about six years in all, when he bought a drug store at Paradise, Missouri, and engaged in the drug business. Later he engaged in the general mercantile business, at the same time retaining his drug store. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Paradise and is serving as cashier of that institution and also continues in the general mercantile business and the drug business.

Mr. Griffin was married in Clay County, May 15, 1891, to Miss Malvina W. Dryden, a daughter of William and Lucy A. (Trimble) Dryden and two children have been born to this union: Walter, died in 1912 and Francis A., born July 19, 1902, is assistant cashier of the Bank of Paradise.

Mr. Griffin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Democrat. Mrs. Griffin is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Griffin is one of the substantial men of affairs of Clay County and has a wide acquaintance and many friends in this county.

The Bank of Paradise, one of the substantial banking institutions of Clay County, was established October 6, 1910. The principal promoter of this bank was E. P. Griffin, who is now cashier, a position which he has held since its organization. The officers of the bank are: President, George Neth, Sr.; vice-president, W. R. Senell, who succeeded Robert H. Dale, deceased; cashier, E. P. Griffin. The directors are George Neth, Sr., W. R. Senell, O. H. Weber, John T. Taul, B. M. McDaniel, C. W. Eberts, Henry Moog, who succeeded Robert H. Dale, deceased, R. H. Erminger, and Berry Wade.

The official report of the bank under date of July 28, 1920, is as fol-

lows: Loans, \$110,566.00; furniture and fixtures, \$1,175.00; cash and sight exchange, \$17,443.68; United States bonds, \$4,450.00; United States Thrift Stamps, \$64.75; liabilities, capital stock, \$10,000.00; surplus, \$10,000.00; net profits, \$1,889.95; deposits, \$111,810.35. Total, \$133,700.30.

J. T. Stewart, an extensive landowner and a successful farmer and stockman of Platte township, is a native of the township where he now resides, and is a descendant of early pioneers of Clay County. J. T. Stewart was born on the farm which he now owns, November 19, 1880. He is a son of Annanias and Lucy A (Benton) Stewart.

Annanias Stewart was born in Kentucky, February 17, 1847, and came to Missouri with his parents, Henry and Maria (Hall) Stewart. Henry Stewart was born in Kentucky, March 8, 1820, and died on his farm in Clay County, June 24, 1891. His wife, Maria (Hall) Stewart, was born in Kentucky, May 15, 1818. She died April 28, 1900, and she and her husband are buried in the cemetery at Paradise, Missouri. They were the parents of three children: Sam, deceased; Annanias; and one who died in infancy. Henry Stewart and his son, Samuel Stewart, served in the Confederate Army.

Annanias Stewart was a farmer and owned 150 acres of land in Platte township. He died April 20, 1887, when he was about forty years old. He was married to Miss Lucy A. Benton in Platte township, on the place where she now resides, December 21, 1876. She was born in Kearney township, Clay County, August 6, 1854, and is a daughter of Byrd and Amanda (Ross) Benton. Byrd Benton was born in Estill County, Kentucky, November 26, 1818. He came to Missouri in 1833, and settled in Clay County. He was married to Amanda Ross, November 20, 1844, and died September 16, 1899. He was a progressive citizen and a man of high character. He united with the Christian Church in 1866. To Byrd and Amanda (Ross) Benton were born the following children: Elisha, born December 9, 1845, and died August 14, 1881; William F., born January 14, 1848, died January 13, 1889; James T., born November 23, 1849, died August 21, 1912; Lucy, married Annanias Stewart, and now resides in Platte township; Henderson, borne March 25, 1861, died January 26, 1900. To Annanias and Lucy A. (Benton) Stewart were born two children: J. T., the subject of this sketch, and Amanda, who resides on the home place in Platte township.



J. T. STEWART

J. T. Stewart's father died when J. T. was six years old. After the death of his father, his mother, sister and himself went to live with his grandfather, Eyrd Benton, who resided on the place where the Stewart family now lives. After the death of the grandfather, the Stewart children and their mother remained with her brothers, J. T. and H. Q. Benton, both of whom are now deceased. J. T. Stewart inherited 400 acres of land from his uncle, J. T. Benton. This is one of the valuable farms of Clay County, and is well improved and specially adapted to the stock business. Mr. Stewart carries on general farming and also raises stock. He is a successful breeder of Poland China hogs, and is an extensive feeder. He carries on farming, on a large scale, and uses modern machinery and equipment. He owns his own threshing machine. He has a number of interesting farming implements in the form of a sort of private museum. He still has in his possession the old single shovel-plow used by his grandfather, and also an old grain cradle. He and his mother and sister live together, and the Stewart family is well known and highly respected in Platte township and Clay County. The mother is a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Stewart is a Democrat and one of the public spirited citizens of Clay County.

Alanzo W. Benson, an enterprising and successful merchant, who conducts a general store at Paradise, Missouri, is one of the progressive business men of Clay County. He was born at Muncie, Indiana, August 17, 1866, a son of John and Katherine (Lewis) Benson.

John Benson was a native of Ohio and in early life removed to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming. In 1870, he came to Missouri and settled in Platte township, Clay County. He bought 120 acres of land and engaged in general farming and stock raising and was thus engaged at the time of his death, August 24, 1916. His widow who was a native of Indiana, now resides on the old home place in Platte township, two miles south of Paradise.

John and Katherine (Lewis) Benson were the parents of the following children: The two eldest were twins and died in infancy; James, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Alanzo W., the subject of this sketch; Addison W., St. Clair, Missouri; May, married Ed Francis, Clay County, Missouri; Preston O., lives on the home place; John, Liberty, Missouri; and Luther S., lives on the home place

Alanzo W. Benson was about four years old when the family came to Missouri and settled in Platte township. He received his education in the district school and remained on the home place until he was thirty-five years old. In early life, he operated rented land in the vicinity of his home and in 1895 he engaged in the hardware business at Paradise, Missouri. About five years later he added a general line of merchandise and for the past twenty years he has conducted a general store at Paradise. He has built up a large trade and carries a very complete stock of general merchandise. He owns his own building which has a frontage of twenty-eight feet and is fifty feet deep.

Mr. Benson was married January 22, 1890, to Miss Lucy D. Duncan, a daughter of William and Sallie (Morris) Duncan, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Benson have been born four children: Sussie M., deceased; Alta M., married Curtis Hibberd and they live in Clay County; Walter, lives at Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Lorena B., lives at home.

Mr. Benson is a Democrat and Mrs. Benson is a member of the Methodist Church, South. Mr. Benson has an extensive acquaintance in Clay County and stands high in the community.

Charles M. Killgore, of the firm of Jones and Killgore, extensive farmers and stockmen who own and operate a large tract of land in Platte township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Clinton County, November 10, 1875, and is a son of John B. and Amanda (Jones) Killgore.

On September 6, 1899, Charles M. Killgore was married to Miss Helen Land, a daughter of E. B. and Ida (Wilson) Land, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Clay County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Killgore have been born five children, as follows: Edwin A., Charles A., John B., Helen L., and Mary F., all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Martin A. Scott, a progressive and enterprising farmer and stockman of Platte township, who is operating 210 acres of land, was born in Clay County, February 20, 1875. He is a son of James R. and Rosa (Aker) Scott. A more extensive history of the Scott family appears in this volume in connection with the biography of James R. Scott.

Martin A. Scott was reared on the home farm and received a good

public school education. He remained at home until he was twenty-eight years old, when he was married and went to Caldwell County, Missouri, where he operated rented land for three years. He then went to Clinton County and was engaged in farming for five years. In 1913, he returned to Clay County and rented the place which he now operates.

In 1914, his father bought the place which Martin A. Scott has continued to operate until the present time. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with success.

Mr. Scott was married at Plattsburg, Missouri, in 1904, to Miss Cecil Holmes. She is a daughter of William and Eliza (Shephard) Holmes, both natives of Ohio. William Holmes served in the Union army during the Civil War. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been born three children: Martin A., Jr., born August 17, 1912; Letta May, born November 15, 1915; and Margarie Winifred, born August 8, 1920, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Scott is a Democrat and takes an active interest in local affairs. He has served as a member of the school board in Mitchell district and has been president of that organization for six years. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Royal Neighbors and the Methodist Church. He has an extensive acquaintance and stands high in Clay County.

Lee R. Aker, a well known and successful farmer and stock raiser of Platte township is a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of western Clay County. He was born on the place where he now lives, October 1, 1852, and is a son of Martin J. and Ann (Rollins) Aker.

Martin J. Aker was born near Paris, Kentucky, in 1814. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1828. They settled in Clay County and entered government land in what is now Platte township. Martin J. Aker entered government land here and at one time owned three hundred twenty acres, a part of which is now owned by Lee R. Aker. Here Martin J. Aker was engaged in farming during his active career. In later life he retired and removed to Edgerton, Missouri, where he died August 5, 1893. His wife was also a native of Kentucky, born near Paris, in January, 1822. She died at Smithville, Missouri, in 1895 and her remains are buried by the side of her husband in Goss cemetery. They were the parents of twelve children as follows: James, deceased; Virginia, deceased; John, deceased; Mary S., deceased; Juliette, deceased; William Doniphan, deceased; Rosanna, married James R. Scott, Clay County, Mis-

souri; Lee R., the subject of this sketch; Jacob, deceased; Emma L., Glasgow, Missouri; Anna, married Henry Woods, Clay County; and Preston T., Kansas City, Missouri.

Lee R. Aker was reared on the home farm in Platte township and received a good common school education in the district school. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-two years old and then engaged in farming rented land for five years. He then bought a farm of 160 acres in Platte County, Missouri, and for fourteen years he was successfully engaged in farming there. He then came to Clay County and bought the old home place from his father. This farm contained 240 acres. He has made extensive improvements on the place and is successfully carrying on general farming and stock raising. He feeds cattle and hogs extensively and is recognized as one of the successful farmers of Platte township.

Mr. Aker was married December 24, 1874, to Miss Annie Benard and three children have been born to them: Erdly, who lives in Clay County; Carl R., Liberty, Missouri; and Eldon, lives in Iowa.

Mr. Aker is a Royal Arch Mason and has been a member of the Masonic Lodge at Smithville, Missouri, for twenty years. He is a Democrat and one of the dependable citizens of Platte township.

William C. Rice, a prominent farmer and stockman and a member of a pioneer family of this section of the state is a native son of Clay County. He was born on the place where he now resides in Platte township, May 25, 1878. He is a son of Melvin M. and Helen (Buster) Rice. Melvin Rice was a son of John C. Rice who was an early pioneer settler of this county.

William C. Rice was one of a family of six children, born to his parents, as follows: William C., the subject of this sketch; Anna, married Eardley Aker, Wichita, Kansas; Lee, deceased; Cannie, married Eldon Aker and they live in Iowa; one child died in infancy; and Goldie, married Trice Dedman and they live in Clinton County, Missouri.

Mr. Rice was educated in the Rocky Point district school and the Smithville High School. He was reared on the home farm and in early life acquired a thorough knowledge of the practical side of farming and stock raising. He remained at home until he was twenty years old when he engaged in farming on rented land and thus began his independent career; one year later, in 1899, he bought a farm of 101 acres in Platte

County. After farming that place for one year, he sold it and bought a farm of 100 acres adjoining the old home place. He owned and operated this place for six years when he sold it and bought the old home place from his father. His grandfather, John C. Rice, bought this place in 1876, and at that time paid two dollars and twenty-five cents an acre for it and Mr. Rice has refused \$300.00 an acre for this place. He has made a number of substantial and valuable improvements on the place and has one of the valuable and highly improved places of Platte township. In 1895, he built a large seven room, modern house which is equipped with a Delco lighting system, hot and cold running water and steam heat and he has erected two stock barns and other farm buildings. He has a complete water system on his place, the power being furnished by a gas engine. Altogether, his place is well located and well arranged for general farming and stock raising. He has raised cattle and hogs for the past twenty years and met with very satisfactory success. Mr. Rice has also devoted himself to horticulture to a successful degree. He has a twenty acre apple orchard which is one of the large orchards of the county

Mr. Rice was married at Edgerton, Missouri, August 2, 1911, to Miss Nellie Williams. They have no children.

Mr. Rice is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Shrine; he and Mrs. Rice are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. They are members of the Christian Church and he is a Democrat. He has always taken a keen interest in political matter and has served as delegate to a number of county conventions in both Platte and Clay counties. He is one of the successful men of affairs in Clay County.

Robert C. Taul, a well known citizen of Platte township, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising, belongs to a pioneer family of this part of Missouri. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, October 30, 1866, a son of Benjamin I. and Patsy A. (Spencer) Taul.

Benjamin I. Taul was a native of Kentucky and came to Missouri a number of years before the Civil War. He drove through from Kentucky with a team and wagon and brought three cows with him. After remaining in Platte County a short time, he settled permanently in Clay County. He was the owner of a large farm. During the Civil War he returned to Kentucky, but came back to Clay County after peace was declared and was engaged in farming here until the time of his death in

1888. His wife was also a native of Kentucky and now lives at Liberty, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Sallie B., married S. H. Lewis, who is now deceased, and she lives at Smithville, Missouri; James E., Clay County, Missouri; Mrs. Molly Neff, Liberty, Missouri; W. K., Clay County, Missouri; Maggie, deceased; John T., Platte township; Robert C., subject of this sketch; Maxie, married Hayden Settle, Kearney, Missouri; Benjamin, St. Joseph, Missouri; Clarence, deceased; and Soper J., Liberty, Missouri.

Robert C. Taul was reared on a farm in Platte township and attended the public school in the Benson school district. He remained at home until 1888, when he began operating rented land. One year later he moved to a farm which his wife owned in Platte township. After remaining there a year, he went to Oklahoma and bought 160 acres of land. Three years later he returned to Clay County and operated his mother's farm for three years. He then conducted a hotel at Paradise, Missouri, for eighteen months. After disposing of the hotel he was engaged in farming east of Paradise for three years, when he bought his present place of 155 acres. He has made numerous improvements and carries on general farming and stock raising and is also engaged in the hardware business at Paradise.

Robert C. Taul was married in Platte township, December 12, 1888, to Miss Julia W. Anderson, a daughter of Amos and Fannie (West) Anderson, both of whom are now deceased. To Mrs. and Mr. Taul have been born three children: Molly L., married J. K. Quinn, Smithville, Missouri; Burton, who lives in Platte township; and Allen N., who is engaged in the hardware business at Paradise.

Mr. Taul has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for twelve years and he and Mrs. Taul are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat and an enterprising and progressive citizen.

H. H. C. Snail, now deceased, was for many years prominently identified with the business interests, growth and development of Smithville and vicinity. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Mercer County, October 3, 1840. He was a son of William M. and Eliza (Brassfield) Snail.

William M. Snail was born in Virginia, August 7, 1798, and came to Missouri in 1849 and spent the latter part of his life in Smithville, where he died in 1855. Eliza (Brassfield) Snail was born in Kentucky, May 20,

1802, and was married to William M. Snail in that state. She died in Clay County, October 12, 1858.

H. H. C. Snail came to Missouri with his parents in 1849, when he was about nine years old. He was reared to manhood in the vicinity of Smithville and in early life engaged in farming and stock raising. He first bought 155 acres of land and prospered and later bought more land and at the time of his death was the owner of 275 acres. He was a progressive business man and possessed the ability and foresight which leads to success. He organized the Bank of Smithville in 1887 and was the first president of that institution and served in that capacity for twenty-five years. He died April 27, 1912, and his remains are buried in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows cemetery at Smithville. He was public spirited and progressive and a successful business man. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge.

H. H. C. Snail was twice married, his first wife being Miss Abbie Brooks. She was a native of Clay County, born August 18, 1840. She attended school at the Prof. Love's College for Women at Liberty, Missouri. They were married at Plattsburg, January 24, 1861. She died March 13, 1886, and her remains are buried in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows cemetery at Smithville. To H. H. C. and Abbie (Brooks) Snail were born three children: Willie A., died in infancy; Mattie E., was educated at Christian College and is a director in the Bank of Smithville, resides in Smithville; and Imogene, married B. W. Thatcher and they live in Clay County.

October 2, 1888, H. H. C. Snail was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Collins, who was reared and educated in Platte City, Missouri. She is a daughter of P. H. and Joan (Miller) Collins, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Mississippi. P. H. Collins lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years.

The Snail family is an old American family and dates back in this country to colonial times. Christopher Snail, grandfather of H. H. C. Snail, was a Revolutionary soldier and served under Washington.

Mrs Snail resides at Smithville and is one of the estimable women of Clay County. She was educated at Daughters College, Plattsburg, Missouri, and graduated from that institution in 1888. Mrs. Snail is a member of the Christian Church of Smithville, Missouri. She is county president of Christian Woman's Missionary Society.

Dr. Charles H. Suddarth, a prominent physician and surgeon of Excelsior Springs, is a native of Clay County and belongs to a family of Missouri pioneers. He was born at Randolph, Missouri, June 18, 1869, a son of J. C. and Morning (Thorp) Suddarth, who were the parents of eight children, all of whom are living.

J. C. Suddarth was born in Cooper County, Missouri, near Boonville, May 12, 1844, and died March 1, 1908. He was a son of Lewis and Martha (McDonald) Suddarth, natives of Albemarle County, Virginia. They drove through from Virginia to Missouri with an ox team. In 1844, they settled in Clay County. J. C. Suddarth was engaged in the grocery and meat business at Smithville for a time. During the Civil War he served in Company F, Shank's Regiment, General Joe Shelby's Brigade. He was in the service three years and eight months, and was with his command when it surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana. He then took a river steamer as far as St. Louis, and walked from there to his home in Clay County.

Morning (Thorp) Suddarth, Dr. Suddarth's mother, was born near Parkville, Platte County, and died February 17, 1896, aged fifty-six years. She was a daughter of Zachariah and Emmeline (Ellis) Thorp, natives of Kentucky, who came to Platte County, Missouri, in 1834; and Mr. Thorp entered land seven miles west of Liberty. Mrs. Suddarth was active in works of mercy during the Civil War days. She cared for and nursed a great many who were wounded at the time the Redlegs from Kansas invaded this territory. The work that she carried on was similar to that of the Red Cross, although she had little assistance.

Dr. Suddarth was reared on a farm and attended the district school, and later attended the Kansas City High School. He was a traveling salesman for five years when he entered the College of Physicians of Kansas City, Kansas. He was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and practiced at Waldron, Missouri, until 1902. He was then engaged in practice at Smithville until 1917, when he came to Excelsior Springs, and has engaged in the practice of his profession here since that time. He is an able physician and a close student of the science of medicine. He has been successful in his professional work and has built up a large practice and is one of the leading physicians of Clay County.

December 24, 1891, Dr. Suddarth was married to Miss Hazel Agnes Harbaugh, a native of Noblesville, Indiana.



DR. C. H. SUDDARTH

Dr. Suddarth is a Democrat and for ten years has been a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Clay County and was County Chairman for two years. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. The Doctor and Mrs. Suddarth are members of the Christian Church and Mrs. Suddarth is a member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs.

R. H. Irminger, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Platte township, is a native of Clay County and belongs to a pioneer family of this section of the state. He was born in Clay County, February 13, 1865, a son of John and Catherine (Hammel) Irminger.

John Irminger was born in Switzerland in 1831 and came to America with his father, Rudolph Irminger, who was a very early settler in Clay County and entered government land here. He owned a farm near Liberty and at the time of his death his land holdings there consisted of 250 acres. John Irminger served in the Union army during the Civil War and after the war engaged in farming and stock raising and was a successful and influential man. He died north of Liberty, in November, 1904. Catherine (Hammel) Irminger was born in Germany in 1831. She died on the home farm near Liberty, in 1894, and she and her husband are buried in Mount Zoar Church cemetery. They were the parents of seven children: John, deceased; one died in infancy; William, lives at Liberty, Missouri; Francis, deceased; Carrie, a widow, who now resides at Iola, Kansas; R. H., the subject of this sketch; and Lewis, who lives in Clay County, Missouri.

R. H. Irminger was reared on the home place in Clay County and attended school in the Nebo school district. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years old, when he bought forty-seven acres of his present farm. He has added to his original purchase from time to time until he is now the owner of 409 acres of well improved and productive farm land. He built a large modern residence of twelve rooms in 1909 and he has two large stock barns on the place and his arrangements for feeding and caring for cattle and hogs on an extensive scale are very complete.

Mr. Irminger was married in Kearney township, October 17, 1889, to Miss Christina Fisher and to this union seven children have been born: Lillie, who resides at home with her parents; Eva, married Hugh Dunn,

of Liberty, Missouri; Grace, resides at home; Marvin, a farmer and stockman in Clay County; Lawrence, resides at home; Stella, at home; and William, at home.

Mr. Irminger is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Republican. He belongs to the Methodist Church and Mrs. Irminger also holds membership in that church. Mr. Irminger is a stockholder in the Bank of Paradise and is a progressive and public spirited citizen.

Bernard S. Borgmier, a well known farmer and stockman of Platte township, is a native of Missouri. He was born near Holt, in Clinton County, April 15, 1889, a son of B. S. and Laura (Moore) Borgmier.

B. S. Borgmier was born in Kentucky, near Louisville, in 1852, and came to Missouri with his parents in 1866. The family settled near Lawson and B. S. Borgmier grew to manhood in that vicinity and was engaged in farming in this county throughout his active career. He owned land in Kansas, although he never lived there. He died July 6, 1920, and his remains are buried in Mount Olivet cemetery. Laura (Moore) Borgmier was born in Clay County, January 12, 1856. She was reared and married here and now lives in Kansas.

To B. S. and Laura (Moore) Borgmier were born seven children, as follows: Carrie, married Oliver Maddox and they live in Kansas; Willie, deceased; Grover, lives in Clay County; Alta, married W. B. Wilkerson, Clay County; Bernard S., the subject of this sketch; Clyde, Clay County; and Francis, lives in Kansas.

Bernard S. Borgmier was reared in Clay County and attended school in the Gordon school district. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-four years old when he was married and began farming on rented land. Two years later he bought his present farm which consists of seventy-eight acres. He has a well improved place with good buildings. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is meeting with success.

November 4, 1912, Bernard S. Borgmier was married to Miss Elma Thomason and to this union has been born one child, Marvin Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Borgmier belong to the Christian Church and he is a Democrat and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an enterprising and substantial citizen and has met with success.

D. P. Bainbridge, a well known and successful farmer and stockman of Platte township, is a native of Missouri and a member of one of the pioneer families of this state. He was born in Clinton County, February 4, 1862, and is a son of Darius and Mary (Aker) Bainbridge.

Darius Bainbridge was born in Wisconsin in 1830 and came to Missouri with his parents several years before the Civil War. The family had started from their home in Wisconsin to California, but settled in Clay County where Darius Bainbridge's father bought a farm of 240 acres. D. P. Bainbridge now owns 160 acres of the land where his grandfather settled.

Darius Bainbridge remained in Clay County until he was married when he removed to Clinton County. He built a mill there which was one of the pioneer grist mills and was known as the Bainbridge mill. He was living in Clinton County when the Civil War broke out and at the time of that conflict he joined the Confederate army. He became captain of a company in General Price's division and took part in a number of engagements. He was wounded at the battle of Wilson Creek and died from the effect of his wound and was buried in Springfield, Missouri. Mary (Aker) Bainbridge was born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1832 and died September 12, 1900, and her remains are buried in Goss cemetery, in Clay County. Darius and Mary (Aker) Bainbridge were the parents of five children as follows: Bell, married Miles Snell and lives in Colorado; William, lives in California; Mollie, married Douglass Barnard, and they live in Colorado; Albert, lives in Lafayette County, Missouri; and D. P., the subject of this sketch.

D. P. Bainbridge was reared in Clay County and attended the Rocky Point district school in Platte township. He remained at home and assisted his mother until he was eighteen years old. He then operated land which he rented from his mother for a time until he purchased a forty acre farm in 1883. Later he sold that and bought 100 acres of land which is a part of his present farm. He bought more land from time to time and is now the owner of 222½ acres. He has made several improvements of a substantial character, including a large eleven room residence, a good stock barn and other buildings. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with uniform success in his undertakings.

On October 14, 1896, D. P. Bainbridge was married, at Liberty, Missouri, to Miss Ella Walker. Four children have been born to them, as

follows: Ethel, married John D. Lutes, of Platte County, Missouri; Nova, Vista and Virgil, all of whom reside at home, except Ethel.

Mr. Bainbridge is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Bainbridge are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Bainbridge is a progressive and enterprising citizen and the Bainbridge family are well known and stand high in the community.

E. P. Heathman, who is successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in Platte township, Clay County, is a native of this county. He was born in Platte township, June 1, 1869, and is a son of Joseph M. and Sophia R. (Rollins) Heathman.

Joseph M. Heathman was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 30, 1840. He was a son of Elias and Patsy (Riggs) Heathman, the former a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, born in 1809, and the latter a native of Nicholas, Kentucky, and a daughter of Eranus and Eleonore (Willcox) Riggs.

Joseph M. Heathman came to Missouri with his parents in 1846. For a number of years in early manhood he taught school and also clerked in a store. In 1853, he crossed the plains to Colorado. He returned to Missouri about the time the Civil War broke out and entered the Confederate army. He served in General Price's division and was in a number of engagements with Price's army, including the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. After the war closed, he settled in Monroe County where he remained a few years when he came to Clay County. Here he bought a farm of 105 acres and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising during his active career. He is now living retired at Smithville, Missouri, and is eighty years old. He is one of the honored pioneer settlers of Clay County.

Sophia R. (Rollins) Heathman was born in Platte township, Clay County, November 18, 1844, and died at Smithville, July 3, 1911, and her remains are buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Smithville. To Joseph and Sophia R. (Rollins) Heathman were born the following children: Lillian, married John T. Brooks, Lexington, Missouri; Lula, married G. R. Breckenridge, Smithville, Missouri; E. P., the subject of this sketch; Annie, married John R. Purdy and they live in Clay County; America, married L. C. Sherry, Riverside County, California; M. J., Dearborn, Missouri; and Charles F., Smithville, Missouri.

E. P. Heathman was reared on the home farm in Platte township

and received his education in the Paradise district school. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty years old. He then engaged in farming rented land in Platte township until 1900. At that time he went to Colorado where he was engaged in gold mining at the Elkton mine for seven years. In August, 1907, he returned to Clay County and was again engaged in farming rented land for three years. He then bought eighty acres north of Paradise, where he remained for five years when he sold it and bought his present place of 105 acres. Here he carried on general farming and stock raising and is recognized as one of the substantial men of his neighborhood.

On July 25, 1891, E. P. Heathman and Arabella King were married. She is a daughter of Samuel and Caroline (McGee) King. Samuel King was born in Summer County, Tennessee, December 2, 1835. He was married January 21, 1861 and came to Clay County where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. He died here March 17, 1910, and his remains are buried in Pleasant Hill cemetery, in Clinton County. Caroline (McGee) King was born in Clay County, Missouri, January 2, 1842, and died July 15, 1913. To Samuel and Caroline (McGee) King were born three children as follows: Sarah, married W. D. John and they live in Oregon; Arabella, married E. P. Heathman, the subject of this sketch; and Mary E., married H. A. McCollugh, Caldwell, Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Heathman were born four children as follows: Clifton M., born December 30, 1892, and now lives at Arkansas City, Kansas; Crawford S., born May 2, 1895, and died August 18, 1897; Ruby Agnes, born July 4, 1897, resides at home with her parents; and Annie B., born July 13, 1899, married Edgar Wright and they live in Clay County.

Mr. Heathman is a Democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and Mrs. Heathman belong to the Methodist Church. They have an extensive acquaintance and stand high in Platte township and Clay County.

David M. Bevins, a successful farmer of Kearney township, is a native of Clay County and was born in the township where he now resides, September 30, 1887. He is a son of Riley E. and Mary (Major) Bevins.

Riley E. Bevins was also a native of Clay County, having been born on the old Bevins home place in Kearney township, in 1857. He was a

son of David M. and Hulda Bevins. Riley E. Bevins was a successful business man and for twelve years was engaged in the milling business. He was a stockholder in the First National Bank of Liberty, and at the time of his death was the owner of 805 acres of land in Kearney township. He died on that place May 8, 1909, and his remains are buried at Liberty, Missouri.

Mary (Major) Bevins was born in Kearney township in 1858 and was a member of a pioneer family of that section. She died in 1901 and her remains are buried at Liberty, Missouri. Riley E. and Mary (Major) Bevins were the parents of the following children: Ruby Bethune resides in Kearney township; David M., the subject of this sketch; and Riley S., of Liberty, Missouri.

David M. Bevins was reared in Kearney township and attended the Liberty public schools. Later he attended William Jewel College. In 1907, he engaged in farming on the home place in Kearney township. This is one of the valuable farms of Clay County. It contains 805 acres of productive land and Mr. Bevins has made extensive and substantial improvements, including a large modern residence and since coming to the place he has made other improvements, including the erection of a barn. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is recognized as one of the successful men of affairs of Clay County.

Mr. Bevins was married December 13, 1906, to Miss Omma Blanche Ditmars. Mr. Bevins is a Democrat and one of the substantial men of Clay County.

Fred Hessel, a prominent citizen of Kearney township, who is a leading farmer and stockman of that section, is a native of Clay County. He was born on the farm where he now resides, April 29, 1856, a son of Conrad and Gottleiben (Heintz) Hessel.

Conrad Hessel was born in Germany, February 7, 1821. He first settled in Ohio, after coming to the United States, and later came to Missouri and settled in Clay County and entered government land in Kearney township. In 1849, during the gold excitement in California, he made the trip overland with ox teams and after reaching California, he sold his oxen for more than he paid for them in Missouri. After spending a few years in California, he returned to Clay County and redeemed his land in Kearney township and paid for it. He followed farming and stock raising throughout his life and met with success. He died in Kearney town-

ship, October 27, 1897. His wife was born in Wittenburg, Germany, April 11, 1830. She came to this country when a young woman with some friends and she and Mr. Hessel were married at Weston, in Platte County. She died on the home place in Kearney township, June 15, 1900. Conrad Hessel took a prominent part in local affairs and for a number of years was one of the trustees of Arley Church. At the time of his death, he owned 600 acres of land. During the Civil War, he served in the state militia.

To Conrad Hessel and wife were born the following children: Fred, the subject of this sketch; Katherine, deceased; Mary, deceased; Elizabeth, married Otto Weber and lives in Clay County; Barbara, lives in California; Louis, lives on the home place in Kearney township; Conrad, lives in Clay County; Christina, married Philip Weber, Edwardsville, Illinois; and Lydia, deceased.

Fred Hessel was reared in Kearney township and educated in the district schools. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He then rented a part of the home farm and farmed for four years. At first, he bought twenty-four acres of the home place and later bought more land from the other heirs until he is now the owner of 320 acres. At one time he owned 1,250 acres which he profitably sold from time to time. He has one of the well improved farms of Clay County. He has a good nine room modern residence and a splendid three story barn, 32 x 40 feet. The improvements about his place are of a substantial and high class character. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is an extensive feeder. He also buys and ships a great deal of stock.

Mr. Hessel was married at Liberty, Missouri, September 30, 1880, to Miss Katherine Weber. She is a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Irming) Weber, both natives of Switzerland. Samuel Weber was born July 20, 1825, and his wife August 25, 1829. Samuel Weber came to the United States in 1841. He settled in Liberty township where he was engaged in farming. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Union army and served until the close of the war. He died January 4, 1915. Samuel and Anna (Irming) Weber were the parents of the following children: Susan, married Henry Miller, Andrew County, Missouri; Lewis, Kansas City, Missouri; Mattie, married John Lindau, Liberty, Missouri; Elizabeth, deceased; Katherine, wife of Fred Hessel, of this review; Elizabeth, married Conrad Hessel; Matilda, married Joseph

Ray, Andrew County, Missouri; Rudolph, Kansas City, Missouri; Josephine, married Jewell Kampeyer, Manhattan, Kansas; Bertha, deceased; Christina, died in infancy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hessel have been born the following children: Emeline, born August 18, 1881, married Edward Nolting, Kearney township; Lulu S., born June 11, 1883, married Ben Neudeck, Kearney township; Albert L., born April 4, 1885, lives at Liberty; Milton S., born February 25, 1887, lives in Clay County; Olin J., born January 11, 1889, lives in California; William Rudolph, born August 4, 1891, Boston, Massachusetts; Elmer W., born May 22, 1894, and died November 3, 1895; Estelle, born June 22, 1897, and died July 27, 1901.

Mr. Hessel is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. He was one of the organizers of the Kearney Commercial Bank and is vice-president of that institution. He is a public spirited man and one of the substantial citizens of Clay County.

Andy W. Collins, a widely known and successful farmer and stockman of Platte township, belongs to a family of Clay County pioneers. He was born in Platte township, on the place where he now resides, March 9, 1878, and is a son of Fine and Nanny (Brooks) Collins.

Fine Collins was born west of Liberty, Clay County, in 1834. He was a farmer all his life, and died at Smithville in 1911. His wife was also a native of Clay County and was born on the place where Andy W. Collins now lives, in 1837, and died in 1887. She and her husband are buried in Little Shoal cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: William, deceased; Maggie, married G. C. Royse, Omaha, Nebraska; Alice, deceased; Abijah, deceased; Lutie, deceased; Sim, lives at Mosby, Missouri; Andy W., the subject of this sketch; Anna, married Rube Sprague and they live in Colorado; John, Gashland, Missouri; and Charlie, deceased.

Andy W. Collins was reared in Platte township, and attended school at the Gordon school house. He was nine years of age when his mother died, and at that time he went to live with his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Brooks, who then owned the place where he now resides. He grew to manhood on this farm, and in his boyhood days, assisted in its operations. When his grandmother died, she willed the place to him. It originally contained one hundred acres, and he bought forty acres more in 1902. He has made many improvements on the place, including a modern



RESIDENCE OF ANDY COLLINS

eight-room residence which he built in 1912, and he has also two stock barns. He raises pure bred Poland China hogs, and is also engaged in cattle feeding as well as general farming.

Mr. Collins was married at Paradise, Missouri, August 7, 1901, to Miss Aurora Hulse, and three children have been born to this union: Margaret, born June 10, 1902; Georgia, born August 13, 1903; and Martha F., born December 25, 1908. All of the daughters reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Collins is a Democrat and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and Mrs. Collins are members of the Methodist Church and she holds membership in the Royal Neighbors.

Louis Hessel, a progressive and well-to-do farmer and stockman of Kearney township, is a native of Clay County and a member of one of the early pioneer families of this section. He was born on the place where he now resides May 31, 1864, and is a son of Conrad and Gottleaben (Heinz) Hessel. A complete history of the Hessel family appears in connection with biographical sketch of Fred Hessel, a brother of Louis Hessel which appears in this volume.

Louis Hessel was reared on his father's farm in Kearney township, and was educated in the district school in that neighborhood. He remained at home with his father and worked on the home place until he was twenty-one years old. His father then gave him eighty acres of land which was a part of the old home place and he and his father continued to carry on farming and stock raising in partnership until the death of the father. Louis Hessel then bought the remainder of the home place which consists of 256 acres and is one of the valuable farms of Kearney township. The place is well improved with a good residence which was built in 1907, which is a complete modern structure and a large barn was built in 1910. The place is well adapted to both general farming and stock raising. An ample supply of water is pumped by windmill and the improvements are conveniently arranged. Mr. Hessel carries on general farming and stock raising and is a very successful feeder of cattle and hogs.

On June 6, 1898, Louis Hessel was united in marriage with Miss Laura Matilda Smith at Hoisington, Kansas. She is a daughter of Henry and Anna (Gehrs) Smith. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs.

Hessel as follows: Anna, born August 30, 1899, and Elmer, born July 13, 1902, both of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Hessel is a member of the board of directors of the Kearney Bank and has served in that capacity since 1907; he has served a number of years as a member of the school board of the Orley school district. He is a Republican and he and Mrs. Hessel are members of the Methodist Church. He is progressive and public spirited and one of the substantial men of affairs of Clay County.

Joseph L. Evans, well known farmer and stockman of Kearney township, is a native of Clay County. He was born at Liberty, September 16, 1862, a son of Joseph L. and Sarah (Rice) Evans.

Joseph L. Evans, the father, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, in 1826. He was reared to manhood in his native state and in 1850 he came to Missouri and located at Liberty. He was a carriage maker and conducted a shop at Liberty until 1866. He then went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained until 1872, when he returned to Clay County and died at Kearney, February 11, 1886. During the Civil War he served as marshall of Liberty and was also a member of the state militia.

Sarah (Rice) Evans was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, July 20, 1833. She died at Kearney, Missouri, January 20, 1916, and she and her husband are buried in the cemetery at Kearney. They were the parents of the following children: William, deceased; D. W., lives in Louisiana; Mary, married Robert Anderson, and is deceased; Joseph L., the subject of this sketch; Charles, lives in Arkansas; Nannie, married W. H. Coates, Kearney, Missouri; Jennie, married H. B. Greer, Woodford, Oklahoma; Maude, lives in Oklahoma; and Sidney, died in infancy.

Joseph L. Evans attended the district schools of Clay County and the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri. After the death of his father he remained with his mother until he was thirty years old. He was then in the livery business at Kearney for a year when he went to Brookfield, Missouri, and after remaining there a year, he returned to the farm in Kearney township, where he remained four years. In 1898, he bought a farm of eighty acres in Kearney township and later bought sixty acres more. He has made substantial improvements; in 1912, he built a six room residence and has two good stock barns. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with uniform success.

On November 16, 1893, Joseph L. Evans was married to Miss Mary

Messick, a daughter of Emanuel and Emily (Laffoon) Messick, both natives of Kentucky. Emanuel Messick was born January 10, 1835. He followed farming and stock raising all his life and died at Kearney in 1900. His wife was born in Kentucky in 1841. They were married September 5, 1858, and she died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Evans in Kearney township, in 1906. Mrs. Evans was one of the following children born to her parents, all of whom are deceased except Francis and Mrs. Evans; Samuel; Allen B.; Ryland; Francis, married W. T. Courtney, Excelsior Springs, Missouri; Edward; Mary, married Joseph L. Evans of this review; Annie and Jessie.

To Mr. and Mrs. Evans have been born the following children: Cecil D., Liberty, Missouri; Fred, resides at home; Ralph, Liberty, Missouri; Nannie F., died in 1901, at the age of one year; Dorothy, at home; and Allen B., at home.

Mr. Evans has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for ten years. He is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Evans are members of the Baptist Church.

Thomas H. Henderson, who conducts a flour mill and grain elevator at Kearney, is a successful business man and one of the progressive citizens of Kearney. He was born in Clinton County, Missouri, August 28, 1862, and is a son of James D. and Susan L. (O'Donnell) Henderson.

James D. Henderson was also a native of Clinton County, Missouri, born in February, 1838. He was a farmer and stock raiser for a number of years in Clinton County and later moved to Dekalb County, where he also followed farming for many years. He died in 1883. His wife was also a native of Clinton County, born August 28, 1841, and now lives in Kearney. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas H., the subject of this sketch; Minnie C., married John Eby, Excelsior Springs, Missouri; James D., Kearney, Missouri; Gertrude, married James Weakley, Kearney, Missouri; Lynn C., Liberty, Missouri; Lillie, deceased; and one died in infancy.

Thomas H. Henderson was reared in Clinton County and attended the district schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old and then rented land from his grandfather O'Donnell. Later he bought 100 acres of land in Clinton County, near Cameron, where he followed farming five years. In 1885, he went to Holt and built a flour mill which he operated and conducted a grain business there until 1897.

He then came to Kearney and built a mill which he has since operated. This mill is equipped with all modern milling machinery and has a daily capacity of sixty barrels of flour. In 1913, he built a complete modern elevator which has a capacity of 14,000 bushels of grain and is well equipped for handling large quantities of grain conveniently and economically.

Mr. Henderson was married March 4, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Gabriel. She died in 1906. To that union were born three children: Lorena, deceased; Dean, died in infancy; and Bessie, deceased. On August 12, 1908, Mr. Henderson was married to Miss Lula Jennett.

Mr. Henderson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mutual Benefit Association. He is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Baptist Church and for the past three years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school. He takes a commendable interest in local affairs and is public spirited and progressive. He has served on the city council.

Samuel C. Greenfield, president of the Kearney Commercial Bank, who for a number of years was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, is a native of Clay County. He was born at Liberty, May 9, 1848, a son of James T. and Martha A. (Hadley) Greenfield.

James T. Greenfield was a Kentuckian, born in Todd County, and came to Clay County, Missouri, in 1844. He was accompanied by his brother, G. T. Greenfield, and his sister, Mary (Greenfield) Millen. After coming to this county, James T. Greenfield worked at blacksmithing at Liberty for a time. He then bought a farm south of Smithville and followed farming and blacksmithing there until the time of his death in November, 1851; his remains are buried in Little Shoal Church cemetery. His wife was born in Todd County, Kentucky, and they were married in Clay County, Missouri. She is buried at Liberty, Missouri. They were the parents of four children of whom Samuel C., of this review, is the only one living.

Samuel C. Greenfield attended the subscription schools of the early days. He was about three years old when his father died and he and his mother then went to live with his grandfather, Samuel Hadley, who died in 1861. He then lived with his great uncle, E. C. Tillman, until he was seventeen years old, when his mother was married to John S. Groom. After that he made his home with his mother and stepfather

until he was married. In 1872, he located on the farm which his father had owned. This place consisted of 210 acres and after remaining there a year, he traded it for 136 acres southeast of Kearney. Later he moved to a place near Kearney which he made his home until 1918, since which time he has lived with his son. Mr. Greenfield has carried on general farming and stock raising and has been a breeder of pure bred stock, although he never engaged extensively in that specialty. He has been a large land owner, at one time owning over 500 acres. He has been president of the Kearney Commercial Bank for a number of years.

Mr. Greenfield was married in 1872, to Miss Sarah Leavell and three children have been born to this union: Mattie, married Edgar N. Petty, of Clay County; Samuel L., lives near Kearney; and James S., lives near Kearney.

Mr. Greenfield is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church.

L. W. Leavell, a prominent farmer and stockman who owns and operates 380 acres of land in Kearney township, is a native of Kentucky, although he has practically spent his entire life in Clay County. He was born in Todd County, Kentucky, January 18, 1854, a son of L. W. and Harriet B. (Winn) Leavell.

L. W. Leavell, the father, was born in Kentucky in 1821, and came to Missouri with his family in 1854. He settled in Kearney township, near where his son, L. W., now lives and owns a part of the old home place. Here he followed farming and stock raising and raised some celebrated thoroughbred race horses. He was a great lover of thoroughbred horses and owned some very valuable ones during his time. He was also one of the pioneer breeders of Shorthorn cattle. He was a very successful man of affairs and widely known throughout this section of the country, as Judge Leaveli. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife was a native of Kentucky and they both died in Kearney township.

To L. W. and Harriett B. (Winn) Leavell were born the following children: Lycurgus, deceased; Fannie L., deceased; Lula, deceased; Georgia, married Dr. Denham, Kansas City; Sarah, married S. C. Greenfield, Clay County, Missouri; Daniel W., lives in Kansas; Eugenia, married William Rust, deceased; L. W., the subject of this sketch; Montgomery D., deceased; Llewelyn L., lives near Excelsior Springs and Robert E. Lee, lives in California.

L. W. Leavell was educated in the district school and the Kearney High School and later attended the University of Missouri at Columbia. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old and farmed for a time in partnership with his father. He then bought 110 acres and later bought more land; he is now the owner of 380 acres. He has made substantial improvements on his place and carries on general farming and is also one of the successful breeders of the county. He raises Short-horn and Hereford cattle and also raises a great many hogs and at this writing, has about 300 on hand. He has been very successful as a feeder and buys and ships stock quite extensively. He has three sets of buildings on his place and his is one of the valuable farms of Kearney township.

Mr. Leavell was married in 1877, near Excelsior Springs, to Miss Flora B. Moore, who died in 1911. To their union were born two children: Nora, married Clarence Michalucine, Kansas City, Missouri; and Maggie May, deceased.

Mr. Leavell is a Democrat and a member of the Owls and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Samuel H. Smith, a farmer and stockman of Kearney township, who for many years was a teacher of Kearney township, is a native of Clay County and is a descendant of very early pioneers of this section. He was born in Kearney township, just north of his present place, March 10, 1861, and is a son of George and Mary A. (Harris) Smith.

George Smith was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, April 22, 1822. He was a son of William Smith and came to Clay County with his parents in 1830. They drove here with ox teams. William Smith entered government land near Smithville and here he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. George Smith grew to manhood in this county and was a successful farmer. Early in life he entered a number of acres of government land, some of which cost \$1.25 an acre. He became well-to-do and was the owner of 700 acres of land. He was public spirited and prominent in the early day affairs of Kearney township. He died in 1897 and is buried at Mt. Gilead Church cemetery.

Mary A. (Harris) Smith was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, March 26, 1827. She was a daughter of Samuel Harris, a Kentuckian, and a pioneer settler in Clay County. He came here in 1832 with his family and settled near Smithville. She died August 5, 1902, and is

buried in Mt. Gilead Church cemetery. George and Mary A. (Harris) Smith were the parents of the following children: Isabelle, now the widow of Louis O. Riley and she resides at Kearney; Lucy, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Samuel H., the subject of this sketch; George W., Kearney, Missouri; Adeline, married George Riley, Kearney.

Samuel H. Smith was reared on a farm and educated at the Mt. Gilead district school. This was one of the few schools of this section that was not closed during the Civil War. Samuel H. Smith remained at home and assisted on the home place until he was twenty-one years old. In early life he engaged in teaching and at the same time maintained his interest in farming. He taught the Bodoek school for three years and then taught the Waggy school. Later he became principal of the Kearney school and held that position for three years. During that time he reorganized the Kearney school and made of it a graded school. He was successful in his school work and regarded as one of the capable teachers of the county. In addition to the above mentioned schools he also taught the Mt. Gilead school for five years and his last teaching was in this school. His career as a teacher covered a period of thirteen years, prior to 1897. He moved on his present place in 1882. He proceeded to make improvements and the following years replaced the old log cabin which stood on the place with a good six-room residence. He has successfully carried on farming and stock raising and is the owner of a valuable farm of 232 acres.

Mr. Smith was married March 29, 1882, to Miss Maggie Froman, who was reared in the same locality with Mr. Smith and they were school-mates. She is a daughter of James H. and Mary (Sullinger) Froman. James H. Froman was a native of Kentucky and an early settler in Ray County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been born one son, George Harvey Smith, born October 15, 1887. He married Margaret Thomason, October 19, 1912, and they have one son, George Harvey, Jr., born March 18, 1920.

Samuel H. Smith is a Democrat and usually takes a keen interest in political matters. He was a member of the state convention which nominated Joseph Folk for governor. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was the first Noble Grand of the Kearney Lodge. He and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian Church. He is widely and favorably known and the Smith family stand high in Clay County.

Dr. Thomas N. Bogart, a prominent physician and surgeon of Excelsior Springs, is a native of Missouri. He was born on a farm near Greenfield, Dade County, Missouri, February 15, 1868, a son of Daniel and Mary F. (Gambill) Bogart.

Daniel Bogart was born south of Excelsior Springs, and was a son of Alexander Bogart, a native of Tennessee. Mary F. (Gambill) Bogart was a native of Tennessee, and died in 1888, at the age of forty-eight years. To Daniel and Mary F. (Gambill) Bogart were born the following children: Dr. Thomas N. Bogart, the subject of this sketch; J. C., deceased; and A. J., of Buckner, Missouri. After the death of the mother of these three sons, the father married Mrs. Rachel Baird, and the following children were born to this union: Bessie, married F. B. Clark of Rayville, Missouri; Jennie, married James Mosby, Liberty, Missouri; and Wallace, married Samuel King, of Oklahoma.

Dr. Bogart was about six months old when his parents moved to Ray County, Missouri, and settled near what is known as Bogart's Bridge. In 1878, they moved to Dade County and afterwards to Henry County, and later returned to Ray County, where the mother died. The family then removed to Crab Orchard, Missouri. Dr. Baird remained on the home farm until he was nineteen years old and received a good preliminary education in the country school, known as the Nicholas School. His teacher was R. L. Hamilton, now a physician of Richmond, Missouri. After having mastered all the common English branches Dr. Bogart was granted a certificate to teach and secured a school in the Hannah school district. He continued his studies, and later taught the Hall School. He then attended the State Normal School, at Warrensburg, Missouri, and afterwards taught school for six terms. While teaching, he took up the study of anatomy and physiology, and in the fall of 1891, he entered Marion Sims Medical College at St. Louis and after attending college one year, he taught another term at Hall School. Later, he entered Barnes Medical College, where he was graduated April 3, 1893. He was secretary of his class when a senior and after graduation was elected president of the Alumni Association.

After receiving his degree, Dr. Bogart engaged in the practice of medicine at Elkhorn and Crab Orchard, and in 1898, returned to St. Louis and completed the four years medical course. He then located at Excelsior Springs, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, with marked success, and in recent years he has been giving special at-



D. W. Bogart M.D.

tention to diseases of the kidneys. In 1906 and 1907, he went to Europe and took special courses at Vienna, and while in Europe, he visited the principal health resorts including Carlsbad, as well as other celebrated springs. This has proven of inestimable value to him in the study of the waters of Excelsior Springs, from a comparative standpoint. Dr. Bogart has an extensive practice. He is the local surgeon for the Wabash and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad companies, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the country.

Dr. Bogart was married in February, 1896, to Miss Utie S. Russell, of Millerville, Ray County, and a daughter of George W. and Sarah J. (McDonald) Russell. To Dr. and Mrs. Bogart has been born one child, Utie S., born June 6, 1898.

Dr. Bogart is a member of the American State and County Medical Association and has been President of Clay Medical Society and Vice-President of the State Medical Association. He has served on the Board of Education and taken an active part in the progress and development of Excelsior Springs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Elks.

J. Byron Bethune, a successful farmer and stockman of Kearney township who owns and operates a farm of 120 acres of land, is a native of this state. He was born in Mississippi County, April 9, 1881, a son of Henry and Julia (Bridges) Bethune.

Henry Bethune was born in Tennessee in 1835. Early in life he came to Missouri and located in Mississippi County. He bought several thousand acres of land there and was prominent in the affairs of that county for a number of years, having served as a public official for twenty-eight years. He held the offices of county clerk, circuit clerk, and recorder of Mississippi County. In 1887, he removed to St. Louis and during the rest of his active career he was a railroad construction contractor. He helped construct the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Jefferson City to Boonville, Missouri. He died in St. Louis in 1905.

Julia (Bridges) Bethune was born in Mississippi County, Missouri, in 1853 and was married to Mr. Bethune in 1867. She died in St. Louis in 1902. To Henry and Julia (Bridges) Bethune were born the following children: Florence, married A. S. Barnes, St. Louis; Irene, deceased; Inez, married Marshall Hall, St. Louis; J. Byron, the subject of this sketch; Henry, died in infancy; and Ora, married J. F. Johnson, St. Louis.

J. Byron Bethune was educated in the St. Louis High School and William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. He remained at home until 1904, when he engaged in the grain business until 1910. In 1911, he located at Liberty where he was in the insurance business until 1916. He then engaged in farming rented land until 1918. He then bought his present farm of 120 acres in Kearney township where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. Bethune was married at Liberty, in 1904, to Miss Ruby Bevins of Liberty, Missouri. She is a daughter of Riley E. and Mary P. (Major) Bevins.

Mr. Bethune is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church.

John S. Morton, a prominent merchant of Smithville, who is the owner and proprietor of the John Morton Mercantile Company, is a native of Smithville and a descendant of one of the prominent pioneer families of this section of Missouri. He was born in Smithville, September 22, 1867, a son of Dr. C. H. and Sarah J. (Brasfield) Morton.

Dr. C. H. Morton was born in Boone County, Kentucky, near Covington, August 31, 1838. He was a son of John Morton who was born April 4, 1802. John Morton was a son of James and Lucy Morton. James Morton was born December 17, 1782, and Lucy Morton was born, December 7, 1780. James Morton was a son of John Morton, who was born November 20, 1733, and his wife was Jean Morton.

Dr. C. H. Morton received his medical education in the Cincinnati Medical College and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Union army and served as surgeon with the 8th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. After the close of the war he came to Missouri in 1865 and visited at Platte City, where his uncle, Judge Benjamin H. Morton, lived. In a short time he came to Smithville where he also had relatives and acquaintances. Here he engaged in the practice of medicine and was well known throughout this section during the remainder of his life. He died at Smithville, November 5, 1885, and his remains are buried in the cemetery there. He was married to Sarah J. Brasfield, in August, 1866. She died November 10, 1910, and her remains are also buried at Smithville.

Dr. C. H. Morton took a prominent part in the early day development of Smithville and vicinity. It was through his efforts and influence that the first school building was erected in Smithville. This building stood

on the site of the present school building. He was one of the first school directors of Smithville and held that office until the time of his death. To Dr. C. H. and Sarah J. (Brasfield) Morton were born the following children: John S., the subject of this sketch; Bettie Lou, married Sidney Williams, Smithville, Missouri; and Alex C., of Smithville, Missouri.

John S. Morton was reared in Smithville and attended the public schools there. Later he attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. He taught school for a time in early life at the McComas school and the Yates school in Platte County and the Gordon school in Clay County. He entered the employ of Brasfield and Thacher and worked as a clerk in their general store at Smithville for four years and two months. April 24, 1893, Mr. Morton engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with his brother, A. C. Morton. They began business in a store which stood on the ground which is now occupied by the Odd Fellows building. In 1894, they built the store which is now occupied by the Morton Mercantile Company and a few years later John S. Morton bought his brother's interest in the business. June 10, 1910, the business was incorporated under the name of John Morton Mercantile Company and in 1920, Mr. Morton built a furniture store which he also conducts. He has built three residences in Smithville, erecting his present residence in 1895.

February 10, 1892, John S. Morton was married to Miss Martha S. Rollins, a daughter of William Penn and Rosie (Aker) Rollins. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morton as follows: Lula L., born December 4, 1892, married Lewis Ford Adams, Smithville, Missouri; Leon M., born June 5, 1894, married Mildred G. Farmer; Katherine L., born February 19, 1896, married Ned McComas; John S., Jr., born November 9, 1898, resides at home; Sidney R., born August 31, 1900, resides at home; and Rosalia F., born January 15, 1902, also resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Morton is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and Mrs. Morton are members of the Rebeccas and she is a member of the Royal Neighbors. He also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. He is public spirited and enterprising and one of the progressive business men of Clay County.

Henry D. Anderson, president of the Kearney Bank and a large land owner of Kearney township, is one of the successful men of affairs of Clay County. He was born four miles west of Kearney, September 3, 1847, and is a member of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. His parents were Joseph D. and Mary (Young) Anderson.

Joseph D. Anderson was born in Mason County, Kentucky, January 3, 1813, and died in Kearney township, January 15, 1858. His father died in Kentucky and he came to Clay County, Missouri, with his mother, brothers and sisters, in 1831. They bought 400 acres of land. Joseph D. Anderson followed farming and stock raising in Kearney township all his life; for a number of years he also dealt in mules. The brothers and sisters of Joseph D. Anderson were as follows: H. P.; Elias; Henry, who died at Santa Fe, New Mexico, while on his way to the Mexican War; Betsy, who married a Mr. Waller; Achsa, married James Chancellor; and Belle, married John Lynn.

Mary (Young) Anderson, mother of Henry D. Anderson, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, February 3, 1821. She was a daughter of William and Nancy (Berry) Young, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri, settling in Clay County in 1841. She was married to Joseph D. Anderson in 1844 and died in Kansas City, Missouri, April 19, 1909.

To Joseph D. and Mary (Young) Anderson were born the following children: The eldest died in infancy; Henry D., the subject of this sketch; Margaret, married C. B. Burgess, Kearney, Missouri; Virginia, married John Major, Liberty, Missouri; Nannie, married James Hutchinson, Kansas City, Missouri; and Alice, married James Henderson and is now a widow living in Kansas City, Missouri.

Henry D. Anderson was reared on the home place and attended school in the Mt. Gilead school district. He remained on the home farm after his father's death until 1874. He then settled on his portion of the estate which consisted of 212 acres. Here he followed farming and stock raising and was also a breeder of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. He has increased his acreage until he is now the owner of 347 acres and is one of the prosperous men of Kearney township. He has been president of the Kearney Bank since 1895.

Mr. Anderson was married October 6, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Gosney, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Joe B. Waller. Mrs. Anderson's parents were Thomas M. and Susan Gosney. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born the following children: Thomas G., born June

28, 1881, lives at Liberty, Missouri; Katie May, born November 18, 1884, married Harry Maltby, Liberty, Missouri; Mary D., born October 26, 1886, married Dr. James H. Gonder, Kansas City, Missouri; Helen, born December 24, 1888, married G. G. Hall, Liberty, Missouri; and the oldest child died in infancy.

Mr. Anderson is a Democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Rebeccas and belong to the Christian Church. He is one of the substantial men of Clay County.

Mr. Anderson has retired from farming and is now living at Liberty, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have five grandchildren.

John William Coen, a successful business man of Excelsior Springs, who conducts a first class grocery store and meat market, is a native of Missouri. He was born at Maysville, Dekalb County, Missouri. July 30, 1869, a son of David and Margaret E. (Henderson) Coen.

David Coen was born in Ohio in 1840 and in 1840 was brought to Missouri by his parents, who settled one mile north of Maysville in Dekalb County. He was a son of William and Matilda Coen who were the parents of fourteen children, ten boys and four girls. When the Coen family settled in Dekalb County, William Coen entered 320 acres of government land where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming and stock raising.

David Coen, after reaching maturity, preempted eighty acres of land in Dekalb County which cost him one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He was a farmer and stock raiser all his life. He died November 2, 1893, and is buried at Maysville. David Coen was married to Margaret E. Hendren at Kingston, Caldwell County, Missouri, in 1865. She died at Maysville, Missouri, in 1891, at the age of fifty-one years. They were the parents of the following children: Frupie, died in infancy; John William, the subject of this sketch; Susannah, married Herbert Womsby; and Lola, deceased; and Robert, Cameron, Missouri.

John William Coen was educated in the public schools of Dekalb County and the high school at Maysville. He remained at home until he was about twenty years old, when he worked out by the month. In 1904, he engaged in the meat and grocery business at Polo, Missouri. Two years later he went to Hamilton, Missouri, where he was engaged in the same business for two years. In 1908, he came to Excelsior

Springs where he has since been engaged in the meat and grocery business and conducts one of the leading stores and markets of the city. He carries a first class line of goods and is largely patronized.

Mr. Coen was first married in 1893, to Stella Rigdon, of Polo, Missouri. She died in 1897. To that union two daughters were born: Hazel, deceased, and Gladys, born January 1, 1897, married Best Dale and now lives at Coyville, Kansas. Mr. Coen was married the second time at Maysville, Missouri, November 5, 1902, to Miss Lillie Mae Kissinger. To this union have been born two children: Cranston J., born at Hamilton, Missouri, December 20, 1906, and Thelma E., born at Excelsior Springs, December 16, 1912.

Mr. Coen is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and is a Democrat. He and Mrs. Coen are members of the Methodist Church. He is a substantial business man and by his straightforward methods has won the confidence and patronage of the public.

W. H. Meservey, president of the First National Bank of Excelsior Springs, has been identified with this institution for some years, and is a prominent factor in the financial affairs of this section of the state. He is a native of Iowa, born at Cherokee, November 11, 1889, and is a son of A. F. and Kate H. (Hull) Meservey. A. F. Meservey was a native of Illinois and his wife of New York. He was a prominent attorney in Iowa, during his active career, having practiced at Cherokee and Ft. Dodge. He is now living retired at Long Beach, California.

W. H. Meservey was educated in the public schools of Ft. Dodge and became identified with The First National Bank, of which he is now president.

The First National Bank of Excelsior Springs was founded in May, 1905. The organizers of the bank were Colonel Gordon, C. S. Jobs, Kansas City, Missouri, A. M. Bates and J. M. Kern. They were men of sound judgment who believed thoroughly in Excelsior Springs and its great future. In its second year, 1907, this bank withstood the financial flurry which swept over the country, always making full payment in legal tender, while thousands of banks throughout the nation were making only partial payments and that in script.

From 1907 on the growth of the bank continued steadily and its straightforward and clean business methods won its way into the hearts

of the people. The present management acquired control of the institution in 1914, continuing the work of their predecessors and with many added departments for service which modern times require. The business has been increased over \$350,000.00 since 1907.

The present officers of the bank are: W. H. Meservey, president; William McKee, vice-president; B. N. Meservey, cashier; E. B. Brasher and Neal Ross, assistant cashiers.

W. H. Meservey was married at Excelsior Springs to Miss Mabel Crockett, a daughter of William and Mary J. (McGeorge) Crockett, the former of whom is now deceased, and Mrs. Crockett resides at Excelsior Springs with Mr. and Mrs. Meservey.

Mr. Meservey is a member of the Episcopal Church and is a Republican.

B. M. Meservey, the well known cashier of The First National Bank, of Excelsior Springs, is one of the successful bankers of Clay County. He was born at Cherokee, Iowa, October 19, 1882, a son of A. F. and Kate H. (Hull) Meservey, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of New York.

A. F. Meservey was a prominent lawyer of Iowa during his active professional career. He practiced at Cherokee and Ft. Dodge and was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of that section. He and his wife now reside at Long Beach, California. They were the parents of three children: Kate, married J. M. Plaister, of Ft. Dodge, Iowa; B. M., the subject of this sketch; and W. H., president of the First National Bank of Excelsior Springs.

B. M. Meservey was reared at Ft. Dodge, Iowa, and educated in the public schools. After graduating from the Ft. Dodge High School, he became superintendent of a gypsum mine at Ft. Dodge and later served in the same capacity at Eldorado, Oklahoma, and Oak Field, New York, and for eight years was employed in that line of industry. In 1912, Mr. Meservey became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Excelsior Springs and in 1917, he was elected cashier and has since served in that capacity.

Mr. Meservey was married in 1909 to Miss Ann Whiting, a native of Boston, Massachusetts and they have one child, Dorothy.

Mr. Meservey is a member of the Episcopal Church and is Independent in politics.

Alvin Dudfield, proprietor the Liberty Plumbing and Heating Company, is a progressive business man, and is at the head of one of the important enterprises of Liberty.

The Liberty Plumbing and Heating Company was established by Dudfield and Klepper in 1907, and is located at 116 West Kansas Street. This company does all kinds of plumbing, heating and sheet metal work. They manufacture a number of specialties, an important one of which is Dudfield's All Metal Dustless Crayon Trough, an invention of Mr. Dudfield, of which he holds the patent. Metal merchant delivery baskets are also manufactured here. They handle the best heating equipment known to the trade, including the Twentieth Century Pipe and Pipeless Furnaces and the Coloric Pipeless Furnaces. This concern does extensive plumbing and heating work and have done some of the finest work of that character in Clay County, including the work in the residence of George T. Hall and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' home, and they also did the work in the Camden Point Consolidated School building. Mr. Dudfield in 1910 bought out Mr. Klepper's interests in this company and has since conducted the business alone.

The Liberty Plumbing and Heating Company occupies the first floor of a fire-proof building, 30x70 feet, which is owned by Mr. Dudfield and was built in 1913. The local telephone company occupies the entire second floor. Mr. Dudfield employs about ten men on an average, and does an extensive business.

Alvin Dudfield is a native of Clay County. He was born near Holt, Missouri, March 1, 1868, and is a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Marsh) Dudfield. William H. Dudfield was married three times. His first wife, Elizabeth (Marsh) Dudfield, died in 1873, and he afterwards married Mrs. Hayes, a widow, who died in 1884. He then married Mary A. Palmer, who died in 1912. William H. Dudfield died in 1909.

Alvin Dudfield has one brother, William Dudfield, who is with the Townley Metal and Hardware Company, of Kansas City, Missouri. One brother, Wayman, died at the age of three years. Alvin Dudfield was educated in the public schools of Holt and Lathrop, Missouri, and in early life learned the sheet metal trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He learned the plumbing trade in Chicago and has always followed plumbing and sheet metal work, and is an expert in those lines.

Mr. Dudfield takes a commendable interest in public affairs, notwithstanding the fact that he is a busy man. He is a member of the Knights



ALVIN DUFFIELD

of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds membership of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers of Kansas City, Missouri.

R. T. Stephens, a well known and successful attorney of Excelsior Springs, is a native of this state. He was born in Caldwell County, October 10, 1881, a son of Edward and Eliza (Evans) Stephens.

Edward Stephens was born in Wales in 1848 and Eliza (Evans) Stephens was also born in Wales, September 2, 1849. They were married in their native land July 16, 1870, and the following October came to the United States and settled in Caldwell County, Missouri. Here the father was engaged in farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1889. The mother died October 23, 1920, in Caldwell County.

R. T. Stephens was one of a family of nine children born to his parents. He was reared on the home farm in Caldwell County and attended the public schools. Later, he entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1907. In 1911, he was granted the degree of Master of Arts by William Jewell College. In the meantime, he entered the Kansas City School of Law where he was graduated in June, 1910, and after being admitted to the bar, he engaged in the practice of law at Excelsior Springs where he has built up a good practice and won a reputation as an able and conscientious lawyer. June 1, 1912, Mr. Stephens was appointed to fill out an unexpired term of O. T. Wyman as city attorney of Excelsior Springs. He was elected at the expiration of that term and has been re-elected to the office of city attorney since.

Mr. Stephens is a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church and holds membership in the Masonic Lodge.

E. Thomas, better known as "Non" Thomas, president of the Excelsior Trust Company at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, is a native Missourian and a member of a pioneer family of this state. He was born in DeKalb County March 1, 1858, a son of Ennis C. and Sarah A. (Allen) Thomas, being the oldest of nine children born to them.

Ennis C. Thomas was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky. He came from Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, to Pleasant Ridge, Missouri, at an early day. He taught school for a time and was later engaged in farming

in DeKalb County. Afterwards, in 1870, he was president of Plattsburg College at Plattsburg, Missouri, for a time. In 1872 he bought an interest in the Clinton County Register, and was engaged in newspaper work at Plattsburg for a number of years. He consolidated the "Register" with the "Lever" and later also published the "Argus" at Plattsburg, Missouri, which was edited by "Non" Thomas and William Nelson. His sons were associated with him in newspaper work most of the time. He finally sold out his newspaper interests at Plattsburg and went to Oklanoma where he was engaged in farming for a few years when he returned to Plattsburg. He then bought property in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, where he died in 1908, at the age of eighty years. His widow now resides there and is eighty-one years old.

"Non" Thomas was educated in Plattsburg College. In early life he engaged in the newspaper business with his father. In 1886, he was elected circuit clerk of Clinton County and served eight years. In 1895 he engaged in the hardware business at Plattsburg, and two years later sold his interest in that business and engaged in the same business at Trenton, Missouri, for five years when he sold his business and engaged in the title and abstract business at Plattsburg. In 1912 he came to Clay County and bought a farm northwest of Excelsior Springs, and was engaged in general farming and breeding of registered Jersey cattle until 1918. He then lived in Carrollton about a year, and in December, 1919, became president of the Excelsior Springs Trust Company. This institution was organized June 3, 1919.

Mr. Thomas was married September 28, 1887, to Willie C. Darr, who is a daughter of Judge William Z. Darr, a prominent stockman and pioneer citizen of Carroll County, Missouri. He afterwards moved to Plattsburg, Missouri, where he was elected Probate Judge of Clinton County, Missouri, in 1902, and died before he served a year of his term.

Mr. Thomas is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. He is a Mason and a Shriner and belongs to Ararat Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

W. T. McRorey, who is successfully engaged in the general insurance business at 205 Spring street, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, is a native of this county. He was born at old Greenville, Clay County, Missouri, May 22, 1866, a son of John and Mary (Barrow) McRorey.

John McRorey was a native of Orange County, North Carolina, and

his wife was born at Church Creek, Maryland. John McRorey came to Clay County with his parents about 1840, when he was two years old. He was a son of Thomas and Sarah (Prather) McRorey, natives of North Carolina. They drove from that state to Missouri with ox teams and wagons.

John McRorey followed farming and stock raising in Clinton County, Missouri, for many years, during the early part of his career, but spent his latter life in Clay County. He died here at the age of seventy-six years. Mary E. (Barrow) McRorey was a daughter of William C. and Ann Barrow, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Edinburgh, Scotland. They came to Missouri from Maryland, about 1854, and settled in Platte County. Later they removed to Kansas where they homesteaded Government land and remained there until the beginning of border war troubles, when they returned to Platte County and there spent the remainder of their lives.

To John and Mary E (Barrow) McRorey were born the following children: W. T., the subject of this sketch; Olen, died at the age of six years; Jessie, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; and John E., Kansas City, Missouri.

W. T. McRorey was reared on a farm until he was fifteen years old, and received his education in the public schools. He came to Excelsior Springs in 1884, and in 1889 he engaged in the banking business here. He was cashier of the Clay County Bank at Excelsior Springs from 1902 until 1905. He then engaged in the general insurance business as a member of the firm of Craven & McRorey, and has met with success in this field of endeavor and has one of the largest general insurance agencies of Clay County.

Mr. McRorey was married May 10, 1896, to Miss Marie R. Ewing, of Liberty, Missouri. She is a daughter of Chatham M. and Anna L. (Ford) Ewing, both now deceased.

Mrs. McRorey was a successful teacher prior to her marriage, having taught school for seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. McRorey have been born one child, Ruth Templeton, who resides at home with her parents.

Mr. McRorey is a Democrat and has always taken a deep interest in local affairs. He has served as mayor of Excelsior Springs and also held the office of city clerk. He was a member of the school board for nine years and was serving as a member of that body when the excellent school building of Excelsior Springs was erected. He served as supervisor

of the census in 1920. He is a member of the Christian Church and belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Liberty and the Modern Woodmen of America at Excelsior Springs.

Dr. J. Ed Baird, a successful physician and surgeon of Excelsior Springs, was born in Ray County, Missouri, September 21, 1880. He is a son of Jesse and Rachel (Rowland) Baird and is the youngest of five children born to them. Jesse Baird was a native of Campbell County, Tennessee, and died in 1881 when Dr. Baird was a child about one year old. Jesse Baird settled in Ray County about 1869 and was engaged in farming there at the time of his death. Some years after his death his widow married Daniel Bogart, and four children were born to that union. The mother is now living and is sixty-six years old.

Dr. Baird received his preliminary education in the public schools and later attended the Northwestern College at Alva, Oklahoma, where he was graduated in the scientific course in the class of 1903. In 1904 he entered University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1908. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Pocasset, Oklahoma, where he remained for five years. In 1913 he located at Excelsior Springs where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine. He is an able and skillful physician and has built up a large practice.

When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Baird volunteered his service and was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and was stationed at General Hospital, No. 14, Chickamauga Park, Georgia. After the armistice was signed he was commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and now holds that commission.

September 3, 1908, Dr. Baird was married to Miss Garnett Kendall, of Iowa. She is a daughter of W. J. and Rose (Elliott) Kendall, natives of Iowa. Her father was a Methodist minister. To Doctor and Mrs. Baird have been born three children: Jack, Bill, and Mary Garnett.

Dr. Baird is a Democrat and takes a commendable interest in local affairs and particularly in the progress and development of Excelsior Springs. He was elected president of the Excelsior Springs Commercial Club in 1919, and as executive officer of that organization, he has succeeded in accomplishing much for the good of Excelsior Springs and its institutions.

C. W. Fish, general manager of the Gold Hill Properties and the General Realty and Mineral Water Company of Excelsior Springs, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, April 19, 1858, a son of Henry C. and Ann E. (Sayles) Fish. He is the second eldest of three children born to his parents and the only one now living.

Henry C. Fish was prominently identified with the early progress and development of Excelsior Springs, and perhaps had more to do with making Excelsior Springs the popular high class resort, which it is today, than any other man. The result of his foresight and energy is apparent on every hand, in the town and its institutions.

Henry Fish was born in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1829, and died at Excelsior Springs in 1897. He came to Missouri and settled in Kansas City in 1868. In June, 1881, he came to Excelsior Springs, and in partnership with John W. Henrie, bought the old Excelsior Springs House, which had been built that year and opened in March. They also acquired the Siloam Springs and later the Regent Springs and a large acreage in this vicinity. When the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was completed, in the winter of 1887, Henry C. Fish organized and was general manager of the old Excelsior Spring Company, which was capitalized at \$500,000.00. More than \$300,000.00 was expended on the Elms Hotel alone, which was opened July 4, 1888. Shortly after that the company built an annex to the Elms Hotel, and an auditorium which was the finest in the state, outside of the larger cities. It had a seating capacity of 1,350 persons. They also laid out the property west of Fishing River and constructed the first sewer system in the town, and placed electric lights from the Elms Hotel to the depot. They spent over \$600,000.00 and used their best efforts to make of Excelsior Springs a national resort.

Henry C. Fish retired a few years before his death. He was a Republican, and, although a member of no church, he was liberal in his contributions to all denominations. He was married in 1854, in Beverly, Ohio, to Miss Ann E. Sayles. She was born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and died June 19, 1910, at the age of eighty-one years, possessed of unusual mental vigor for one of her age, up until the time of her death.

C. W. Fish was educated in the public schools of Kansas City and graduated from the high school in 1875. For seven years he was chief ticket seller at the old Kansas City Union Railway Station. In 1884 he went with the Kansas City Packing Company in charge of their office. In 1887 he came to Excelsior Springs and took charge of the realty depart-

ment of the Excelsior Springs Company until 1910, a period of twenty-two years; during the last ten years he had full charge of its properties. He then became associated with the W. A. J. Bell interests, in charge of the Golf Hill properties, on which is located the celebrated Excelsior Springs Golf Links and comprises 600 acres.

Mr. Fish is a Republican and a member of the Commercial Club, and was chairman of the publicity committee of that organization for many years. He is one of the active promoters of the park system on which Excelsior Springs spent over \$100,000.00. He is progressive and enterprising, and one of the public spirited citizens of Excelsior Springs.

Judge Alonzo H. Shelton, a former police judge and now justice of the peace at Excelsior Springs, is a Civil War veteran, who has been identified with Clay County practically all his life. He was born in Todd County, Kentucky, December 21, 1839, and is a son of Charles C. and Emeline (Scott) Shelton.

Charles C. Shelton was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, June 27, 1815, and in early life removed to Kentucky. In 1842 he came to Missouri, settling in Ray County. About four years later he removed to Clay County where he was engaged in farming, during his active career. He was a prominent citizen and took an active part in the early development of this County and its institutions. He was a liberal contributor to William Jewell College. He died in 1899.

The Shelton family dates back to Colonial days, in this country, Charles C. Shelton being a son of Beverly B. Shelton, a native, of near Norfolk, Virginia, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Henrietta Armistead, wife of Beverly Shelton, was a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier who was also a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and a large slave holder.

To Charles C. and Emeline (Scott) Shelton were born thirteen children, of whom Alonzo H., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. The others who are living are: Beverly D., Overland Park, Kansas; Marguerite Ella, who resides with her brother, Beverly; Emma V., Overland Park, Kansas; Doniphan S., Excelsior Springs, Missouri; and Stephen D., Holt, Missouri.

Judge Shelton was about two and one-half years old when he was brought to Clay County by his parents. He was reared on the farm and in his early days experienced all the primitive methods of pioneer farm-

ing, and often drove oxen, to break the native sod. When the Civil War broke out he served in the state guard for a time under Colonel John T. Hughes and Colonel G. W. Thompson. Eight months later he enlisted in General Shelby's Brigade, serving ten months, when he was transferred to General Cockerell's Brigade. He served in the Army of Tennessee under General Joseph E. Johnson and was at Jackson, Mississippi, when the war closed. While in the service he received a gunshot wound in the left hand which was followed by blood poison and necessitated the amputation of his arm below the elbow.

After the close of the war Mr. Shelton went to Virginia where he remained about six months and was there married. He then returned to Clay County and followed various occupations and taught school for a time. He then engaged in farming in Fishing River township, near Missouri City. In 1901 he came to Excelsior Springs and was engaged in the real estate business. In 1912 he was elected police judge, serving four years in that capacity. He was then elected justice of the peace, an office which he still holds. He is the oldest justice of the peace in Clay County, both in terms of service and in years.

September 21, 1865, Judge Shelton was married to Hattie J. Wheat, a native of Bedford County, Virginia, born May 31, 1846, and died January 10, 1911. She was a daughter of Zachariah J. and Martha Ann (Hancock) Wheat, both natives of Bedford County, Virginia. To Judge Shelton and wife were born six children, as follows: Otis Eugene, supply agent for the street railway company, St. Louis, Missouri; Charles J., died in infancy; James C., real estate dealer, Excelsior Springs; John Beverly, a conductor, St. Louis; George Edward, superintendent of an oil company, Haskell, Oklahoma; and Lily, died in infancy.

Doniphan S. Shelton, a prominent merchant of Excelsior Springs, who has been engaged in the mercantile business here for the past twenty-nine years, was born in Platte County, Missouri, February 22, 1861. He is a son of Charles C. and Emmeline (Scott) Shelton, a more extensive history of the Shelton family appears in this volume in connection with the biographical sketch of Judge A. H. Shelton.

Doniphan S. Shelton was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He taught district school in Clay County for seven years. In 1891 he engaged in the mercantile business at Excelsior Springs, carrying a complete line of men's shoes and ladies' ready-to-wear garments.

He continued this business successfully for twenty-nine years and built up an extensive trade. In January, 1921, he opened an exclusive shoe store, carrying a complete stock of shoes, and his store compares favorably with any similar establishment to be found in the larger cities.

Mr. Shelton was married March 8, 1882, to Laura F. Ferril, a native of Clay County and a daughter of Robert and Sarah M. (Means) Ferril, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Missouri. Robert Ferril was a farmer and stock man and is now deceased and his widow resides with her son, Judge Ferril, of Liberty, Missouri. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shelton: Jesse E., died at three years; Nina, married L. J. Edmonton, of Excelsior Springs; and Robert F., of Springfield, Missouri.

Mr. Shelton is a stockholder in the bank of Excelsior Springs. He is a Democrat and has served as alderman several times and held the office of treasurer of Excelsior Springs four terms. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member of the board of trustees and a deacon. He is a prominent Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, Mystic Workers of the World, Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

J. E. Thomas, a well known farmer and stockman of Gallatin township, who is also president of the Bank of Linden, is a native of Platte County and a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of western Missouri. Mr. Thomas was born in Platte County, December 20, 1873, and is a son of J. F. and Nancy S. Elliott (Hamilton) Thomas.

The Thomas family were early settlers of Clay County, J. F. Thomas being born in Gallatin township. He died in Platte County at the age of seventy-six years and his wife died there at the age of seventy-two years. He was a member of the Home Guards during the Civil War.

The following children were born to J. F. Thomas and wife: Charles, Gashland, Missouri; and J. E., the subject of this sketch. By a former marriage of J. F. Thomas to Mollie Akins, two daughters were born: Annie, married James Johnson and they live in Cedar County; and Belle, married John Price of Liberty, Missouri.

J. E. Thomas was reared in Platte County and attended school at the Boydston school house in Platte County. He followed farming and stock raising in Platte County and bought his present place which corners on the townsite of Linden, from Sim Collins. This place is well improved and



JAMES E. THOMAS



MRS. JAMES E. THOMAS

has an ample supply of water, having two flowing springs, and is one of the ideal stock farms of Gallatin township. The place is also well adapted to grain raising, and Mr. Thomas raises sheep and mules, as well as carrying on general farming.

May 22, 1904, J. E. Thomas was married to Miss Sallie Spencer, a daughter of Winfield Spencer, who now resides near Barry, Missouri. Her mother died when Mrs. Thomas was eight years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been born one son, Frank Donald, born March 4, 1905, and he is a student in the Linden High School.

Mr. Thomas was one of the organizers of the Bank of Linden, of which he is now president. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen and one of the substantial men of affairs of Clay County.

Samuel J. Rowell, a well known attorney of Excelsior Springs, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Fishing River township, May 27, 1863, a son of Hiram J. and Ann (McKee) Rowell. Hiram J. Rowell was a native of New Hampshire. He came to Clay County in 1856, where he taught school eight or ten years, and later was engaged in farming. He and his wife are now deceased.

Hiram J. Rowell was born at East Plainfield, New Hampshire, June 9, 1830. He was reared on a farm. After settling in Clay County, Missouri, he bought a farm of eighty acres in Fishing River township, and later added more land to his holdings; at time of his death, 1904, he owned about 600 acres. He was married in 1859, in Clay County, Missouri, to Ann McKee. She was born in Fishing River township, Clay County, Missouri May 20, 1837, and died in 1908. To this union ten children were born, as follows: Dr. Haynie, a physician of Kearney, Missouri; Samuel J., the subject of this sketch; Clay G., deceased; Joseph, Lee's Summit, Missouri; Dr. Frank D., a physician, Gilbert, Arizona; Hettie, married Dr. W. F. Trimble, Mesa, Arizona; Mary, married Dr. Charles Shouse, Mesa, Arizona; Albert, banker, El Dorado, Arkansas; Dr. Hiram, deceased; and one daughter, died in infancy.

Samuel J. Rowell was reared on the home farm in Fishing River township and attended the public schools. Later he attended the State Normal School, at Warrenburg, Missouri, and also attended Garfield University, at Wichita, Kansas. He took a course in pharmacy in Kansas City, Missouri, and for fifteen years he was engaged in the drug business at Excelsior Springs. He took a course in the Kansas City School of

Law and was graduated in 1917. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law at Excelsior Springs.

Mr. Rowell was married June 19, 1894, to Miss Myrtle Lee Lynn, of Fishing River township, a daughter of William M. and Margaret J. (Denny) Lynn, who are now living, retired, at Excelsior Springs. Mrs. Rowell was educated at Liberty Ladies College and is a member of the Eastern Star and past Matron of the local lodge. To Mr. and Mrs. Rowell has been born one daughter, Froncie Clay. She was educated in the public school and Linwood College, of St. Charles, Missouri, and is now an employee of the Clay County State Bank of Excelsior Springs.

Mr. Rowell takes a commendable interest in public affairs. He served as mayor of Excelsior Springs from 1916 to 1918, and was a member of the board of aldermen for four years, and has also served as city collector for two terms. He has been a member of the board of education for nine years. He is vice president of the Excelsior Springs Trust Company. Mr. Rowell is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. He is a prominent Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

R. L. Bates, a successful merchant of Excelsior Springs, who conducts an extensive retail grocery and queensware store at 205-207 West Broadway street, is a native of Clay County, and a member of one of the very early pioneer families of this section. He was born in Washington township December 21, 1867, a son of C. F. and Elizabeth (Miller) Bates.

C. F. Bates was born in Ray County in 1846 and is now a prominent farmer and stockman in Washington township, Clay County, and is the owner of 200 acres of land in Ray and Clay Counties. He is a son of William and Zerilda (Nowlin) Bates, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. They came to Ray County with their respective parents when children and were reared and married in Ray County. Zerilda (Nowlin) Bates lived in Springfield, Missouri, when it was a mere settlement with a few pioneer huts.

Elizabeth (Miller) Bates was born in Ray County in 1849. She is a daughter of William A. and Sallie (McKee) Miller. Her father was a native of North Carolina and her mother, of Kentucky, and both came here when children, when this section of the country was wild and unsettled. William Miller killed deer where Excelsior Springs now stands.

To C. F. and Elizabeth (Miller) Bates were born ten children, all of whom are living, as follows: R. L., the subject of this sketch; Allen M., real estate dealer, Excelsior Springs; Ann, married Freeman Furman, Kansas City, Kansas; Lucy, resides on the home farm in Washington township; Susan, married Benjamin Kincaid, Polo, Missouri; Leslie E., an attorney, Excelsior Springs; Mrs. Sallie Shoemaker, a widow, Excelsior Springs; Melvina, lives in Washington township; Ella, Washington township; and Frank, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

R. L. Bates remained on the home farm and attended the public schools until he was nineteen years old. He then went to California where he spent some time, when he returned home and later went to Colorado. In 1891 he engaged in the meat business at Excelsior Springs and in 1893 in the grocery business. In 1906 he and his partner, C. S. Wilcox, built the building which is now occupied by Mr. Bates' store. Mr. Bates has had three partners during his business career, but for some years has been in business alone. He carries a complete line of fancy and staple groceries and also queensware and stoneware. During his many years here in business he has established a reputation for integrity and honesty and has built up a large business.

Mr. Bates was married in 1893 to Miss Maggie Foley, of Excelsior Springs. She is a daughter of William and Sallie (Kidd) Foley, natives of Kentucky, and both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been born two sons, Carl W. and Claude A., both of whom are assisting their father in the store. The boys both served in the United States Army during the World War.

Mr. Bates is a Democrat and takes a commendable interest in political matters. He has served on the city council and was a candidate for the legislature in the primaries in 1904. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and holds membership in the Christian Church of which he is a deacon.

H. Clay Tindall, a leading druggist of Excelsior Springs, was born near Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, September 10, 1874, a son of M. F. and Bettie G. (Lowery) Tindall, and was the fourth in order of birth of a family of thirteen children, all of whom are living.

M. F. Tindall was also born in Howard County, Missouri, where he was successfully engaged in farming and spent his life in that county. He died in April, 1916, aged sixty-nine years. He was a son of Cordell

and Lucina (Kingsbury) Tindall, the former, a native of Kentucky and the latter, of Virginia, and very early settlers in Howard County, Missouri. Bettie G. (Lowery) Tindall was born in Howard County, Missouri, and died in 1904, aged about fifty-two years.

H. Clay Tindall was reared on the home farm in Howard County, and attended the district school and later the high school at Fayette, Missouri, where he was graduated. He then began clerking in a drug store at Fayette, continuing his studies at home mornings and evenings. In 1895 he went to Cowgill, Missouri, and clerked in a drug store until 1899. He then came to Excelsior Springs, remaining here about four months that time when he opened a drug store at Blue Springs, Missouri. He conducted that store until 1906 when he returned to Excelsior Springs and bought out the Higbee Drug Company, and since that time he has been engaged in the drug business here. His store is located at 217 East Broadway, and he carries a complete line of drugs, druggist sundries and everything usually found in a first class drug store.

Mr. Tindall was married September 21, 1898, to Miss Grace Kiple, a native of Caldwell County, Missouri. She is a daughter of I. P. and Elizabeth W. (Smith) Kiple, both natives of Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Tindall have been born two children: Raymond K. and Millard F., both residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Tindall is a Democrat. He is secretary of the Missouri State Board of Pharmacy, having been appointed to that office by Governor Gardner in October, 1917. In April, 1918, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Excelsior Springs and has served as vice president of that body for two years. He has served as a member of the Excelsior Springs Park Board for four years. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Shrine, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a public spirited and progressive citizen and one of the substantial men of affairs of Clay County.

Herbert T. Hope, who conducts the leading undertaking establishment at Excelsior Springs, is a native son of Clay County. He was born in Excelsior Springs November 2, 1881, a son of Thomas L. and Martha A. (Craven) Hope.

Thomas L. Hope was a native of Tennessee, born in Campbell County, October 30, 1844. After serving in the army during the Civil War, he

came to Missouri and for a time was employed in a general store at Fredericksburg. When Excelsior Springs was in its infancy he came here and engaged in the grocery business, and was the pioneer grocer of the new town. His store was located where the Auditorium now stands. He was a successful business man and became a large property owner. He took a prominent part in the local affairs and served as councilman for a number of years. He retired from business about five years before his death, which occurred, November 14, 1915. His wife was born in Clay County, in 1852, and died in 1906. She was a daughter of John and Nancy J. Craven, both natives of Missouri.

Herbert T. Hope was reared at Excelsior Springs and attended the public school. As a boy he worked at various odd jobs around town, and in 1901 he engaged in the souvenir and novelty business. He conducted that business until 1911 when he engaged in the undertaking business which he has conducted until the present time.

Mr. Hope was married, February 27, 1907, to Miss Mary La Bena Pence, a daughter of David J. and Eliza (Brown) Pence, natives of Kentucky. The Pence family settled on a farm near Kearney sixty years ago. The father is now deceased and the mother lives at Kearney. To Mr. and Mrs. Hope have been born two children: Mary L. and Charles Virgil.

Mr. Hope is a Democrat and has served as city assessor three terms, from 1908 until 1914. He is a director of the Excelsior Springs Cemetery Company. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America and Christian Church.

Captain Harris L. Moore, a leading attorney of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, is a native of Missouri and a member of a prominent family of this state. He was born in Kansas City, Missouri, October 18, 1871, a son of John C. and Pauline (Harris) Moore.

John C. Moore was prominent in the affairs of this state for many years. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 21, 1830. He was educated at the University of Missouri and Yale. He came west at an early day, when what is now Kansas City was a mere boat landing and known as Westport. He went to Denver and established the "Denver News", now the "Rocky Mountain News", and was the first mayor of that city. When the Civil War broke out he returned to Missouri and enlisted in

the Confederate Army, becoming a member of McDowell's Battery. After McDowell was killed Mr. Moore became a member of General Marmaduke's staff. He was one of General Marmaduke's closest and most intimate friends and acted as Marmaduke's second in the famous Marmaduke-Walker duel. He served as Judge Advocate General of Arkansas for six months, and when the war closed he held the rank of Colonel under General Joe Shelby. At the close of the war he commanded a party of ex-Confederates to old Mexico, in order to avoid surrendering. There they joined the French forces under Maximilian, and when the Maximilian movement collapsed Colonel Moore returned to St. Louis and for a time was on the staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He then went to Kansas City and founded the Kansas City "Times", being the same paper which is in existence today. He was an able writer as well as an organizer and one of the leading newspaper men of the Middle West during his time. He had more inside history of General Price's campaign in Missouri than any other man. The newspapers which he founded and started on careers of success bear testimony to his enterprise and ability.

Captain Harris L. Moore was reared in Kansas City, St. Louis and Denver, and after receiving a good preparatory education he entered the University of Missouri where he was graduated in the classical course in 1892. He then spent two years as an instructor in the Marmaduke Military Academy at Sweet Springs, Missouri. In the meantime he read law and was admitted to the bar at Sedalia, Missouri in 1893. After practicing law at Kingston, Missouri, for a short time he came to Excelsior Springs in 1895 and entered into partnership with Mr. Craven.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 Mr. Moore organized a company of volunteers which was mustered into service as a company of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, and he was elected captain. This regiment was sent to camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where they remained about six months, and after the close of the war was mustered out of service. Captain Moore returned to Excelsior Springs where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He is an able lawyer and numbers among his clients some of the leading business men and institutions of Clay County. He has served as city attorney, and been a member of the Excelsior Springs School Board.

Captain Moore was married, December 25, 1898, to Miss Nancy Jones, of Cass County, Missouri, and a daughter of John G. Jones, a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of this state, who came from Ken-

tucky. To Captain and Mrs. Moore were born the following children: John, Alma, Robert and Richard.

Captain Moore is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

P. D. Doniphan, a prominent druggist of Excelsior Springs, who has been engaged in business here for the past fifteen years, is a native of this state. He was born at Plattsburg, Clinton County, and is a son of C. A. and Emma (Bailey) Doniphan, and the only survivor of two children born to them, Clarence, the elder, is deceased.

C. A. Doniphan was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1852, and is now engaged in the grocery business at Plattsburg, Missouri. He is a son of A. A. Doniphan, a native of Kentucky, who was engaged in the general mercantile business at Plattsburg for a number of years and who is now deceased. C. A. Doniphan came to Missouri some years after the Civil War and first settled in Clinton County. Later he engaged in farming north of Kearney where he was the owner of 200 acres of land, and fed cattle extensively. About 1903 he sold his farm and engaged in the grocery business at Plattsburg. Emma (Bailey) Doniphan was born in Clay County and is now about fifty-six years old.

P. D. Doniphan remained on the home farm until he was fourteen years old and attended the district school. He then attended the Plattsburg High School and later the St. Joseph High School. He afterwards studied pharmacy and passed the State Board of Pharmacy in 1908. He began his career as a drug clerk at Plattsburg, and in 1903 came to Excelsior Springs and clerked in the store of F. A. Cox. In 1905 he purchased the drug business of George Cushing and since that time has been successfully engaged in this business. He carries a complete line of drugs and druggists' sundries, and is one of the successful merchants of Excelsior Springs.

Mr. Doniphan was married October 16, 1906, to Miss Stella McIntire, a native of Clay Center, Kansas, and a daughter of S. S. and Alice (Myers) McIntire, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter, of Kansas. The father was a merchant at Clay Center for a number of years and is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Doniphan have been born two children: Virginia and J. B.

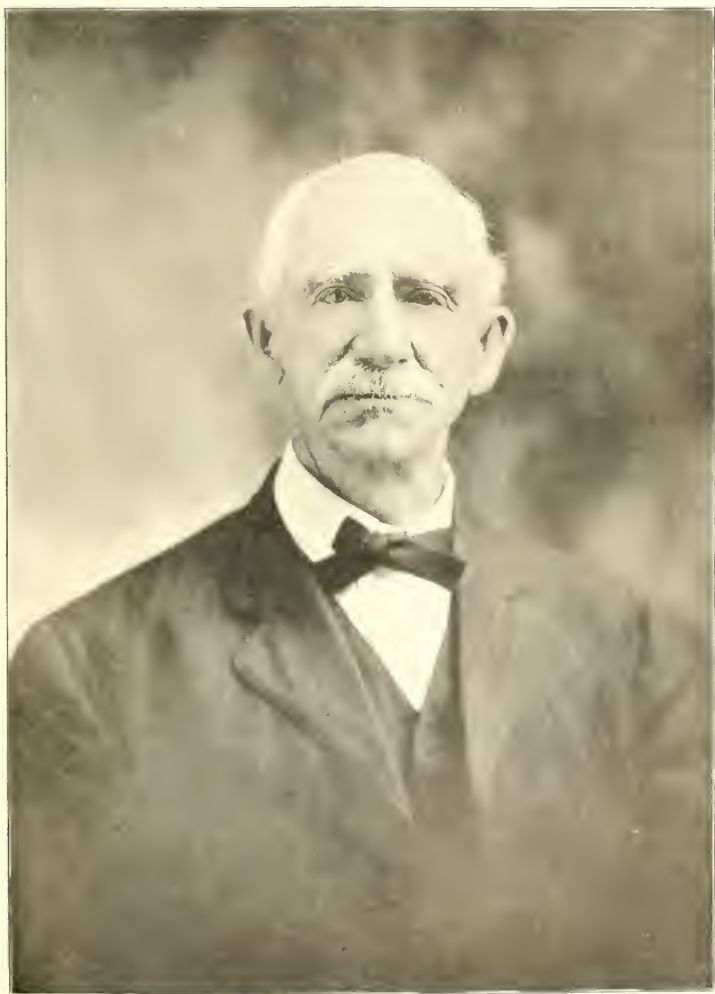
Richard M. Massey, a successful farmer and stockman of Kearney township, is a native of Virginia. He was born in Caroline County, Virginia, May 18, 1851, a son of John P. and Elizabeth (Holloway) Massey.

John P. Massey was born in Pottsylvania County, Virginia, August 18, 1815. He was a son of Thomas and Lucy (Petty) Massey. John P. Massey was a tanner and a manufacturer of boots and shoes at Bowling Green, Virginia. He was also interested in farming. He was prominent in local affairs and served as mayor of Bowling Green. He died there, July 26, 1859. His wife was a native of Caroline County, Virginia, born in 1825 and died June 18, 1860. They were the parents of the following children: Robert E., died December 6, 1869; Richard M., the subject of this sketch; Joseph H., lives in Clay County, west of Kearney; William, Liberty, Missouri; Dr. Thomas E., a physician at Hadley, Nebraska; and Willie, died in infancy.

Richard M. Massey was reared in his native state and attended the early day subscription schools. He was left an orphan when he was eight years old and he and his four brothers were dependent upon their own resources at an early age. When he was about twenty years old, he came to Clay County, Missouri, and worked by the month until he was twenty-four years old, when he was married. He then bought a farm of seventy acres and his wife owned a farm of eighty acres. He bought more land later and is now the owner of 235 acres. Their first home was a brick house which was built in 1845. He built a home in 1879 which was remodeled about twenty years ago. His place is well improved and he has two good stock barns and a silo, with a capacity of 175 tons. He carries on general farming and raises cattle, hogs and sheep and has been an extensive feeder in the past.

Mr. Massey is one of the well known and successful horticulturists of the county. He has a valuable bearing apple orchard of five and one-half acres which was set out in 1891. He has made a thorough study of the practical side of fruit raising and has exhibited his apples at a number of fairs with satisfactory results. He had an exhibit in the Horticulture Department of the World's Fair at St. Louis and received a medal in testimony of the excellence of his apples.

Mr. Massey was married in Clay County, Missouri, November 11, 1875, to Miss Almedia Tapp. She is a daughter of Pendleton W. and Katherine (Williams) Tapp. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Massey: Elisha I., deceased; John P., born March 18, 1880, lives in Clay



R. M. MASSEY

County; Virginia, born June 15, 1883, married Asa Thomason, Clay County; Charles T., born July 13, 1886, Clay County; Louis C., born June 5, 1890, lives at home; Richard R., born June 2, 1894, at home; and Marshall, born April 18, 1898, died in infancy.

Mr. Massey is a member of the Masonic Lodge, having been made a Mason in 1893. He has been a lifelong Democrat and is a public spirited and progressive citizen.

W. C. Sisk, a successful and enterprising merchant of Excelsior Springs, who conducts a stationery and book store here, for twenty years has been identified with the business interests of this town. He was born in Ray County, Missouri, about four miles east of Excelsior Springs, August 19, 1877, and is a son of Elder Allen and Nancy (Smart) Sisk, and one of seven children born to them. Elder Allen Sisk was born at Newport, Tennessee, in 1833. He was reared and educated on a farm there, and about 1853, with his brother Bartlett Sisk, came to Ray County, Missouri, and preempted Government land. They conducted the first flour and saw mill in the county.

Elder Allen Sisk was a Primitive Baptist minister, and began preaching in early life. He organized the New Garden Primitive Baptist Church which was built on his farm. He preached there for sixty years, and regular meetings are still held at that church. He died in 1914. His wife was born in Ray County, Missouri, in 1840, and died in 1892.

W. C. Sisk was reared on the home farm in Ray County and was educated in the district school and the Kansas City High School. He taught school for a number of years and for a time was principal of the Orrick Schools. In 1901 he came to Excelsior Springs and engaged in the stationery, news and book business, and has made a splendid success of his undertaking.

Mr. Sisk was married, March 16, 1898, to Miss Hattie M. Clevenger, of Elkhorn, Ray County, and to this union three children have been born: Rex, who is in the employ of the Kansas City Light and Power Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Paul Bill, at home; and Wilbur C., at home.

Mr. Sisk is a Democrat and has been city collector for four years, and has been vice president of the school board. He is a member of the Methodist Church and holds the office of steward. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and Past Master of A. F. and A. M. Lodge No. 207 and Past Commander of St. Amand Commandery

No. 64. He has been president of the Commercial Club and takes an active part in all movements that have for their object the progress and development of Excelsior Springs.

Axel F. Bergman, who conducts a Swedish Massage and Gymnastics Parlor at 220 Spring street, Excelsior Springs, is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of this locality. He was born at Soderhamn, Sweden, July 10, 1874, and is a son of Nils P. and Marie (Lagergen) Bergman, and is one of five children born to his parents.

Nils P. Bergman was a shipping contractor and has made several trips across the ocean to the United States, and he and his wife are now living in Sweden.

Axel F. Bergman was educated in the schools of Soderhamn, and also took a course in the Anatomical Institute of the Caroline Medical Chirurgical institute and was graduated in 1904. He was graduated the same year in Practical Therapeutic Gymnastics. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Sweden. Before entering school, however, he had traveled extensively and had made eighteen trips from Sweden to the United States and had gone around the earth nine times.

In 1905 Mr. Bergman settled permanently in the United States, and in March, 1906, he came to Excelsior Springs where he has since been engaged in business and has been very successful.

Mr. Bergman was married January 11, 1911, to Miss Constance A. Norbeck, of Vestervik, and to this union has been born one son, Axel J., Jr.

Mr. Bergman is Independent in politics and is a member of Masonic Lodge at Excelsior Springs. He is a member of the American Merchant Marine, having enlisted as soon as the United States entered the World War, but has never been called into service. He is a substantial citizen, is widely and favorably known and stands high in Excelsior Springs and Clay County.

S. B. Cole, a well known and successful business man of Excelsior Springs, who conducts an up-to-date grocery store and meat market at this place, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Sidney, January 26, 1865, a son of B. B. and Mary Jane (Bloxsom) Cole. They were the parents of three children of whom S. B. Cole was the eldest.

B. B. Cole was born in Massachusetts and was a farmer and merchant during his active career. On account of failing health he came to Excelsior Springs in 1899, and died here in 1907 at the age of seventy-

five years. His widow now lives at Excelsior Springs and is in her seventy-fourth year. She is a native of Ohio.

S. B. Cole was reared in Illinois and attended the public school, and in early life worked in a general merchandise store. He came to Excelsior Springs in 1901 and clerked in the meat market of H. F. H. Perrett. In 1910, in partnership with E. C. Miller, he bought the Perrett business, and in 1913 Mr. Cole bought out Miller's interests; since that time he has conducted the business with uniform success.

Mr. Cole was married in 1891 to Miss Laura B. Temple, a native of Illinois, and six children have been born to this union, as follows: Marie, at home with her parents; Kenneth, lives in California; Garrett, at home; Edythe, Kansas City, Missouri; Myron, at home; and Mary Jane.

Mr. Cole is an Independent Republican and takes an active interest in local affairs and has served on the School Board of Excelsior Springs for seven years, six years of which he was president. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masons and the Mystic Workers of the World.

P. J. Bollinger, a prominent dry goods merchant and leading dealer in ladies' ready-to-wear garments of Excelsior Springs, is a native of this state. He was born on a farm in Ray County, October 9, 1876, a son of J. B. and Clemency (Blain) Bollinger, and is the youngest of their four children who grew to maturity.

J. B. Bollinger was born at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, February 21, 1837, and died in January, 1920. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, enlisting from Cape Girardeau County when a young man. He followed farming and stock raising during his entire active career. His wife died in 1891.

P. J. Bollinger was reared on a farm and attended the public schools at Richmond, Missouri, and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. In early life he taught school for twelve years, and during that period he also served as deputy county assessor of Ray County for five years. He engaged in the mercantile business at Windsor, Missouri, in 1908. In 1912 he came to Excelsior Springs and bought a small stock of goods, beginning business here on a modest scale. In 1917 he moved his present location, enlarged his business and has built up an extensive trade. He handles ladies' ready-to-wear garments and dry goods and carries a very complete stock.

Mr. Bollinger was married February 14, 1904, to Miss Emma B. Mor-

gan, who was born near Excelsior Springs, and is a daughter of J. R. and Dorothy (Ferguson) Morgan, natives of Ray County. J. R. Morgan followed farming and stock raising, and died in July, 1920, aged seventy-eight years. His widow now resides on the home farm near Excelsior Springs. To Mr. and Mrs. Bollinger have been born three children: Dorothy, aged thirteen years; Harold, nine; and Robert, seven.

Mr. Bollinger is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church, and is superintendent of the local Sunday School. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is president of the Ray and Clay Farm Products Association and takes an active part in all progressive movements for the betterment and upbuilding of Excelsior Springs.

M. E. Buchta, a well known and progressive farmer and stockman of Kearney township, was born in Illinois, August 2, 1861. He is a son of Matt and Katherine (Buch) Buchta.

Matt Buchta was born in Germany in 1826 and came to the United States with his parents in 1839 when he was thirteen years old. The family came directly to St. Louis and from there went to Illinois where they settled. Later Matt Buchta came to Clay County and bought a farm of 200 acres in Kearney township. It was mostly timbered land. He cleared away the timber and improved his place and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and prospered. He died in 1890. His wife was also a native of Germany and came to the United States in 1846. They were married at Edwardsville, Illinois. She died in Kearney township in 1883 and she and her husband are buried in the Mt. Gilead Church cemetery. This church, and also the Mt. Gilead schoolhouse, stands on the Buchta place and were built prior to the Civil War and are old historic landmarks in that part of Clay County. To Matt Buchta and wife were born four children: John A., lives in Clay County; Maggie, deceased; M. E., the subject of this sketch; and Katherine, married Dave Smith and lives in Clay County.

M. E. Buchta was educated in the District Schools of Illinois and attended school at Valparaiso, Indiana. He has always followed farming and stock raising and has been very successful and is now the owner of 120 acres of valuable land in Kearney township. At one time he owned 280 acres. He bought 160 acres of land in Kansas and is the owner of considerable property in Kansas City, Missouri. He is unmarried.

Mr. Buchta has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows Lodge for twenty years. He is a member of the Christian Church and is a Democrat. He is one of the substantial men of Kearney township.

Samuel N. Thomason, a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Platte township who is now successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, is a native of Clay County. He was born on the farm where he now resides, February 8, 1869, and is a son of William A. and Fannie (Moore) Thomason.

William A. Thomason was born in Scott County, Kentucky, September 4, 1830. He spent his early life in his native state, and was married there; he came to Missouri with his wife and family in 1854 and settled in Platte township, Clay County. Here he bought 120 acres of land which is now a part of Samuel N. Thomason's farm. Upon coming to this county, William A. Thomason, bought this place for eight dollars and twenty-five cents an acre. There were about five acres cleared when he settled on the place. He built a pioneer cabin and cleared his place and brought it under cultivation. He followed farming here until he retired on account of advanced age and spent the remainder of his life in Smithville where he died June 1, 1897. Fannie (Moore) Thomason was born in Scott County, Kentucky, May 12, 1835, and was married to Mr. Thomason in Kentucky, January 23, 1851. She is now living with her son, Samuel N. Thomason, the subject of this sketch, having reached the advanced age of eighty-five years.

William A. and Fannie (Moore) Thomason were the parents of the following children: Sally, deceased; Kate, a widow, who resides at Spokane, Washington; John, lives at Liberty, Missouri; Robert, deceased; George, deceased; Samuel N., the subject of this sketch; Evalena, deceased; Matilda, deceased; and Lucy, deceased.

Samuel N. Thomason was reared on the place where he now resides and attended the Gordon district school, receiving a good common school education. He lived with his parents and operated the home place until he was twenty-four years old, when he was married. He then rented the home place from his father for two years when he bought it. The original home place consisted of 120 acres. He owns another tract of 151½ acres and now has a farm of 271½ acres of valuable and well improved land. He has made a number of substantial improvements, including a large ten room residence which he built in 1900. He has three good barns on the place and has made a number of other improvements which materially add

to the appearance, convenience and value of the place. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has been successful in his undertakings.

Mr. Thomason was married in 1893 to Miss Drucella Lizar, a daughter of Benjamin and Tinny (Stapp) Lizar, both natives of Missouri and now living at Liberty. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomason have been born three children: Elma, born September 7, 1894, married Bernard Bogmire and they live in Clay County; Ernestine, born July 23, 1896, married Earl Farmer, Clay County, Missouri; and Ray L., born June 25, 1898, and resides on the home place. There are two grandchildren in the Thomason family, Marvin W. Bogmire and Roland H. Thomason.

Mr. Thomason is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Democrat. Mrs. Thomason is a member of the Baptist Church.

Dan H. Fox, an enterprising farmer and stockman of Platte township, was born on a farm in Platte County, Missouri, February 22, 1878. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hon) Fox.

John Fox was born in Kentucky in May, 1841. He was reared and educated in his native state and in 1862 was married to Elizabeth Hon. They came to Missouri in 1864, and settled in Platte County. They bought one hundred acres of land there, upon which they lived and followed farming until 1805, when they removed to Smithville, Missouri, where they now reside. To John and Elizabeth (Hon) Fox were born the following children: Ida Bell, married W. L. Rule, Smithville, Missouri; Roy B., lives in Platte County; Tom, deceased; Lora M., married T. D. Norton and they live in Clay County; one died in infancy; and Dan H., the subject of this sketch.

Dan H. Fox was reared to manhood in Platte County and received his education in district schools. He remained at home and assisted his parents on the home farm until he was twenty-five years old. He was then married and began farming rented lands which he continued about three years. In 1907, he bought his present place of eighty acres in Platte township. He has made extensive and substantial improvements and carries on general farming and raises cattle and hogs and feeds cattle extensively.

Mr. Fox was married at Liberty, Missouri, October 19, 1901, to Miss Emma Lee Cavender, a daughter of Joseph and Nan (Wills) Cavender, both natives of Missouri and now living at Paradise, Clay County.

Joseph Cavender is a Civil War veteran, having served in the Confederate army throughout that conflict. To Mr. and Mrs. Fox have been

born two children: Willie Marie, born in Platte County, November 10, 1904 and Roy Franklin, born in Clay County, February 17, 1908, and both reside at home with their parents.

Dan H. Fox has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge at Smithville for ten years. He and Mrs. Fox are members of the Christian Church and he is a Democrat. The Fox family are well known and highly respected in Clay County.

Andrew Duncan, a progressive and enterprising farmer and stockman of Platte township, is a native son of Clay County and belongs to one of the pioneer families of Platte township. He was born on the old Duncan home place, November 8, 1872, a son of William and Sarah (Morris) Duncan. A biographical sketch of William Duncan appears in this volume.

Andrew Duncan was reared in Platte township and attended the public schools at Paradise. He remained on the home place and rented land from his father until he was twenty-five years old. He then bought his present place which consists of 100 acres. He has made numerous improvements, having built a residence and other farm buildings and has one of the well improved farms of Platte township. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with success.

Mr. Duncan was married at Liberty, Missouri, October 27, 1897, to Miss Lena Pearl Cavender. She is a daughter of Joseph and Nannie (Wills) Cavender. Joseph Cavender was born in Kentucky and came to Clay County, Missouri, with his parents and has spent most of his life in this county. He now resides at Paradise. Nannie (Wills) Cavender was born in Platte County, Missouri. Mrs. Duncan is one of the following children born to her parents: Bettie, married Dr. J. F. Rupe, of Paradise, Missouri; Lena Pearl, now Mrs. Andrew Duncan, of this sketch; Emma, married Dan Fox and they live in Clay County; Willie, Clinton, Missouri; Archie Buchanan, died at the age of six years; George and Nannie Bessie, deceased. George, died at the age of three years and Nannie Bessie, died in 1914, at the age of thirty-one years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Duncan have been born three children: William Truby, born February 5, 1901; Opal June, born June 27, 1908; and one died in infancy.

Mr. Duncan is a Democrat and has never missed voting at a national election and missed only one school election since he was twenty-one years old. Mrs. Duncan is a member of the Christian Church at Paradise. The Duncan family is well known and stands high in Clay County.

C. C. Tapp, a well known and successful merchant who conducts a general store at Mosby, Missouri, where he is also postmaster, is a native son of Clay County. He was born at Kearney, September 20, 1884, a son of George P. and Mary Jane (Combs) Tapp.

George P. Tapp was also born in Kearney township on the place where he now resides, in 1853, his parents being early settlers in Clay County. Mary Jane (Combs) Tapp is a native of Kentucky and was born in 1855. To George P. Tapp and wife were born the following Children: Rolla, a merchant at Okmulgee, Oklahoma; C. C., the subject of this sketch; Jesse, who lives at Ulma, Montana; and Georgia, married J. P. George, a farmer, near Mosby, Missouri.

C. C. Tapp was reared on the home farm in Kearney township and educated in the public schools, attending the Estes school. He remained on the home farm until 1904, and afterwards learned commercial photography and was engaged in that work for a time. In 1913, he purchased the general store and stock of goods at Mosby from Dave Shelton and since that time he has been successfully engaged in business here. He carries a good general line of merchandise and commands an extensive trade. He is a wide-awake, live merchant and his progressive methods are appreciated by his many customers. He was appointed postmaster of Mosby in February, 1914, and has conducted the postoffice since that time. He also sells tickets for the Interurban Railway Company at Mosby.

Mr. Tapp was married September 9, 1908, to Miss Susan Elizabeth McCorkle, a daughter of A. J. and Mary McCorkle; the mother is now deceased, and the father lives at St. Joseph, Missouri. The McCorkle family were early settlers in Dekalb County, Missouri. Mrs. Tapp is one of the following children born to her parents: Walter, Ryan, Oklahoma; America, married Floyd Crockett and they live in Arizona; Susan Elizabeth, married C. C. Tapp of this review; Myrtle, married Ted Kiefer of Wichita, Kansas; Nina, Wechita, Kansas; Mrs. Dollie B. Morgan, St. Joseph, Missouri; and O. H.

Mr. Tapp is a director in the Mosby State Bank and is one of the substantial and energetic business men of this county.

John T. Taul, a well-to-do farmer and stock man, who is the owner of a valuable farm of 258 acres in Platte township, is a native of this county. He was born on a farm, about a quarter of a mile from his present place, January 16, 1864, and is a son of Benjamin and Patsy (Spencer) Taul.



MR. AND MRS. C. C. TAPP

Benjamin Taul was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, in 1822, and was reared, educated and married in his native state. He came to Clay County, Missouri, with his wife some time prior to the Civil War and settled on a farm of 380 acres. He remained here until the Civil War broke out, when he returned to Kentucky. After the war was over he came to Clay County in 1866 and was engaged in farming and stock raising here during the remainder of his life. His wife was also a native of Kentucky, born August 26, 1832 and now lives at Liberty, Missouri, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Elizabeth, married Sam Lewis, who is now deceased and she lives at Smithville, Missouri; James, lives in Clay County, Missouri; Molly, married a Mr. Neff and lives at Liberty, Missouri; William, lives in Clay County; Maggie, deceased; John T., the subject of this sketch; Robert, Paradise, Missouri; Maxie, married Hade Settles, and they live in Clay County; Bennie, St. Joseph, Missouri; Clarence, deceased; Soper, Liberty, Missouri.

John T. Taul was reared on a farm and attended school at the Benson school house. He remained at home assisting in the operation of the home place until he was twenty years old. He then rented a farm in Buchanan County which he operated for two years, when he went to Clinton County, Missouri, where he also rented land for two years. From there he went to Gentry County and bought eighty acres of land. He farmed that for one year when he returned to Clay County and bought seventy acres of his present place. He bought more land as opportunity presented and circumstances permitted until he is now the owner of 258 acres. He has made valuable improvements and has won a well merited reputation of being one of the progressive farmers and stockmen of Clay County. His place is well improved with good buildings, including a seven room modern residence and two large stock barns and other farm buildings. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is an extensive wheat raiser. Mr. Taul is interested in other enterprises outside of the legitimate field of farming. He was one of the organizers of the Paradise Bank and for eleven years has been a member of the board of directors of that institution. He has also served as a member of the board of directors of the Farmers Bank at Smithville, Missouri.

November 10, 1884, John T. Taul was married to Miss Rhoda Quinn, a daughter of Green and Sarah (Smith) Quinn, both natives of Kentucky, the former of whom is now deceased, and the mother resides in Gentry

County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Taul have been born eight children: Lloyd, lives in Clay County; Edna, resides at home with her parents; Patsy, married William Shannon, of Clay County; Lena, married Beechie Sewell, of Kansas City, Missouri; Opal, resides at home with her parents; Spencer, lives on the home place; Ruby, resides at home and Helen, also at home.

Mr. Taul is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Democrat. He and Mrs. Taul are members of the Christian Church.

James M. Venrick, of Platte township, is a well known and successful farmer and the Venrick family are among the early pioneer settlers of Platte and Clay counties. James M. Venrick was born in Platte County, April 22, 1877, a son of John A. and Evalyn (Kennedy) Venrick.

John A. Venrick was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, October 18, 1837, and came to Missouri with his parents in 1850, when he was about thirteen years old. They came up the river by steamboat and landed at old Liberty Landing. From there they drove to Platte County with an ox team and wagon. John A. Venrick was a son of Benjamin Venrick, who settled in Platte County and spent the remainder of his life there. John A. Venrick crossed the plains and mountains to Idaho in 1860. He returned to Platte County in 1865 and bought 276 acres of land in that county of which he later sold one hundred acres to his father. After the death of his father, John A. bought the interest of the other heirs and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in Platte County for many years. He died November 9, 1918. His wife was born in Clinton County, Missouri, December 2, 1847, and was married in that county in 1867. She was a member of a pioneer family of Clinton County. She died July 4, 1918, and is buried by the side of her husband in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery at Smithville, Missouri.

John A. and Evalyn (Kennedy) Venrick were the parents of the following children: Addie, married R. L. Breckenridge and they live in Clay County, Missouri; Bettie, married W. M. Breckenridge, Clay County; Lucy O., married Al Swaney, who died at Liberty in 1918, and she now resides at Smithville; James M., the subject of this sketch; W. T., lives in Platte County; Sam B., Platte County; and John, deceased.

James M. Venrick was reared to manhood in Platte County and attended school in the South Gale school district. He remained at home and assisted his parents until he was twenty-six years old. He was then married and rented the place which he now owns and seven years later bought

this place where he has since carried on general farming and stock raising. He owns 155 acres of land upon which he has made numerous improvements. For the past sixteen years he has been raising pure bred Poland China hogs. He raises a good grade of Shorthorn cattle and is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Platte township.

Mr. Venrick was married January 27, 1904, at Smithville, Missouri, to Miss Nannie M. Swaney. She is a daughter of Albert G. and Nannie (Lutes) Swaney, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Venrick has been born one child, Frederick James, born May 12, 1906, and is at home with his parents.

Mr. Venrick is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been affiliated with that order for twelve years. He is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Venrick are members of the Christian Church. The Venrick family is widely known and stands high in the community.

Marvin L. Rowe, a well known and successful dentist of Excelsior Springs, is a native of New Jersey. He was born at Newark, September 26, 1878, a son of Ezra M. and Mary J. (Turner) Rowe.

Ezra M. Rowe and his wife were both born in Newark, New Jersey. He was born in January, 1855, and in early life learned the bricklayers trade and has followed that vocation all his life. He came to Missouri in 1897 and settled at Lexington, where he now resides. His wife died at Odessa, Missouri, in 1912, at the age of fifty-nine years. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Marvin L., the subject of this sketch; Ida, married Foster L. Renick, Odessa, Missouri; and one, died in infancy.

Doctor Rowe was educated in the public school and was graduated in the high school at Ainsworth, Nebraska. After the family located at Lexington, Missouri, he took a course in a business college. He then entered the Western Dental College at Kansas City, Missouri, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1902. He first engaged in the practice of his profession at Malta Bend, Missouri. In the fall of 1903, he went to Coffeyville, Kansas, where he practiced two years, when he removed to Ness City, Kansas, and was there engaged in practice for three years. In 1912, he located at Excelsior Springs where he has since been successfully engaged in practice. His offices are located in the I. O. O. F. building. Here he has a well equipped modern dental office and has built up a large practice.

Doctor Rowe was married December 17, 1907, to Miss Annie Zeysing. To Doctor and Mrs. Rowe have been born three children: Caryle, Marvinne and Ida Margaret.

Doctor Rowe is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and Mrs. Rowe are members of the Eastern Star and members of the Baptist Church. Doctor Rowe is a member of the State Dental Association and the Kansas City Dental Society.

Dr. John E. Musgrave, well known physician and surgeon who stands high in the medical profession in Excelsior Springs, was born at North Sydney, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, December 18, 1877. He is a son of A. E. and Janie (MacDonald) Musgrave.

A. E. Musgrave was born at Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in 1848. He came to the United States in 1879, and brought his wife and children here a few years later. He settled at Farmington, Iowa. He was a photographer in early life and some time after locating in Iowa, bought a controlling interest in the Van Buren County Telephone Company and devoted his attention to that business until the time of his death in 1903. He died at Farmington, Iowa, and is buried there. His wife was born at North Sydney Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in 1857, and now resides at Farmington, Iowa. A. E. and Janie (MacDonald) Musgrave were the parents of the following children: Dr. George J., born November 14, 1876, a physician of Chicago, Illinois, who limits his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; Dr. John E., the subject of this sketch; and Reta, married C. L. Paisley, of Farmington, Iowa.

Dr. John E. Musgrave was reared at Farmington, Iowa, and educated in the public school. He graduated from high school there in 1896. The following year he came to Excelsior Springs and was employed here as a clerk in a drug store until 1903. He then entered the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and after completing the course there entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Excelsior Springs and built up a large and constantly growing practice. He was thus engaged when the United States entered the World War. In August, 1918, he enlisted in the United States army in the Medical Corps. He was commissioned captain and sent to Ft. Riley, Kansas. He remained on duty there until October 3, 1918, when he was transferred to Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he was discharged December 7, 1918.

After returning from the army, Doctor Musgrave resumed his practice in Excelsior Springs. His offices and hospital are located in the Excelsior Springs Sanatorium building in partnership with Dr. R. W. Prather. He has a large practice and is recognized as an able physician and surgeon.

Dr. Musgrave was married at Kansas City, Missouri, October 3, 1914, to Miss Hope Stoner, a daughter of D. E. Stoner and Annie (Dehner) Stoner. Mr. Stoner is a well known attorney in Kansas City, Missouri.

Doctor Musgrave is a Royal Arch Mason.

Dr. James T. Rice, now deceased, was a prominent physician of Clay County, and practiced his profession here for many years. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Boyle County, February 2, 1861, a son of William Cave and Jane (Ferguson) Rice, both also natives of Kentucky.

Dr. Rice came to Missouri with his parents in 1870, and settled in Clay County, near Liberty. He attended William Jewell College and afterwards entered the Medical College of Louisville, Kentucky, and later took a course at the Medical College of Kansas City where he was graduated in 1889. He first engaged in the practice of his profession at Paradise, Missouri. After remaining there three years he went to Kearney, Missouri, and for thirteen years was engaged in practice there. In 1904, he came to Excelsior Springs where he built up a large practice and was recognized as one of the able physicians of this section. He died at Excelsior Springs, April 6, 1920.

Dr. Rice was one of nine children born to his parents, as follows: Lizzie, deceased; Almeda, deceased; John, deceased; Nathan, lives in Platte County, Missouri; William, deceased; Jennie, married Abner Porter, Kansas City, Missouri; Lulu, married C. S. Kunkle, Hartwell, Nebraska; Dr. James T., the subject of this sketch; and one child died in infancy.

December 17, 1890, Dr. James T. Rice was married to Miss Nettie Mitchell, a daughter of Merriman and Ann M. (Nave) Mitchell, natives of Kentucky, who came to Clay County in 1870. The father died in 1915 and the mother, in 1912, and their remains are buried at Smithville, Missouri.

Nettie (Mitchell) Rice was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, September 12, 1865, and was one of nine children born to her parents, the others being as follows: William L., Colorado Springs, Colorado; John A., Colorado Springs, Colorado; Irene, married J. R. Shafer, Kansas City, Missouri; Sue Ella, married V. W. Brooks, Smithville, Missouri; Annie,

married James Ramey, Smithville, Missouri; Edward, deceased; Minnie and Lillie, twins, deceased.

Dr. Rice was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was a life long Democrat, and while living at Kearney served as coroner of Clay County. He was a very faithful member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Rice is a member of the Baptist Church and resides at Excelsior Springs where she has a pleasant home.

Dr. John J. Gaines, a prominent physician and surgeon of Excelsior Springs, is a native of Clay County. He was born one mile south of Excelsior Springs, January 5, 1862, a son of L. B. and Margaret J. (Smart) Gaines.

L. B. Gaines was born in Jackson County, Missouri, and was reared in that county. Prior to the Civil War, came to Clay County where he was engaged in farming until his death, at the age of forty-three years, in 1881. He was a son of Daniel S. Gaines, a native of Kentucky, and an early settler in Missouri. The Gaines family are of Irish descent, and were very early settlers in Virginia. Margaret J. (Smart) Gaines was born on a river steamboat while her parents were on their way from Alabama to Missouri. She died in 1893, aged fifty years. To L. B. and Margaret J. (Smart) Gaines were born three children: Dr. John J., the subject of this sketch; Felix G., deceased, and Katie M., lives near Excelsior Springs.

Doctor Gaines was reared on the home farm, near Excelsior Springs, and received a good public school education. He began teaching school in early life and was thus engaged for ten years. From 1886 to 1888, he was superintendent of schools at Excelsior Springs. In 1890, he entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, ranking third in his class of twenty members. He has never ceased to be a student of his profession, and in 1916, he took a post graduate course in New York City.

Doctor Gaines was married in 1884 to Miss Minna P. Lewton, and one son has been born to this union, Dr. Grover W. Gaines, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Knoxville, Missouri, and is the present coroner of Ray County. During the World War he was commissioned lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and served

at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and had just received orders for overseas duty when the armistice was signed.

Dr. John J. Gaines was married the second time, November 15, 1911, to Miss Edith H. Cheyney, of Glenwood, Iowa. She is a daughter of Robert S. and Mary Cheyney, both of whom are now deceased.

Docior Gaines was secretary of the Medical Advisory Board of the Volunteer Medical Corps, and a member of the Clay County Council of Defense, during the World War. He is a member of the Methodist Church and has served on the board of trustees for a number of years and has been choir director for over twenty years. He is a member of the American, State, and County Medical Associations, and was one of the vice-presidents of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1919, and is secretary of the Clay County Medical Association at the present time. He is a member of the Missouri Writers' Guild.

Doctor Gaines is a writer of considerable note, and for a number of years has written the "Uncle John" letters which have appeared in many publications throughout the United States. These letters are written in a humorous vein, embodying the quaint philosophy of the author, and are popular and widely read. However, these writings have not interfered with the Doctor's professional duties, nor with his contributions to the medical press.

Doctor Gaines is a staunch supporter of the Democratic policies.

Dr. Madison A. Ashley, now deceased, was widely known as an able physician, and although he died comparatively a young man, he had attained success and stood high in the medical profession. He was born in Kansas, September 19, 1866, and died at Excelsior Springs, December 30, 1911.

Dr. Madison A. Ashley was a son of J. M. and Mary Ann (Brand) Ashley. He was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. He then entered the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After completing his medical course, Dr. Ashley engaged in the practice of his profession at Rayville, Missouri. He continued to practice until 1908 when he came to Excelsior Springs and was engaged in practice here until the time of his death, in 1911. He served as city physician

of Excelsior Springs for one year, and commanded an extensive practice here.

Dr. Ashley was married September 18, 1898, to Miss Minnie Smart, a daughter of James A. and Martha H. (Boone) Smart, both natives of Ray County and members of pioneer families of that section of Missouri. To Dr. and Mrs. Ashley was born one child, Claude W. of Excelsior Springs.

Dr. Ashley was a prominent Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and he also held membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Democrat and always took a commendable interest in public affairs.

Mrs. Ashley is a member of the Methodist Church and the Eastern Star.

Harry L. Silvers, a progressive business man of Excelsior Springs, who is the owner of the Day and Night Garage and also operates a large farm near Excelsior Springs, is a native of Missouri. He was born at Nevada, July 10, 1887, a son of William and Mary (Farish) Silvers.

William L. Silvers was born in Illinois and came to Missouri with his parents who settled in Chariton County. Here he was engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years and in 1891, came to Excelsior Springs where he was engaged in the mercantile business. Later he disposed of his mercantile interests and for several years has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He has served as city clerk of Excelsior Springs. Mary (Farish) Silvers was a native of Virginia. She died in 1900 and her remains are buried in Crown Hill cemetery at Excelsior Springs. To William L. Silvers and his wife were born two children: Harry L., the subject of this sketch, and Gladys, who resides at Excelsior Springs with her father.

Harry L. Silvers received his education in the public schools, including the Excelsior Springs High School and the University of Missouri. He began his independent business career with the local agency for the Kansas City "Star" at Excelsior Springs. He next represented the Woolf Brothers' laundry here. After completing his course at the University he went to Pawnee County, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. He and his father owned a ranch of 4,160 acres in Kansas which they sold. In 1911, Harry L. Silvers returned to Excelsior Springs and opened a garage. In 1914, he bought the ground where his



DAY AND NIGHT GARAGE, ENGELSTOR SPRINGS, MO. Harry L. Silvers, Proprietor

present garage is located and started to build in 1917. The work was interrupted on account of the war; however, the building was completed in 1919. This is one of the modern up-to-date garages to be found in the state. The building has frontage of 130 feet with a capacity of 250 cars. It is modern in every particular, the plan including all conveniences known to modern garage architecture. There are rest rooms for ladies and men and everything about the place is arranged with a view of the comfort and convenience of the patrons. Mr. Silvers conducts a complete mechanical department in connection with his garage and carries a full line of automobile accessories.

Mr. Silvers is the owner of a valuable farm of 250 acres, north of Excelsior Springs, which is operated under his own supervision and he carries on farming and stock raising.

In January, 1909, Harry Silvers was married to Miss Frances E. Pile; they have no children. Mr. Silvers is a Knights Templar and York Rite Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, the Christian Church and is a Democrat. He is public spirited and enterprising. He is a good business man and has acted as administrator for a number of estates in this locality. He has served as a member of the city council of Excelsior Springs for four years.

John Emmke, proprietor of the Elms Hotel, at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, is not only one of the most successful hotel men of the entire country, but is widely known as a successful business man in various other fields of enterprise and industry.

Mr. Emmke is a native of Iowa. He was born at Dubuque, May 3, 1873, and was one of five children born to William and Anna (Lambert) Emmke. His parents were natives of Germany, and came to this country shortly after the close of the Civil War, and settled at Dubuque, Iowa. The father was a miner and followed that vocation until the time of his death in 1884, at the age of forty-five years. The mother who was a native of Coblenz, Germany, survived her husband for a number of years, and died in 1908, at the age of sixty-five years.

John Emmke has had a lifelong experience in the hotel business, and for the past thirty-three years he has been identified with this important business. Beginning as a bellboy, at the age of thirteen years, and gradually working his way along the road of experience to success,

until he has become the head of one of the principal hotels of the country, and a conspicuous figure in the hotel world, is the brief story of his career.

Mr. Emmke received his education in the public schools of Dubuque, Iowa, where he was graduated. Later he took a course in the Chicago Business College at Chicago, Illinois. He began his hotel career in 1888, as bellboy in the Hotel Julian, at Dubuque, Iowa. Later he became manager of the Nelson House at Rockford, Illinois. After that he went to South Dakota, and in 1909, he came from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to Excelsior Springs, Missouri, as manager of the Elms Hotel. After he had been here about fifteen months, the building was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt shortly afterwards, and Mr. Emmke acquired a long term lease on the property. He is the owner of ninety per cent. of the stock himself. The Elms Hotel is one of the popular high class hotels to be found any place, and everything known in the way of comfort and convenience usually to be found in first class hotels, is in evidence here.

In addition to his hotel interests, Mr. Emmke is interested in various other enterprises. He is a stockholder in the Kansas City, Clay County, and St. Joseph Railway, the city ice plant, and is the owner of much valuable real estate. He is president of the Elm Tree Inn Company, and owns the largest dairy herd in the country, and is also interested in some valuable race horses. He is one of the well known dog fanciers of the country and is a breeder of pedigreed pointer and police dogs.

Mr. Emmke was married in 1912 to Anna Withers of Boonville, Missouri. She is a daughter of Horace and Jennie (Bernough) Withers. Mr. and Mrs. Emmke have no children, but by a former marriage Mrs. Emmke has one daughter, Mary O'Novis.

Mr. Emmke is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Republican. He is a member of the Excelsior Springs Commercial Club and is a liberal supporter of all movements which have for their object the betterment and upbuilding of Excelsior Springs.

John A. Eby. of Excelsior Springs, who is extensively interested in the telephone business and also conducts a garage and automobile business, is a native of Ray County, Missouri. He was born September 21, 1861, and is a son of Adam and Ruminta (Craven) Eby and is the third in order of birth of six children born to them.

Adam Eby was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and

died in Holt, Missouri, in 1890. He came from Pennsylvania to Missouri in 1856, and settled in Ray County and in 1868, moved to Holt, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a son of John and Polly Eby, natives of Pennsylvania, who spent their lives in that state. John Eby was a son of Theodoricus Eby who was a Revolutionary soldier. The Ebys are of Swiss descent. Ruminta (Craven) Eby was born in Ray County, Missouri, in 1834 and died in 1911.

John A. Eby was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools at Holt, Missouri. When he was twenty-one years old, he engaged in the mercantile business at Holt and was engaged in business in different places until 1919, when he located in the automobile business at Excelsior Springs. He does an extensive business in that line and conducts one of the leading garages in that town. He is agent for the Hudson, Essex, Beggs, Chevrolet, and Oakland cars. In 1890, he engaged in the telephone business, and organized a company of which he is now the owner and manager. This company operates telephone exchanges at Kearney, Holt, Lilly, Missouri City, and Hubbard.

Mr. Eby was married October 25, 1888, to Miss Minnie C. Henderson, of Clinton County, Missouri, and to this union were born three children: Ailine, married Millard Cheek, who is connected with Mr. Eby in the automobile business; Myrl M., married Myron L. Johnson, Chicago, Illinois; and Dale J., at home.

Mr. Eby is a Democrat and served as postmaster at Holt, Missouri, during President Cleveland's second administration. He is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Christian Church.

William A. Craven, a prominent attorney of Excelsior Springs, is a native of Missouri and a descendant of an early pioneer family of this section of the state. He was born in Ray County, September 19, 1869, a son of Richard T. and Eliza J. (McIver) Craven.

Richard T. Craven was born in Ray County, Missouri, and died April 13, 1912. He was engaged in farming and stock raising in Ray County during his active career, but retired eight or ten years before his death. He was prominent in the affairs of Ray County and was a lifelong Democrat. He served as county judge of Ray County and was a justice of the peace for twenty-five years, and after he retired and removed to Excelsior Springs, he served as police judge. He was a member of the

Baptist Church, and his lodge affiliations were with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His wife, Eliza J. (McIver) Craven, was born in Ray County and is now deceased. She was a daughter of William A. and Lucinda (Sullinger) McIver. The McIver family is of Irish descent.

Richard T. Craven was a son of Andrew Jackson and Hulda (Whitton) Craven, natives of Tennessee who came to Missouri at a very early day, making the trip from their native state with ox teams. They located in Ray County, about three and a half miles east of Excelsior Springs and spent the remainder of their lives there. They were the parents of the following children: Richard T., deceased; Benjamin F., deceased; Henry H., who lives on the old homestead, in Ray County; James B., Richmond, Missouri; George A., Kansas City, Missouri; Remond Allen, Excelsior Springs; Sarah, widow of John N. Clevenger, Excelsior Springs; and Mrs. Mary Sailors, a widow, Excelsior Springs.

The following children were born to Richard T. and Eliza J. (McIver) Craven: William A., the subject of this sketch; Adah B., Excelsior Springs; Laura B., married Allen Marsh of Omaha, Nebraska; Ellen M., Excelsior Springs; and Bertha A., married John Sickel, Excelsior Springs.

William A. Craven was reared on the home farm in Ray County and attended the public school. Later, he attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri. He was engaged in teaching for seven or eight years in early life. He then took up the study of law and after being admitted to the bar, he engaged in the practice of his profession. He has practiced law in Excelsior Springs for the past twenty-three years and is recognized as one of the able lawyers of Clay County.

Mr. Craven was married May 8, 1901, to Miss Lucile Locke, a native of Lynn County, Missouri.

John S. Lewis, a prominent merchant of Excelsior Springs, who conducts one of the leading dry goods and clothing stores of that place, is a progressive merchant of many years experience, having been in business for forty-three years. He was born in Ray County, Missouri, July 4, 1861, a son of Stephen and Margaret (Hamilton) Lewis. They were the parents of two children, Matilda, a daughter being deceased.

Stephen Lewis was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri with his parents when he was seven years old, in 1842. He was a son of Robert and Katherine (Victor) Lewis, Kentuckians, who first settled in Mont-

gomery County, after coming to this state, and later removed to Ray County where they spent the remainder of their lives. Stephen Lewis died September 13, 1893. Margaret (Hamilton) Lewis was born in Ray County in 1837, and died in 1907. She was a daughter of Thomas Hamilton whose wife bore the maiden name of Crow. They were natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Ray County where they spent their lives.

John S. Lewis was reared on a farm in Ray County and attended the district school. When he was sixteen years old, he engaged in the mercantile business at Elkhorn, Missouri, and conducted a store there until 1885. He was then in business at Pratherlyville, until January 24, 1887, when he came to Excelsior Springs and engaged in the general mercantile business and has been in business here continuously until the present time, and has an extensive trade.

Mr. Lewis was married in October, 1885, to Miss Minerva E. Dale, a daughter of M. G. Dale of Ray County. He was born on the place where he now resides near Richmond, eighty-four years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born the following children: Minnie, married Charles Madden, Excelsior Springs; Glenn; Charles S.; Grace; Harry; and John, all of whom were educated in the public schools of Excelsior Springs. John, Charles S. and Harry attended the University of Missouri. The boys are all assisting their father in the store.

Mr. Lewis is a Democrat, and was a member of the city council for eight years, and also served on the school board and assisted in organizing the park board. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge

Dr. John Priest Greene of Liberty, Missouri, has won a well merited reputation as one of the leading educators of the country. For twenty-seven years he served as president of William Jewell College and is now president emeritus of that institution.

Doctor Greene is a native of Missouri, born in Scotland County in 1849. He is a son of Thomas W. and Nancy (Priest) Greene who were staunch Baptist people of sterling worth. Doctor Greene received his academic education under the private instruction of Bartlet Anderson and at the Memphis Academy. Later he attended LaGrange College and afterwards spent three years as instructor there. In 1875, he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, South Carolina.

In 1877, Doctor Greene became pastor of the East Baptist Church at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1879, he went to Germany, and was a student

in the University at Leipzig for fifteen months. He then traveled extensively in Europe, and after returning to America he resumed the pastorate of East Baptist Church at Louisville, Kentucky. In November, 1882, he took charge of the Third Baptist Church at St. Louis, Missouri, of which he was pastor for ten years, when he became president of William Jewell College.

Doctor Greene assumed the duties as president of William Jewell College in September, 1892. Under his administration, the number of students was greatly increased, a library with a capacity of 100,000 volumes was erected, as well as a modern dormitory, and a most excellent science building. Many new departments of instruction were added. The crowning glory of Doctor Greene's presidency of twenty-seven years, is that he held the college to the prime purpose of its establishment, namely, the thorough literary and scientific training of young men for Christian service. At the beginning of the year, 1920, Doctor Greene was succeeded by Dr. D. J. Evans, who has grown, so to speak, into the place. He has the cordial endorsement, co-operation and support of Doctor Greene who entertains a deep interest in the welfare of this college which holds a high rank among the educational institutions of the land.

Doctor Greene is the author of a number of works, among which are "Pastoral Epistles", "The Happy Man", "The Ideal Man."

In 1888, Doctor Greene was married to Miss Lizzie Wikoff, of Hamburg, Iowa.

Dr. Lafayette Isley, a prominent physician and surgeon of Excelsior Springs who has been prominently identified with the development of this city and its institutions, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Carroll County, July 29, 1864, a son of Jeremiah C. and Lydia (Craven) Isley, and is one of ten children born to them.

Jeremiah Isley was born at Jacksborough, Tennessee, in April, 1835, and died on his farm in Ray County, Missouri, in 1894. He was a son of John Isley, a native of Tennessee, who spent his life in that state. When Jeremiah C. Isley was fifteen years old, he borrowed \$100.00 from a brother in Tennessee, and came to Ray County, Missouri. He began there by working on a farm by the month, and also bought and sold butter and eggs. After his marriage, he engaged in farming in Carroll County. When the Civil War broke out, he left there with his wife and children drove to Iowa with an ox team. On that trip his wife carried

\$5,000.00 in cash. After the war the family returned to Missouri and Mr. Isley engaged in farming in Ray County. Later he engaged in the mercantile business at Fredericksburg, in partnership with Mr. Shackelford.

Jeremiah C. Isley was extensively identified with the early day development of Excelsior Springs. In 1881, he bought forty acres of land where Superior Hospital now stands, for seventy-eight dollars. He refused another tract adjoining that which contained forty acres and which was offered for twenty-five dollars. He platted the Isley Addition which was the second subdivision of Excelsior Springs, which was laid for town purposes. He loaned Mr. Wyman seventeen dollars to send the first jug of water from Siloam Spring to St. Louis, to be analyzed. That was in 1880.

Dr. Lafayette Isley spent his early life on the farm in Ray County and attended the district school. Later he attended the University of Missouri at Columbia, and when eighteen years old he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Doctor Robinson at Pratherville. He was active in several local enterprises and established the second bottling works at Excelsior Springs. His capital at the beginning was only \$28.50, but four years later he disposed of the business with good financial returns. He completed his medical course at the Kansas City Eclectic College of Medicine, receiving his degree in 1901. After practicing medicine at Excelsior Springs for a time, he bought a one-half interest in the Kansas City Eclectic College of Medicine where he had graduated and for six years was secretary of that institution, and served as its president from 1910 until 1912. He then returned to Excelsior Springs and has been engaged in the practice of his profession there with uniform success to the present time. He has seen Excelsior Springs grow up from the beginning, and remembers of having seen wheat thrashed on the ground where Siloam Bath House now stands, forty years ago.

September 18, 1888, Dr. Isley was married to Miss Mamie Bailey of Kansas City, Missouri, and seven children have been born to this union, two of whom are now living, Hazel and Iona.

Dr. Isley is a Democrat and has served three years as coroner of Clay County. He also served as councilman of Excelsior Springs. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Modern Woodmen of America. He is a progressive citizen and stands high in the medical profession.

R. W. Pack, who is engaged in the furniture and house furnishings business at Excelsior Springs, is a Civil War veteran and a former sheriff of Platte County. Mr. Pack was born in Platte County, Missouri, September 24, 1842, a son of Orville and Sarah (Price) Pack, natives of Scott and Harrison counties, Kentucky.

Orville Pack came to Clay County in 1837 and settled five miles north of Kansas City. The same year he pre-empted 160 acres of government land near Edgerton in Platte County. He died of cholera in 1852, at the age of forty-five years. Sarah (Price) Pack died in 1884 at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living: William, who is eighty-four years old and lives at Gardner, Kansas; R. W., the subject of this sketch; and Henry N., resides at Edgerton, Missouri, at the age of seventy-one years.

R. W. Pack was reared on his father's farm and shortly after the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate Army, when he was about nineteen years old. He served under Captain Crisman and was with the army operating in southern Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. He was taken prisoner in 1862 and later was paroled. After the close of the war he was engaged as teamster in freighting across the plains. On a trip to Fort Halleck, when about 300 miles out, he was taken sick and not expected to live. The owners of the outfit transferred him to another outfit belonging to Cameron Brothers which was coming east. He recovered in a few days and was employed by this freighting outfit as night herder on the return trip. He was then engaged as a driver and drove ox teams to Julesburg, Colorado.

In 1875, Mr. Pack engaged in the meat business at Parkville, Missouri, and later added groceries to his stock and later ran a hotel and bought and shipped hogs. In 1884, he was elected sheriff and served in that office four years and made a record as an able and fearless officer and one of the best sheriffs that Platte County ever had. While he held the office of sheriff he had the distinction of acting as one of the body guards of President Cleveland during his visit to Kansas City in the fall of 1885. Tom Spears, chief of police of Kansas City, met Mr. Pack there and asked him if he would assist as a guard to the President and Mr. Pack consented, and went to Waldron, Missouri, to meet the President's train and escorted him to the city, remaining with the President until he arrived here. While Mr. Pack was sheriff he served a summons on perhaps the oldest man who was ever sued in the state of Missouri. The defendant in this case was over 100 years old.



R. W. PACK

After the expiration of his term of office Mr. Pack engaged in the mercantile business at Platte City and later was in the livery business. In 1900, he came to Excelsior Springs where he continued the livery business until 1908. He then engaged in the furniture and house furnishings business in which he has since been engaged. His store is located at the corner of Main and Excelsior streets. He has built up an extensive trade and has a prosperous business.

Mr. Pack was married January 5, 1871, to Miss Susan V. Dale, a native of Clay County, born December 31, 1852. She is a daughter of Thomas D. and Nancy (Haynes) Dale, the former, a native of Kentucky and the latter of Clay County. To Mr. and Mrs. Pack have been born the following children: Orvilla, deceased; Byron, assisting his father in his store; Anna, married Clarence McKenney, Excelsior Springs; Harry, Excelsior Springs; and William, deceased.

Mr. Pack is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a prominent Mason. He has an extensive acquaintance and is one of the highly respected citizens of Excelsior Springs and Clay County.

O. A. Jackson, a well known and extensive dealer in horses and mules, at Liberty, Missouri, is a native of this state. He was born at Graham, Missouri, in 1885, a son of A. A. and Frances Bell (Woodward) Jackson, now residents of Liberty, Missouri.

A. A. Jackson was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1857 and in early life learned the blacksmith trade, which has been his life's occupation. He is a son of William Jackson, who served in the Confederate army, during the war. Frances Bell (Woodward) Jackson was born in 1861, and she and her husband now live at Liberty. They are the parents of four children, as follows: O. A., the subject of this sketch; Jessie, who resides at home with her parents, at Liberty; and Earl who is employed by the Trimble Hardware Company of Liberty, Missouri; and Earnest Leo Jackson, employed by the Corbin Milling Company, of Liberty, Missouri.

O. A. Jackson's parents removed to Dearborn, Missouri, when he was four years old and there he was reared and educated, and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1904. Shortly after leaving school, he engaged in buying and shipping cattle and hogs, at Dearborn, Missouri, and continued operations there until 1911. He then came to Liberty and after working one year at the blacksmith trade, he engaged

in buying and shipping horses and mules. During the four years of the World War he did an enormous business, buying and shipping, perhaps, twenty thousand head of horses and mules.

Mr. Jackson was married December 23, 1906, to Miss Anna Dean, a daughter of James and Maggie (Anderson) Dean, of Dearborn, Missouri. Mr. Dean is deceased and his widow resides at Dearborn, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have been born two children: Carl and Irene.

Mr. Jackson is a progressive business man and a highly respected citizen of Clay County.

George W. Petty, a well known farmer and stockman of Liberty, Missouri, who is also interested in the commission business in Kansas City, is a native of Clay County and a descendant of very early pioneer families of this county. He was born near Kearney, Missouri, June 21, 1859, and is a son of Beverly and Martha Ann (Estes) Petty.

Beverly Petty was born in Spottsylvania County, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, and when twenty-one years old, in 1854, he drove through from Virginia to Clay County, on horse-back, later he returned to Virginia and brought his mother, who was a widow, and the other children to Clay County, his father, Jessie Petty, having died in Virginia, when Beverly Petty was a child. Beverly Petty made the second trip from Virginia to Clay County by wagon. After reaching Clay County, they settled three miles south of Kearney, and here the mother spent the remainder of her life, living to an advanced age, and her remains are buried in the old Liberty Church burying ground.

Beverly Petty was married to Martha Estes in 1855, and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in Clay County until the time of his death, in 1910. His wife died in 1917, and their remains are buried in the Fairview cemetery.

Martha Ann (Estes) Petty was a daughter of Elisha Estes who was one of the very early pioneer settlers of Clay County, and settled near the present site of Kearney. He took up government land there and at the time, that he made his selection of land, the undergrowth of timber was so thick, that in order to form an idea as to the lay of the land, he climbed one of the tallest trees and in that way picked out his location. At that time, bears, deer and wild turkeys were plentiful and furnished the pioneers with an abundance of meat. However, the task of getting flour and other necessities was not such an easy matter for the pioneers.

Elisha Estes often drove, for miles, on horseback, with his little sack of corn, to the nearest gristmill. There were no roads and he had to pick his trail through the dense forest and across the unstaked plains.

Beverly and Martha Ann (Estes) Petty were the parents of the following children: George W., the subject of this sketch; John, a farmer and stockman near Kearney, Missouri; Elisha, a farmer and stockman, four miles northeast of Liberty; Beverly, also a farmer and stockman, northeast of Liberty; Benjamin, who owns the old home place; Rachel, married Ben Pixler, who lives near Kearney, and she is now deceased; and Mattie, married Jesse McConnel, a merchant at Kearney, Missouri.

George W. Petty was educated in the early day subscription school, and the public schools at Kearney, Missouri. When he was twenty-one years old he engaged in the stock business, in partnership with his uncle, Lindsay Petty, and a few years later bought a farm of 266 acres. He now owns a valuable place of 216 acres which is devoted exclusively to stock raising, and is located one-half mile north of Liberty. Mr. Petty is one of the widely known and thoroughly experienced stockmen of this section of the state, and for the past seventeen years he has been connected with the Dixon Commission Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and during that time has maintained his residence at Liberty and has served as mayor of that city three terms.

George W. Petty was married, December 27, 1887, to Miss Lutie W. Story, a daughter of John and Minerva (Mosby) Story. John Story was a native of Kentucky, and came to Clay County with his parents when he was four months old. They were among the first settlers here, and entered government land, about five miles east of Liberty. This land is now owned by Walter Pixlee. John Story served in the Mexican war in Doniphan's regiment. He died in 1917, at the age of eighty-nine years, and his wife died in 1907, and their remains are buried in Fairview cemetery. The children born to John and Minerva (Mosby) Story are as follows: Lutie W., married George W. Petty of this review; Mrs. Thomas Keller, Chicago, Illinois; Lee Story, of Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. Anna Michell, Pasadena, California; William Story, a traveling salesman; and Mrs. Roxey Soper.

To Mr. and Mrs. George W. Petty have been born two children: Minnie Lee, married James Ray Clarke, a prominent farmer and stockman of Platte City, Missouri; and Eugene Orville who is conducting a hotel at Columbus, Ohio. He is a veteran of the World War, having

served in the Eighty Ninth Division. He saw service with that famous fighting division, and participated in all its engagements in France,, including the Argonne Forest and others, and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany, spending altogether about two years in Europe. He served with the rank of sergeant. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Petty have one grandson, George Beverly Clarke.

George W. Petty is one of the substantial citizens of Clay County. He is progressive and enterprising, and the Petty family stand high in the community.

John King, a former sheriff of Clay County, for two terms, who has been prominently identified with this section for many years, is a native of Missouri, and a descendant of early pioneers of this state. He was born in Macon County, Missouri, February 19, 1850, and is a son of Morgan and Mary A. (Titus) King.

Morgan King was born in Macon County and was a son of Joel King, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Macon County, at a very early date. He served in the Confederate army and died in Iowa in 1865, shortly after the close of the war. Mary A. (Titus) King was born in Howard County, Missouri, and was a daughter of John Titus, a Virginian, who was a pioneer settler in Howard County.

To Morgan and Mary A. (Titus) King were born the following children: Moses, a Confederate veteran who served in General Shelby's brigade, Price's Army, and now resides at Liberty, and is engaged in fruit raising; Dorothy, died at the age of sixteen years, near Excelsior Springs; Mrs. M. H. Wall, Liberty, Missouri; John, the subject of this sketch; Joel Holt, Missouri; Andrew, died at Excelsior Springs, in 1911; Morgan, Clinton, Missouri; and James D., Clinton, Missouri.

John King was educated in the common schools and attended high school in Iowa. He came to Clay County with his mother who settled on a farm near Missouri City, in 1865, and remained at home until he was twenty-six years old. During the course of his career, Mr. King has owned a number of farms in Clay County. In 1920, he sold his last place which was located seven miles northwest of Liberty, and moved to Liberty, where he has a pleasant home in Petty's Addition.

Mr. King was married January 25, 1876, to Mary J. Devine, a daughter of Matthew Devine, who was an early settler at Missouri City, and a native of Ireland. He and his wife are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. King

have been born one son, Willard P. King, who is engaged in the building and loan business at Fort Worth, Texas. For eight years he served as chief clerk in the state auditor's office at Jefferson City, under State Auditor John P. Gordon, and for two years he was connected with the administration department of the state prison at Jefferson City, a position from which he resigned.

John King is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in politics. He was elected constable of Fishing River township in 1886, and again in 1888. He was elected sheriff of Clay County in 1898 and re-elected to that office in 1900 and made a good record as a capable and efficient officer. In 1907 he was elected superintendent of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home at Liberty, Missouri, and served in that capacity for eight years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined that lodge at Excelsior Springs in 1892. He is a public spirited and progressive citizen and is widely and favorably known in Clay County.

G. K. Williams, superintendent and chief engineer for the Alpine Ice Company, of North Kansas City, has been engaged in the ice manufacture and cold storage business for the past twenty-seven years and has had a vast experience in the practical side of this important field of industry. He began with the Armour Packing Company, in Kansas City, Kansas, and for the past three and one-half years has been with the Alpine Ice Company in his present capacity.

Mr. Williams is a native of Kansas. He was born in Topeka, March 30, 1869, a son of Harry and Myra (Rowell) Williams. Harry Williams was a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, and was a railroad contractor. Myra (Rowell) Williams was born in Bangor, Maine, and reared in Boston, Massachusetts. She is now eighty-six years old and resides in Kansas City, Missouri. Harry and Myra (Rowell) Williams were the parents of two children: G. K., the subject of this sketch and Mrs. Jessie O'Rourke, of Kansas City, Missouri.

G. K. Williams was married January 7, 1891, to Miss Elizabeth Johns, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She is a daughter of J. H. and Mary (Porter) Johns. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams has been born one daughter, Vivian.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Yeomen.

The Alpine Ice Company, which operates an extensive ice and cold storage plant at North Kansas City, is one of the important industrial institutions of this section. This ice plant has a capacity of sixty-five tons of ice and a storage capacity of 10,000 tons. Much of their product is marketed in Kansas City, although they ship ice to various places in the country, including Ft. Madison, Iowa; Sioux City, Iowa; Omaha and Nebraska City, Nebraska; and Pueblo, Colorado.

Since the World War, the cold storage rooms of the plant have been used for the storage of meats and they have had in cold storage here as much as seven and one-half million pounds of meat at one time. The governments of Russia, France, England, as well as the United States, have had meat stored here at different times, through the Cudahy Packing Company.

The ice which is manufactured here is what is known "raw water ice" and is made from water which is pumped direct from a well, one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, after first being settled and filtered. The ice machine is operated by a Diesel oil engine, such as is used in submarines. R. M. McCandish, vice-president and general manager of the Alpine Ice Company, was the designing engineer and superintendent of construction of this plant. He is a native of Nebraska and is one of the capable ice and cold storage engineers and designers of the country. He designed the Franklin Ice Cream Company's plant of Kansas City and also the plants for the Meriden Creamery Company, The Car-Hacker Fish and Oyster Company, of Kansas City, and other important plants in various sections of the country.

The main office of the Alpine Ice Company is located at Wichita, Kansas, and the officers are: C. M. Blachy, president; R. M. McCandish, vice-president and general manager; John Olinger, secretary; E. B. Musser, treasurer. The North Kansas City plant is located at 12th and Charlotte Streets and was established in 1914.

John E. Jones, owner and proprietor of "Bellevue Dairy Farm", which is located about two miles from Liberty, is one of the leading dairymen in this section of the state. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Bedford County, July 3, 1880, and is a son of Thomas A. and Ruth (Jenkins) Jones. Thomas Jones was a coal operator in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, during his active career. He died in 1917 and his widow now resides in Kansas City, Missouri. They were the parents of the fol-

lowing children: Mayme, married Garland S. Kinser, of Fairmount, West Virginia; John E., the subject of this sketch; Marshall T., Shreveport, Louisiana, where he is engaged in the oil business; Alberta, married Henderson Garnett, who is engaged in the real estate business at Newton, Oklahoma.

John E. Jones was educated in the public schools of Everett, Pennsylvania, and the Mercersburg Academy, graduating from that institution in 1896. He then attended Dickinson College and after two years there, entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1901. He then entered the law office of J. C. Work at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and at the same time looked after the coal mining interests of his father and grandfather. In 1905, he went to Oklahoma and was engaged in the oil and gas business and was the owner of the Delaware and Nowata natural gas plants.

In 1915, Mr. Jones came to Clay County and engaged in the dairy business, having been interested in that line of industry for a number of years and especially in the breeding of Jersey cattle. Belleview Dairy occupies a farm of 300 acres and the dairy herd consists of about seventy-five pure bred, registered cows. The herd is headed by "Financial Countess Lad", whose dam was the world's champion butter producer in competition of all breeds of cows. "Financial Countess Lad" sold for \$5,000.00 when two years old. He is the sire of "Financial Sensation" which was sold to A. P. Sharples of Westchester, Pennsylvania, for \$60,000.00. Other prize animals in the Belleview Dairy Herd, one of which might be mentioned is "Gold Marjoram", the world's champion butter cow, having produced 15,530 pounds of milk and 1,064 pounds of butter, beating the "Missouri's Chief Josephine", the celebrated Holstein, by 125 pounds of butter. The Belleview Dairy is one of the complete dairy farms of the country. The entire output of the dairy is sold to one concern in Kansas City.

John E. Jones was married in April, 1904, to Miss Nellie G. Gump, of Everett, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of H. Frank and Elizabeth (Barndollar) Gump. Mrs. Jones was born at Everett, Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of Goucher College, at Baltimore, Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born one son who was born September 4, 1906 and is at home with his parents.

Mr. Jones is a progressive and an enterprising citizen and one of the leading dairymen of the country.

Walter Snyder, who conducts an extensive plumbing and steam fitting business at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, is a native of this state. He was born at Clinton, Henry County, Missouri, October 3, 1872, a son of Ernest William and Mary G. (DeLaVergne) Snyder, who were the parents of two daughters and five sons.

Ernest William Snyder was born in Dresden, Germany, and came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania when he was about twelve years old. Later he went to Ohio and from there to Kentucky. He then came to Henry County, Missouri, where he was engaged in the real estate and loan business. While a resident of Clinton he took a prominent part in local affairs and was a member of the school board for a number of years and also served as justice of the peace. He died in 1898 at the age of sixty years. Mary G. (DeLaVergne) Snyder was a native of Ohio and a descendant of New England ancestors. She died in 1877, when Walter Snyder of this review was about five years old.

Walter Snyder was reared in Clinton, Missouri, and was graduated from the Clinton High School. In 1902, he went to Kansas City and worked at plumbing and steam fitting with the Kirtley Brothers for four years. He then went to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he worked at his trade for a time, when he returned to Kansas City the same year. He then came to Excelsior Springs and engaged in plumbing and steam fitting here, opening a shop of his own. His business has developed until he has become the most extensive contractor in his line in this section. He installs steam and hot water heating, gas stoves, Arco Vacuum Cleaners, and does all kinds of sanitary plumbing and gas fitting. He did the plumbing work in the Hotel Snapp, the Ideal Hotel, and the Clay County State building, as well as many other important jobs in Excelsior Springs.

Mr. Snyder was married May 6, 1912, to Miss Gertrude Mary Merrill, of Hartshorn, Oklahoma, and to this union three children have been born: William M., Walter, Jr., and Louis Edward.

Mr. Snyder is independent in politics and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the progressive and substantial business men of Excelsior Springs.

Zack M. Best, a well known and successful farmer and stockman of Liberty township, is a native Missourian and a descendant of a pioneer family. He was born in Jackson County, Missouri, November 8, 1858, and is a son of John and Ann (Hutchins) Best, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers in Jackson County, Missouri.



WALTER SNYDER

John Best resided in the southwestern part of Jackson County, in the vicinity of where the Long View Farm is now located. He settled there prior to the Civil War and when Order No. 11 was issued, the Best family drove to Clinton County with an ox team, crossing the river on the ice at Blue Mills. This was in the winter of 1862-63. John Best served in the Confederate army for a time during the Civil War and during the latter part of the war made the trip across the plains.

In the spring of 1866, John Best came to Clay County with his family and settled in the northwest corner of Liberty township. Four years later he moved to the place which is now owned by Zack M. Best and here he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. He died at the age of eighty-two years and his wife was nearly eighty-four at the time of her death. Their remains are buried in Providence cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Adkins, deceased; George W., of Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. America Jane Flannery, deceased; M. D., Liberty, Missouri; Garnett, deceased; Mrs. Mary Peters, deceased; and Zack, the subject of this sketch.

Zack M. Best was reared in Clay County and educated in the district schools and has lived on the place where he now resides for over fifty years. He began farming and stock raising in early life and has been successfully engaged in this pursuit to the present time. He owns the old homestead of 160 acres which is one of the productive and valuable farms of Clay County. The place is well improved and kept in excellent condition. Unfortunately, the farm residence was destroyed by fire June 1, 1920, and since that time Mr. Best and his family have made their abode in his tenant house.

Mr. Best was married, January 1, 1882, to Miss Eliza Jane Wills, a daughter of Kemp Scott and Margaret Jane Wills, of Clay County. Mrs. Best's parents were both born and reared in Clay County and are now deceased and are buried in Old Providence cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Best have been born the following children: Bessie, who died at the age of seven years; Anna Jane, married Thomas F. Arnold, of Liberty township; John, a farmer in Liberty township, married Georgia Cotes; Mabel M., married George Lewis Baldwin, of Liberty township; Grace B., resides at home with her parents; and Lorenzo Hugh, at home. The following are the grandchildren: Everett Rothwell and Bessie Mildred Best, Lucille Estell Baldwin and Marion Foster Arnold.

Mr. Best is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, at Liberty. He takes a keen interest in local affairs and in 1914 and again in 1916, he made the race at the primaries for the office of presiding judge of the county court. He is an enterprising citizen and stands high in Clay County where the Best family is well known and highly respected.

Baylis Thornton Gordon, state senator from this district who is extensively interested in farming and the live stock industry, is a native of Clay County, and is a descendant of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of Missouri. He is a son of Baylis Thornton Gordon, Sr., and Mary Ellen (Nelson) Gordon.

Baylis Thornton Gordon, Sr., was born in Clay County and spent his entire life in this county. He was engaged in farming and stock raising and met with success and at the time of his death was the owner of considerable land. He was married to Mary Ellen Nelson in Clay County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Doctor Henry and Catherine Nelson.

Dr. Henry Nelson was born in Ireland and educated at Glasgow, Scotland. He was a physician and surgeon and when a young man came to America and settled in West Virginia. Later, he removed to St. Louis and in a short time came to Kansas City, Missouri. He bought land in Platte township, Clay County, where he resided for a time, but died in St. Louis. His wife died at Maryville, Missouri.

Mary Ellen Nelson was born in West Virginia and came to Missouri with her parents and was one of three children born to them, the others being Lelia C., married Fielding Dunlap, now deceased, and she lives in Brooklyn, New York, and Dr. W. F. Nelson, who was a physician and surgeon and died in Clay County. Mrs. Baylis Thornton Gordon, Sr., now resides on the old home place in Clay County.

Baylis Thornton Gordon, the subject of this sketch, is one of the following children born to his parents: Charlie, deceased; Harry, manager of the Liberty Electric Light Company, and also operates the electric light plant at Smithville, Missouri; Edna, deceased; Grace, deceased; and Baylis Thornton.

Baylis Thornton Gordon was reared in Clay County and educated in the public schools of Liberty and the Kansas City School of Law. After completing the law course, he was admitted to the bar, although he has never practiced, but has devoted his attention to stock raising and farming

on an extensive scale. He owns and operates 780 acres of land in Clay County and owns a valuable farm of 320 acres in Jackson County, Kansas.

Senator Gordon has always taken an active part in public affairs and served as a member of the Legislature from Clay County in the sessions of the 48th and 49th General Assembly. In November, 1920, he was elected to the state senate from the Third Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Clay, Platte, Clinton, DeKalb, Andrew and Holt. Mr. Gordon has been instrumental in furthering important agriculture legislation as a member of the lower house, the passage of the pure seed bill being largely due to his efforts as well as many other good measures in the interests of the farming industry. He is a progressive and public spirited citizen and as state senator, he is a man who can be depended upon to ably and honestly represent the best interests of his constituents.

Hiram L. Wubbenhorst, of Liberty, Missouri, is a native son of Clay County, and was born in Liberty township, a son of John G. and Teena (Lienemann) Wubbenhorst, the former of whom now resides at Liberty and the mother died in 1901, further mention of whom is made in connection with a sketch of John H. Wubbenhorst which appears in this volume.

Hiram L. Wubbenhorst is a veteran of the World War and his military record in that great conflict is one of more than ordinary merit. He enlisted at Mason City, Iowa, April 11, 1917, in the 168th Iowa Infantry and was sent to Des Moines, Iowa, for a period of training and from there to Camp Mills, Long Island, where he was attached to the 42nd Division, and in August, 1917, started across on board the United States transport, President Grant. When the President Grant was about half way across the Atlantic, she returned to port on account of defective boilers. About two weeks later, Mr. Wubbenhorst's command sailed again landing at Liverpool, England. From there they went to Winchester, then to Manchester, England, and to LeHavre, France. Mr. Wubbenhorst took part in much of the severe fighting in which the American troops were engaged during the war. He was in the Champagne, Marne, Aisne, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne Forest. The first time that his regiment was ordered to the front line they remained for 110 days without relief. This was in the Luneville, St. Clement, Baccarat sector (not mentioned above). After the armistice was signed, he served with the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine in Germany. He endured many hardships, privations and dan-

gers and was one of the fortunate of four men of his company of 250 to escape without a wound. When he returned to the United States he was a member of the 42nd Division. He was discharged in May, 1919, after having been in the service over two years.

Mr. Wubbenhorst is one of the substantial young men of Clay County. He is a carpenter and had four years of experience in that line in Iowa, North Dakota and Missouri. He also has been foreman in the building of concrete silos for the Minnesota Keystone Silo Company, in Minnesota, having traveled extensively through the northern states.

Charles R. Bigham, president of the Security Bank of Avondale, and who is closely identified with the development of southern Clay County, is a native of Missouri and a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of this state. He was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, January 5, 1880, and is a son of James C. and Martha (Davidson) Bigham, who now reside in Los Angeles, California.

James C. Bigham was born in Platte County, in 1843. He is a Civil War veteran, having served in the Confederate army under Gen. Sterling Price. James C. Bigham is a son of John Bigham, who was a native of Virginia, born in 1815. He came to Missouri in 1835 and settled at Weston, Platte County. Here he entered government land and became the owner of 640 acres. He was a large slave owner prior to the Civil War, and was very well-to-do. He spent his life in the vicinity of Weston and died on his farm there.

To James C. and Martha (Davidson) Bigham were born the following children: B. B., a real estate man of St. Joseph, Missouri; Ira D., who is engaged in the oil business in Kansas City, Missouri; Charles R., the subject of this sketch; Buelah M., a teacher in the high school at Los Angeles, California; Mae, married Lou L. West, Los Angeles, California.

Charles R. Bigham was reared in St. Joseph and educated in the public schools and the E. E. Gard Business College, of St. Joseph. In 1902, he came to Clay County and located at what is now North Kansas City, and operated 3,000 acres of land for the Armour, Swift and Burlington interests, in that vicinity. Later he traveled for the American Tobacco Company, in Ohio, for five years. He then engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, and is now handling North Kansas City property. Mr. Bigham was one of the organizers of the Security Bank of Avondale and is now president of that institution.

On December 7, 1907, Charles R. Bigham was united in marriage with Miss Martha Ellen Cooley, a daughter of H. M. Cooley, of Avondale, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Bigham was born at Avondale and was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of the Kansas City High School. Mr. Bigham is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Barry, Missouri, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen.

William E. Balkey, vice-president of the Security Bank of Avondale, is a substantial and enterprising citizen of Clay County, and is interested in various enterprises. He was born in Livingston County, Missouri, December 29, 1881, and is a son of William Nelson and Jerusha (Root) Balkey.

William Nelson Balkey is a native of Indiana. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Thirteenth Indiana Infantry and served until the close of the war. He came to Missouri about 1880, and he and his wife now reside at Ludlow, Missouri. She is a native of Wisconsin and was a teacher prior to her marriage.

To William Nelson and Jerusha (Root) Balkey were born the following children: Elmer, who is engaged in the grocery business at Braymer, Missouri; Mrs. Rosa Maack, Ludlow, Missouri; Mrs. Myrtle Demerall, Ludlow, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Jamison, Grandview, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Busby, Ludlow, Missouri; Mrs. Ada Foreman, Mooresville, Missouri; William E., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Daisy Brink, Hoxie, Kansas; and Mrs. Gertrude Snodgrass, Des Moines, Iowa.

William Balkey was educated in the public schools and the Missouri Wesleyan College at Cameron, Missouri. He was a telegraph operator in early life and for twenty years was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, as telegraph operator and agent. For nineteen years he was stationed at Northern Junction and has been a resident of Clay County since 1901.

Mr. Balkey is the owner of a valuable farm of sixty-five acres at Avondale, which is devoted to small fruit and alfalfa. He has recently engaged in contract work in partnership with John Montgomery, of Moscow, Missouri. They have under way, at the present time, a contract for grading the streets of North Kansas City. They also constructed the Hillside levee. They do an extensive business and at the present time are using twenty-six teams in their work. Mr. Balkey was one of the organizers

of the Security Bank of Avandale and has been vice-president of that substantial institution since its organization. He has been Sunday school superintendent, school director and highway commissioner for many years.

On November 4, 1905, Mr. Balkey was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Beam, of Ray County, Missouri, and one daughter has been born to this union, Mary Dorothy. The Balkey residence is located at Avondale. Mr. and Mrs. Balkey have a wide acquaintance and stand high in the community.

William Hoy, a well known farmer and stockman of Gallatin township, is a member of a very early pioneer family of Clay County. He was born in Platte County, March 6, 1822, a son of William and Adeline (McQuitty) Hoy.

William Hoy was a very early settler in Platte County and homesteaded land there. He was a surveyor and surveyed much of Platte County. He died in 1871. He was a son of Jones Hoy, a Kentuckian, who was carried away by Indians when he was eight years old. This happened in Kentucky and he remained with the Indians until he was sixteen years old. He settled in Platte County at very early date and there spent his life.

Adeline (McQuitty) Hoy, mother of William Hoy, was born in Clay County, about three miles west of Liberty, in 1826. Her father, Benjamin McQuitty, entered land there from the government which is now owned by Gus Davidson. Benjamin McQuitty and his wife spent their lives on that place and were buried there. Mrs. Hoy now lives in Platte County and is now ninety-four years old.

The following children were born to William and Adeline (McQuitty) Hoy: Benjamin, lives in Platte County; Rufus, Clay County; John, Platte County; Mrs. Leota Strang, lives in Idaho; Mrs. Mattie Mitchell, lives in Montana; William, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Kate Morrow, Parkville, Missouri; Strother, Platte County; and Samuel, died at the age of sixteen years.

William Hoy was reared and educated in Platte County. For twelve years, he lived in Johnson County, Kansas. In 1907, he bought his present farm in Gallatin township where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. His farm consists of 170 acres of productive land and is located one-half mile north of Winnetonka Station. The place is well improved with a good comfortable residence and other substantial farm buildings.

Mr. Hoy was married in 1887, to Abbie Higgins, of Platte County, Missouri. She is a daughter of B. F. and Ellen (Brink) Higgins, both now living in Platte County. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoy have been born the following children: Benjamin, married Ruth Weagley and is engaged in farming in Gallatin township, where he owns 120 acres of land; Stella, married George Crust, of Johnson County, Kansas; Addie, married William Gabbert, of Nashua, Missouri; Ellen, married John E. Bender on October 26, 1920; Myrtle and Rufus Bryan, who resides at home with their parents.

Mr. Hoy is a substantial citizen and one of the progressive and enterprising men of Gallatin township.

F. M. Davis, a well known and highly respected citizen of Fishing River township, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising, is a native of Clay County. He was born on a farm adjoining Excelsior Springs, September 21, 1867, and is a son of William T. and Elizabeth (Moore) Davis.

William Davis was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1825, and came to Clay County with his mother and step-father, J. J. Vaughn. J. J. Vaughn died at Liberty and his wife died on a farm near Excelsior Springs, in 1872. William Davis was first lieutenant under Captain Garth of the Home Guards, of Liberty, during the Civil War. He died in 1888.

To William T. and Elizabeth (Moore) Davis were born the following children: Nancy J., married Willis Tillery; William H. T., resides near Mosby, Missouri; Henrietta C., married J. J. Wysong, and they are both deceased; Emmagene, married William Williams, of Howell County, Missouri; J. B., died at Excelsior Springs, May 1, 1917; George W., died in 1878, at the age of fifteen years; and F. M., the subject of this sketch.

F. M. Davis was reared in Clay County and attended school in the Washington and Moore school districts. He began farming, on rented land, in early life and rented a farm from T. C. Rainey of Kansas City, for fourteen years. He bought his present farm in 1913 and took possession of it the following year. His place contains fifty acres of valuable land upon which he has made improvements since locating here. It is all river bottom land and very productive. He raises corn, alfalfa and hogs, extensively, although he raises a diversity of crops.

Mr. Davis was married December 25, 1892 to Miss Anna Foley of Fishing River township and a daughter of George B. and Elizabeth Foley. They were both natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Fishing River

township, and are now deceased. Mrs. Davis is one of the following children born to her parents: Nannie, married Jefferson Parr, of Jackson County; Leila, married A. C. Kidd, Missouri City; Sallie, married W. E. Fowler, Fishing River township; N. B. Foley, Fishing River township; Mattie, married J. D. Kelier, Fishing River township; Richie, married Nellie Pettyjohn, of Clay County, and they live in Des Moines; and Ella, married Elmer Robert, of Missouri City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born five children as follows: Bettie, married W. E. Corn, Jackson County; Evelena, married Everett Conley, Liberty, Missouri; Fleeta, married C. E. Lynch, a native of Clay County, Missouri, who has been in the employ of the Wabash Railroad as telegraph operator since 1912, and is now serving in that capacity at Moberly, Missouri; Lexie May, at home with her parents; and Willie Frances, married Martin Crouse, of Liberty, Missouri.

The following are the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Davis: Frances Daniel, John Nelson, Ralph Conley; Frank Robert and Gladys Marie Corn; and Melvin LeRoy and Mary Edith Lynch.

Mr. Davis is a substantial citizen and the Davis family are well known and highly respected.

James W. Snapp, proprietor of the Hotel Snapp at Excelsior Springs, which is one of the leading first class hotels of the country, has been a prominent factor in the progress and development of Excelsior Springs and by his foresight and enterprise has contributed in no small way to the prominent place which Excelsior Springs occupies among the leading resorts of the country.

Mr. Snapp was born in Polk County, Missouri, February 4, 1852. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools. When he was twenty years old he engaged in the hardware business at Missouri City, continuing there until 1891. He then came to Excelsior Springs and engaged in the hardware business which he continued until about six years ago. In the meantime, he engaged in the hotel business in 1898, and conducted the Snapp's tavern until 1907. He then built the Hotel Snapp which was a seventy-five room structure and operated that until 1911, when it was destroyed by fire. He then erected the present magnificent Hotel Snapp on the same location.

The Hotel Snapp is beautifully located in the very heart of the picturesque hills of Missouri, surrounded on every side by the very touches of nature itself, supplies every comfort, refinement and luxury.

The building is five stories high, constructed entirely of steel and reinforced concrete, with an exterior trim of terra cotta and cut stone, and is of the free style Spanish architecture.

It contains 112 rooms, single and en suite, each having a private bath or connecting with bathroom.

The tasty furnishings are of a style that will satisfy the most fastidious, nothing having been omitted that would add to the comfort of the guests. One of the most appealing features of the exterior of the hotel, is a veranda 78x25 feet, built in pergola fashion with porch swings, settees, easy chairs, and reading tables. On the first floor, connecting with the lobby, is the large, handsomely decorated ballroom which serves as a lounging and reading room. Here dances are given for the enjoyment and entertainment of the guests and their friends.

The dining room, also on the first floor, furthers the impression that the crowning attraction of this beautiful hotel is in itself a subtle artistic apartment. The floor is covered with a heavy, rich Wilton carpet with draperies to match. It has a seating capacity of 200. The hotel is conducted exclusively on the American plan. The cuisine is the best that money can supply. To the lover of fresh farm dairy products one may well state that the milk, cream, butter and eggs, as well as poultry and all vegetables and fruits in season, for the Hotel Snapp are supplied from the Snapp farm which is one mile distant. The service in every department is the standard of excellence.

Since coming to Excelsior Springs, Mr. Snapp has taken an active part in the political and civic life of the town. He is a Republican and has served as mayor of Excelsior Springs two terms. He has also served on the city council and on the school board, being a member of that body when the first school house was built in Excelsior Springs. He is now president of the Snapp Hotel and Realty Company.

Mr. Snapp was married January 24, 1884, to Miss Sarah E. Crowley, a native of Ray County, Missouri. Mrs. Snapp died April 13, 1919, at the age of fifty-eight years. She was a woman of unusual ability and was active in all progressive movements for the betterment and upbuilding of the community. She was president of the Civic Improvement Association and was one of the most active workers in securing the Public Library for Excelsior Springs and the success of that project was due, in no small measure, to her efforts. She was widely known and had many friends and the community deeply felt the great loss of her death.

Mr. Snapp is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Christian Church.

Clay County State Bank, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, was established in 1894, Dr. S. D. Henry being one of the organizers. It was sold to Dr. W. S. Woods in 1902 and the Woods estate is still in control of the institution.

This bank started out with a small capital of only \$10,000.00. It now has a certified surplus of \$90,000.00, earned, and earned undivided profits of \$40,000, which gives it the largest surplus and undivided profits in proportion to the capital of any bank in the United States, save two. It is the third from the top in the roll of honor banks, as listed in New York City. Hugh Wilhite, the president, and T. E. Crawford, the cashier, have been connected with this bank since 1903.

The officers of the bank are: Hugh Wilhite, president; W. N. Pittman, vice-president; T. E. Crawford, cashier; and E. L. Craven, E. H. Cravens, and S. C. Sherwood, assistant cashiers.

The Clay County State Bank is one of the substantial banking institutions of the country. They do a general banking business.

Merriman Shelton, who conducts a general blacksmith shop at Excelsior Springs, has had a varied experience and witnessed much of the development that has taken place in Clay County during the last half century. He was born in Ray County, Missouri, March 8, 1853, a son of Reuben and Ann (Weatherington) Shelton and is the second in order of birth of a family of eleven children born to his parents.

Reuben Shelton was also born in Ray County, Missouri, in 1833 and died in 1898. He was a farmer and followed that vocation all his life. His parents were Merriman and Lizzie (Holman) Shelton, natives of Virginia, who came to Missouri at a very early day and entered Government land in Ray County. Ann (Weatherington) Shelton was born in North Carolina, a daughter of Frank Weatherington and came to Missouri with her parents when she was thirteen years old. She died about 1891, aged sixty years.

Merriman Shelton, whose name introduces this review, was reared on a farm and in early life was engaged in farming. For a few years,

he carried mail on the star route from Liberty to Smithville. This was before the railroads were built. Later he became night marshal at Liberty and while in the performance of his duty, shot a man and shortly afterwards resigned from office. He then engaged in blacksmithing and for fourteen years conducted a general blacksmith business at Liberty in partnership with a Mr. Sparks. In August, 1907, he came to Excelsior Springs and for the past thirteen years has conducted a blacksmith shop here.

Mr. Shelton was first married June 9, 1875, to Miss Alice Hickman, a native of Illinois and to that union were born four children. The eldest died in infancy and the others are as follows: Laura, married William Rush, Kansas City, Missouri; Oscar, deceased; Price, deceased. Mr. Shelton's second marriage was on May 10, 1909, to Mary J. (Emory) Lilly, widow of Thomas Lilly. One child born to this union, died in infancy.

Mr. Shelton was a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association while a resident of Liberty and as a member of that organization and as an officer, he had much to do with apprehending criminals on various occasions and has witnessed many stirring events.

The picture entitled "Pioneer Motor Power" on another page of this volume, was taken in front of the blacksmith shop of Sparks and Shelton, at Liberty. The man on the wagon, wearing the cap, is Mr. Shelton. The oxen belong to John Davidson of Gallatin township.

Mr. Shelton is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. His Lodge affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

McDavid Brothers.—This firm is composed of J. E. and S. W. McDavid who conduct a garage and automobile livery business at Excelsior Springs and are also interested in a number of other business enterprises and various interests. They started in the livery business in 1905 and since that time they have been breeders of registered saddle horses. They have sold saddle horses in various parts of the country and have frequently exhibited their horses at fairs and horse shows and won a number of premiums.

When the horse livery business began to wane and the automobile became practical and popular, the McDavid Brothers directed their attention to the possibilities of this new field of enterprise. They began to

handle automobiles and also put automobiles in their livery service. They now operate from six to eight cars and employ from twenty to twenty-five men in connection with their garage and taxicab service. They have the agency for the Dodge, Chandler, and Cleveland cars and the Bethlehem trucks. In 1920, they erected one of the finest and most complete garages in the state.

McDavid Brothers are extensive land owners. In 1919, they bought the Cooley Lake property which was formerly the property of the Kansas City Gun Club, for thirty-five years. This property consists of 900 acres and here they carry on farming and stock raising, employing from two to eight men on the place. They also own 320 acres of productive wheat land in Gove County, Kansas. In addition to their other interests, McDavid Brothers are the owners of Saline Springs, including a whole block on either side of the street. They ship the water from the springs to various parts of the United States.

The parents of J. E. and S. W. McDavid were John Fleming and Amerilla (Condiff) McDavid, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, of Missouri. John Fleming McDavid was born in Virginia in 1838 and was of Scotch descent. He left home to make his own way in the world when he was twelve years old and drove a stage coach over the Allegheny Mountains for a time. The old trail over which he drove in the early days is now one of the highly improved roads of the country and is a part of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway. S. W. McDavid recently made a trip over that section of it where his father formerly drove stage. Later in life, John Fleming McDavid became a railroad contractor in the East and operated as such on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He died in 1893 and his wife died in November, 1919, at the age of seventy-five years.

John Fleming and Amerilla (Condiff) McDavid were the parents of the following children: Eliza, married L. C. Rose, Beggs, Oklahoma; Belle, lives in Carroll County, Missouri; Julia, married C. L. Benson, Carroll County, Missouri; Jennie; John E., a member of the firm, McDavid Brothers, was born in Carroll County in 1875, married Flora Ellis, and they have one son, Earl; S. Walter, of McDavid Brothers, was born in Carroll County, October 30, 1877, married Flora Henry; Nettie, married William Gaston of Bosworth, Missouri; Marvin and Arch, both now live at Brookfield, Missouri.

Sylvanus B. Waller, a well known and successful merchant of Smithville, Missouri, who is engaged in the hardware and implement business in partnership with John C. Williams, was born in Carroll township, Platte County, November 25, 1855. He is a son of Absalom H. and Mariam (Nash) Waller.

Absalom Waller was an early pioneer settler of Platte County. He was born in Virginia in 1821 and in early life came to Missouri alone and settled in Platte County, where he bought 136 acres of land. He was engaged in farming and stock raising all his life and met with success. At the time of his death in 1884, he was the owner of 256 acres of land in Platte County. His wife was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1822. They were married in Platte County, Missouri. She died in 1890 on the Waller home place in Platte County. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom died in infancy and the others were as follows: Virginia, deceased; Solon C., died in December, 1888; Mattie, married Rowlight Rice, and they live in Platte County; Sylvanus B., the subject of this sketch; and Catherine S., married Jeff Silvy, Chanute, Kansas.

Sylvanus B. Waller was reared to manhood in Platte County and received his education in the district school. He remained on the home farm with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He then learned the harness maker's trade at Smithville, Missouri, with James F. Adams and followed that business for years. He then engaged in the hardware and implement business at Smithville and has devoted his attention to that line of business to the present time. He and his partner have built up an extensive trade and are recognized to be one of the leading firms in western Clay County. They have a large patronage covering a large scope of territory in both Clay and Platte Counties.

Mr. Waller was married January 26, 1886, to Miss Mollie B. Yates, a daughter of William and Getia (Miller) Yates, both natives of Missouri. William Yates is now deceased and his widow lives at Smithville. They were the parents of sixteen children of whom Mrs. Waller was the second in order of birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Waller have been born four children, as follows: Eva D., was born in Smithville, Missouri, in 1889 and died in 1905; Naomi, was born in Clay County in 1892 and died in infancy; James B., was born in Clay County in 1897 and is now connected with his father's business at Smithville and Mary B., born at Smithville in 1904, resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Waller is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge and is a Democrat. He and Mrs. Waller are members of the Christian Church and she belongs to the Eastern Star. Mr. Waller is a well known business man of Clay County and is widely and favorably known.

Ella Jean Flanders conducts one of the leading department stores of Excelsior Springs and is also the proprietor of the Clay Hotel. She was born in Caldwell County, Missouri, a daughter of Solomon and Miriam (Pettit) Musser, the former, a native of Ohio and the latter, of Kentucky. Solomon Musser was engaged in farming and stock raising in early life but later devoted himself to looking after his investments. He was a pioneer settler of Caldwell County but spent the latter part of his life in Clinton County.

Mrs. Flanders was educated in the St. Joseph Female College which was conducted by Dr. Elijah Dulin, one of the foremost educators of the State. Mrs. Flanders is also a Chautauqua White Seal graduate. She was married in 1887, to Clyde Eastman Flanders, a native of Brown County, Illinois. He was a train dispatcher in early life and later conducted a shoe store in Cameron, Missouri. He came to Excelsior Springs in 1903 and the following year engaged in the general mercantile business. Mrs. Flanders practically conducted the business from the beginning and Mr. Flanders continued on the road, representing a wholesale shoe house. He died in October, 1918, at the age of fifty-one years. He was a capable business man. He was vice-president of the Bank of Excelsior Springs, having been one of the organizers of that institution. He was a Mason and a Democrat.

To Mr. and Mrs. Flanders were born two children: Clyde Elaine, married Judge Harris Roinson of Kansas City, Missouri; and Jean Lorraine, who resides at home with her mother.

Mrs. Flanders is one of the successful business women of Clay County, and in addition to the management of her extensive business, she finds time to devote to many matters and movements of public interest. She is a member of the Eastern Star and Past Grand Matron of the order of the Eastern Star in the State of Missouri and is president of the advisory board of the Masonic Home at St. Louis. She is a member of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman of Conservation for this District. She is also chairman of the Third Congressional District of the Good Roads Association of Missouri.

Mrs. Flanders is a Democrat and takes an active part in political affairs. She is an able public speaker and her services are in great demand during important political campaigns.

E. F. Camron, now living retired at Excelsior Springs, has been identified with this part of Missouri for many years. He is a member of one of the pioneer families of the State. The name, Camron, was spelled Cameron by Mr. Camron's parents and the other members of the Cameron family; however, the subject of this sketch drops the "e" from his name. He was born in Andrew County, Missouri, April 12, 1841, a son of Calvin S. and Ann (Writsman) Cameron.

Calvin S. Cameron was born in Tennessee, April 8, 1815, and when he was three years old he was brought to Missouri by his parents, Elisha and Sarah (VanWrinkle) Cameron, who settled in Fishing River township. Elisha Cameron entered Government land in Fishing River township and at the time of his death was the owner of 500 acres in Fishing River township. Elisha Cameron was born in 1783 and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was the first county judge of Clay County. The town of Cameron, Missouri, was named after him. His second oldest daughter, Melinda, married a Mr. McCorkle who owned a thousand acres of land where the town of Cameron now stands.

Calvin S. Cameron entered Government land in Andrew County, Missouri, and was the owner of 200 acres of fine land there before the Civil War, but bushwhackers became so numerous in that vicinity during the war that he sold his place and bought a farm in Fishing River township, Clay County, where he died in 1893. Ann (Writsman) Cameron was born in Tennessee in 1816 and died in 1883.

E. F. Camron was the oldest of six children born to his parents, two of whom are living besides E. F., as follows: Perry, who lives in Liberty, Missouri; and Frances, widow of J. B. Goodwin, of Liberty, Missouri. E. F. Camron has followed farming all his life. In 1870, he moved to Vernon County, Missouri, where he improved a farm and remained until 1903, when he disposed of his property there and returned to Clay County.

Mr. Camron has been twice married. In 1867, he was married to Elizabeth Sullards, a native of Buchanan County, Missouri, born in 1839. She died in 1879, leaving five children: Cora, married W. A. Cann, who is now deceased and she is Matron of a College at Port Arthur, Texas, and

has three children, Garnett, Frank, and Kathryn; Olive, married R. E. Davis, who is now deceased and she has one son, Wendell Lee; Bruce C., St. Louis, Missouri; Elma, married Frank McGulkin, of New York; and E. F., Jr., of El Paso, Texas. In 1884, E. F. Camron was married to Maria E. Howell of West Virginia.

Mr. Camron has seen much of the development of this section of the country. In the early days he was engaged in freighting across the plains.

William Duncan, a successful farmer and stockman of Platte township and a veteran of the Civil War, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Platte township, November 2, 1841, a son of Jehohida and Eliza (Crow) Duncan.

Jehohida Duncan was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri with his parents at a very early day. He was a son of James Duncan who settled in Clay County and entered three thousand acres of government land here. Jehohida Duncan remained in this county until the discovery of gold in California, and in 1849 he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast. He died in California in 1857. Eliza (Crow) Duncan was born in Jasmine County, Kentucky, and was married to Mr. Duncan in Missouri. She died in 1910.

William Duncan was one of five children born to his parents, as follows: James, died in infancy; William, the subject of this sketch; Thomas J., deceased; Mary S., married John Screwberry, of Clinton County; and Elizabeth, deceased.

William Duncan was reared on the home farm in Platte township and received his education in the early day subscription schools. He assisted his mother on the home place and at the early age of twelve years began working out by the month to help support his mother and sisters. In 1858 he engaged in farming the home place where he remained until 1861, when the Civil War broke out. He then enlisted at Smithville in Colonel Duncan's company, which was attached to General Price's command. It was known as Company G, First Missouri Regiment, under command of Colonel Cockrell. Mr. Duncan was with his command in a number of the important engagements of the Civil War. He was at the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Wilson Creek, Shiloh, Siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Chickamauga, and a number of other battles and skirmishes. For ninety-seven days he was with the Confederate army which opposed General Sherman on his raid through Georgia. He was severely wounded at

the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, which was one of the hard fought battles of the Civil War. Here he was taken prisoner, after being wounded and sent to the Federal military prison at Camp Chase, Ohio. Three months later he was taken to Virginia and exchanged, being placed on a boat on the James River and sent to Richmond. After the close of the Civil War he was discharged in April, 1865, at Jackson, Mississippi. He was wounded three times during the course of his military service.

After the war, Mr. Duncan returned to Missouri and while at St. Joseph he hired out to make the trip across the plains with a wagon train to Idaho. After making that trip he returned to Nebraska City and made another trip across the plains to Denver Junction and back to Nebraska City. He then returned to St. Joseph and shortly afterwards came back home to Clay County. In the fall of 1865 he settled on the old home place where his mother lived in Platte township and later he bought this place which he still owns. This property was entered from the government by his grandfather. Mr. Duncan has made many improvements on the place and has a good set of farm buildings, including a good comfortable residence and two barns. He has a good orchard and carries on general farming and stock raising and is recognized as one of the successful citizens of Platte township.

Mr. Duncan was married in Clay County, October 4, 1866, to Miss Sarah E. Morris, a daughter of Gilbert and Sussie E. (Commins) Morris. Gilbert Morris was a native of Illinois, born in 1813. He was a farmer all his life and died in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in 1861. Sussie E. (Commins) Morris was born in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in 1820, and was married to Gilbert Morris in 1836. She died in 1863. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Morris were born the following children: Calvis, died in infancy; Monroe, lives in New Mexico; Albert, died in infancy; Mary E., deceased; Thomas, Canyon, Texas; Sarah E., married William Duncan of this sketch; William, Douglass, Arizona; John C., deceased; Christine, a widow, who lives at Gainesville, Texas.

Mr. Duncan is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Duncan are members of the Methodist Church, South. Mr. Duncan is one of the dependable citizens of Clay County, whose career and experiences have been unusual. He has lived in a generation which has been the connecting link between what seems to be the remote pioneer past and the present. During the course of his observations he has seen many changes and developments and has played his part through it all.

James H. Mereness, now living retired at Excelsior Springs, was for many years extensively engaged in farming and stock raising and met with success. He was born at Springfield, Ohio, January 1, 1852, a son of A. M. and Ann M. (Rouse) Mereness.

A. M. Mereness was a native of Ohio and in early manhood went to Louisiana where after remaining about five years, he returned to Ohio. Three years later, in 1854, he came to Missouri and after farming a short time in Clay County he engaged in the mercantile business at Missouri City. Before the Civil War he was in partnership with Darius Sessions. They carried on a general mercantile business and bought and shipped hides and wool and did an extensive business. When the Civil War broke out Mr. Sessions was captain of the Home Guards and was killed at Missouri City. During that time Colonel Renick ordered all firearms in the county to be brought to Liberty, and in compliance with that order, A. M. Mereness sent his gun to Liberty by a negro woman. The Colonel construed this action as an insult and sent a detail of soldiers to raid Mr. Mereness' store. They destroyed nearly everything he had, after which he abandoned the store and engaged in farming, a pursuit which he followed the remainder of his life. He died in 1869. His wife was a native of Louisiana and they were married in that state. She died at the home of one of her sons, five miles east of Liberty. The following children were born to A. M. and Ann M. (Rouse) Mereness: Mortha J., deceased; Milton David, deceased; Margaret Ann, deceased; James H., subject of this sketch; and Stephen Douglas, Excelsior Springs.

James H. Mereness received his education in the early day subscription school and the district school. He remained on the home place until after the death of his father, when he engaged in farming for himself. He and one of his brothers bought 280 acres of river bottom land where they engaged in farming for some years, when the current of the river changed and swept their farm away. He then bought 270 acres five miles east of Liberty, at a safe distance from the river. This was in 1880, and here he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1940. In 1916, he came to Excelsior Springs, where he has since resided.

Mr. Mereness was first married in 1878 to Miss Olive Ann Pigg. After her death he married Mattie King, who died in 1914. June 10, 1915, he was married to Alice Stoner, widow of W. J. Stoner. She is a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Reed) Smith, who were early settlers in De-

kalb County, Missouri. The following children were born to Mr. Mereness' first marriage: L. G., died in 1916; W. R., lives in Colorado; and George H., lives near Missouri City.

Mr. Mereness is a member of the Baptist Church and is a Democrat. Mrs. Mereness is a member of the Methodist Church and is a very active worker in this church, being a teacher of the Gamma Bata Bata., consisting of twenty-five young ladies. To her marriage to W. J. Stoner, one child was born, Pauline Elizabeth, born July 11, 1904, now living with her mother. At the time of Mrs. Mereness' last marriage, she was superintendent at the Odd Fellows' Home at Liberty, Missouri, and has the distinction of being past president of the Rebekahs State Assembly of Missouri.

Marcellus S. Thomason, a progressive citizen of Kearney township who is well known as a successful farmer and breeder, is a native son of Clay County. He was born three miles south of his present place, January 1, 1872, a son of Marcellus and Belvidere (Estes) Thomason.

Marcellus Thomason, the father, was born in Kentucky, in 1832, and came to Missouri with his parents in 1840. The family settled in Clay County. Marcellus Thomason was engaged in farming and was the owner of 230 acres of land. He was also engaged in stock raising and kept a good grade of cattle. In 1849, when gold was discovered in California, he made the trip there overland with his father. They drove ox teams and took with them a herd of cattle. They returned to Missouri in 1851. Marcellus Thomason died in 1909 and at the time of his death he was the owner of the Berry Estes place. Belvidere (Estes) Thomason was born in Clay County in 1836 and died in 1876.

To Marcellus and Belvidere (Estes) Thomason were born the following children: George, lives in Clay County; Louis, died in infancy; Belvidere, deceased; Manlius, lives in California; William, lives in Texas; Eugenia, married Sam Wilson, Clay County, Missouri; Ella, married John D. Mathew, Clay County; Pearl, married Benjamin Kelley, California; Marcellus S., the subject of this sketch; and Asa, lives on the old home place in Clay County.

Marcellus S. Thomason was reared on the farm and attended school in the Stony Point district and the Kearney High School. Later he took a course in the Chillicothe Business College. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old and after that operated land which he rented

from his father until he was thirty-five years old. He then bought his present place which consists of a valuable farm of 200 acres. He carries on general farming and raises tobacco quite extensively. He began breeding pure bred Poland China hogs in 1912 and has one of the best strains of Poland Chinas to be found anywhere in the county. He disposes of his pure bred Poland China hogs at public sales and has always received good prices for his hogs. He raises and feeds cattle on an extensive scale also.

Mr. Thomason was married at Kansas City, December 23, 1908, to Miss Louie Newby. She is a daughter of George S. and Elizabeth (Moore) Newby. George S. Newby was born in Clinton County, Missouri, July 9, 1849, and died August 16, 1902. He was married to Elizabeth Moore, October 24, 1872. She died October 3, 1879. They were the parents of five children.

Mr. Thomason is a Democrat and one of the substantial citizens of Kearney township.

Landie R. Hulse, a successful farmer and stockman of Platte township, is a native of Missouri. He was born at Grayson, Clinton County, July 8, 1881 and is a son of Jefferson and Sally (Barnard) Hulse. Jefferson Hulse was born in Clay County, near Paradise, May 1, 1854. He was reared in this county and received a good education. Early in life he became an ordained minister in the Methodist church and has been a minister of the gospel all his life. He now resides on his farm near Paradise. His wife was born near Lexington, Kentucky, June 30, 1854, and they were married near Smithville, Missouri, in 1876. She died in 1920 and her remains are buried in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows cemetery at Smithville. To Reverend Jefferson and Sally (Barnard) Hulse were born the following children: Auror, married Andy Collins, Platte township, Clay County; Landie, the subject of this sketch; Georgia, married Walter Brooks, Smithville, Missouri; Mabel, married Floyd Rule, Clay County, Missouri; and Leta, who resides at home with her father.

Landie Hulse was reared in Platte township and attended the Paradise public schools and later was a student at Prof. Aell's Academy at Smithville, Missouri. He remained at home with his parents until he was eighteen years old. He then went West and was employed in the mining camp at Cripple Creek, Colorado. He worked at the Elkton Mine for one and one-half years and at the El Paso for one year. He was working

Golden Cycle Mine when labor trouble arose and he went to Oregon. He was employed in a woolen mill at Pendleton for six months and then was employed on a ranch near Pendleton. He returned to Clay County in 1904 and after remaining with his parents about eighteen months he rented a farm near Hoover in Platte County. In 1909 he returned to Clay County and bought 110 acres of land in Platte township which he still owns and which is his present home. His place is well improved with a good residence and barn. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has achieved more than ordinary success as a breeder of Yellow Dent seed corn.

Mr. Hulse was married near Hoover, in Platte County, October 24, 1906, to Miss Carrie J. Clemments and to this union have been born five children as follows: Elizabeth, Lena M., Luella, Addie, and Landie, all residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Hulse is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a Democrat. He and Mrs. Hulse are members of the Christian Church.

Lewis E. Dresslaer, now living at Excelsior Springs, has had a successful career as a farmer and stockman. He was born five miles west of Liberty on the old Dresslaer homestead, November 18, 1860, and is a son of Anderson and Matilda (Holt) Dresslaer.

Anderson Dresslaer was a native of Virginia, born August 28, 1836, and came to Missouri with his parents when he was sixteen years old. He was a son of Michael Dresslaer who entered 160 acres of government land upon coming to this county. Anderson Dresslaer entered government land in Clay County and was the owner of 240 acres which was heavily timbered when he bought it. He followed farming and stock raising all his life. During the Civil War, he served in the Confederate army. He died May 10, 1914, and his remains are buried in Big Shoal Church cemetery.

Matilda (Holt) Dresslaer was born in Tennessee, January 14, 1837, and was married to Anderson Dresslaer in Clay County, November 4, 1858. She died on the home place in this county, July 10, 1902. To Anderson and Matilda (Holt) Dresslaer were born four children, as follows: Llewelyn A., born August 26, 1859, owns the home place near Liberty; Lewis E., the subject of this sketch; William N., born in 1871, and died in 1877; Edgar E., born June 8, 1876, a traveling salesman, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Lewis E. Dresslaer was reared on the home farm and attended the district school in the Faubian school district. When he was eighteen years old he began his independent career as a farmer and stock raiser on rented land. In 1880, he bought a farm of forty acres. He operated that place until 1890 when he bought 160 acres which he now owns. He made substantial improvements on this place, including a good farm residence and two stock barns. He has carried on general farming and stock raising, having been especially successful in raising mules.

Mr. Dresslaer was married November 5, 1884, to Miss Sallie G. Hymer, a daughter of William S. and Elizabeth (Searcey) Hymer. William S. Hymer was born in Kentucky, October 11, 1821. He was a son of Jacob P. Hymer, a Kentuckian who was prominent in the early day affairs of Clay County. The Hymer family settled in Clay County in 1831 and entered 220 acres of land and here William S. Hymer spent his life. He was a successful farmer and stockman and was an old school Baptist. He was afflicted with blindness for twenty-two years prior to his death, October 30, 1897. Elizabeth (Searcey) Hymer was born March 23, 1827, and married in 1848. She died July 7, 1873.

To William S. and Elizabeth (Searcey) Hymer were born the following children: Jacob H., born December 24, 1849, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; Dettie, born June 21, 1852, married Andrew J. Pence, Raytown, Missouri; Dulcina N., born June 20, 1853, and died September 19, 1896; Irvin W., born June 16, 1855, deceased; Eugene, born September 8, 1860, died July 1, 1916; Sallie G., married Lewis E. Dresslaer, was born December 16, 1862; and Howell L., born May 20, 1865, lives at Excelsior Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Dresslaer have no children.

Mr. Dresslaer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for twenty-five years and is a Democrat. He and Mrs. Dresslaer are members of the Rebekahs and she holds membership in the Baptist Church.

Beverly B. Petty, of Liberty, Missouri, is one of the large land owners of Clay County and a descendant of a prominent pioneer family of this section of Missouri. He was born in Clay County and is a son of Beverly and Martha Ann (Estes) Petty. A more extensive history of the Petty family appears in this volume in connection with a sketch of George W. Petty, a brother of Beverly B. Petty whose name introduces this review.

Beverly B. Petty was reared in the vicinity of Kearney and attended school in the Estes district and later the Kearney High School. He then attended William Jewell College at Liberty. In early life he engaged in farming and stock raising and carried on business on an extensive scale and today is one of the well-to-do and successful men of affairs in Clay County. His farm is located in Fishing River township, four and one-half miles west of Excelsior Springs. Here he owns and operates 800 acres of well improved and valuable land, a part of which is known as the Yankee Brown Farm. In 1909 Mr. Petty purchased the A. B. Cranford home at 804 South Leonard Street, Liberty, Missouri, where he has since resided. This is one of the fine homes of Liberty.

On February 11, 1900, Beverly B. Petty was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Pettigrew, a daughter of Joseph T. and Fannie (Rust) Pettigrew. Joseph T. Pettigrew was a native of North Carolina and a son of William and Margaret Pettigrew who settled in Clay County when Joseph T. Pettigrew was three years old. They located on a farm, four and one-half miles west of Excelsior Springs, in Fishing River township, and spent the remainder of their lives in Clay County and their remains are buried at Kearney. Joseph T. Pettigrew died at Excelsior Springs at the age of fifty-six years and his wife died in 1876. Joseph T. Pettigrew was a prominent stockman of Clay County and widely known as a successful man. He was a Democrat and took an active part in political affairs. He was one of the original stockholders of the Kearney Commercial Bank and served as a member of the board of directors of that institution for a number of years. Mrs. Petty was the only child born to her parents. She was educated in the Cameron district school, the Kearney High School and the Ladies College at Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. Petty is a director of the Kearney Commercial Bank and is one of Clay County's substantial and highly respected citizens.

Robert D. Vest, the veteran thresher of Clay County, who has operated threshing machines for the past forty years, is a native of Missouri and a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of this state. He is a nephew of the late Senator Vest who represented Missouri in the United States Senate for a number of years and was one of the ablest lawyers of his time.

Robert D. Vest was born at Ft. Sibley, Jackson County, Missouri, July 6, 1859. He is a son of William B. and Bettie (Williams) Vest.

Robert D. Vest was the only son born to his parents, his mother dying when he was nine days old, July 15, 1859. Her remains are buried at Ft. Sibley. The father afterwards married Amanda Rainey and three children were born to that union, only one of whom is now living, Charles Vest, of Los Angeles, California.

Robert D. Vest was reared in Jackson County and educated in the public schools. In early life he began operating threshing machines and saw mills and for forty years he has been engaged in that business, with the exception of the year of 1886. His operations have extended pretty much over western Missouri and parts of Kansas. When he began the threshing business the old type of primitive machines were used and he has operated all kinds, from the ox tread power to his present sixteen-horse power Reeves engine and Aultman-Taylor separator with its automatic banding, cutting and weighing devices and all other modern threshing machine equipment.

Mr. Vest was first married in 1883 to Miss Mollie Licklider, of Pleasant Green, Missouri. She died in 1901, leaving the following children: William, Stockton, California; Edgar, employed by the Nichols-Sheperd Threshing Machine Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Grover, in the garage business at Marshall, Missouri; Robert, was in the employ of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and died in November, 1918; Mary, married C. W. Hunting, of Stockton, California; and Della, married Laure Allawag, Stockton, California. Mr. Vest's second marriage took place in March, 1903, to Mrs. Rachel A. Kimmerman, of Malta Bend, Missouri.

J. W. Harlin, who is engaged in the hardware business at Liberty, Missouri, is one of the veteran merchants at Clay County and for the past forty-seven years has been engaged in business at Liberty. He was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, August 12, 1840, a son of George W. and Susana (Miller) Harlin. George W. Harlin was a native of Bargetown, Kentucky, and his wife was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They were married in Indianapolis and both spent their lives there.

J. W. Harlin is the only survivor of eight children born to his parents. He was reared and educated in the city of Indianapolis, attending the public schools and also a local seminary. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Union Army in the First Indiana Cavalry, under Captain Brackens. During the course of his military career, Mr. Harlin served

with the Union Army in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana, and was at Mobile, Alabama, when the war closed. He participated in a number of important engagements and at the battle of Gettysburg he was struck by a piece of shell on the right leg which nearly disabled him, and at the time he thought his leg was shot off. However, when he recovered from the shock he found that his injury was not of a permanent nature. A piece from the same shell also knocked his horse down which also recovered. At that time Mr. Hardin was orderly for the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in November, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis.

In 1866 Mr. Harlin came to Missouri and located at Independence, where he was engaged in the work of tinsmith. He remained there for seven years, and in 1873 came to Liberty and engaged in the hardware business to which he has since devoted his attention. His hardware store is located on South Main Street, where he enjoys a good trade which has been built up by square dealing and honest methods through all these years.

Mr. Harlin was married at Independence, Missouri, September 27, 1871, to Miss Britti Dunn, who was born in Independence March 3, 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. Harlin have been born the following children: George W., who is associated with his father in the hardware business at Liberty; Sarah Josephine, married Robert Willis, of Kansas City, Missouri; and John Joseph, a cattle buyer at the stock yards in Kansas City.

During his long career in Liberty and Clay County Mr. Harlin has made many friends. He has taken an active interest in the welfare and progress of the town and county and has served on the council of Liberty for six years. Although he is now passed his eightieth year he is still active in business.

J. J. Cockrell, proprietor of the Day and Night Garage which is located just outside the city limits of Liberty, Missouri, is a native son of Clay County and a member of one of the most prominent pioneer families of Missouri. He was born in Liberty township February 11, 1893, and is a son of James F. and Kathleene (Cunningham) Cockrell who reside in Liberty township on their farm adjoining the city limits.

James F. Cockrell was born in Clay County on the farm where he now resides and was a son of pioneer parents of this county, and is related

to the late Senator Cockrell who represented Missouri in the United States Senate for thirty years. James F. Cockrell has been engaged in farming throughout his career and is the owner of a valuable farm of fifty-one and one-half acres. Kathleene (Cunningham) Cockrell is a native of Vermont, born at East Dorsett. To James F. and Kathleene (Cunningham) Cockrell have been born the following children: G. F., Kansas City, Missouri; T. L., Kansas City, Missouri; Miss Hattie Cockrell, Roxbury, Vermont; F. M., Kansas City, Missouri; Kathleene, at home with her parents; John J., the subject of this sketch; Grace, married Ellie House, of Akron, Ohio; and Charlie, at home with his parents.

John J. Cockrell was educated in the public schools of Liberty and after leaving school worked in a garage at Kansas City, where he was employed for two years and became familiar with that line of work. He then returned home and after working on the farm for a time he entered the employ of the Central Paper Box Factory at Kansas City for three years. On July 20, 1918, he entered the United States army and was assigned to Company Division Headquarters at Camp Funston, and after serving in the army until February 14, 1919, he received his honorable discharge. He then returned to Kansas City and entered the employ of the Central Paper Box Factory again where he remained until July, 1919. In November, 1919, he engaged in his present business and is meeting with marked success. He is a capable automobile mechanic and has two assistants in his garage where he does all kinds of automobile repair work.

November 20, 1919, John J. Cockrell was united in marriage with Miss Esther Hess, a daughter of J. R. Hess, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Cockrell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is one of the progressive and enterprising young men of Clay County who is making good.

Joseph M. Patterson, Jr., owner and proprietor of "Pattersondale Farm," has won a well merited reputation as a leading breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, and stands in the front rank in that industry in Clay County.

Mr. Patterson was born at Augusta, Bracken County, Kentucky, September 2, 1888, and is a son of J. M. and Blanche (Bowman) Patterson. The parents are both natives of Kentucky, the former of Harrison County and the latter of Bracken County, and they now reside in Kansas City, Missouri.

Joseph M. Patterson, Jr., was the only child born to his parents. He was educated in the public schools, Bles Military Academy at Macon, Missouri, and the University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas. In 1907 he entered the employ of the Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Missouri, and was thus engaged for four years. He then came to Clay County and purchased 140 acres of land, two miles south of Liberty, which is now known as "The Pattersondale Farm". It was formerly the Joseph Pryor place.

Mr. Patterson has made extensive improvements, including a two story modern residence, equipped with a lighting and water system. He has also erected a neat and substantial barn, 48x52 feet and other farm buildings with a special view of their adaptability for the care of stock. He specializes in breeding pure bred Shorthorn cattle and at this writing has twenty-five head of pure bred cows and the herd is headed by "Premier Victor", one of the valuable herd leaders of Clay County. Mr. Patterson has a constant demand for his stock which is a very fine strain of pure breed Whiteface cattle.

"Pattersondale Farm" was one of the early settled places of Clay County and until Mr. Patterson purchased and improved it, it bore some of the historic earmarks of primitive pioneer days. An old log house which was probably built prior to 1840 occupied the site of the present splendid farm residence, and other changes about the place are no less noticeable than the contrast between the former and present residence.

Mr. Patterson was married August 5, 1908, to Miss Mabel Coyne, a daughter of Harry and Sarah (Culver) Coyne of Kansas City, Missouri, and one daughter has been born to this union, Barbara Blanche Patterson.

Mr. Patterson is a progressive and enterprising citizen and occupies a prominent position among the successful men of the county.

Marcus Lee Lightburne, a well known and successful farmer and stockman of Liberty township, is a descendant of a prominent Clay County family. He was born on a farm three miles south of Liberty, in Liberty township, June 30, 1863, and is a son of John S. and Ann (Todd) Lightburne.

John S. Lightburne was born in Scott County, Kentucky, April 11, 1811, and died in Clay County, June 22, 1890. His wife was born near Barry in Clay County, February 16, 1834, and died April 5 1908, and their remains are buried at Liberty, Missouri. John S. Lightburne came

to Missouri by steamboat in 1832 and settled in Platte County. In 1861 he removed to Liberty and worked at his trade of carpenter. However, at about the close of the Civil War he bought a farm and engaged in farming and stock raising. The old home place is now owned by his son A. W. Lightburne. He improved this place and spent the remainder of his life there. He built a log house upon the place which is still standing and is one of the oldest houses in Clay County. It is built of walnut and white oak logs.

Major Alvan Lightburne, an uncle of Marcus Lee Lightburne, was prominent in the early day affairs of Liberty and Clay County. He was a prominent factor in getting William Jewell College located here. He secured subscriptions amounting to \$24,767.00 and when he turned this over to the committee it raised the subscription amount to about \$40,000.00. When the committee on location left Liberty, after Major Lightburne handed the members the subscription papers, he said: "Gentlemen, go and get the college. If you find upon your arrival at Booneville that this amount is not sufficient, add \$3,000.00 or \$5,000.00 more but get the college." The additional pledge, however, was not necessary.

The following children were born to John S. and Ann (Todd) Lightburne: Dora, married Robert Thompson, deceased; Fannie, married Edgar Thomason, deceased; Temperance E., married Eugene Thomason, Liberty, Missouri; Marcus Lee, the subject of this sketch; Minnie V., married Samuel R. Walker, who is now deceased, and she lives at Liberty, Missouri; and Alvin W., who lives on the old home place in Liberty township.

Marcus Lee Lightburne was reared in Liberty township and attended school in the Ruth Ewing school district. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising in Liberty township since early manhood. He owns 216 acres of land one and three-fourths miles south of Liberty. He bought his home place from the Artman Brothers in 1898 and later bought a part of the Cathcart farm. His place is well improved with a good farm residence and other buildings. This is one of the ideal stock farms of Clay County. The place is abundantly supplied by water from about a dozen flowing springs. In addition to his general farming and stock raising, Mr. Lightburne is also engaged in dairying. He keeps sixteen good grade dairy cows and ships his cream to market at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. Lightburne was married December 27, 1887, to Miss Rose Kuchenthal, a daughter of Albert and Frances (Todd) Kuchenthal, of Leaven-

worth, Kansas. Mrs. Lightburne's mother was born in Clay County, and her father was an early settler in this part of Missouri. They were married at Platte City about 1845 and are both now deceased and are buried in Platte County. Mrs. Lightburne is one of nine children born to her parents as follows: Mary, married Richard Mullens, of Simonton, Texas; Henrietta, married Robert Southard, of Tonganoxie, Kansas; Jennie, married George Broadshaw, DeSoto, Kansas; Julia, married Ed Rahe, Loring, Kansas; William, Bonner Springs; George, Loring, Kansas; Anna, married I. R. Paul, Clements, Kansas; John, Pendleton, Oregon; and Mrs. Lightburne, of this sketch. To Marcus Lee Lightburne and wife have been born the following children: Frances, married Harry Donaldson, Liberty, Missouri, and they have two children, Virginia Lee and John Lightburne Donaldson; and John Albert Lightburne.

John Albert Lightburne was born May 21, 1893, and is associated with his father in operating the home farm. He was married July 19, 1919, to Miss Gwendolyn L. Hendricks, a daughter of Archibald and Inez Hendricks. Her father is deceased and her mother resides at Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

John Albert Lightburne enlisted in the Aviation Department of the United States Army at Kansas City December 15, 1917. He was sent to the training camp at Urbana, Illinois, and was discharged there April 18, 1918. He immediately re-enlisted and on May 25, 1918, was sent to Camp Carter at Battle Creek, Michigan. He served there as Regimental Instrument and Scout Sergeant. He was retained at Camp Carter in connection with the officers School of Fire and was engaged in training recruits until the armistice was signed. He was honorably discharged from the service February 7, 1919.

Robert Lee Minter, a well known citizen of Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Clay County and a descendant of Clay County pioneers. He was born near Kearney, Missouri, on the old Yankee Brown farm and is a son of Captain Robert and Martha (Bright) Minter.

Captain Robert Minter served in the Confederate Army throughout the Civil War under Gen. Sterling Price, and shortly after the war he was engaged in the mercantile business at Liberty with Fox Stone and they were succeeded in business by the Hughes Dry Goods Company. From Liberty Captain Minter moved to Kearney and from there to Cass County, Missouri. In 1868 he returned to Clay County and settled in Gal-

latin township and bought a place near Randolph. He sold that place in 1874 and went to Texas where he remained eighteen months. He then returned to Clay County again and settled at Excelsior Springs. He died at Gallatin township in 1877 and he and his first wife are buried in Fairview cemetery. His second wife bore the maiden name of Sallie Young and she is now living at the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Home, near Liberty.

The following children were born to Robert and Martha (Bright) Minter: Mary Jane, married Loten Merritt and is deceased; Kate, married K. P. Withers, of Excelsior Springs, and died in 1920; Albert, died at Santa Ana, California; George, lives in Los Angeles, California; Jenntie, married Cass Peake, Sulphur, Oklahoma; J. S., Los Angeles, California; Robert L., the subject of this sketch; S. P., Sheffield, Missouri; Hattie, married H. P. Lindamen, Sheffield, Missouri.

Robert Lee Minter was educated in the public schools, attending school at the Woodland school house near Mosby, and also the Cass County schools. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising practically all his life and bought his present farm which is located near Birmingham in 1893. It was formerly the A. J. Stephens farm and was first settled by a colony of Mormons. There are twelve acres in the home place and forty acres just a little way west, and Mr. Minter operates in addition to his own land several acres on the river bottoms, which he rents.

Robert Lee Minter was married December 1, 1886, to Miss Mary King. She is a daughter of M. A. and Margaret (Sutton) King, both of whom are deceased and their remains are buried in the Prowlee cemetery. Mrs. Minter was born in Clay County. To Mr. and Mrs. Minter have been born the following children: Lauren King, married Lillian Chism of Kansas City, Missouri, and they have one daughter, Elfa Lela; Grace Ellen, a student in the Liberty High School; Blanche May, also a student in the Liberty High School; and Robert, Jr.

Mr. Minter is well known in Clay County and the Minter family stand high in the community.

James M. Stepp, who is successfully engaged in farming near Birmingham, Gallatin township, is a native of Clay County. He was born at Minneville, January 4, 1881, a son of James M. and Sarah (Burns) Stepp.

James M. Stepp, Sr., the father of James M. Stepp of this review, was a native of Virginia and a son of James M. Stepp, who was a millwright in the early days in Virginia. His wife was descendant of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas. James M. Stepp, Sr., was reared in Virginia and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served under Major Fitzhugh of Virginia. He enlisted at the age of sixteen years and participated in a number of important battles of the war, including Lookout Mountain, the Siege of Vicksburg, Five Forks, and was at Appomattox at the finish. He was slightly wounded three times. After the war he came to Clay County, Missouri, with a brother, Dock Stepp. He was engaged in farming here for a number of years and was accidentally killed by a train at Randolph, Missouri, in 1906. His brother, Dock Stepp, was also killed by a train at Minneville, Missouri. One other brother, Robert Stepp, now lives in New Mexico. Sarah (Burns) Stepp was a native of Clay County and her parents were eight years and her remains are buried at Minneville.

To James M. and Sarah (Burns) Stepp were born the following children: William R., Chillicothe, Missouri; John H., Norfolk, Virginia; Cordelia, married Thomas C. Dudley of Kansas City, Kansas; James M., the subject of this sketch; Joseph N., a farmer in Gallatin township; and Bessie E., married Lester Capps of Minneville.

James M. Stepp was reared and educated in Minneville and in early life engaged in truck gardening, a line in which he has been engaged to the present time and in which he has met with success.

Mr. Stepp was married September 11, 1911, to Miss Jessie Blankenship, a daughter of Thomas and Minnie (Swearingen) Blankenship of Birmingham, Missouri. Mrs. Stepp is one of three children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Lawrence, Minneville, Missouri, and Thomas, Birmingham, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Stepp have been born three children: Sarah Vivan, Thomas Glenn, and Vera Elizabeth.

Mr. Stepp is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Highlanders, and Central Protective Association.

George Raymond Porter, a substantial and well known farmer and stockman of Gallatin township who has been identified with Clay County and its interests for the past thirty years, is a native of Georgia. He was born in Hall County, Georgia, July 21, 1860, a son of John and Nancy (Johnson) Porter, both natives of Georgia, and of Hall County.

John Porter was born in Hall County, Georgia, in 1831. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served throughout the four long years of that conflict under General Longstreet. After the war he returned to his Georgia home and was engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his active career. He died in 1918 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife died in 1896 at the age of fifty-seven years and their remains are buried in Sardis cemetery in Hall County, Georgia. Six of their children are living, as follows: George Raymond, the subject of this sketch; C. C. Porter, a farmer and collector in Lumpkin County, Georgia; Lucinda, married Joe Martin; Bunie, married J. W. Martin; Avy, married Lloyd Martin; and Florid, married James F. Jay. All of the daughters reside in Hall County, Georgia.

George Raymond Porter was reared to manhood and educated in Hall County, Georgia. He was engaged in farming there until 1890 when he came to Missouri and settled in Platte County, near Barry. He bought his present farm in Gallatin township, Clay County, from Charles Ligon in 1910. This was formerly the old Leonard Ligon homestead. The farm consists of 289 acres and since locating here Mr. Porter has made many substantial improvements. He has remodeled the residence and other buildings and has one of the well improved and valuable farms of Gallatin township. The place has an ample supply of water and is well adapted to general farming and stock raising.

December 10, 1881, George Raymond Porter was married to Miss Tyrene Robinson, a daughter of Bose and Eliza (Elrod) Robinson, both members of an old Southern pioneer family of Hall County, Georgia. Mrs. Porter is one of six children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Minnie married W. R. Robertson; Jolly Robinson; William Robinson; Thomas Robinson; and Emma, who married Brown Smith.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Raymond Porter have been born the following children: Guy, a farmer, Liberty, Missouri; Jay, Big Sandy, Montana; Chester, married Owen Moore, Liberty, Missouri; George F., on the home farm; Lizzie, married Kelly Wagner; Frederick at home with his parents; and Sidney, at home.

Mr. Porter is a member of the Masonic Lodge, having been made a Mason in Hall County, Georgia, and is now a member of the Masonic Lodge at Liberty, Missouri.

Hugh R. Loughrey, of Gallatin township, who is engaged in farming and stock raising, is a native son of Clay County and a descendant of very early pioneer settlers of Clay County and Missouri. He was born on the place where he now resides, about three and one-half miles north-east of North Kansas City, May 2, 1867, a son of Andy and Mary (Hardwick) Loughrey.

Andy Loughrey was born in Indiana and in 1859 went to Kansas where he remained about a year, when he came to Clay County. He worked by the month near Liberty for a time and later worked for the Hardwick family. He later engaged in farming and stock raising in Gallatin township and spent the remainder of his life here. He improved the place where Hugh R. Loughrey now lives, having built the residence in 1886. A number of fine maple trees which now shade the Loughrey home were set out by him.

Mary (Hardwick) Loughrey was a daughter of Philip and Margaret Hardwick. Philip Hardwick was one of the very early pioneer settlers of Clay County, settling on the place which is now owned by Hugh R. Loughrey, in 1826. Hugh R. Loughrey now owns ninety acres of the original Hardwick place, which consisted of about 300 acres. Philip Hardwick went to California during the gold excitement of 1849, making the westward trip overland. He was returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama when he died on board ship and was buried at sea. His widow conducted the home place for a number of years and died about 1893 and is buried at Liberty, Missouri. Andy Loughrey died in October, 1916, and his wife departed this life in March, 1919, and their remains are buried at Mt. Memorial, the old cemetery at Liberty, Missouri.

Hugh R. Loughrey was reared on the home place and educated at Pleasant Hill district school and later took a course at Spalding's Commercial College in Kansas City, Missouri. He was then employed as foreman for the Armour Packing Company for twenty-three years. In 1915 he returned to the home farm where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. Loughrey was married December 10, 1896, to Miss Mineola Fugitt, a daughter of Matt and Minerva (Lee) Fugitt, both now deceased. The Fugitts were very early settlers in Clay County. Matt Fugitt was born in Gallatin township in 1836. He was a son of Hiram Fugitt who entered Government land near Linden, Missouri. Early members of the Fugitt family came to Missouri with Daniel Boone in the

early part of the last century and were among the earliest settlers of the State. One of the Fugitt brothers disappeared in the early days and was supposed to have been killed by Indians but he was located in Illinois about twenty-seven years ago. Minerva (Lee) Fugitt was a daughter of Stephen Elgiva Lee, who were also pioneer settlers of Clay County. Elgiva Lee was a daughter of Rev. Knight, a Baptist minister. Matt Fugitt died at the home of his daughter in Kansas City in 1918, and his wife died in 1890.

To Hugh R. Loughrey and wife have been born the following children: Andrew C., was married August 3, 1920, to Colina Wade of Kansas City, Missouri; Layton, at home; and Hugh, at home with his parents.

Hugh R. Loughrey is a progressive citizen and the Loughrey family is one of the substantial pioneer families of Clay County.

James Oscar Davidson of Gallatin township is a native of Clay County, and a descendant of early pioneers of this county. He was born five miles west of Liberty, January 18, 1845. He is a son of John K. and Lucy (Tillery) Davidson.

John K. Davidson was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1815. Lucy Tillery Davidson, daughter of Wm. and Nancy Tillery, was born in the same county in 1820. They came to Clay County with their respective parents and were married here. John K. Davidson died in 1847 at the age of thirty-two years, and his wife died in 1876 at the age of fifty-six years, and their remains are buried on the A. C. Davidson farm, three and one-half miles southwest of Liberty.

To John and Lucy Davidson were born the following children: Samuel Alexander, L. A., James Oscar, and Mary Ann. Samuel Alexander was a soldier in the Confederate army and died from pneumonia shortly after the battle of Pea Ridge. Florendia died January 8, 1858, at the age of fourteen years. Mary Ann, married Henry Haynes, and died two years after her marriage, December 30, 1869.

James Oscar Davidson was reared in Clay County and attended school in the Faubion school district. In early life he and his brother L. A. Davidson, bought the home farm which they operated in partnership for several years. Later they bought the Tillery Farm, and L. A. Davidson took that and James Oscar retained the home place. He afterwards bought the Stephen Lee place which he improved, and lived on it for eight years. He sold the home place in 1910, and the Lee Farm

in 1917, and since then has lived with his sons, William Campbell and Ernest E.

James Oscar Davidson was married in 1878, to Miss Ella Campbell, daughter of William C. and Amanda Evans Campbell, one of the early Clay County families. She died in January, 1882, leaving two sons, William Campbell, born December 2, 1879, and Ernest E., born February 27, 1881.

W. C. and Ernest E. Davidson were educated in the public schools of Clay County and the Kansas City High School, graduating from high school in 1899. Ernest E. graduated from the Law Department of Missouri University in 1901. He practiced law in Kansas City for a time. He and his brother, W. C., now live in Gallatin township where they are doing general farming and stock raising. They are breeding purebred Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire hogs. Both are Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Masons and members of Ararat Temple A. A. O. N. M. S.

William Campbell Davidson was married to Miss Nell Tabb of Kansas City, April 30, 1910. They have one son, William Campbell, Jr., born October 17, 1914.

Ernest E. Davidson was married September 6, 1911, to Miss Etta Beeman of Kansas City, Missouri. They have two children, James, born September 2, 1913; Ella, born June 23, 1915.

J. McGee Evans, a well known and substantial citizen of Gallatin township, is a native of Clay County and was born on the place where he now resides, March 31, 1882, and is a descendant of one of the very early pioneer families of Missouri. He is a son of James C. and Elizabeth (Campbell) Evans.

James C. Evans was the first male white child born in what is now Kansas City. He was born April 25, 1833, and was a son of William B. Evans and Amelia (McGee) Evans.

William B. Evans was born in Kentucky and was twelve years old when his parents came from Kentucky to Howard County, Missouri. From there he went to Clay County and in 1829 to Clinton County. In 1830 he went to Jackson County and was there married to Amelia McGee, a daughter of James H. and Elinor McGee. That was in 1830. James H. McGee gave his daughter eighty acres of land at the time of her marriage to William B. Evans and as late as 1885 that place was known as the Dundee place. William B. Evans and his wife lived on the place for a number of years.

William B. Evans, above mentioned, was a son of John Evans who was one of the first five householders to settle in Clay County. He was from Madison County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri and settled in Howard County in 1818. In 1820 he came to Clay County with his family and settled here. He remained in this county until 1829 when he went to Clinton County and was one of the first permanent settlers in that county. He died in 1840.

James C. Evans, father of J. McGee Evans, was reared in Jackson County and was given the advantages of a good common school education. He was engaged in farming throughout his active career and also gave much attention to horticulture. He was successful in his undertakings and became the owner of 250 acres of land which has been divided among his children. He had a well improved place and in 1882 erected a large three-story residence, one of the finest homes in the county, which is now the residence of James McGee Evans.

James C. Evans was prominent in the affairs of Clay County and took an active part in the Grange organization. He was president of the State Horticulture Association for eighteen years.

James C. Evans was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Campbell in Clay County, November 15, 1860. She was a daughter of Samuel W. and Mary (Todd) Campbell, the latter a sister of Zatchen Todd, one of the very early pioneer settlers of Gallatin township. James C. Evans died July 10, 1909, and his wife departed this life April 11, 1882.

To James C. and Elizabeth (Campbell) Evans were born the following children: Mrs. Mary Stowers, who lives on a part of the old Evans homestead in Gallatin township; Paul, was director of the State Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Missouri, until April, 1919, and is now engaged in the fruit business at West Plains, Missouri, where he is conducting a 10,000-acre ranch; Amelia, deceased; Mrs. Amanda Garth, Kansas City, Missouri; John Campbell Evans, who is engaged in the oil business at West Plains, Missouri; Mrs. Ivy Soper, Gainesville, Florida; Mrs. Emma McGee, Kansas City, Missouri; and J. McGee Evans, the subject of this sketch.

J. McGee Evans was reared on the home farm in Clay County and attended the district schools and afterwards the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, including a course in Central High School. He then returned to the home farm in Clay County where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has recently specialized in raising pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs.

August 14, 1896, J. McGee Evans was married to Miss May Luther, a daughter of E. F. and Mary (Pryor) Luther, and to this union has been born one son, Julian McGee Evans.

Mrs. J. McGee Evans is one of the following children born to her parents: Mrs. Annie Ricketts, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. Grace Stone, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Birdie Park, Kansas City, Missouri, Mrs. J. McGee Evans, of this review; Emmett F. Luther, Harlem, Missouri; Victor B. Luther, Chicago, Illinois, Samuel R. Luther, Kansas City, Missouri; and Clarence, Paul, and Ford D., deceased.

The Evans family is one of the substantial pioneer families of Clay County and J. McGee Evans is a worthy representative of this prominent pioneer family.

Harry Nave, a progressive farmer and stockman of Linden, Missouri, and also one of the leading horticulturists of Clay County who is making substantial progress in the fruit industry, was born in Hanover, Germany, April 5, 1872. He is a son of Henry and Caroline Nave, both of whom are now deceased, having spent their lives in their native land.

Harry Nave came to America when he was about twenty years old and settled at Linden where his sister, Mrs. Ernest Koenneker, had resided for a number of years. Mr. Nave engaged in farming shortly after coming here and rented land for a time, at first renting a farm from Charles Dunlap. He then rented a farm which he now owns, and purchased it in 1901. His place contains eighty acres and is one of the well improved and productive farms in Gallatin township. Mr. Nave has made practically all the improvements on the place, much of which was covered with a growth of timber when he bought it about twenty years ago.

While Mr. Nave carries on general farming and stock raising in which he has been very successful, he also gives considerable attention to fruit raising with equal success. He has two and one-half acres devoted to berries which is very profitable and an orchard of three and one-half acres devoted to cherries, peaches, pears and apples. The Champion and Elberta peaches are favorites with Mr. Nave and he says that his peach orchard is the most profitable part of his farm. He is keenly interested in the production of fruit and a close student of horticulture, and believes that fruit production properly carried on will be one of the profitable fields of the future.

Mr. Nave raises Shropshire sheep and Shorthorn and Brown Swiss cattle. Much of his farm is devoted to alfalfa and blue grass. Mr. Nave has recently built a garage on his place which he rents to Vern Williams who is building up an excellent trade. The garage is located on the Jefferson Highway, which is one of the popular cross country highways and Mr. Nave has done much to arouse interest in the betterment, improvement, and popularizing the Jefferson Highway in this part of the state.

Mr. Nave was one of the organizers of the Bank of Linden and has been a member of the board of directors since the bank was organized. He also organized the Linden Threshing Company which has been successfully operating for the past three years. There are four members of this organization, besides Mr. Nave, as follows: Jerry Ryan, William Smith, Lee Williams, and John M. Blevins.

Mr. Nave makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Ernest Koenneker and her husband who have been residents of Linden for the past thirty years. Mr. Nave is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Linden and is a public spirited and enterprising citizen.

W. P. Barnes, a well-to-do farmer and stockman and a member of an old pioneer family of this section of the state, was born about one mile west of Barry, in Platte County, March 13, 1853. He is a son of A. D. and Margaret (Matthews) Barnes.

A. D. Barnes and his wife were both natives of Fleming County, Kentucky. They were married in that state and in 1851 came to Missouri and settled near Barry where they spent the remainder of their lives. He died in 1910 at the age of eighty-one years and his wife died when she was fifty-six years old, in 1890, and their remains are buried at Barry Missouri.

A. D. and Margaret (Matthews) Barnes were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Laura N. Martin, deceased; J. M., Leavenworth, Kansas; Basil, was a soldier in the Missouri Militia during the Civil War and died at the close of the war from the effect of a wound received at Parkville while in the service; J. L., died in November, 1919, at the age of seventy-two years; L. P., died at Barry, Missouri, in 1900, at the age of fifty years; Mary, died about 1890; W. P., the subject of this sketch; Margaret, married George Houston and died about 1880; Ben L., Seattle, Washington.

W. P. Barnes was reared in the vicinity of Barry and educated in the public schools. He has been a resident of Clay County since he was twenty years old and for the past twenty-six years has lived on his present place in Gallatin township. He owns 210 acres of productive land which was formerly owned by Thomas Martin. The place is well improved with good buildings and it is located on the Jefferson Highway. Mr. Barnes carries on general farming and stock raising and during the course of his career he has met with uniform success.

March 20, 1896, F. P. Barnes was married to Miss Emma Martin, a daughter of Thomas Martin and Jane (Sutton) Martin, the former born in Kentucky in 1815, and the latter in 1817. They came to Missouri and settled on the farm where Mr. Barnes now resides in 1844. Thomas Martin died on this place in 1890 and his wife died here in 1897 and their remains are buried at Barry. They were the parents of the following children: John, who died in California in 1885; Anna, married W. L. Judson and died in Chicago, Illinois; J. T., lives in Liberty, Missouri; Maggie, married James Moreland, Dennison, Texas; Mrs. Emma Barnes of this sketch; and W. P. Martin who died in Kansas City in 1918.

Mrs. Emma Barnes was born on the farm where she now resides. She was reared here and attended school in the Frazier school district and recalls that Thomas B. Ricketts was her first teacher. He died in Liberty in 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have no children but by a former marriage Mr. Martin had one daughter, Dora Blanche, who married M. E. Berry. She died leaving one son, William E. Berry, who was born February 16, 1903. He has been reared and educated by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and makes his home with them.

Willis Simmons and Sons, a well known mercantile institution of Missouri City, Missouri, is perhaps the oldest business house in Clay County. They carry a general line of merchandise and are widely known in southern Clay County. This business was established by Willis Simmons in 1870, over fifty years ago.

Willis Simmons was born in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, September 13, 1835, and when he was twenty-one years old he came to Missouri and located near Kearney where he was in the employ of the Claybrook Flour Mill until 1865. He then settled at Missouri City, Missouri, and was with the Deatherage Milling Company for five years. In

the spring of 1870 he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business and has followed that business to the present time in Missouri City. He is now past eighty-five years old and the active business of the store is being carried on by his two sons, W. L. and S. J. Simmons.

Willis Simmons was married March 22, 1860, to Miss Eliza N. Brasfield, a daughter of Leonard Brasfield, a pioneer of Fishing River township. She died December 8, 1914. To Willis Simmons and wife were born the following children: George W., born in 1861 and died in 1906; W. L. and S. J., both members of the firm of Willis Simmons and Sons.

W. L. Simmons was born October 14, 1863. He married Miss Flora Samples May 24, 1887, and two children have been born to them, as follows: Ray Simmons and James W. Simmons.

James W. Simmons, son of W. L. Simmons, served in the World War. He was born in Missouri City, Missouri, and was educated in the public schools of that place and William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. He enlisted in the United States Army June 14, 1918, and was sent to Columbia, Missouri, for training. From there he was sent to Jacksonville, Florida, and then to Camp Merritt, New York. He was then sent to France where he served a year. He returned to the United States, August 30, 1919, and was honorably discharged from the service September 10, 1919. He was promoted to corporal at Jacksonville, Florida, and made a sergeant at Longres, France, and was serving with that rank at the time of his discharge. He died January 18, 1920, and his remains are buried at Missouri City.

S. J. Simmons is married and has two children, as follows: Bonnie May, who is the wife of Carl Robb of San Antonio, Texas; and Stella S., who is the wife of Jacob F. Storz of Toledo, Ohio.

S. J. Simmons is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and W. L. Simmons belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

The Simmons family is one of the pioneer families of Clay County and are recognized as substantial citizens and progressive and enterprising business men.

John H. Wubbenhorst, a well known and successful contractor of Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Liberty township about one mile north of Liberty January 16, 1886, and is a son of John G. and Teena (Lienemann) Wubbenhorst.

John G. Wubbenhorst came to America at the age of thirty-five

years in 1883 and settled in Liberty township. He was a brick layer and also was engaged in horticulture and is now living in Liberty, Missouri. His wife died in 1901 and her remains are buried in Fairview cemetery. The following children were born to John G. and Teena (Lienemann) Wubbenhorst; John B., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ada Black of St. Joseph, Missouri; Hiram L., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Fred, a machinist.

John H. Wubbenhorst was educated in the public schools of Liberty, as were also his brothers and sisters. When he was eighteen years old he began to work at brick laying and concrete work and has followed these branches of industry to the present time. For the past four years he has been engaged in contracting and makes a specialty of concrete work, employing about seven men, generally. Prior to engaging in business for himself he served in the capacity of foreman and directed paving work in Liberty, Cameron, Richmond and Stanberry. As a contractor he does all kinds of foundation work and brick and tile work.

September 23, 1912, John H. Wubbenhorst was married to Miss Pauline Ferguson, a daughter of N. H. and Rebecca E. (Norzley) Ferguson, who reside at Orrick, Missouri. Mrs. Wubbenhorst is one of the following children born to her parents: Mrs. Alice Clark, Liberty; William J., Baltimore, Maryland; Pauline, Mrs. John H. Wubbenhorst; Clarence, Orrick, Missouri; and Edward Glenn, Orrick, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Wubbenhorst have been born three children: John F., Loretta and Evelyn.

Mr. Wubbenhorst is a progressive and enterprising citizen and has won a wide reputation for the honesty and excellency of his work.

John A. Montgomery, a well known contractor and a member of the firm of Balkey and Montgomery, of Avondale, Missouri, is a native of this state. He was born at St. Louis, March 17, 1875, and is a son of John E. and Emily M. (Mull) Montgomery.

John E. Montgomery was accidentally killed on the Watash railroad at the age of forty-five years while returning from Clay County to St. Louis, where he lived at the time. For many years he was an employee of the Prellis Foundry of St. Louis. After his death his widow and her four sons came to Clay County and settled at Moscow. Frank Gardner, an uncle of John E. Montgomery, operated the old Capital Mills at Moscow at that time. This was a widely known flour mill of its time and flour

from here was shipped to various parts of the country. Later a distillery occupied the site of the old mill and the walls are still standing.

John A. Montgomery was one of the following children born to his parents: Raymond, has been an employee of the Metropolitan Railway Company for the past twenty-five years, Kansas City, Missouri; Harry W., Randolph, Missouri; John A., the subject of this sketch; Frank, who owns a farm at Moscow but is now in the employ of Balkey & Montgomery. Mrs. Montgomery, the mother, died at Moscow, Missouri, about 1905.

John A. Montgomery was educated in the Pleasant Hill school and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1910. He was quite extensively engaged in the live stock business. He bought and sold cattle as well as raised cattle. He had a large barn at Moscow and kept a number of horses through the winter seasons for residents of Kansas City. In 1910 Mr. Montgomery began to do contract work. He has done a great deal of concrete, bridge and other work, as well as grading and dyke work. He constructed the dams at Winnwood, Missouri, and has also done building wrecking, as well as construction. He built the foundation for the Hoover and Allison Twine Factory at North Kansas City, Missouri, and built the railroad loop at North Kansas City. He constructed one of the main ditches which is designed to take care of the overflow of the river at North Kansas City. The firm of Balkey and Montgomery has the contract at present for grading some of the streets of North Kansas City. They do a general contracting business and this firm is recognized as one of the leading concerns of its kind in this section.

John A. Montgomery was married in 1901 to Miss Minnie May Macken of Northern Heights, Clay County. To Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery has been born one daughter, Alberta Jane, who is now a student in the Liberty High School.

Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Randolph, Missouri, and is a charter member of that lodge.

George H. Mereness, a successful farmer who owns a productive farm of 110 acres on the Missouri river bottoms in Fishing River township, was born in the township in which he now resides on a farm two miles east of Missouri City, January 17, 1881. He is a son of James H. and Anna (Pigg) Mereness.

James H. Mereness was born at Marion, Ohio, and came to Missouri with his parents who settled at Missouri City, when he was six years old. James H. Mereness was born January 1, 1852, and now resides at Excelsior Springs. His wife died in July, 1884, and her remains are buried at Missouri City. They were the parents of the following children: L. G., married Miss Ethel Grubbs, he died at the age of thirty-seven years and his widow now lives at Liberty, Missouri; W. R., Los Animos, Colorado; and George H., the subject of this sketch.

George H. Mereness was reared at Missouri City and attended the public schools there. He then entered William Jewell College and was graduated in the class of 1902. Later he took the agricultural short course in the University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri. He then bought the home place, northwest of Missouri City, which he operated until 1918, when he sold it and bought his present place. He owns 110 acres which is well improved with a good modern residence and a number of good substantial buildings about the place. He raises potatoes extensively, his land being particularly productive of an excellent quality of potatoes. During the season of 1920 he raised sixty-five acre of potatoes which produced 9,500 bushels for which he received \$25,000.00. He also raised twenty acres of wheat which produced 400 bushels, and also fifteen acres of corn.

Mr. Mereness was married March 11, 1903, to Miss Bessie L. Owens, a daughter of Thomas J. and Ollie J. (Aker) Owens, both of whom were born and reared in Clay County. Thomas J. Owens died February 22, 1909, and is buried at Missouri City and his widow now resides at Liberty, Missouri. Mrs. Mereness has a brother, Fred Owens, and a sister, Helen Owens, both residing at Liberty. Mr. and Mrs. Mereness have two children: Mildred, a student in the Liberty High School, and Martha, at home with her parents.

Mr. Mereness is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Lodge at Missouri City. He is a progressive and industrious citizen and is meeting with well merited success.

Moses E. Boyer, who is engaged in farming in Fishing River township, was born near Excelsior Springs Junction in Clay County, December 24, 1875, and is a son of N. R. Boyer, an early settler in Clay County who now resides in Fishing River township.

N. R. Boyer was born in Cooke County, Tennessee, February 13,

1833. His parents were Isaac and Elizabeth (Simes) Boyer. Isaac Boyer was born in Virginia, in 1796, and died in Cocke County, Tennessee, in 1854, and his wife died there, May 12, 1883. Isaac Boyer was a son of Jacob Boyer and Mary (Hines) Boyer, natives of Pennsylvania, who died near Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee.

N. R. Boyer was one of the following children born to his parents: C. F. Boyer, Cocke County, Tennessee; Josiah, lived in the state of Oregon; and the following children are deceased: Charles, William, Peter, James, David Jackson, Mrs. Polly Isenhour, Mrs. Sarah Ettinger, Mrs. Catherine Tally, Mrs. Harris Greenlee, Mrs. Martha Ellison.

N. R. Boyer came to Missouri in 1854 and first settled in Ray County where he remained six years. He then came to Clay County and settled below Missouri City, remaining there until 1904 when he located on his present place, three miles east of Liberty where he is the owner of eighty acres of land, where he is now living, retired, and the place is being operated by his son, Grover Boyer.

N. R. Boyer was first married in Tennessee in 1854 to Miss Mary Ann Nees. She died in 1883. The following children were born to that union: William, Missouri City; James, deceased; Creed, Missouri City; Jeanette, married Daniel Conley of Liberty, Missouri; Martha, married Riley Woods of Ray County; Lee, Ray County; John, Missouri City; Moses E., the subject of this sketch; George, lives in Arkansas; and one died in infancy. Mr. Boyer was married the second time to Janette Bogart of Ray County, Missouri, and to that union the following children were born: Frona, married Dick Parsons; Jane, married Gerald Lovi; Ruth, at home with her parents; and Grover, at home with his parents.

Moses E. Boyer was educated in the public schools and remained on the home farm with his father until 1904. He then engaged in farming for himself on his present place which he rented and six years later he bought the place. He owns eighty acres of productive Missouri river bottom land and raises corn, wheat, and alfalfa, as well as various other crops. His place is well improved with a good residence and other buildings.

Mr. Boyer was married in 1902 to Miss Maggie O'Dell of Elkhorn, Ray County, Missouri. She was born in Ray County, a daughter of Riley and Mary O'Dell, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Boyer have been born two children: Cecil and Aileene.

Mr. Boyer is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in both lodges at Missouri City.

Elijah Portwood, a Civil War veteran and a highly respected citizen of Liberty township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Madison County, in March 8, 1844, and is a son of William H. and Maria (Brandenburg) Portwood.

William H. Portwood was also a native of Madison County, Kentucky, and his wife was a native of Estill County. They both spent their lives in their native state and died in Woodford County. He died at the age of eighty-four years and his wife departed this life at the age of seventy-six.

Elijah Portwood was reared in Kentucky and attended such schools as the times afforded. He was about sixteen years old when the Civil War broke out and he enlisted in the Confederate Army with his father, William H. Portwood. He took part in a number of important battles, as well as a number of engagements of lesser importance. He and his father served in the artillery and during an engagement at Irvin, Kentucky, one of their horses was killed, and after cutting the harness from the other horse, he and his father mounted it and succeeded in escaping. He was in the service about eighteen months.

In 1881, Elijah Portwood came to Clay County and for five years farmed rented land. He then removed to Ray County where he bought a forty-acre farm which he operated about six years. He then returned to Clay County and in 1893 bought sixty acres in Liberty township which is a part of his present place. He has added 120 acres more, and now has in his home place 180 acres. He has made a number of improvements on the place, including a good farm residence, barns and other buildings. The place is located two and one-half miles east of Liberty. The place is well adapted to general farming and stock raising and has upon it one of the best natural springs in Clay County, besides two good wells. Mr. Portwood carries on general farming and stock raising and has met with uniform success.

Elijah Portwood was married in 1871 to Amanda Portwood, a native of Owsley County, Kentucky, and a daughter of Thomas and Louisa Portwood, the former of whom died in Kentucky and the latter in Clay County, Missouri. To Elijah Portwood and wife have been born the

following children: Frank, Liberty, Missouri; J. C., May, and Minnie, residing at home with her parents. Florence, the second child born to Mr. and Mrs. Portwood, married Charles Stone and died in 1919, leaving two children, Christina and Lela.

Elijah Portwood is one of the men of Clay County who, by his industry, has succeeded to a very satisfactory degree and has acquired a competence. He is a substantial citizen and has a wide acquaintance.

Arch A. Campbell, a well known employee of the Kansas City and Clay County Electric Railway who for the past two years has served in the capacity of section foreman, is a native of Platte County, Missouri. He was born June 21, 1859, a son of George W. and Mary Ann (Fox) Campbell.

George W. Campbell was born in Tennessee and his father was a native of Scotland. George Campbell died in Wyandotte County, Kansas, in 1885. Mary Ann (Fox) Campbell was a native of Missouri, born in Lafayette County. She was a daughter of William Fox, a very early pioneer of Lafayette County, Missouri. Mrs. Campbell died in Wyandotte County, Kansas, in 1890 and her remains are buried in that county by the side of her husband.

To George W. and Mary Ann (Fox) Campbell were born the following children: Robert, who served in the Confederate army under General Price, now resides in Kansas City, Missouri, and is seventy-eight years old; James, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; Samuel, Kansas City, Kansas; John, Deadwood, South Dakota; Arch A., the subject of this sketch; Kate, widow of Samuel Brown, Platte County, Missouri; and Carrie, married Joe Heady, North Kansas City, Missouri.

Arch A. Campbell was reared and educated in Platte County and in early life engaged in farming which he followed until 1890. He then entered the employ of the Burlington Railroad Company and for twenty-eight years he worked for that company and for the past two years he has held his present position. Mr. Campbell is a capable railroad man of wide experience and thoroughly understands every detail of his department.

Mr. Campbell was first married in 1885 to Miss Florence Hart who died in 1888, leaving one child, Maude, who is now the wife of Isaac Clark. In 1892 Mr. Campbell was married to Lily Owens, a daughter of

Herbert and Nancy Owens, formerly of Platte County, Missouri, and now residents of Liberty. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born three children: George, a soldier in the United States army who has been in the service for the past five years; Frank, also a soldier in the United States army and for the past six months has been stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas; and Nora, married Rev. Carl Aberdeen, a Baptist minister, and they reside at Morrill, Kansas.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Rebecca lodge. He is a dependable citizen and has been a resident of Clay County for the past eighteen years.

Thomas William McConnell, county assessor of Clay County, is a native of Missouri and is a descendant of an honored pioneer family of Clay County. He was born in Platte County about two and one-half miles north of Parkville, September 18, 1886, a son of George Washington McConnell and Margaret J. (Stevenson) McConnell.

George Washington McConnell was a Confederate veteran of the Civil war. He enlisted at Parkville, Missouri, and served throughout the war in General Joe Shelby's Brigade, Price's army. He took the oath of allegiance June 22, 1865. He was a son of William McConnell who was a pioneer settler of Liberty township, Clay County, and died at Parkville, Missouri.

Margaret (Stevenson) McConnell is a daughter of R. T. and Elizabeth (Wills) Stevenson. R. T. Stevenson was a very early pioneer settler in western Missouri and when the Mexican war broke out he enlisted under Colonel Doniphan at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Clay County and settled on a farm, six miles northwest of Liberty, in Liberty township. Here he was engaged in farming and in 1861 when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army and served under General Sterling Price until 1864. He then returned to his Clay County home and spent the remainder of his life here. He died March 8, 1910.

To George W. and Margaret J. (Stevenson) McConnell were born the following children: Malissa F., married A. D. Gobbert and they live at Palisade, Colorado; Dora A., married W. E. Gobbert, Nashua, Missouri; Louisa J., married George D. Warren who is now deceased; Ollie May, married J. A. Hymore, Liberty, Missouri; and Thomas W., the

subject of this sketch. George Washington McConnell died in 1888 at the age of forty-seven years and his widow who is now seventy years old resides in Clay County.

Thomas W. McConnell was educated in the Providence district school and the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri. He engaged in farming and stock raising in early life and has been successful in that line of endeavor. He owns a farm four miles northwest of Liberty. In 1920, Mr. McConnell received the Democratic nomination for the office of county assessor, winning in the August primaries by a plurality of 233 votes and was elected on November 2nd without opposition.

Mr. McConnell has always taken an active interest in politics although he never held office before. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Liberty and is one of the enterprising citizens of Clay County and a capable and conscientious public officer.

Gilbert Pence, a successful farmer and stockman of Gallatin township, is a native son of Clay County and a descendant of the very early pioneer families of this county. He was born in Liberty township July 17, 1882, and is a son of William B. and Sallie (Wills) Pence, both now deceased.

William B. Pence was born in Liberty township in 1837. He followed farming and stock raising in Liberty township throughout his active career and died May 6, 1904, and his remains are buried in the Pence family cemetery. His father was one of the early settlers of Liberty township and entered government land here. W. B. Pence was first married to Miss Kate Thompson who was born in 1837 and died September 19, 1879. One child of that marriage survives, Ida E., who is now the wife of Calhoun Jones of Liberty township. After the death of his first wife, W. B. Pence married Sallie Wills, who died leaving two sons: Arthur, born March 1, 1880, and died January 3, 1900, and Gilbert Pence, the subject of this sketch. Sallie Wills was born in Gallatin township and was one of a family of thirteen children of Wyatt Wills who was one of the early settlers here. After the death of his second wife, W. B. Pence was married to Miss Kate Holt and one child was born to that union, Mrs. Curtis Hall.

Gilbert Pence was reared and educated in Clay County and since early life has devoted himself to farming and stock raising. He now owns and operates 216 acres of land, a part of which was owned by his

father. This place is located five and one-half miles southwest of Liberty and is a well improved and productive farm and has an ample supply of water from natural streams. There are about 160 acres under blue grass.

May 14, 1913, Gilbert Pence was married to Miss Effie Brink, a daughter of J. T. and Jerusha (Griffith) Brink of Lansing, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Pence have been born one son, William Brink Pence, born February 16, 1916.

Mr. Pence is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Liberty, Missouri, and he is well and favorably known in Clay County.

William D. Brigham, the capable manager of the Adams farm near Gashland in Gallatin township, is a native of Iowa. He was born at Lohrville, Calhoun County, a son of O. G. and Kittie M. (Pierce) Brigham, who now reside with their son, W. D. Brigham, of this sketch. They are the parents of four children, as follows: William D., the subject of this sketch; Daisy A., and Hazel, who reside with their parents; and Bessie, a trained nurse who lives in Iowa.

When W. D. Brigham was six years old the Brigham family removed to Nebraska and from there to Kansas, settling in Coffey County. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas and attended the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science of Dairying. In January, 1915, he took charge of the Adams farm which he has since conducted.

The Adams farm is owned by E. P. Adams of Kansas City, Missouri, and is one of the valuable farms of Clay County. Here Mr. Brigham carries on dairying, stock raising, and general farming. He raises Duroc Jersey hogs and has on hand at this writing a herd of about seventy pure bred Duroc Jerseys. He also raises pure bred Shropshire sheep and a valuable herd of Guernsey cattle, consisting of about twenty head, ten of which are milk cows. Mr. Brigham sells stock by mail in various parts of the country.

The Adams farm is one of the well improved places to be seen in the country. The residence is a two-story structure, built in 1911-12 of native stone, and the main barn is built of the same material. The place is admirably arranged with all conveniences for feeding and caring for stock on a large scale. The place has a very complete water system, the

water being pumped by the windmill to a reserve tank and distributed from there to the residence, barn, pens, and feed lots.

Mr. Brigham is a thorough, practical and experienced stock and dairyman, as well as having the advantages of a scientific training in this important branch of endeavor.

Judge James W. Sullivan, police judge and justice of the peace at Excelsior Springs, is a Kentuckian. He was born at Williamsburg, Kentucky, May, 1, 1857, a son of Isaac W. and Susan (McMahan) Sullivan, who were the parents of four children of whom Judge Sullivan was the third in order of birth.

Isaac W. Sullivan and his wife were natives of Ireland and came to America and settled in Kentucky with their respective parents when children. Isaac Sullivan was a machinist and gunsmith. He died in Kentucky in 1862 when he was about forty-two years old. His wife died in Tennessee about 1900, at the advanced age of eighty years.

Judge Sullivan was reared in Williamsburg, Kentucky, and early in life served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade in Milledgeville, Kentucky. About 1875, he went to Liberty, Kentucky, and worked as a journeyman blacksmith for a time and later conducted a shop himself. In 1881, he came to Missouri and settled at Wakenda, Carroll County, where he worked at the blacksmith trade about a year when he bought a shop at Hardin, Ray County, Missouri. He gave up blacksmithing about that time on account of poor health and later engaged in carpenter contracting; he erected a number of buildings in Ray County. In 1888, he went on the road as a traveling salesman and in 1901, he removed to Excelsior Springs. In 1911, he resigned his position on the road. In 1916, he was elected police judge of Excelsior Springs and has been justice of the peace of Fishing River township for the past two years.

December 1, 1890, James W. Sullivan was married to Ida A. Shannon, a native of Saline County, Missouri. She is a daughter of William and Mary E. (Petty) Shannon, natives of Missouri. William Shannon was a farmer and is now deceased and his widow resides at Excelsior Springs with her son, E. A. Shannon. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Nola N., who married Max Bussell of Kansas City, Missouri.

Judge Sullivan is a Democrat. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of Pythias and is a substantial citizen.

William Thomas Pixlee, a prominent farmer and stockman of Liberty, Missouri, who is an extensive land owner, is a native of Clay County and a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of this county. He is a son of Peter C. and Achsia Ann (Waller) Pixlee, the former now deceased and the latter residing in Clay County at the advanced age of ninety-three years. An extensive sketch of Peter C. Pixlee and a history of the Pixlee family appear in this volume.

William Thomas Pixlee was born in Fishing River township, Clay County, September 11, 1855, and received his education in the public schools of Clay County. When he was about twenty years of age he engaged in farming and stock raising on his own account and has had a successful career. He raises cattle and hogs on a large scale and since 1917 has been an extensive cattle feeder. Mr. Pixlee owns 1,200 acres of land in Clay County and 4,000 acres in Greenwood County, Kansas.

Mr. Pixlee was united in marriage in December, 1879, with Miss Eva M. Mosby, a native of Clay County, born October 8, 1855. She is a daughter of A. G. and Amanda (Hodges) Mosby and was educated in the University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Pixlee have been born two children, as follows: Maude who resides at home with her parents and A. G., who died in October, 1918, in the prime of young manhood. At the time of his death he was managing his father's business and was a young man of unusual business ability.

Mr. and Mrs. Pixlee are members of the Baptist Church and Mr. Pixlee is recognized as one of the leading men of affairs of Liberty and Clay County. He is progressive and public spirited and stands ever ready to co-operate with any movement which has for its object the betterment and upbuilding of the community and county.

Edgar Laffoon, a widely known and successful farmer and stockman of Washington township, is a native of Clay County and a descendant of a family of early pioneers in this part of the state. He was born in Washington township November 7, 1871, a son of R. J. M. and Lucy J. (Woods) Laffoon.

R. J. M. Laffoon was born April 25, 1810, in Clay County and was the only son in a family of nine children born to his parents. He followed farming and stock raising all his life in Washington township and for a number of years held the office of justice of the peace. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served under

General Price. He was in the Army four years and while in the service was in eighteen different states. He served twenty-one months in the Federal military prison at Ft. Delaware. During his entire military career he never was wounded nor spent a day in the hospital.

R. J. M. Laffoon was a son of William Burks and Elizabeth (Brawner) Laffoon, natives of Kentucky, who came to Clay County and settled in Washington township in 1834. William Burks Laffoon was born in Kentucky, December 3, 1801, and died February 3, 1880. He was a farmer all his life. He was a son of James Laffoon, whose wife bore the maiden name of Burks. James Laffoon was born in 1759 and served in General Washington's army during the Revolution. He died in Kentucky in 1851.

Lucy Jane (Woods) Laffoon was born in Ralls County, Missouri, October 14, 1844, and died May 27, 1918. She was a daughter of Samuel C. and Sarah E. (Rodes) Woods, natives of Virginia, who came to Missouri and settled in Ralls County, in 1838. They settled in Clay County in 1866. The father died in 1869 at Glasgow, Missouri, and the mother died August, 1882, in Clay County.

Edgar Laffoon was reared on the home farm in Washington township and attended the district school. He bought his first farm October 29, 1903, which consisted of eighty acres. He has added to his original purchase until he is the owner of a valuable farm of 300 acres, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. Mr. Laffoon was married August 28, 1905, to Miss Callie F. Gow, a native of Washington township, Clay County, and a daughter of Marcus D. and Fannie E. (Wilson) Gow, both also natives of Washington township. Marcus D. Gow was born in 1831 and is the only living veteran of the Mexican War in Clay County. His wife was born February 26, 1841, and died September 14, 1920.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Laffoon have been born three children: Mildred, who died in infancy; Samuel Gow; and William Burks.

Mr. Laffoon is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is one of the substantial citizens of Clay County.

A. W. Gross, a substantial farmer and stockman and a large land-owner of Washington township, is a member of a pioneer family of Clay County. He was born in the township where he now resides September 11, 1849, a son of John O. and Mary (Huffaker) Gross, the former, a

native of Tennessee, and the latter, of Kentucky. They settled on a part of the farm which A. W. Gross now owns and both spent the remainder of their lives here and died in 1855 and 1856. They were the parents of eleven children and A. W. of this review was the tenth in order of birth. One other brother, John O. Gross, is now living in Andrew County, Missouri.

A. W. Gross was only about six years old when his parents died. He was reared by his sister, Martha, and assisted her on the home farm which she managed for several years. She died on the home place, unmarried. Early in life A. W. Gross bought the interests of the other heirs in the home place and bought more land from time to time until he now owns 400 acres. He has improved his place and now has a valuable farm where he carries on farming and stock raising extensively and has met with success. The old house in which he was born still stands on the place and he keeps it intact as a relic of bygone days, around which cluster many memories of his boyhood.

Mr. Gross was married November 7, 1872, to Miss Lucy Laffoon of Washington township. She was born in 1849 and died in 1906. To Mr. and Mrs. Gross were born four children: Dr. Samuel Gross, Denton, Kansas; Martha, resides on the home place with her father; and Jessie and Katie, twins, both deceased.

Mr. Gross is a Democrat and has always taken a commendable interest in local public affairs. He served as presiding judge of the county court of Clay County for eight years, having been first elected in 1898. He was elected a member of the Legislature from Clay County in 1913, and served in the Forty-seventh General Assembly. He has served on the school board, held the office of justice of the peace and been road overseer, and it may be said of him that, as a public officer, he has always given the public business the same careful consideration that he has his own private affairs. He was one of the chief organizers of the Grange in Clay County and served as Worthy Master of the local lodge for a number of years. He is a member of the Christian Church and has been an elder in the Lawson congregation for a number of years and has taken an active part in the work of that church. He has been superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty years and has been church chorister since he was nineteen years old.

Mr. Gross has other interests besides his farming and stock raising and is vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the

Commercial Bank of Lawson, Missouri. During his time he has seen much progress and development in this country. He drove oxen when he was a boy and on his seventieth birthday in September, 1918, he rode in an airplane, which is quite a forward step in transportation. He is public spirited and progressive and a substantial citizen.

John Crowley, now deceased, was a native of Clay County and a member of one of the very early pioneer families of this county. The Crowley family is an old American family and its members have been identified with this country since Colonial times.

John Crowley was born in Clay County, August 10, 1828. He was a son of John and Sarah (Mayo) Crowley, the former, a native of Alabama, born February 2, 1792, and the latter, of Tennessee, born October 10, 1797, and died September 10, 1851. John Crowley, the father of the subject of this sketch, died September 29, 1877. He was a son of James Crowley, who was a soldier in the American Army during the Revolutionary War and was at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered.

James Crowley was a son of Berry Crowley, a native of England, who came to this country in Colonial times and was killed in a battle with the Indians along the Ohio River in Kentucky.

The Crowleys were very early settlers in Clay County and John Crowley, the subject of this sketch, remained in Clay County with his parents until he was twenty-six years old. On May 4, 1853, he started from St. Joseph, Missouri, with his brother, Thomas, and four hired men, to California. They drove across the plains with ox teams, reaching their destination September 16, 1853. After remaining in California two years they returned by boat, leaving San Francisco, February 14, 1855. They crossed the Isthmus of Panama and sailed from Aspinwall to Cuba and thence to New Orleans and returned to Clay County. In 1856, John Crowley settled in Ray County and remained there until his death, which occurred in August, 1907. He followed farming and stock raising, becoming well-to-do, and at the time of his death was the owner of 900 acres of land south of Lawson. This was one of the finest farms in the State of Missouri.

John Crowley was married February 2, 1858, to Ann Fuller, who was born in Clinton County, Missouri, April 3, 1833, and to this union nine children were born. After the death of his first wife, John Crowley

married her sister, who is now living at Lawson, Missouri. No children were born to that union.

John Crowley was a member of the Methodist Church, South, and was an active member of the Masonic Lodge, Beehive Lodge, A. F. and A. M. No. 393, at Lawson, Missouri. He was a strong character and a successful man of affairs who left his imprint on the community where he lived.

Frank T. Crowley, president of the Commercial Bank at Lawson, Missouri, has been prominently identified with the interests of Lawson for a number of years and is a member of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. He was born at Lawson, October 9, 1869, a son of John Crowley and Ann (Fuller) Crowley, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Frank T. Crowley was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the Lawson High School in 1892. He remained on the home farm until 1895, when he moved to Lawson and engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, and was the first to establish a business of that kind in Lawson. He has been notary public and city clerk since 1896. He became president of the Commercial Bank of Lawson, August 19, 1914, and has served in that capacity until the present time.

Mr. Crowley has been twice married. He was married February 6, 1896, to Miss Nellie Arnold, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana. She died January 18, 1903, at the age of twenty-six years, leaving one daughter, Mildred F., who resides at Lawson. On December 6, 1905, Mr. Crowley was married to Cora A. Hunter, who was born near Lawson, December 27, 1871. She is a daughter of Robert A. and Mary C. (Ripsey) Hunter, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Ray County, Missouri. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. Crowley is a Democrat and is at present State Committeeman from the Third District. He is a prominent Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is public spirited and progressive and has always the best interests of the community at heart.

E. W. Holloway, a progressive farmer of Washington township, is one of the substantial citizens of Clay County. He was born in Washington township, December 23, 1878, a son of Clea and Martha (Dockings) Holloway, and was the youngest of ten children born to them.

Clem Holloway was born in Kentucky in 1828 and settled in Clay County before the Civil War. He was a farmer and spent the remainder of his life in Washington township after coming here. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Martha Dockings. She died in Washington township in 1888 and Mr. Holloway died here in 1896.

E. W. Holloway was reared on a farm and attended the district school. He began life for himself when he was seventeen years old and bought his first farm when he was twenty-one years old. That place was situated about two and one-half miles south of Lawson. In 1911, he bought his present place of 131 acres where he has made substantial improvements and has a good productive farm and is meeting with success.

Mr. Holloway was married December 25, 1904, to Miss Elsie Roadus, a native of Clay County, Missouri. She is a daughter of James and Margaret (Ketron) Roadus, natives of Kentucky and early pioneer settlers in Clay County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Holloway have been born three children, as follows: Kathleen, Irma Louise, and William Howard, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Holloway is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. He is public spirited and enterprising and stands high in the community.

John H. Watkins, of Washington township, is an extensive landowner and a member of one of the prominent families of Clay County. He was born on the place where he now resides in Washington township, and is a son of Waltus and Mary A. (Holloway) Watkins.

Waltus L. Watkins was a native of Kentucky, born in Woodford County, October 30, 1806. He was a son of Benjamin W. and Jane (Minter) Watkins, natives of Virginia, who removed from that state to Kentucky shortly after their marriage and reared a family of thirteen children.

Jane (Minter) Watkins was a descendant of General Bartholomew Dupuy who at one time was an officer of high rank in the French Army, but who, on account of his Protestant faith and his refusal to foreswear

it, was expelled from the army and driven from France. He came to this country about 1700 where he became the owner of a large tract of land and was considered a wealthy man for that time.

Waltus L. Watkins was reared in Kentucky and in early life went East and learned the machinist trade and also worked in the cotton and woolen industries. He worked as a machinist on the first locomotive that was built in the United States. In 1832, he came to Clay County and first located at Liberty. Here he was engaged in the cotton and woolen industry until 1840. He then acquired over 5,000 acres of land in Washington township and afterwards made his home there. He erected on this place a three-story brick structure, 48x84 feet, which for a number of years he successfully conducted as a woolen factory and flour mill. The woolen factory department was equipped with three sets of carding machines, twenty-five looms, and 900 spindles, and the grist mill department was equipped with two sets of buhrs. The cost of the mill and equipment was about \$30,000.00 and it was the largest institution of its kind in the state.

Mr. Watkins also built a large imposing brick residence about one-half mile back from the main road which is now the family home and is one of the substantial residences of the county today. Mr. Watkins encountered many difficulties in the manufacture of brick, and obtaining other materials for building, for at that time transportation was difficult. He was unable to get brickmakers and he was told that the clay in that section was not the proper kind from which brick could be manufactured. However, he proceeded to manufacture brick from the clay and was successful. He molded and burned the brick in 1850 for the residence, and in 1860 built the factory and later made brick and built a church and school house. He conducted the mill until 1868 and after that time it was operated by Watkins and Son and was operated by John Watkins and Brothers from 1882 until about twenty-five years ago. Although this mill has not been operated now for a quarter of a century, it is still standing and in a good state of preservation—a mute witness of the industrial past.

Waltus L. Watkins was a man of action and affairs. He carried on farming extensively and was one of the early breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the county. He also bred fine horses. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of William Jewell College for sixteen years and gave liberally to that institution. He was a member of the Mount Vernon Missionary Baptist Church for many years and erected a church on his

place in Washington township. He was a strong advocate of temperance and at a time when home-made whiskey was more common than wild honey. He was a Democrat and served as justice of the peace for many years.

Waltus L. Watkins was married March 4, 1834, to Mary A. Holloway, a native of Jessamine County, Kentucky. She was born January 5, 1817, and was a daughter of Spencer and Catherine (Reed) Holloway. She died in 1896 and Waltus L. Watkins died January 24, 1884.

To Waltus L. and Mary A. (Holloway) Watkins were born eleven children, as follows: John, died in childhood; George S., a ranchman at Jeffries, Madison County, Montana; Alfred, died in infancy; John H., whose name introduces this review; Catherine, married Hugh Atchison, and died soon after her marriage; Martha A., married M. D. Scruggs, who is now deceased and she lives in Kansas City, Missouri; Elizabeth, married Atchison and is now deceased; W. J., a dentist, Craig, Colorado; Carrie, lives on the home place in Washington township; A. J., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Joe B., lives on the home place in Washington township.

John H. Watkins was reared on the home farm in Washington township, which has always been his home. For many years, he assisted in operating the Watkins Woolen Mill and at the same time was interested in operating the large Watkins farm which he now conducts. He is the owner of 1,600 acres of land and the old Watkins homestead. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising and is engaged in breeding Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs and is recognized as one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Clay County. He is a substantial and progressive citizen and the Watkins family rank among the first citizens of Clay County.

A distinctive feature about the Watkins place which is given wide publicity throughout the country is the Annual Fox Hunt which is held here by the Missouri Valley Fox Hunters' Association. For the past ten years lovers of the chase have held their annual meet here during September of each year with the exception of 1918. Mr. Watkins is not given to this particular kind of sport, although he generously permits the use of his place to those who do enjoy it. These fox hunts are largely attended and hunters and spectators assemble from all parts of the country. It has become almost a recognized legal holiday to the enthusiastic huntsmen to whom the Watkins place is well known and greatly appreciated.

Rev. Allen Bailey Jones, who departed this life at his home in Liberty, Missouri, on December 26, 1920, was one of the widely known ministers, educators and authors of the state. He was born on a farm near Middletown, Montgomery County, Missouri, January 5, 1832.

In the early history of America, John Jones, great grandfather of Rev. Allen Bailey Jones, came from Wales and settled in Virginia. The eldest son, John Jones, married Elizabeth Elrod in North Carolina. Of this union four children were born. The family moved from Virginia to Kentucky and settled at a fort called Bryants Station, near Lexington. Two years later they moved to Lincoln County. The eldest son of this family was John Jones. He was married in Lincoln County, Kentucky, to Annie E. Coleman. They were the grandparents of Allen Bailey Jones and were the parents of eleven children, the eldest of whom was Sandy Elrod Jones.

Sandy Elrod Jones married Sophia Cruther of Lincoln County, Kentucky, in August, 1824. To this union were born four children of whom Rev. Allen Bailey Jones was the third in order of birth, and all of whom are now deceased. In 1831 Sandy Elrod Jones came to Missouri with his family and settled in Montgomery County. These were primitive times in Missouri. Surrounded by the unbroken forest which abounded with the native animals, in a hewn log house which for warmth there was the open fire-place, for light the tallow dip and for travel horseback, Allen Bailey Jones first saw the light of day in January, 1832.

Allen Bailey Jones' father and grandfather were both ministers of the gospel in the Christian Church and were active pioneer preachers among the Disciples. Allen Bailey Jones was reared in Missouri and attended the common schools and later was a student at Franklin College, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1852 with the honors of his class. For the following two years he was engaged in teaching and in the meantime he was reading and studying for his chosen profession, the ministry. In 1854 he was ordained a minister of the gospel by Rev. Logan Williams of Houstonville, Kentucky. After spending about a year in evangelistic work in Tennessee and Kentucky, he was called to the pastorate of the old Main Street Church at Lexington, Kentucky, that being the only church of the Disciples in Lexington at the time. After one year with this church he received a call from the church at Fulton, Missouri, which he accepted, being desirous of returning to his native state.

In 1858, he accepted a call to the church at Liberty, Missouri, beginning his ministry here on the first Sunday in May. He was called three times to the Liberty church and served about twelve years as its pastor. He was by formal action made pastor emeritus of the church of Liberty.

In early years he held meetings for all the churches in the county, except one which came into existence after his retirement from active ministry. He preached in the school houses and in the open air. He established the church at Excelsior Springs and Mt. Olivet and preached for them several years. He did a large amount of preaching for the Liberty church gratuitously when they were without a regular pastor.

For many years he served in the double capacity of preacher and teacher. Fifteen years of his life was spent in conducting a young ladies' seminary, four years in Platte City, Missouri, six years in Richmond, Kentucky, and five years in Liberty, Missouri. Some of the foremost women of Kentucky and Missouri received their education and training under his supervision. In 1869 he was one of the chief founders of the Female Orphan School at Camden Point, Missouri, and also one of the founders of William Woods College at Fulton, Missouri. In 1912 William Jewell College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. This compliment came as a great surprise and was always appreciated, coming as it did from an institution under whose shadow he had spent so large a part of his life.

For six years, at two different periods, he acted as corresponding secretary of the Missouri State Board of Missions, traveling extensively over the state, enlisting the churches in missionary work. He also served as president of the State Board of Missions for several years, and during this term of service he formulated a constitution for the State Convention which contemplated a more efficient co-operation of the churches in the state for organized missionary effort. This constitution was presented to and adopted by the convention held at Lexington, Missouri, in 1882.

In 1870, in connection with Alexander Proctor, George W. Lorgan and Thomas P. Haley, he assisted in establishing and editing a church paper called "The Christian" which was first published in Kansas City, Missouri. It was afterwards moved to St. Louis, where it was combined with other journals and became "The Christian Evangelist," with J. H. Garrison, editor.

For many years he was a frequent and prominent writer for the

religious journals of the church. He published a book entitled "The Spiritual Side of Our Plea." The object of this work was to give to the Disciples a clearer conception and a broader view of Christianity. At the time of its publication, this book received many favorable notices from the press of his own denomination as well as others.

In 1887, he removed with his family to Lathrop, Missouri, to establish his sons in the banking business. During his two years of residence there he served the church as pastor gratuitously for one year. The result was that this church which never before had a resident pastor, has not been without one since. In 1889, he returned to Liberty and resided here continuously to the time of his death. Excepting twelve years away, he resided in Liberty sixty-two years. Though he lived away from Liberty for twelve years at different intervals, yet he always felt after his first pastorate here that this was his only home. His deep affection for the place and its people never left him, and he could never forget the many kindnesses to him and his during the time of his first great sorrow. His life was a strenuous one, filled with mental activity. He enjoyed the quiet of his home in his latter years in a community he loved most dearly, among people whose joys and sorrows had always been his own.

Allen Bailey Jones was first married during his pastorate at Fulton, Missouri, in 1857, to Miss Sarah B. Stewart of Winchester, Tennessee. She was a sister of Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, who distinguished himself as a general in the Confederate army during the Civil War. Sarah B. (Stewart) Jones died at Liberty, Missouri, August 30, 1858, leaving an infant daughter, Mattie B., who now resides at Liberty, Missouri. She was educated under the careful supervision of her father, attending schools conducted by him. On May 8, 1878, Mattie B. Jones was married to William Monroe Burris. He was born at Potosi, Washington County, Missouri, September 21, 1850, a son of Luke and Catherine Elizabeth (Mitchell) Burris. Luke Burris served as county clerk of Clay County for twenty-four years and before coming here he was sheriff of Washington County, being elected to that office when he was twenty-one years old. He was also a member of the State Legislature from Clay County and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. William Monroe Burris was educated in the schools of St. Louis, William Jewell College and Washington and Lee University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar at Liberty about 1875 and practiced for a number of years. He died November 21, 1905, and is buried near Chicago, Illinois.

To William Monroe and Mattie B. (Jones) Burris was born one son, Allen Luke Burris, a mining man who lived at Cripple Creek, Colorado, for several years and now resides in New York City.

Rev. Allen Bailey Jones was married the second time on February 28, 1860, to Katherine M., daughter of Hon. Thomas C. Gordon of Clay County, Missouri, and the following children were born to that union: Doniphan, died in infancy; Charles P., was a prominent banker at Lathrop, Missouri, died June 19, 1892; Gordon, was president of the United States Bank of Denver, Colorado, at the time of his death in 1917; Kate Allene, was a music teacher and resided with her parents at the time of her death, January 7, 1906; Mary D., married Clifton George and they live at San Antonio, Texas; and George Whorton, who was teacher of Speech Arts at Lexington and also taught in William Jewell College, is now a moving picture actor at Hollywood, California.

Mrs. Mattie B. (Jones) Burris resided at Liberty with her father at the time of his death. She is widely known in Liberty and is one of the highly cultured women of this section. She was instrumental in organizing the Fortnightly Club here and has been a leading spirit in the work of the organization which now has a membership of 147.

Robert J. Clark, deceased, was for many years prominently identified with the banking interests of Lawson and he also had a long and successful career in the mercantile business. The Clarks belong to a prominent old pioneer American family which dates back to Colonial times.

Robert J. Clark was born in Giles County, Tennessee, August 17, 1841, and died June 19, 1918. He was a son of John B. and Rachel P. (Reynolds) Clark. John B. Clark was born in Tennessee, April 26, 1818, and spent his life in that state, where he died October 4, 1842. John B. Clark was a son of Robert Clark, whose father was a native of Ireland and settled in North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary War and served in the American Army during that conflict.

Robert Clark, son of the Revolutionary soldier, was born in North Carolina, February 20, 1778. He married Lucy Farmer, about 1804, and about 1806 moved to central Tennessee and settled on what was known as Richland Creek, in Giles County. He was a pioneer of that section and fought Indians under the command of General Jackson. He was a member of the Methodist Church, as was also his wife, and the early day

circuit riders always stopped at the Clark home. Robert Clark and his wife lived together for fifty years and reared a large family. He died October 20, 1855, and his wife died March 9, 1861.

Rachel P. (Reynolds) Clark, mother of Robert J. Clark, was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, February 1, 1807, and died at Lawson, Missouri, in 1875, and is buried in the Salem Cemetery. She was a daughter of Aaron Reynolds, a native of Virginia, born about 1750. He served in the Revolutionary War under General Lafayette and received a large tract of land from the Government, near Georgetown, Kentucky. He improved this place and lived there for seventeen years and in 1809, removed to Maury County, Tennessee. His children, however, were all born in Kentucky, as follows: Colonel Benjamin Reynolds, studied law with Richard M. Johnson, who was vice-president of the United States, and Benjamin became prominent in public affairs, was Indian Agent, and had charge of the removal of the Indians from Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, to designated reservations. The other children born to Aaron Reynolds and wife were Thomas, James, Sallie, and Rachel P. When Aaron Reynolds settled in Maury County, Tennessee, he located in the vicinity where James K. Polk lived, and his children were brought up with the future president.

Rachel P. Reynolds was first married to George Farrar and to that union was born one daughter, Nancy Jane, who died at Corinth, Mississippi. After the death of George Farrar, Rachel (Raynolds) Farrar married John B. Clark, January 14, 1836, and the following children were born to them: Jerome B., deceased; Martha, married Henry Turner, and they are both deceased; and Robert J. Clark, the subject of this sketch.

In 1854, Robert J. Clark came to Missouri and settled near the Clay-Ray county line. He lived in Claysville until 1859 when he crossed the plains to California with ox teams. He remained in California and Oregon until 1867, and during that time served three years with the Oregon Volunteers fighting hostile Indians. In 1867, he returned to Missouri and engaged in general mercantile business at Claysville. In 1870, he removed to Lawson, Missouri, where he was in the mercantile business and also served as postmaster until 1880. After spending one year at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, he went to Polo, Missouri, where he was engaged in the mercantile business and served as postmaster until February, 1886. He then returned to Lawson and engaged in the banking

business, serving as cashier of the Lawson Bank for twenty-five years. He retired five or six years before his death on account of failing health.

Robert J. Clark was a successful business man and also took a deep interest in the welfare and development of the community. He was a Democrat and served as public administrator of Ray County. He was a member of the local school board for a number of years. He belonged to the Methodist Church and was a Mason, being a member of Beehive Lodge No. 393, A. F. and A. M., at Lawson. He served as secretary of that lodge for a number of years. He was well-known throughout Clay and Ray counties and had many friends.

October 2, 1870, Robert J. Clark was married to Miss Sallie A. Moore, a native of Clay County, born October 31, 1847. She was a daughter of David H. and Mary (Tillery) Moore. David H. Moore served in the Confederate Army with the Texas troops and after the war returned to Missouri where the Moore family had settled in Clay County at an early day. The Tillery family were pioneer settlers of Clinton County, Missouri. To Robert J. Clark and wife were born the following children: Mattie, died in infancy; Orson, a merchant, Mobridge, South Dakota; Frank, who has been cashier of the Commercial Bank at Lawson, Missouri, for twenty-seven years; Robert J., in the Government service at Washington, D. C.; Albert M., a prominent attorney at Richmond, Missouri, and has been prosecuting attorney of Ray County for two terms and represented Ray County in the State Legislature two terms; and James K., government land receiver at Lemmon, South Dakota.

Frank J. Clark, cashier of the Commercial Bank of Lawson, was educated in the Lawson High School and began his career in the banking business as bookkeeper in the Lawson Bank when he was fifteen years old and when he was eighteen years old he became cashier of the Commercial Bank of Lawson, and has held that position to the present time. He was married November 14, 1899, to Anna V. (Young) Griffith. He is a Knights Templar Mason, a member of the Shrine and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church.

G. G. Cooper, cashier of the Mosby State Bank, at Mosby, Missouri, although a young man, has had an extensive experience in the important field of banking and is one of the capable men in this line in Clay County. He was born in Fishing River township, August 8, 1891, a son of J. C. and Paulina (Holmes) Cooper.

J. C. Cooper was a native of Missouri, born at Harrisonville, and was engaged in farming and stock raising in Fishing River township all his life. He died on his farm at the age of sixty years. Paulina (Holmes) Cooper was born in Kansas City, Missouri, and now resides near Excelsior Springs.

G. G. Cooper was educated in the public school of Excelsior Springs and Kansas City, Missouri. He then took a course in Spalding's Commercial College, after which he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Kansas City. He was connected with that institution for eight years. When the Mosby State Bank was organized and opened for business on June 5, 1920, he became cashier of that institution and is now serving in that capacity.

Mr. Cooper was married December 20, 1913, to Miss Virginia M. Green of Kansas City, Missouri, and to this union has been born one son, Ralph Allen Cooper.

Mr. Cooper is a courteous gentleman and has a wide acquaintance and many friends.

The Mosby State Bank, of Mosby, Missouri, is the latest banking institution organized in Clay County and this new bank has immediately taken a position of financial importance among the older established banks in the county. The Mosby State Bank was organized March 8, 1920, with a capital stock of \$10,000.00, and began business on June 5, 1920.

The officers are E. C. Pixlee, president; James M. Crockett and H. A. George, vice-presidents; and G. G. Cooper, cashier. The other directors are E. C. Pixlee, James M. Crockett, H. A. George, Ernest Holt, C. C. Tapp, Sim Collins, W. H. Meservy, A. M. Bates and J. B. Minter.

The bank owns its own building, which is a substantial structure 22x30 feet. The deposits at the opening of the institution were \$32,000.00. This bank is under capable management and the gentlemen who are identified with it are all dependable men of affairs and of high standing in the community.

Washington E. Munkirs, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Fishing River township, is a native of Clay County and is a member of an early pioneer family of this section of Clay County. He was born in Kearney township, August 1, 1860, and is a son of R. B. and Nannie (Wade) Munkirs.

R. B. Munkirs is also a native of Clay County and is one of the venerable pioneer residents of this county. He was born in a pioneer cabin which stood on the place where he now resides, March 4, 1839. This old cabin stood on the place until about two years ago. Nannie (Wade) Munkirs was a native of Ohio and died in 1867 and her remains are buried on the home place. The following children were born to R. B. and Nannie (Wade) Munkirs: Washington E., the subject of this sketch; John, deceased; Charles, who lives on the home place; Mrs. Hettie L. Bradley; and Byron, who lives in Fishing River township.

Washington E. Munkirs was reared on the home farm and attended school in the Estes school district. He was reared to the life of the farm and early began an independent career as a farmer and stockman. In 1892, he bought 120 acres of land seven miles northeast of Liberty in Fishing River township. This was formerly the Joseph Crockett farm. Mr. Munkirs has made extensive improvements on this place, including a good residence and other farm buildings. He raises registered Big Bone Type Poland China hogs and also grade Percheron horses.

March 19, 1913, Washington E. Munkirs was married to Miss Jessie May Reynolds. She is a daughter of John S. and Ruth (Harrell) Reynolds, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Munkirs was born in Liberty township and her parents were born and reared in Clay County. Mrs. Munkirs has three sisters living: Mrs. Fannie Rexroad, Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. Vertie Ferril, Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Carrie Hendrix, Kansas City, Kansas.

By a former marriage of Mrs. Munkirs to James Robert Benson, a daughter was born, Anna Frances, born January 1, 1907. She now resides at home.

Mr. Munkirs is one of the substantial citizens of Clay County and is a progressive farmer and stockman.

James R. Minter, a well known farmer and stockman, who owns and operates a valuable farm in Fishing River township, is a native of Missouri and belongs to a family of pioneers of this state. He was born in Andrew County, Missouri, November 24, 1860, a son of Frank M. and Sarah (Bohart) Minter.

Frank M. Minter was born at Louisville, Kentucky. He came to Missouri with his parents at an early day. His father, John Minter, was employed on the erection of the first building of William Jewell College.

and died at the age of eighty-nine years. Frank M. Minter and two of his brothers, Robert and John Minter, crossed the plains to California during the gold rush of 1849. Frank M. Minter remained in California about a year, when he returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama. During the Civil War, he served in the home guards under command of Captain Garth. He died in 1906 at the age of seventy-five years. His widow was born December 14, 1839, and now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Axie Rhodus, of Fishing River township.

Robert Minter crossed the plains twice and died at Liberty, Missouri. He served in the state home guards. John Minter, after going to California in 1849, established his home there and died in Lower California.

To Frank M. and Sarah (Bohart) Minter were born the following children: Mrs. Emma Graham, deceased; James R., the subject of this sketch; W. B., Kansas City, Missouri; F. M., Mosby, Missouri; Jacob B., who is now a member of the county court of Clay County; Mrs. Catherine Long, Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. Axie Rhodus, Mosby, Missouri; Willard H., died in Jackson County, Missouri.

James R. Minter received his education in the district school and was reared on a farm. Early in life he began his independent career as a farmer and stockman, and is now the owner of a valuable farm of ninety acres, situated one mile south of Mosby. He has owned and operated this farm for the past twenty years. His place is well improved and is adapted to both stock and grain raising. He has a good residence on the place and other substantial farm buildings. There are two ever-flowing springs which supply the place with a superior quality of water. Mr. Minter raises pure bred Poland China hogs as well as a good grade of other livestock.

August 31, 1892, Mr. Minter was married to Miss Lizzie B. Smith, a daughter of F. M. and Mary Ann (White) Smith, both natives of Clay County, and now deceased. The White family came from near Louisville, Kentucky, and settled in Fishing River township at a very early day and were among the pioneer settlers of that locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Minter have been born the following children: Mary Ella, married Lynn Shouse of Fishing River township; Nellie Frances, resides at home with her parents; and Carrie, died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Minter have two grandchildren: T. J. and Ella May Shouse.

Mr. Minter is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Excelsior Springs and is a progressive and enterprising Clay County citizen.

Leslie Lancaster, who is one of the progressive farmers and stockmen of Fishing River township, is a native of Clay County and has been engaged in his present occupation since early manhood. He was born four miles west of Liberty, June 14, 1869, and is a son of John S. Lancaster, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Leslie Lancaster was reared to manhood on his father's farm and attended the district school. He has lived on his present farm, five miles northeast of Liberty, for the past twenty-seven years. This is a valuable and productive farm containing eighty acres. It was formerly the property of Ethan Allen Crockett and the Foster heirs and Mr. Lancaster bought the place in 1893. He has made extensive improvements. The commodious and comfortable residence is surrounded by a number of shade trees and presents an attractive appearance. For a number of years Mr. Lancaster has given considerable attention to raising pure bred stock. He raises pure bred Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs and also carried on general farming extensively.

Mr. Lancaster was married February 28, 1893, to Miss Lillie M. Brawner, a daughter of James G. and Martha M. Brawner. Her parents are both deceased and their remains are buried in New Hope Church cemetery, southeast of Holt, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster have been born the following children: Arthur M., further mention of whom is made below; Lewis Ralph, married Ruth Hart and they live on a farm in Fishing River township; George, deceased; and James Gilbert, resides at home with his parents.

Arthur M. Lancaster is a veteran of the World War. He entered the United States Army, February 25, 1918, and was sent to Camp Funston. He was assigned to the Motor Transport Department and was honorably discharged from the service May 12, 1919, when he returned home and is assisting in the operation of the home place. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the American Legion at Liberty.

Leslie Lancaster is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is one of the well known and successful farmers of Clay County and the Lancaster family stands high in the community.

Lewis R. Lancaster, a progressive and enterprising young farmer and stockman of Fishing River township, is a native son of Clay County. He was born in Fishing River township, April 3, 1896, a son of Leslie and Lillie M. (Brawner) Lancaster, a sketch of whom appears in this volume and also of John S. Lancaster, grandfather of Lewis R. Lancaster.

Lewis R. Lancaster was reared on the home place and attended the Mosby district school. He began farming and stock raising in early life and is now operating a farm owned by Allen Pixlee and one which is owned by Thomas Pixlee in Fishing River township. He carries on general farming and raises wheat and corn extensively and gives special attention to raising Poland China hogs and also raises sheep.

Mr. Lancaster was married September 29, 1917, to Miss May Ruth Hart, a daughter of James and Sarah Hart of Fishing River township, Mrs. Lancaster having been born in this township. She is one of the following children born to her parents: Mrs. Hugh Pixlee, Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. Roy Adkins, who lives in Fishing River township; Noah, Liberty, Missouri; Thomas, Excelsior Springs; Lawrence, resides at home; Frances, at home; and May Ruth, married Lewis R. Lancaster, the subject of this sketch.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster have been born one child, Edith Loraine.

Mr. Lancaster is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Liberty, Missouri.

William P. Shannon, a well known and extensive farmer and stockman of Fishing River township, is a native of Dakota County, Minnesota. He was born October 8, 1866, a son of William and Ann (Gibbons) Shannon.

William Shannon was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1828. He came to America a few years prior to the Civil War and when that conflict came on he was living in Boston, Massachusetts, and enlisted in the United States Navy and served throughout the war. He then went to Minnesota which was his home for many years. He then went to California where he died in 1914 and his remains are buried near San Francisco. His wife was also a native of County Galway, Ireland, and died at Topeka, Kansas, at the age of eighty-seven years and her remains are buried there.

William and Ann (Gibbons) Shannon were the parents of the following children: William P., the subject of this sketch; John, Topeka, Kansas; Daniel, Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Fuller, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Anna Jones, Naravisa, New Mexico.

William P. Shannon was engaged in railroading in early life and followed electrical work. He was employed for five years in Kansas City before he engaged in farming and stock raising in Clay County in 1891.

He owns and operates a well improved farm of 253 acres which is located three miles southwest of Mosby in Fishing River township. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has been successful in his undertakings. His place is well watered with five natural running springs and three wells and is an ideal stock farm as well as for the production of grain.

Mr. Shannon was married in 1891 to Miss Martha Means, a daughter of Alvin and Martha A. (McCormick) Means, of a pioneer family of Fishing River township. Alvin Means was a son of Andrew Means, who was one of the very early pioneer settlers of Missouri. He was a native of North Carolina and drove from that state to Missouri and settled in Howard County in what was known as the Boonslick country, in 1812. A few years later he came to Clay County and settled in Fishing River township where he took up government land under a land patent dated in 1824. This is the farm which is now owned by William P. Shannon. Alvin Means, Mrs. Shannon's father, died in 1916, and his remains are buried near Stockdale, Missouri, and his wife died in 1890 and is buried in Dekalb County, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shannon has been born one sone, J. E. Shannon, born in October, 1892, who is now engaged in farming on the home place with his father. He is a veteran of the World War, having enlisted at Kansas City, Missouri, December 13, 1917. He was first sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and transferred from there to Camp Shelby, Mississippi. From there he was sent to Camp Johnson, Florida, and then to Newport News, Virginia, embarking for France October 5, 1918. He was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France until July 13, 1919, when he was returned to the United States and honorably discharged at Camp Pike, Arkansas, July 24, 1919. He served with the rank of sergeant with Field Remount Squadron 333. He was married July 12, 1918, to Miss Ruth Robison, a daughter of H. W. and Florence Robison of Liberty, Missouri.

William Elisha Moberly, a substantial and well known farmer and stockman of Fishing River towship, is a native of Clay County. He was born on the farm which he now owns two miles west of Mosby, January 8, 1884, a son of Simeon and Sarah J. (Brasfield) Moberly.

Simeon Moberly was a Kentuckian, born in Madison County in 1835. He was here married and during his active career was engaged in gen-

eral farming and stock raising. He died in 1909. His wife, Sarah J. (Brasfield) Moberly was born in Daviess County, Missouri, and was brought to Clay County by her parents, LeRoy and Elizabeth (Estes) Brasfield, when she was about one year old. They settled three and one-half miles southwest of Kearney in Fishing River township and here spent the remainder of their lives.

The following children were born to Simeon and Sarah J. (Brasfield) Moberly: John C., died at the age of six years; Eugene, died in infancy; Oben, died in infancy; Mrs. Gertrude Lancaster, Liberty township; Effie, died March 16, 1920; and William E., the subject of this sketch.

William E. Moberly was reared on the home farm and attended school in the Estes school district. In 1911, he bought the home place which consisted of 102 acres and in 1914, he bought eighty acres more and is now the owner of an excellent farm of 182 acres. He carries on general farming and is one of the successful and well-to-do farmers of Fishing River township.

Mr. Moberly was married December 30, 1908, to Miss Allie Riley, a daughter of Lewis and Isabel E. Riley. Her father died in 1913 at the age of seventy-two years and is buried in the cemetery at Kearney, and her mother now resides at Kearney. Mrs. Moberly is one of ten children born to her parents. Those living are as follows: Mrs. Charles Lewis, of Garden City, Kansas; and Arthur, Allen, William, Charlie, and Ralph, all residing at Kearney, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moberly have been born three children, as follows: William Eugene, Raymond Riley, and Kenneth Franklin.

Mr. Moberly is one of the original stockholders of the Mosby State Bank, which is the latest addition to the banking institutions of Clay County. He is a public spirited and progressive citizen and one of the substantial men of Clay County.

Judge John W. Karr, a successful contractor and builder of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, and a former judge of the county court of Clay County, is a native of Missouri. He was born near Lone Jack, Jackson County, January 15, 1862, a son of John W. Karr, Sr.

John W. Karr, Sr., was a native of Kentucky and when a young man came to Missouri and settled near Lone Jack. He was a son of James Karr, who was a large slave owner and brought a number of slaves with him from Kentucky to Missouri. He owned several hundred acres of

land in Jackson County and spent the remainder of his life there after coming to Missouri. He died at the age of ninety-eight years. John W. Karr, Sr., left Jackson County when a young man and spent most of his time in Clay and Caldwell counties and died in 1916. His wife died in 1912 and their remains are buried in Radical cemetery, Caldwell County.

Judge John W. Karr was one of the following children born to his parents: Osino, of Kansas City, Missouri; James, a farmer in Cass County, Missouri; John W., the subject of this sketch; Sarah, married H. C. Duncan, of Clay County; Martha, married Samuel Curtis, Jamesport, Missouri; Lila, married Samuel Few, Breckenridge, Missouri; Nora, married Doss Dolan, Nettleton, Missouri; Elizabeth, married Elliott Dolan, and she is now deceased; Price, Clinton, Missouri; Ed, lives in Montgomery County, Missouri; Anna, died at the age of eighteen years; Joseph, died at the age of forty years. This large family held a reunion, or home coming, at which they were all present, shortly before the death of the sister, Anna.

Judge Karr was educated in the public schools of Clay County, and early in life engaged in the grocery business at Excelsior Springs and later he was in the hardware business there. In the fall of 1906, Mr. Karr was elected judge of the county court for the eastern district of Clay County and at the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected, serving four years. During his administration in that office the building of wooden culverts was discontinued and he and Judges Hodges, Connell, and later Judge Robb, inaugurated the building of concrete culverts, a policy which has since been adhered to.

For several years Judge Karr has been engaged in contracting and building and is now constructing a half mile of road out of Excelsior Springs, known as the rock road. He operates a stone crusher and employs quite a number of men. He does general contracting and building and has won a wide reputation for the high standard of his work and his integrity in carrying out contracts.

October 9, 1884, John W. Karr was married to Miss Lizzie Williams, a daughter of John and Fannie (Nichols) Williams, and granddaughter of Henry Nichols, an old settler of Clay County. Mrs. Karr was born near Excelsior Springs and her father is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Karr have been born two children: Mamie Etta, married Homer Anderson, of Excelsior Springs, and they have two children, Bernice and La-

veta; and Ora, married Grace Isley and they have two children, Oreta and Naomi, and reside in Denver, Colorado.

Judge Karr is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Mystic Workers. He is widely known in Clay County, and is a dependable citizen of high standing.

Robert H. Wallis, a well-to-do farmer and stockman of Fishing River township, was born in this county and is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of Missouri. He was born in Fishing River township, May 13, 1866, a son of George H., and Mary H. (Mosby) Wallis.

George H. Wallis was also a native of Clay County and his father was one of the very early settlers in this county. His name was also George Wallis and he lived south of Liberty. At the age of eighteen years George H. Wallis enlisted for service in the Mexican War. He served throughout that conflict in Captain Moss' company and Colonel Doniphan's regiment and took part in the famous Doniphan expedition to Mexico. He was mustered out of service at the close of the Mexican War and returned to Clay County. He engaged in farming in Fishing River township and became the owner of 240 acres of land which is now owned by E. E. Petty and A. C. Pixlee. He was prominent in the early day affairs of this county and was elected justice of the peace in 1854 and served four years. His picture appears in this volume.

George H. Wallis, was married in August, 1848, to Miss Mary Mosby, a daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Shouse) Mosby, and the following children were born to them: George N., deceased; Mary H., married Walter Tapp, Alamargarta, New Mexico; John H., Oklahoma; Margaret J., married B. F. Matthews, Oklahoma; Sarah M., wife of Arch Soper, deceased; William D., Liberty, Missouri; Katie L., died in infancy; Robert H., the subject of this sketch; Artimesia, married S. G. Major, Kearney, Missouri.

Robert H. Wallis, whose name introduces this review, was reared in Clay County and attended the district schools. He was reared on a farm and in early life began an independent career as a farmer and stockman and has been successful. He is the owner of 194 acres in Fishing River township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising and feeds cattle and hogs. His place is well improved, the residence being modern and lighted by acetylene gas.

Mr. Wallis was married February 14, 1894, to Mattie M. (Archer) Mosby, widow of Dewilton Mosby, a Mexican War veteran, whose picture appears in this volume. He served in Colonel Doniphan's regiment. He was born April 23, 1825, and died July 8, 1889, and was buried on his old home farm in Fishing River township, and the remains were later removed to Liberty Cemetery. Dewilton Mosby and wife were the parents of the following children: Jesse D., Fishing River township; Rosalee, married Alonzo Squires, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Emmett A., Liberty, Missouri; Nicholas Mosby, recorder of deeds of Clay County; Bonnie Musette, married W. E. Brawner, of Liberty, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Wallis has been born one son who died in infancy.

Mr. Wallis is a substantial citizen and stands high in Clay County.

Charles McKee, an extensive land owner and successful breeder of pure bred registered Hereford cattle, of Fishing River township, was born in Washington township, Clay County, October 16, 1858. He is a son of Melvin and Phoebe A. (Grimes) McKee.

Melvin McKee was born in Kentucky in 1827, and when he was six years old, was brought to Missouri by his parents, David and Elizabeth McKee, who settled in Clay County and were very early settlers here. That was in 1833. They both spent the remainder of their lives here and are buried in the Salem cemetery. Melvin McKee was a farmer all of his life and was regarded as one of the successful men of his time in Clay County. He died August 10, 1887, and Phoebe A. (Grimes) McKee, his wife, died in 1910. She was a daughter of George and Jane Grimes.

To Melvin and Phoebe A. (Grimes) McKee were born the following children: Charles, the subject of this sketch; Ella J., died at the age of nineteen years; William, lives on the old McKee home place in Fishing River township; Samuel D., died in 1889; Julia, married I. W. Wingo, Fair Grove, Missouri; Mattie, died at the age of three years; Bettie, died July 13, 1892; and Curtis, died August 7, 1880.

Charles McKee was reared in Clay County and attended the district school in Fishing River township. He has always been engaged in farming and stock raising and located on his present place in 1906. He is the owner of 660 acres which is one of the valuable farms of Clay County. This land was entered from the government by Joel Moore, father of Mrs. Charles McKee. Mr. McKee carries on general farming and stock raising and feeds a large number of cattle for the market annually. He

is known as a successful breeder of registered Hereford cattle. His herd is headed by "Beau Blanc Visiage 17th," a half-brother of "Beau Best" of the Wallace and Good herd of Grandview, Missouri.

Mr. McKee was first married to Miss Belle Story, a daughter of John R. and Artelia (Crossett) Story, both deceased. Mrs. McKee died in August, 1887. In 1890, Charles McKee was married to Miss Alice Moore, a daughter of S. S. and Ann E. (Davis) Moore, early pioneer settlers of Clay County, who came here from Kentucky at an early date. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKee have been born two sons: Charles Hugo, who married Ellen Maurer of Excelsior Springs, and James Edwin, married Adlin Farris. The two sons are associated with their father in the operation of the home farm and are energetic and progressive young men. James Edwin is a graduate of the Missouri State University at Columbia, having taken the agricultural course in that institution. He was in the training school at the State University when he war closed.

Charles McKee has a wide acquaintance in Clay County and is one of the substantial citizens of Fishing River township.

Samuel H. Mitchell, who resides at Pratherville, is a native of Clay County and a member of an interesting pioneer family. He was born at Missouri City, July 27, 1852, a son of Mabry and Evaline (Lakey) Mitchell.

Mabry Mitchell was also born in Clay County, near Liberty, and later settled at Pratherville, where he conducted a general store for thirty-five years. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Captain McCarty's company in the Confederate Army. He made the trip across the plains during the rush to the gold fields in 1849, driving overland with mule teams. On the trip he and his party nearly starved. Their mules all died from starvation and when the party arrived they were nearly exhausted. He returned from California via South America.

Mabry Mitchell, father of Samuel H. Mitchell, was a son of Mabry Mitchell, Sr., a native of North Carolina. He made the trip up the Mississippi River in a towboat as far as Council Bluffs in the early days, and later returned to Missouri and was living in Bates County during the Civil War when Order No. 11 was issued. He afterwards settled in Clay County. He was the father of fourteen children.

Evaline (Lakey) Mitchell was a daughter of Jonathan Lakey, who was an early settler in Clay County and entered government land two

and one-half miles southeast of Liberty, upon settling here. His father was a native of Germany and came to this country with his parents and settled in Kentucky, when he was a boy. Jonathan Lakey married Miss Alsey Hiatt, a native of Virginia, of English descent. They reared a family of two daughters.

Samuel H. Mitchell has two sisters living: Mary E., who married John Hiatt of Los Animos, Colorado; and Sarah Frances, who is now the widow of Berry Brown of Plattsburg, Missouri. After the death of the mother of these children, Mabry Mitchell married Mrs. Martha Davidson, widow of Steel Davidson. Her maiden name was Adkins.

Samuel H. Mitchell was reared in Clay County and attended the early day subscription schools and later was a student at William Jewell College at Liberty. He spent a number of years in the West in early life, but for the past thirty years his home has been at Pratherville.

Mr. Mitchell was married February 11, 1880, to Miss Ida B. Atkins, a daughter of Jonathan Hugh and Mary S. (Stone) Atkins, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Mitchell is one of the following children born to her parents: Robert, deceased; William, was a judge of the county court in Clay County for many years and is now deceased; Jacob, Missouri City; John, Liberty; Fountain, deceased; Rueben, deceased; Martha E., deceased; Anna, deceased; and Ida Belle, the wife of Samuel Mitchell of this sketch.

Mr. Mitchell has some interesting family heirlooms, among which is a hammer that was made by one of his direct ancestors in Germany over two hundred years ago.

John Dan Rhodus, a successful farmer and stockman of Fishing River township, although a native of Kentucky, has been a resident of Clay County since early childhood. He was born in Madison County, Kentucky, September 7, 1853, a son of Henry Bascom and Ann Elizabeth (Corneliason) Rhodus, both natives of Kentucky.

The Rhodus family came to Clay County when John Dan Rhodus was about one year old and located in Washington township. Five years later they moved to Fishing River township and settled on a place which is now part of John Dan Rhodus' farm. Here the father spent the remainder of his days and died in 1880 at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife died here at the age of seventy-one years and their remains are buried at Shady Grove cemetery. Henry B. Rhodus was a hard work-

ing and industrious man and improved his place and was successful. He broke most of the ground on this place with three yokes of oxen.

To Henry B. Rhodus and wife were born the following children: Edward Houston, deceased; Thomas Jefferson, deceased; Mrs. Emma Jane Stewart, deceased; John Dan, the subject of this sketch; and Granville Mitchell, Perry, Oklahoma; Mrs. Rebecca Ferril, Fishing River township; Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, deceased; and Dock of Mosby, Missouri.

John Dan Rhodus attended the subscription schools of the early days and since early manhood has always been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has added 120 acres to the old Rhodus home farm and now has a splendid farm of 270 acres. It is deep rich soil and one of the productive farms of Clay County.

Mr. Rhodus was married in 1895 to Miss Malzena Hawkins, a daughter of William and Mary J. (Grooms) Hawkins, both now deceased. John S. Grooms, a Mexican War veteran, who served under Colonel Doniphan, was a relative of Mrs. Rhodus. To Mr. and Mrs. Rhodus have been born two sons: Henry Bascom, who married Lulu Peery, and they have two children, Raymond E. and Frances Vernice; and Edwin Francis Rhodus. John Dan Rhodus is a dependable citizen and the Rhodus family is well and favorably known in Clay County.

Norman G. McCrorey, a veteran of the World War, who is a member of one of the substantial families of Clay County, was born in Fishing River township, November 11, 1893. He is a son of Joseph and Catherine (King) McCrorey. The father died February 4, 1899. He was born April 1, 1847, in Clay County, and Catherine (King) McCrorey was born in Pendelton County, Kentucky. After their marriage they settled on a farm in Fishing River township, four miles southwest of Excelsior Springs, where Mrs. McCrorey now resides, and owns 106 acres of land.

To Joseph and Catherine (King) McCrorey were born the following children: Lena, married Lee Ferril, who resides near Liberty; Frances, at home; Richard Leslie, Lyndon, Kansas; Hugh Robison, a ranchman in Wyoming; and Norman G., the subject of this sketch.

Norman G. McCrorey was reared on the home farm in Fishing River township and attended the public schools at Pratherville. He remained on the home farm until October 3, 1917, when he entered the United States Army and was sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, for training. On January 18, 1918, he was sent to France, arriving at Brest, February 15, 1918.

In April of that year he became a member of Company F, 102nd Infantry, 26th Division and went to the Toul front with his command April 1st, remaining there until June 28th. They were then sent to Chateau Thierry where they remained until July 26, 1918. They were then withdrawn from the front, and about a month later started on the St. Mihiel drive and two days later were sent to Troyon. They were kept in that locality from September 15th until October 6th. From there they were sent on the Meuse-Argonne drive until October 25th. During this engagement Mr. McCrorey was wounded by being struck in the back by shrapnel and after spending forty days at Base Hospital No. 42 at Blois he returned to service. He served in different casual companies in France until he sailed from Brest, March 31, 1919, arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, April 7, and was mustered out of service and honorably discharged at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, April 25, 1919. Mr. McCrorey, although young in years, has had a vast amount of experience and has a military record to his credit of which any man may be justly proud. He is a member of Clyde Gustine Post, American Legion, at Excelsior Springs.

John N. Hart, now deceased, was identified with the interests of Clay County for many years. He was a native of this county and the Hart family is one of the early prominent pioneer families of eastern Clay County. John N. Hart was born in Fishing River township, May 15, 1844. He was a son of John and Margaret (Nelson) Hart, further mention of whom is made in connection with the sketch of James M. Hart in this volume.

John N. Hart was reared to manhood in Fishing River township and received such schooling as the times and conditions afforded. He enlisted in the Confederate army when he was sixteen years old and served until the close of the war. He then returned to the home place where he remained until 1872, when he bought the place in Fishing River township where his widow now resides. When he came to this place it was rough and unimproved and had a heavy growth of timber. He proceeded to clear his place and operated a saw mill for a time and also a blacksmith and wagon shop and made plows. He built the residence where the family now resides, in 1872. In connection with his other work he carried on general farming. He was industrious, worked hard and prospered. He was known as an honest, dependable citizen who succeeded by his own honest efforts. He was a member of the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows at Missouri City. He died June 6, 1908 and his remains are buried at Crown Hill cemetery.

John N. Hart was married to Nancy E. Vaughn, November 14, 1872. She is a daughter of Joseph and Mary P. (Stewart) Vaughn. Joseph Vaughn enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, shortly after the Civil War broke out, and was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He died a few years later from the effect of his wound and was buried in Arkansas. His widow survived him a number of years and died in 1918 at the age of eighty-six years. Mrs. John N. Hart was one of the following children born to her parents: Francis J. Vaughn, Mosby, Missouri; Patterson S., Ray County, Missouri; Mrs. John N. Hart, of this review; Mrs. Sheetz Howdeshell, of Fishing River township; and Mrs. Ella Woods, of Holden, Missouri.

To John N. Hart and wife were born the following children: Marietta, married C. W. Smith, Gallatin, Missouri; Margaret B., a stenographer in Kansas City, Missouri; Flora Catherine, married D. B. Jesse, of Excelsior Springs, Missouri; Stella J., married Bertram Neidig, of Liberty, Missouri; Mary, married Curtis Miller, Newcastle, Wyoming; Pet, married Roy Summers, Pratherville; John E., married Margaret Colville, Pratherville; Maude and William P., at home and Irene Lucile, married Walter Summers, Lawson, Missouri.

William P. Hart entered the United States army July 6, 1918, and was sent to Camp McArthur, Texas, and from there transferred to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, November 9, 1918, and had embarked on a transport, preparatory to sailing to France, when the armistice was signed. He was honorably discharged at Camp Grant, Illinois, December 22, 1918.

G. T. Baldwin, the capable superintendent of the County Home of Clay County, who has had charge of the management of that institution for the past eight years, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Fishing River township, May 25, 1869 and is a son of George A. and Sarah H. (Moberly) Baldwin, both now deceased.

George A. Baldwin was born in Clay County of pioneer parents, and his wife was a native of Indiana. They were married in Fishing River township and spent their lives on a farm in that township. He died at the age of sixty-four years and his wife was sixty years old at the time of her death. They were the parents of the following children: G. T., the subject of this sketch; Charles R., deceased; N. B., Liberty, Missouri;

Edna B., married J. M. Ellis, of Los Angeles, California; Clyde A. Hall, Summit, Kansas; and Clay M., Los Angeles, California.

G. T. Baldwin was educated in the public schools of Liberty and was graduated from the Liberty High School. He then engaged in farming and stock raising in Kearney township and in 1912 was appointed superintendent of the County Home and has held that position until the present time.

The Clay County Home has the distinction of being the best managed institution of its kind in the state of Missouri, according to the official report of the State Board of Charities, which is, without doubt, due to the capability and well directed efforts of the superintendent. The Home is a modern, substantial stone structure of two stories and was built in 1914 at a cost of \$25,000.00. There has been as many as twenty-six inmates in the institution at one time, but at present, 1920, there are only thirteen. The county farm consists of 104 acres and Mr. Baldwin carries on general farming and stock raising here and conducts the business in a profitable manner.

G. T. Baldwin was married, December 25, 1890, to Miss Anna M. Ellis, a daughter of W. C. and Anna M. (McCarty) Ellis. W. C. Ellis is deceased and his widow lives at Liberty, Missouri. Anna M. McCarty is a granddaughter of Major Menefee who served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. To Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have been born two sons: George Lewis, born January 7, 1893, married Mabel Best, and they have one daughter, Lucile, and reside in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Guy Browning, born September 25, 1895, married Mary Lucinda Williams and they live at Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons No. 311, Kearney, Missouri, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 49, Liberty, Missouri.

Roy G. Atkins, an enterprising farmer and stockman of Fishing River township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Platte County, April 17, 1886, and received his education in the public schools.

Mr. Atkins has always followed farming and stock raising and is now operating the James Moore Hart farm of Fishing River township. He was married December 6, 1917, to Miss Bertha Hart, a daughter of James Moore Hart, a sketch of whom appears in this volume and they have one son, Roy Hart Atkins, born December 13, 1919.

Thomas J. Holt, of Fishing River township, is a worthy representative of a fine old pioneer family of Clay County. He was born in this county, October 26, 1851, a son of John and Minerva (Pritchett) Holt.

John Holt and his wife were natives of Rockingham County, North Carolina and in 1851 drove through from that state with a one horse wagon, arriving at Haynesville, Clay County, Missouri, October 25, 1851. They spent the remainder of their lives in this county, the father dying in 1859 and the other survived him for a number of years. She died in 1905 and their remains are buried at Shady Grove Church cemetery. Hezekiah Holt, grandfather of Thomas J. Holt of this sketch, settled in Clay County a number of years before his son, John Holt, came here. He entered government land near Haynesville and he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives there.

Thomas J. Holt was one of a family of four children born to his parents as follows: Isaac, lives in Washington township, Clay County; Mrs. Rebecca Gaines, Washington township; James, Washington township; and Thomas J., the subject of this sketch.

Thomas J. Holt attended the public schools and at the early age of fifteen years began to do for himself. He went to work by the month, receiving only thirteen dollars a month for the first year and was thus employed for six years, or until he was about twenty-one years old. During the last few years he received eighteen dollars a month. He saved his earnings and began farming for himself. In 1882, he bought a farm of 133 acres in Fishing River township which he later sold and bought his present place of 112 acres which has since been his home. He carries on general farming, cattle raising and feeding. He feeds cattle and hogs for the market and has found this business to be very profitable. He is the owner of a good farm and has met with uniform success.

Mr. Holt was married in 1874, to Miss Harriet King, a daughter of Richard and Ann King, both deceased. Richard King served in the Confederate army under Gen. Sterling Price and was in the service until the close of the war. Mrs. Holt died in 1906.

To Thomas J. Holt and wife were born the following children: Gertrude, married Judge J. B. Minter, of Fishing River township; Ernest, married Maud Gow, a daughter of James Gow, of Washington township; Berne, married Dr. J. F. Grace, of Excelsior Springs; Harry, married Leta Means, of Paradise, Missouri; King, married Margaruite Morse, of Excelsior Springs; and Violet, resides at home. Mr. Holt has the follow-

ing grandchildren: Virgie Minter, who is now the wife of Edwin Pixlee; Raymond Minter, and Loraine Holt. He has two great grandchildren, Virginia Ann Pixlee and Raymond Minter.

Mr. Holt is one of the substantial pioneer citizens of Clay County and the Holt family is highly respected in the community.

James Moore Hart, a substantial citizen of Fishing River township, who is a successful farmer and stockman, is a native of Clay County and a descendant of Colonial ancestors. He was born in Fishing River township, June 13, 1846, and is a son of John and Margaret (Nelson) Hart.

John Hart was born in Orange County, North Carolina, in 1797 and came to Clay County in 1837 and settled on the farm which is now owned by James Moore Hart. He died here January 5, 1880. His wife was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, June 28, 1812, and died June 18, 1880 and she and her husband are buried on the home place.

John Hart was a son of Stephen and Catherine (Moore) Hart, who were the parents of four daughters and two sons. Stephen Hart was a son of James and Nellie Hart, who settled in Orange County, North Carolina, before the Revolutionary War.

James Moore Hart was reared on the home place in Fishing River township and has made farming and stock raising his principal occupation since boyhood. He carries on general farming and raises sheep, hogs and cattle extensively. His farm consists of 303½ acres. The residence is located on an elevation from which the view is unobstructed for miles and it is one of the attractive places of the county. The soil is productive and fertile and the drainage is good and the place possesses all the advantageous features of a splendid farm.

James Moore Hart was married to Sarah F. Summers whose parents came from North Carolina in the pioneer days and settled on the place which Mr. Hart now owns. To Mr. and Mrs. Hart were born the following children: Norma, married Hugh Pixlee, of Liberty; James Moore, Jr., married Della Dincler, Excelsior Springs; Bertha, married Roy Atkins; Thomas Benton; Ruth, married Lewis Lancaster; Noah, married Jeanie Calville; Lawrence, on the home place; Frances Catherine, Thelma. Mrs. Hart died in 1915.

Mr. Hart is a progressive citizen and takes a commendable interest in public affairs. The Hart family is well known and stands high in Clay County.

Adoniran Judson Watkins, a large land owner in Washington township, who has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in this township for a number of years, is a native of Clay County. He was born in Washington township, December 24, 1856, a son of Waltus L. and Mary Ann (Hollaway) Watkins. A more extensive history of the Watkins family appears in this volume in connection with the sketch of John H. Watkins.

Adoniran Judson Watkins was one of a family of eleven children born to his parents of whom the following are living: George Spencer, who is now eighty-three years old, resides at Jeffries, Montana; John H., a sketch of whom appears in this volume, lives on the old home place in Washington township; Martha Ann, married M. D. Scruggs, and is a widow living in Kansas City, Missouri; W. J., Craig, Colorado; Caroline E., resides on the old home place with her brother, John; Adoniran Judson, the subject of this sketch; and Joe B. lives on the home place in Washington township.

Adoniran J. Watkins was reared on the home place in Washington township and attended William Jewell College, and later took a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College at St. Louis. He began working in his father's woolen mill between his school terms, when he was thirteen years old and continued to assist in the mill at times until 1892. In 1888, he moved to his farm in Washington township, where he has since carried on farming and stock raising. He owns a well improved farm of 440 acres. He continues to operate his farm, although he has resided in Lawson since 1908, where he is the owner of a nice residence.

Mr. Watkins was married December 10, 1884, to Miss Margaret Jane Smith, of Ray County, Missouri. She is a daughter of W. W. and Sallie (Miles) Smith, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Smith was one of the wealthiest men of Ray County. To Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have been born the following children: Mary M., married D. S. Boyd, of New York City; Caroline Miles, married R. E. Ham, of Denver, Colorado; Virginia J., a student in Rockford College, at Rockford, Illinois, and Augusta Joan, at home.

Mr. Watkins is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Watkins and all the children belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Watkins is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, Ararat Temple, Kansas City, Missouri, and is one of the oldest members of that Shrine. He is a well-to-do and substantial citizen.

Dr. Enoch Hutchinson Miller, a prominent physician and surgeon of Liberty, Missouri, is a native of Clay County and a member of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. He was born at Liberty, August 8, 1851, a son of Madison and Ann (Arthur) Miller.

Madison Miller was born in Berkley County, Virginia, and when a young man came to Clay County and engaged in the mercantile business at Liberty. He carried on an extensive business in the early days and furnished a great many supplies for the government at Ft. Leavenworth. His store was located where the Commercial Bank of Liberty now stands and he had one of the first safety vaults in the county in this building. This vault was used as a common depository by the settlers for miles around. They brought their money here, for safety, in shot sacks and other bags of various kinds. Madison Miller was the first mayor of the town of Liberty. He was a director in the old Liberty Savings Association and also one of the first trustees of William Jewell College. He died at the age of sixty-eight years.

Ann (Arthur) Miller, mother of Doctor Miller, was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Michael Arthur, who came from Kentucky to Clay County and was one of the pioneer settlers here. He was prominent in the affairs of his time and was one of the directors of the Liberty Savings Association. He had the contract for building a railroad from Cameron to Kansas City, Missouri, but on account of the Civil war coming on at that time the railroad was not built then.

To Madison and Ann (Arthur) Miller were born the following children: Mary, married William Anderson, and they are both deceased; Arthur, was associated with his father in business and died when a young man; James Madison, was an officer in the United States Navy, was captain of the Merrimac which was sunk by Hobson to obstruct Santiago Harbor, and later Captain Miller was promoted to the rank of admiral and is now deceased; William, died at about the age of eight years; Dr. Enoch H., the subject of this sketch; Mattie, married Rev. Washington Peace, a Baptist minister of Kansas City, Missouri, who is now deceased; and Dora B., married John M. Newelee, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Dr. Enoch H. Miller received his preliminary education in the public schools of Liberty and then entered William Jewell College, where he was graduated in the class of 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Art. He then entered the Washington Medical University, at St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1874. Later

he took post graduate work in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Doctor Miller engaged in the practice of his profession immediately upon graduating from medical college in 1874, and for the past forty-six years has been thus engaged in Liberty and Clay County. He is an able physician and during the course of his professional career he has lead a busy life and had a large practice. He has never ceased to be a student and has ever been active in medical associations and other movements for the advancement of the science of medicine and surgery. He is a member of the State and American Medical Association and has served as president of the State Medical Association. He was a delegate from Missouri to the National Convention of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City and also at San Francisco.

Doctor Miller was united in marriage in 1876 with Miss Belle Wy- more and two children have been born to this union, as follows: James Allen Miller, who was a graduate of William Jewell College, and was with the Union National Bank at Kansas City, Missouri, for several years, was burned to death in the Mark Twain Hotel fire at Hannibal, Missouri, when he was twenty-six years of age, and Cathryne, married Mr. Julian, a consulting engineer for a mining corporation at Piedmont, California. To Mr. and Mrs. Julian have been born one son, John Gordon Julian, age seven years.

Doctor Miller takes a keen interest in the welfare of the public schools and the advancement of education. He has been a member of the Liberty School Board for the past fifteen years and is now president of that organization. He has served on the State School Board Association for four years, and has recently been appointed by President Wilson a member of a committee to invite closer co-operation between the State Teachers' Association and the medical profession for the promotion of better health conditions in the public schools.

Doctor Miller is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Phi Gamma Delta College Fraternity, being a charter member of the latter organization. He is a director of the Citizens Bank of Liberty and ranks as one of the first citizens of Clay County.

Ernest L. Capps, one of the foremost breeders not only of Clay County, but of the State, has within a few years, won a wide reputation for the excellence of his stock, and is known as a leading breeder of pure bred Big Bone Poland China hogs. Mr. Capps is a native of Clay County,

born in Gallatin township, August 29, 1888. He is a son of Ellis and Gertrude (Holt) Capps.

Ellis Capps was also born in Gallatin township, a son of John Q. Capps, a very early pioneer settler of Clay County. Ellis Capps was a farmer and stock raiser in Clay County all his life. He died in 1896, and his remains are buried in Little Shoal cemetery. Gertrude (Holt) Capps was also born in Gallatin township, a daughter of William H. and Madeline (Pence) Holt, early pioneer settlers of Clay County, who came from Tennessee. Mrs. Capps now resides in Liberty and is seventy-seven years old.

Ernest L. Capps was the only child born to his parents. He attended the public schools of Clay County and was graduated from the Liberty High School in the class of 1907. He lived with his grandparents for fifteen years and since early boyhood has had a natural tendency to the live stock and breeding industry. In 1910 he began breeding pure bred Big Bone Type Poland China Hogs and pure bred cattle, but since 1918 he has devoted his attention, exclusively, to breeding hogs and he has met with unusual success in this field of endeavor and the product of his breeding pens find a ready market over a broad scope of the country, and some of the most discriminating stockmen of the country are numbered among his customers.

Mr. Capps has one of the most valuable herds of pure bred registered Big Bone Poland China Hogs to be found in the country. He usually keeps on hand from 150 to 200 and holds two sales each year and has buyers from practically every state in the Union. He is a regular exhibitor at the local and State fairs where the excellence of his stock meets with well merited recognition. "Liberty Big Jones" and "Liberty Buster," two of the most valuable male hogs of the country, head his herd.

Mr. Capps' breeding farm adjoins the city limits of Liberty on the south and consists of thirty-seven acres, and this plant with its equipment is easily worth \$50,000.00. The place is well improved and the buildings are of a substantial character and conveniently arranged for the care of these valuable animals, all buildings are electric lighted and supplied with city water. The farm residence is a neat modern bungalow and everything about the place presents an attractive appearance.

Ernest L. Capps was married October 5, 1910, to Miss Georgia D. Hall, a daughter of Judge George Hall, of Clinton County, Missouri. Judge

Hall is deceased and his widow resides at Liberty, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Capps has been born one son, Joe Hall Capps.

Mr. Capps is one of the best posted breeders in the country and an authority on this subject. He is a special representative of the "American Breeder" as a feature writer. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout the country and is a substantial and enterprising citizen.

Joseph M. Elgin, the present sheriff of Clay County, has many years to his credit as a capable and efficient peace officer. He was born in Putman County, Indiana, although he has spent practically all his life in this section of Missouri, coming to Clay County with his parents when he was two years old. He was born January 27, 1851, a son of G. S. and Mary (Tatman) Elgin, both natives of Kentucky, the former of George and the latter of Montgomery County. They were married at Sharpsburg, Kentucky, and shortly afterwards removed to Indiana, and in 1853 came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Fishing River township, Clay County. Later they removed to Platte County, where the father died in 1865. The mother survived him many years. She died February 4, 1904. The following children were born to G. S. and Mary (Tatman) Elgin: Joseph M., the subject of this sketch; Mary, married Ed Miller, Platte County; William A., Platte County; James W., Maysville, Kentucky; Samuel G., Douglass County, Missouri; John, died in infancy; Robert C., Platte County, Missouri.

Sheriff Elgin was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He engaged in farming in early life and continued that occupation until 1900, when he was elected sheriff of Platte County. He took this office January 1, 1901, serving four years. Prior to that time, he had served as deputy sheriff of Platte County for twelve years and he had also served as constable of Fair township, Platte County, for seven years. While sheriff of Platte County he was also engaged in the hardware and implement business for three years, and for a time dealt in horses and was engaged in that business in Excelsior Springs from 1906 until 1911, when he was elected chief of police of Excelsior Springs. He served in that capacity until January 1, 1921. On August 3, 1920, he received the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Clay County over six opponents and was elected to that office without opposition. He is a capable and conscientious officer and has won a well-merited reputation for doing his duty without fear or favor.

Sheriff Elgin was married at Sharpsburg, Kentucky, November 22, 1881, to Miss Fannie W. DeJarnette, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Her parents died when she was two years old. Mrs. Elgin passed to the better life, November 14, 1917, at Excelsior Springs, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Elgin were born four children: first died in infancy; William T., manager for a telephone company at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Joseph W., in the transfer business at Kansas City, Missouri; and Leila, now deputy sheriff under her father, the first lady deputy sheriff ever to serve in Clay County, resides at home.

William Dallas Creason, proprietor of the "White Lily Dairy Farm," is an extensive land owner in Fishing River township and one of the leading dairymen of Clay County. He was born in Clinton County, Missouri, March 16, 1891, a son of E. W. and Anna B. (Rhodus) Creason.

E. W. Creason was also born in Clinton County, Missouri, and his father, Anderson Creason, was a native of Missouri. E. W. Creason now makes his home with his children in Maysville, Missouri. His mother bore the maiden name of Rosanna Robinson and she, too, was a native of this State. Anna B. (Rhodus) Creason was born in Clinton County, Missouri, a daughter of Overton Rhodus.

To E. W. and Anna B. (Rhodus) Creason were born the following children: William Dallas, the subject of this sketch; Reed, whose present address is unknown; Dorsey, married James Redding, Union Star, Missouri; Dean, Kearney, Missouri; Nena, married Wiley Smith, Kearney, Missouri. Dean and Nena are twins.

William Dallas Creason was educated at Lawson and in the Liberty High School. After his marriage he engaged in farming on rented land and two years later bought seventy-six acres. This was in 1914, and in 1917, he bought forty acres more, thirty-seven acres in 1918, and in 1919 he bought 167 acres, making a total of 320 acres in his home place, and ninety acres near Mosby. He has four sets of farm buildings on his land and devotes special attention to dairying. He keeps about forty cows and employs three men the year round. He has made numerous and substantial improvements and has under way the carrying out of further plans which, when completed, will make of "White Lily Dairy Farm," one of the ideal dairy farms of the country.

Mr. Creason was married January, 1913, to Miss Martha B. Hall, a daughter of Lee P. and Ida (Burton) Hall, of Kearney, Missouri. Mrs. Creason is one of five children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Mary, married Ballard Canler; Lonedia married Reed Creason, and Hazel, at home with her parents; and Clarence, Kearney, Missouri.

Mr. Creason is progressive and enterprising and one of the leading citizens of Fishing River township.

Aubrey H. Coston, a well known and enterprising farmer of Fishing River township, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, February 8, 1883, and is a son of William and Lucinda (Canady) Coston. The mother died in 1889, and the father in 1886, leaving Aubrey H. Coston and his brother, Tony Coston, orphans at an early age. Tony Coston is now a captain in the United States Army in the Signal Corps service and at present is stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington. He has been in the United States Army for twenty-two years, since the Spanish-American War. He served with distinction in the World War and for eighteen months was in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

After the death of his parents, Aubrey H. Coston, who was only three years old when his father died, and six when his mother died, went to live with Joseph Pettigrew and wife, whose home was in Fishing River township, and was cared for and reared and educated by them. Joseph T. Pettigrew died at Excelsior Springs at the age of sixty-five years and his widow now resides in Excelsior Springs. They were the parents of one daughter, Mrs. B. B. Petty.

Aubrey H. Coston was educated in the public schools in Fishing River township and the Kearney High School. He was reared on a farm and after he grew to manhood he engaged in farming on his own account. He is the owner of eighty-five acres of valuable land in Fishing River township, which is one of the productive farms of that section of the county. He carries on general farming and has been successful in his undertaking. His place is well improved. In 1918, he built a six-room bungalow which is one of the pretty homes in that vicinity. His place is located six miles west of Excelsior Springs.

Mr. Coston was married September 26, 1906, to Miss Mabel Riley, a daughter of William Matt and Mollie (Shouse) Riley. Mrs. Coston is a granddaughter of Captain John Shouse, a Clay County pioneer and a Mexican War veteran. She is a native of Clay County and was reared

and educated here. To Mr. and Mrs. Coston has been born one daughter, Helen.

Mr. Coston is a substantial citizen and he and Mrs. Coston stand high in Fishing River township and Clay County.

Archibald Logan Darby was one of the early pioneer settlers of this section of Missouri. He came to Clay County in 1830, and about 1835 he settled near Antioch Church and spent the remainder of his life in that locality. He died October 14, 1881. He was prominent in the pioneer life of Clay County and was a man who was widely known for his integrity and sterling worth.

Archibald Logan Darby married Melinda Moore. She was a granddaughter of Andrew Robertson, Sr., who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and came to Clay County, Missouri, in 1820. He was well-to-do and brought with him his negroes and herds when he settled in Clay County on what was later known as the John Lightburne farm. He served in the Continental Army under General Greene, and was at the battle of Guilford Court House and was with General Washington at the Siege of Yorktown. He was a native of North Carolina and removed from that State to Wilson County, Tennessee, in 1798, and came from there to Clay County, in 1820. He died here May 23, 1837. J. J. Moore and Eli Murry, Mexican War veterans whose portraits appear in this volume, were cousins of Melinda (Moore) Darby.

The following children were born to Archibald Logan and Melinda (Moore) Darby: Mary Ann, married Zattu Todd and died in 1872; Eleanor C., married William Kelsey, was the mother of A. L. Kelsey, of Gallatin township, and died in 1886; Robertson Warwick, further mention of whom is made below; James William, who served in the Confederate Army under Colonel Dougherty and died in 1867; Lon, was born in 1844, was first married in 1878 to Callie Collins, who died leaving no children, and he was again married November 20, 1890, to Bettie Dale and one son was born to that union, Andrew Leighton, who resides in Kansas City, Missouri, where Lon Darby has resided since 1904; Ruth N., married James G. Pryor, of Clay County, and has two children, Walter and Eugene; and John E. Darby, married Callie Berry of Clay County and two children were born to them. Mrs. Lee Bettencourt who lives in

the West and Lon Berry Darby of Kansas City, Missouri. John E. Darby died in November, 1918.

Robertson Warwick Darby, son of Archibald Logan and Melinda (Moore) Darby, was born in Clay County, one-half mile west of Antioch Church in August, 1839. He was reared in Clay County and was engaged in farming and stock raising throughout his active career. He served in the Home Guards during the Civil War. He was a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Christian Church.

Robertson Warwick Darby was united in marriage in 1865 with Martha Ellen Todd, a daughter of Zattu Todd and a granddaughter of Judge Benjamin Ricketts, a Kentuckian who settled in Gallatin township in 1831. To Robertson Warwick and Martha Ellen (Todd) Darby was born one daughter, Anna Ellen, who was married to Thomas S. Harrison, July 7, 1915.

Robertson Warwick Darby died August 28, 1872, and his wife departed this life in 1868. She was born December 17, 1845.

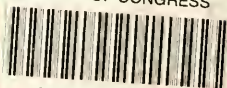
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