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GENERAL HISTORY
OF
SHELBY COUNTY
MISSOURI



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HENRY TAYLOR, JR.

W. H. BINGHAM

FOREWORD

History is the essence of innumerable biographies.—*Carlyle*.

The invasion and conquest of a wilderness; the wresting of a vast domain of hill and valley, forest and prairie, from its nomadic and unproductive savage denizens; its transformation into an empire rich in all the elements of modern civilization,—basking in the smiles of pastoral abundance, resounding with the noise of fruitful industry, busy with a mighty volume of multiform and far-reaching commerce, and bright with the luster of high mental, moral and spiritual life—the home of an enterprising, progressive, all-daring people, as they founded and have built it, is the theme of this volume.

Its pages teem with biographies of many of the progressive men of Shelby county—those who laid the foundations of its greatness and those who have built and are building on the superstructure—and is adorned with portraits of numbers of them.

It also gives a comprehensive survey of the numerous industries and lines of productive energy which distinguish the people of the county at the present time and those in which they were engaged in all past periods since the settlement of the region began. And so far as past history and present conditions disclose it, the work indicates the trend of the county's activities and the goal which they aim to reach.

How trite, oft-told and well-worn seems the story herein briefly chronicled! And yet how full of suggestiveness, interest and incitement is it all! It opens impressively to view the mighty field for earnest endeavor and successful striving there is in the boundless realm of opportunity that is called "The Great American Republic," and has been aptly pronounced "The last great charity of God to the human race." It emphasizes anew the value of courage, self-reliance, industry, devotion to duty and firm and sturdy manhood and womanhood.

The story might well be taken as that of Man himself in his contest with Nature on a gigantic theater of action. Poetry sparkles, Heroism glows, Comedy gambols, Tragedy darkens in its texture, and the golden thread of sentiment runs brightly through its woof. It is, in all essentials, an epitome of American history, too. Wide gulfs of time and space are compassed in its range and made as naught. Since the morning hymn and the evening anthem first rose in hope from its primeval solitudes, distant countries have become near neighbors, the Atlantic has been reduced to a narrow frith across which the Old World and the New shake hands; the Pacific has been bound to it with hoops of steel, and our own East and West have been brought so close together that they look into each other's windows.

The life herein sketched began with the goose quill; it continues with the typewriter; it came in under the tallow dip; it goes forward under the electric light;

it dwelt at first by well and springhouse; it now abides with cold storage, artificial ice and liquid air; it has quit the stage coach for the palace car, the sail boat for the ocean greyhound, the post rider for the telegraph and telephone, the saddle horse and the gig for the automobile. And now, condemning all more solid and substantial elements of intercommunication, it even dares make the atmosphere its medium in wireless telegraphy and aerial navigation. In all this vast development and progress Shelby county has borne no childish, but a soldier's, part, and it is the aim of this work to preserve in a permanent form the record which proves that fact.

The special thanks of the publishers are due and are warmly tendered to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Simmons, of Clarence, for their masterful preparation of the general history of the county which enriches the volume; to Mr. Vernon L. Drain, of Shelbyville, for his excellent chapter on the "Bethel Colony" and his sketch of the Shelby County Railroad; to Mr. W. O. L. Jewett for the chapter on "Shelbina"; to Rev. John H. Wood for assistance on the history of the churches in the county; to Gen. J. William Towson for help in reviewing portions of the work, and to many other persons whose aid is highly appreciated but who are too numerous to be mentioned specifically by name. Without the valuable and judicious assistance of all these persons, those who are named and those who are not, it would have been impossible to compile a history of the completeness and high character this one is believed to have. The book is now submitted to the judgment of the public with no other voice to proclaim its worth save that of its own inherent merits, whatever they may be.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORY OF SHELBY COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS—LOG CABIN DAYS—SETTLERS OF 1833—A SURVEYING PARTY—CHOLERA EPIDEMICS—THE FIRST ELECTION—A POSTOFFICE AND STORE INSTALLED—SHELBY COUNTY FORMED AND ORGANIZED AND SOME EVENTS WHICH FOLLOWED—INDIANS—WILD ANIMALS AND GAME—THE PIONEER WEDDINGS—PIONEER MINISTERS—FIRST SETTLEMENTS MADE IN TIMBER—PIONEERS, PIONEER HOMES AND COMFORTS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—FISHING.

DISCOVERY AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Ever since the day that Lot and Abram divided and the former chose for himself all the plain of Jordan, which was fertile and well watered, and Abram journeyed in the opposite direction, hath the son of man been looking for fertile plains, rich valleys and ever-flowing streams of pure water. Indeed, throughout all ages hath man endured hardships of every description and denied himself all the joys of society in order that he might find broader acres of more fertile land and an abundance of water. This desire burning in the breasts of strong men is what prompted them to turn their faces westward from the coasts of the Atlantic and seek new homes in the interior of the then wild and uncultivated portion of the United States bordering the great Mississippi river. Many were the men who traveled from Virginia and the Atlantic sea-coast states westward

into the bluegrass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee and from thence followed the course of the setting sun across the Father of Waters into Missouri — all seeking fertile soil and fountains of living water where the toil of their hands would yield greater return. Thus it was that Missouri was placed upon the map and became inhabited by men and women of noble blood, and thus it was that Shelby county became a part of this glorious and imperial commonwealth.

There is a difference of opinion among former history writers of Shelby county as to whether or not the county was ever a part of Marion county. In this connection Judge James C. Hale, in writing the historical sketch contained in the atlas published by Edwards Brothers in 1878, says:

“We know that some of our respected old citizens hold to the belief that Shelby was once a part of Marion, but this view,

however, cannot be a correct one, for in 1826 Marion county was taken from Ralls by legislative act and its boundary lines fixed. The western boundary of Marion was fixed where it remains today, on a range line between ranges 8 and 9, and in 1831 Monroe county was organized from Ralls, with its northern boundary line fixed within two miles of where it remains today, still leaving all the territory between Marion, Monroe and the Iowa line unorganized: so we conclude that Shelby was until its organization as a distinct and separate county a part of Ralls. Under the old territorial organization, citizens of unorganized territory may have been required to pay taxes at the nearest county seat; of this we cannot speak authoritatively, because the records and books at our command furnish us no certain information on the subject.

“In the early organization of this state into counties, the object of the legislature seems to have been to make as many counties as the population of the county would permit. And this may have been the reason for restricting Marion to its present limits. Be this as it may, however, we cannot agree that Shelby was ever a part of Marion after the organization of Marion into a county.”

From information at our command, and from as thorough an investigation as it is possible for us to make, we can agree with the judge in part only.

The territory embraced in Shelby was not included by the legislative enactment creating Marion county in 1826, as Judge Hale says; but what was later and is now Shelby county was, as the records of Marion county show, attached

to Marion, at some date, for military, civil and judicial purposes. In this connection, however, we will begin at the beginning and bring the history down from the discovery of the country to the organization of the county. The title to the soil of Missouri, including Shelby county, was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites, or civilized nations. The aborigines, or Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect; so, therefore, when the white men found this country in the hands of the savages, they claimed it by right of discovery. The discoverer of Missouri was Fernando De Soto, in 1541. De Soto was a Spaniard. He came as far north as New Madrid county and then moved west across the Ozark mountains. DeSoto died in the spring of 1542 and was buried in the Mississippi river.

The Spanish, however, were not the first to settle Missouri. The French pushed westward, and in 1682 La Salle formally took possession of the whole country in the name of Louis XIV and called the country Louisiana, in honor of the reigning king of France. Spain acquired all the territory west of the Mississippi by the treaty of 1763. The territory was, however, ceded back to France in 1800. The country remained in the possession of the French until April 30, 1803. This is the date of the memorable “Louisiana Purchase.” The contract was made by Livingston and Monroe for the United States, and Napoleon for France. The signing of the contract took place May 2, 1803, and was ratified by the United States senate,

October 17th of the same year. The consideration for this vast amount of land was fifteen million dollars, one-fourth of which was remitted on account of damage done to the trade of the Ohio country after Louisiana had been transferred from Spain to France. (For further information on the subject, see "Early History," Chapter II.)

LOG CABIN DAYS.

It is impossible to state definitely, without chance of error, who really was the first settler of Shelby county as its territory is now limited. In the primitive days of 1812 came a party of hunters from Kentucky. Edward Whaley, Aaron Foreman and three others entered the county from the west, hailing from Boone's Lick country, on the Missouri river, en route to the Mississippi. Hunting for the head of Salt river, they became lost on North river, instead, and followed it to its mouth. They explored this country in a degree, but finally settled in Marion and Ralls county. Even before these came hunters and trappers wandering along Salt river, then called Aubaha, or Oahaha, finding the forest desolate unless they found the red man in his primeval home.

As far as statistics bear witness, there were no permanent settlements until or previous to the year 1830. In 1831, log cabin days opened up in this country. A Mr. Norton crossed over from Monroe county in the spring of that year and built a cabin on Black creek, right on the bluff (section 33—57—9). In company with a hireling he brought a drove of hogs to feed on the wild mast, which thrived luxuriantly in that early day. He left the attendant to care for the

swine and he returned. His name cannot be learned, but it is probable that he had such a lovely time he forgot his name, if he ever had one. Close by his cabin he had a large hog-pen in which he had to shelter his stock at night to keep it from the wolves, which were in large numbers and very treacherous, sometimes attacking stock by day as well as night; so the keeper also had to keep a close watch by day. He remained a year, and his cabin was later used by David Smallwood.

In the fall of 1831, Maj. Obadiah Dickerson came over from Marion county and built a cabin on the north side of Salt river (about the center of section 17—57—10), near where the present road from Shelbina to Shelbyville crosses that stream. The year following he returned and brought his family to his new home. It is a popular opinion of statistics as they can be gathered that Mr. Dickerson was the first bona fide white settler of Shelby county.

John Thomas was another early settler of the county—the latter days of 1831 or the early spring of 1832, on a claim on Clear creek, where afterwards Miller's mill was built (section 18—58—9). Old Jack Thomas, as he was familiarly known, used to say that he was the first settler of Shelby county "that far up," meaning north, and that his house was the picket post of civilization when it was first built. A few hunters straggled along after Jack Thomas, but they probably were not permanent settlers, as nothing definite can be learned of them. In the fall of 1832 a cabin was built by Russell Moss (section 28—57—9) three miles northwest of Hunnewell. He came from Monroe county and moved his

family from that locality in 1833. The Mosses were Kentuckians, and Mr. Moss was well versed in pioneer history and was of assistance to history writers.

SETTLERS OF 1833.

Henry Saunders came to Shelby in the early spring of 1833 and settled one-half mile northeast of Lakenan (on section 6—56—9), and to the south of him his brothers, Albert and Addison, settled.

Samuel Buckner came in early spring and settled a mile and one-half north of Lakenan, west of Salt river (section 31—57—9). Mr. Buckner was a bachelor of a well-known Buckner family of Kentucky, and controlled a number of slaves. He was a man of education and intellectual qualifications, generous and hospitable, but morally dissolute.

Hon. William J. Holliday came to Shelby in May, 1833. He settled on Black creek, on the southwest (section 6—57—9). In the year 1876, Mr. Holliday wrote a series of interesting and valuable sketches of the early settlers which were published in the *Shelbyville Herald*. The sketches were very valuable, and reliable information was gained therefrom for the history of Shelby county. The sketches only went up to the Civil war, but as Mr. Holliday was a gentleman of intellectual attainment, and his mind clear and memory keen, his work was considered authentic and invaluable. According to Mr. Holliday there were, to the spring of 1833, only twenty-six families living within the present limits of Shelby county, and these for the most part were located in the neighborhood of Oak Dale, in the southeastern part of the county, in the present Jackson township.

Others settled as follows: Thomas Holman lived on section 17, two miles south of Oak Dale; Russell W. Moss and Robert Duncan were still farther south, section 28; William B. Broughton was on section 5 and his home was called Oak Dale; George Parker was on the north-west quarter of section 8, on Douglas's branch, and near by on the same section was Abraham Vandiver; Thomas T. Clements had built a cabin on the south part of section 21, near the present Hardy's school-house, four miles southeast of Oak Dale; Cyrus A. Saunders lived on section 9, nearly two miles southeast of Oak Dale; Levi Dyer lived on congress lands, west of Black creek, in this township and range.

Then west of Oak Dale and nearly south of Shelbyville lived the following, in congressional township 57, range 10: Angus McDonald Holliday, located two miles west of Oak Dale, on Black creek (section 1); Thomas H. Bounds built a cabin on the west bank of Salt river, at the mouth of a creek and near a fine spring (northeast corner east one-half, section 23), about three and one-half miles northeast of the present site of Shelbina; and Samuel Balls lived near Angus McDonald Holliday, five miles southeast of Shelbyville, in the northeast corner (section 1).

John Eaton and George Eaton located north of Salt river, east of the road from Shelbina to Shelbyville, on section 9. West of the Eatons a mile or two lived George and James Anderson, north of Salt river (section 8); on the north of Salt river, on the first farm north of "long bridge," on the Shelbina-Shelbyville road (section 17), was Maj. Obadiah Dickerson's cabin home. A little farther

up the river on the same side, north of the present site of Walkersville, lived Peter Roff and Nicholas Watkins, on section 7. South of Watkins, nearer Walkersville, and on section 18 lived "King" Eaton (E. K. Eaton). South of Eaton lived James Blackford, on section 19. James Swartz lived about six miles northeast of Shelbyville, on North river, below where the road crosses the stream (section 12—58—10).

Elijah Pepper lived about five miles west of Shelbyville. John Thomas lived north of Oak Dale, on Clear creek (section 18). On this site Miller's mill was later built. Hon. William Holliday said in 1876 only six of these pioneer settlers were living: James Anderson, James Blackford, Nicholas Watkins, George Eaton, Cyrus H. Saunders, and W. H. Holliday.

CHOLERA EPIDEMICS.

Everyone who has heard of the pioneer days of Shelby county connects the year of 1833 with the cholera epidemic which ravaged the country, and the early settlers were poorly provided to cope with so destructive a disease. It broke out June 3, 1833, at Palmyra, Mo., which was then a town of some six hundred inhabitants, and 105 persons died from the fatal malady. Palmyra was closely connected with Shelby at this time, and many fled to the rural districts for safety. Young William P. Matson, a stepson of Maj. Obadiah Dickerson, was in Palmyra when the cholera broke out. He started for the country, and when he reached the home of Angus McDonald Holliday on Black creek he found the stream was so high he could not ford it,

and here he remained for the night, during which he was taken violently ill and died in great agony on the following morning. At his burial, his host, Mr. Holliday, was taken violently ill and died on the following morning. The country was in a restless condition for some weeks.

News of the fatalities of the infected districts was spread abroad, and fugitives from these districts sought refuge with their friends. There was no effort to quarantine against nor expel those in their midst.

Fortunately, there were no other deaths, and by the middle of July the dread disease had disappeared. But the death of William P. Matson, June, 1833, was the first death on record in Shelby county. The country was new and things were yet in a disorganized state, but there remains no authenticated record previous.

A SURVEYING PARTY.

R. T. Holliday, a United States deputy surveyor, began a survey for the government in August, 1833, of ranges 11, 12 and 13, the districts to the west of where the principal settlements had been made. It began at the southeast corner of section 36—59—11. They surveyed and sectionized the ranges northward about sixty miles, to township 68, completing the work in the winter of 1834-35. Soon this new district commenced to fill up and improve. Addison Lair tells the story that it was during this survey, while they were at work on range 10, there occurred the famous "star shower" of November, 1833, and so frightened were they that all stopped work.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

The first election ever held within what later was Shelby county was held in August, 1834. At this election Maj. Obadiah Dickerson and S. W. B. Carnegy were elected to the legislature, defeating the two Johns—John McAfee and John Anderson. In May of the same year Shelby county and some additional territory was formed by the county court of Marion county into Black Creek township, and it was, of course, a big compliment to have one of her citizens elected to this exalted position so soon after her creation. Major Dickerson was a well-informed man and a man of wide acquaintance in his day. He was the real founder of the city of Palmyra, Mo., and was the town's first postmaster and one of the county-seat commissioners. In regard to the major's career as postmaster of Palmyra, an early history of Marion county contains the following interesting story:

"The town (Palmyra) grew rather rapidly and in 1820 had 150 inhabitants. Those interested made efforts to increase the number of settlers, and in 1821 the first postoffice was established, the mail coming, when it did come, from St. Louis, on horseback, by way of New Loudon.

"Maj. Obadiah Dickerson was the first postmaster. He kept the office in his hat a great portion of the time. Being frequently absent from home, in the woods hunting, or attending some public gathering of the settlers, the few letters constituting 'the mail' were deposited under the lining of his huge bell-crown hat, often made a receptacle for papers, documents, handkerchiefs, etc., by gentlemen of the older times. Asked why he

carried the office about with him in this way, the old major replied: 'So that if I meet a man who has a letter belonging to him I can give it to him, sir! I meet more men when I travel about than come to the office when I stay at home.'"

On one occasion a man from a frontier settlement came to Palmyra for the mail for himself and neighbors. Both post-office and postmaster were away from home. Going in pursuit, as it were, he found them over on North river. Major Dickerson looked over the contents of his office, selected half a dozen letters for the settler and his neighbors, and then, handing him two more, said: "Take these along with you and see if they belong to anyone out in your settlement. They have been here two weeks and no owner has called for them yet. I don't know any such men, and I don't want to be bothered with them any longer."

As the mail at the Palmyra postoffice increased, the major petitioned the department for a new and larger hat. In 1829, on account of the accession of General Jackson to the presidency, Major Dickerson, who was an Adams man, was removed, and Maj. Benjamin Means was appointed postmaster at Palmyra.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER.

It is claimed by some, and perhaps is true, that Maj. Obadiah Dickerson was the first permanent settler in the territory afterwards organized into Shelby county. He settled in 1830 in sections 16 and 17, township 57, range 10, northeast of Walkersville, on the north side of Salt river. As stated before, he came from Palmyra, Marion county, which village he founded about ten years pre-

vicious to his settlement in Shelby. He originally came from Kentucky and arrived in Missouri about 1816 or 1817, landing at Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri. He assisted in the organization of Pike county and also the city of Louisiana. In April, 1819, the first circuit court ever held in Pike was held in the Major's residence. Mrs. Dickerson died here in 1820 and the Major moved on north and westward to Palmyra. Here he resided until 1830, at which time he moved over into the territory of Shelby. He was a member of the Missouri legislature in 1835 and assisted in the organization of the county.

A POSTOFFICE AND STORE INSTALLED.

It was during the cholera epidemic at Palmyra the supply and postoffice for the new district were cut off, and out of this experience the settlers realized a need of conveniences nearer at hand. These settlers had to go to Palmyra for groceries, mail, and all the necessaries of life,—a distance of twenty-five miles and return. Breadstuffs were ground at Gatewood's and Massie's mills, a little north and west of Palmyra. During the winter of 1833-34, William B. Broughton brought on a small stock of general merchandise and opened a store in his house. His stock, though small, contained the necessaries of primitive life. That winter he secured a numerous signed petition asking for the establishment of a postoffice. This petition was graciously received at Washington and an office established at Mr. Broughton's residence and called Oak Dale, the name that pioneer town bears to this day. This was the first postoffice in the county, and Mr. Broughton was the first postmaster. Mails came in from Palmyra once a

week, and on that day the settlers met for social intercourse as well as business. The first store and the first postoffice was a great step in their onward stride, in the life of these pioneer heroes, and many a long fifty-mile drive did it save them, so meager was their equipment for travel.

His everyday life in the wilds of the new country to which he had come to make himself rich was such a monotonous round from day to day that indeed he had little to communicate to his friends of the South and East. Postage was very high, and if the early settlers received or sent two or three letters per family in a year they were indeed to be congratulated. Their usual way of sending or receiving tidings from their friends, and the news of the great world, from which they seemed almost entirely remote, was usually by the settler who journeyed back to his old home or by the mouth of the stranger coming in. His wants were few, and were, generally speaking, supplied by his rod and his gun, the latter being his indispensable weapon of defense.

SHELBY COUNTY FORMED AND ORGANIZED, AND SOME EVENTS WHICH FOLLOWED.

During 1833-34 immigration came on rapidly. The inconvenience of being so remote from the county seat, Palmyra, and a hope of inducing a more rapid settlement, prompted the pioneers to take steps necessary to organize their settlements into a new county, which was done in 1835 (see early history).

The year 1835 was as deeply impressed on the minds of the pioneer settlers as the "cold year" as for the year of county organization. The winter was a long one

and uncommonly severe. The new settlers were little prepared for extreme weather, and suffering was common throughout the newly settled districts. During February happened the day long designated as "cold Friday." The spring was late, cold and wet. About the 12th or 13th of May came a heavy freeze, freezing the ground to the depth of two feet. Buds on the fruit trees and bushes were swollen and all killed. Even some of the young forest trees were killed. Crops were resown and late.

The cold spring was followed later on by an early, cold fall. September 16th there was a heavy frost and freeze, damaging the late corn, vegetables and fruits. Much sickness followed, and it seemed the life of the early settler was a continuous hardship.

The summer of 1835, cholera again broke out in Palmyra. A panic ensued among its inhabitants, and many fled to this county for safety. Some of the fugitives built extemporaneous cabins along the streams or near the springs, and camped until all danger had passed. Though the settlers were held continuously in dread of the dire disease, there were no cases in this county.

Except during the "off" year, crops were miraculous during pioneer days, thus inviting immigration. Mr. Holliday said wheat was certain and would sometimes yield fifty bushels per acre. Corn and oats were good return, while hemp was a good and valuable crop. No grain insect molested the country until after the year 1840, and then insects made their appearance by degrees. All kinds of stock flourished well, grazing in the open until June, when the overgrowth would cover up the young, fresh grass;

but the settlers would burn off a large tract and the stock for miles around would congregate and feed on the fresh, tender blades, which made quick growth. It was the best way to keep the cattle corralled in the early days. Cattle died in large numbers from bloody murrain.

Mr. Holliday says in the early days there were no oats, clover nor bluegrass, and neither were there any pokeweed, pursley nor jimson weed. Neither were there any fruit trees except in the wild state, but every immigrant brought on his supply.

July 4, 1836, was a memorable date as the first glorious Fourth in our county. About two hundred persons met at the spring on Clear creek, five miles east and a little north of Shelbyville (section 18—58—9), where Miller's mill was built and located a short distance west of M. Dimmitt's rabbit farm. A grand barbecue and free dinner was served, and a patriotic good time was the order of the day. The occasion was pronounced a success.

The following year, 1837, the Fourth was celebrated south of Shelbyville, on the banks of Salt river, at Carnegie's spring; and so the glorious Fourth became an established celebration in Shelby county. However, at this celebration some of the more hilarious visited some of Shelbyville's groceries, which at this early day had learned to sell "fiery water," and a general disturbance ensued.

In the autumn of 1838, Shelbyville held its first agricultural fair, and the contest for premiums offered was a warm one. A good premium was offered to the farmer raising the largest amount on an acre of land. The story goes that

Charles Smith, Judge William Gooch and Col. William Lewis each put in a sealed oath of ninety-five bushels per acre. Other farmers proved they had raised more than fifty bushels per acre. The fair continued only a few seasons.

In January, 1838, Mr. John Dunn in the lead asked the county court for the organization of a school district of congressional township 58, range 11, under the name of Van Buren. It was done and preparations were begun for the first public school.

INDIANS.

Very few Indians were ever seen in the county after its first settlement. Occasionally a hunting party, or stragglers, passed through. 1839 a band camped near Hager's Grove and caused some alarm.

The old-timers can make your hair stand on end as they begin to tell of the Pottawatomie war, but it all turns to a false alarm and a huge joke. It occurred at the time the government had ordered the Indians to "move on" from Iowa to the southwest. A party of about sixty friendly Pottawatomie redskins, consisting of men, women and children, passed through the western part of our county enroute, causing widespread alarm. Some of the Indians, as was their custom while traveling, had climbed into a cornfield and were helping themselves to corn and pumpkins. Nothing was known of their presence in the country until they were discovered helping themselves to what they wanted. Wonderful had been the tales that had gone forth of the savagery of the redskin, and the merciless tortures which they inflicted upon their prisoners.

Their cunning and craftiness and their shooting from ambush had reached the pioneers before they turned their faces toward the setting sun, and now came to their minds all the warnings they had received to steer clear of the murderous, torturing redskin, and the settlement was thrown into a wild panic. They pictured an Indian war at hand and were totally unprepared. Alarm messengers were sent throughout the country, bidding all to repair to a certain formidable log house for safety. Other messengers were hastened to Shelbyville and Palmyra for re-enforcements and here and there for simple artillery and such weapons as the settlers possessed. And the story goes (and is vouched for) that the messenger reached Shelbyville with his eyes bulging, his hair like porcupine quills and his steed all afoam. The town was aroused to the indignities the Pottawatomie were about to inflict upon his fellowman, and a company was organized during the evening and arrangements made to await the volunteers from Palmyra, unless the cry of distress was heard in the meantime. Pickets were stationed out and the impromptu company was ready to start at the sound of trumpet. W. O. Peake was the messenger to give Palmyra the alarm and he played his part well. He reported the Indians ravaging the western part of Shelby county, that the inhabitants were fleeing from their homes, and unless they were squelched at once a great amount of havoc would ensue and the country devastated and depopulated. A word was sufficient. A common sympathy permeated the breast of every pioneer settler and Palmyra flew to arms. In an hour a goodly company was organized,

bearing sword and musket, and was on way to rescue from the red savage those who had befriended those who fled to them during the dire cholera scourge. The company carried with them the dragoon swords and other arms General Benjamin Means had preserved from the Black Hawk war. Gen. David Willock gave the orders. John H. Curd was their captain. After marching all night the company volunteers reached Shelbyville at 8:30 the following morning. Here they found a goodly re-enforcement. So it goes that they ate and drank, then drank again until the companies called each other names, were first hot, then cold, till the drinks had lost effect and then they shook hands and made friends. Late in the day the companies started out to lick the Indians. That night they camped on Payton's branch and continued their march on the following morning. But they were soon apprised of the fact that the Indians had been gone some two days and were by that hour some fifty miles away. On investigation, they found the Indians had taken captive some "yaller" pumpkins, their ponies had "cabbaged" some "yaller" corn and they had killed a wild hog, but they had molested neither man, woman nor child, but in turn were bequeathing to white man their earthly possession, nature's forest, and all her beauty and freedom. The companies right about and homeward turned their faces. The Palmyra company parted with the other volunteers, with sad memories of imaginary insults and abuses which occasioned black eyes, some bloody noses and a few "peeled" faces. The Shelby County Military Company disbanded, but not without first voting their thanks to the Palmyra volunteers "for

the assistance they rendered us and the entertainment they furnished us." The Shelby settlers soon returned to their cabin homes, but many funny stories are still afloat which revert back to Shelby's Indian war.

One story which the second generation of the old-timers have never lost sight of is of old Uncle Malachi Wood. He placed his wife and child on one horse while he hurriedly mounted another and struck a "trot" for refuge. He was on the fastest steed and always kept in the lead of his loved ones. Mrs. Wood was not an adept at horsemanship, and in trying to come up to her husband lost her grasp on her darling. In an hysterical manner she cried out: "Oh, stop, Malachi, do stop! I have dropped my baby! Do stop, and help me save it!" Without curbing his speed or turning his head he shouted back, "Never mind the baby. Let's save the old folks. More babies can be had."

Another goes that John B. Lewis lived in a sparsely settled country down near the present site of Walkersville. Mr. Lewis was, for that day, a man of wealth. He brought with him when he came three thousand dollars in gold, which he kept hid about his possessions. A son of John Payton galloped along the highway calling out: "Indians! Indians! fly for your lives." The Lewises were thoroughly aroused to the sense of impending danger. He hurriedly set Mrs. Lewis and three little children on one horse and started them to the south to the Moore settlement. Mrs. Lewis bare-headed and the children clothed just as the alarm had found them. Mr. Lewis hurriedly buried his wealth and hurried to the south afoot. The Moores had a

good, strong house and it refuged three or four neighboring families for a couple of days. The home was long after known as Fort Moore.

The whites had misinterpreted the queer actions of the Indians, knowing little of their superstitions. It seems the Indians had lost one of their number and several more were sick. They believed that an evil spirit had infested their band. To kill and banish the evil spirit the Indians had slain a dog, suspended it in the air and formed a circle with arrows stuck in ground, all pointing inward toward the body. When the settlers saw this, and the raid on their corn and pumpkin patch, they inferred it betokened death to them and possession of their lands and property.

WILD ANIMALS AND GAME.

The sports and means of recreation were not so varied among the early settlers as at present, but they were more exhilarating and more gratifying than the sports of today.

Hunters nowadays would be too eager to find within a reasonable proximity of their home the favorable opportunity enjoyed by the early settlers, deeming it a rare pleasure to spend a vacation on the watercourse or the wild prairies at hand in those days. And the early settler enjoyed it, too, for he had few other sports. He loved his dog and his gun and he found wild game of almost every species found now in our wild western prairies. The woods were full of wild game and were a paradise for hunters. Although the Indians had lived and hunted much here, the saying goes that "wild man and wild beast thrive together," and so as the red man's ranks had been thinning,

the wild beast had been increasing at an alarming degree to the safety of the settlers, and he killed not only for pleasure but for his safety. Bears, panthers and wolves abounded. The western and northwestern portion of the county was their principal retreat, because hunters from Monroe county had driven them in that direction. Bears were abundant in the northeastern portion in 1835-36. They were numerous killed in Tiger Fork and the fierce panther also existed here in large numbers. Many an early settler, as he sat by his hearth, with his family about him, felt his blood run cold as the piercing scream of the prowling panther was borne on the night wind, which whistled through the crevices of his lonely cabin. They were frequently encountered, and many of them slain by hunters. Wildcats and catamounts also prowled through the forest and were a menace to mankind. The early settler must always have his gun at hand, and he was in constant fear when away from his home for his loved one's safety, for the wild animals could often be shot from their cabins.

As late as 1841, two large black bears passed Dunn's school house, west of Shelbyville, on Black creek, going westward. They caused great alarm among the children. Near Vienna, Macon county, which was only twelve miles distant, bears were quite numerous at that late date. A large bear was killed near Stice's mill, Bethel, 1840.

The winter of 1835 some enormous animals were killed. John Winnegan, a man of small stature, but who loved to hunt, lived near where the Bethel to Nevada road crosses the Tiger fork. He killed two very large panthers that win-

ter near his home. The neighborhood settlers called them tigers and christened the stream on which they were killed Tiger fork of North river, which name it has since borne.

As for wolves, the county teemed with them. There were at least three varieties, the large black, the gray and the coyote or prairie wolf. The first two named made great depredations on the early settlers' flocks and herds, and it was difficult to raise sheep and hogs because of their inroads. Sometimes in a single night a whole herd of sheep or litter of pigs would fall the prey of those vicious animals. As a rule, all stock would be penned at night within a high fence enclosure, the only way to feel any safety. They would snatch up a pig and off with it. However, the hogs often showed fight and sometimes was able to protect their young and drive away the marauders.

In 1841 John B. Lewis was enroute southwest of Shelbyville for his home and was startled to hear what he thought was a person in distress. He hastened to render assistance, thinking perhaps some one had been assailed and waylaid, but found on nearing the spot whence came the cry that it was only the scream of a panther.

In 1840 Kindred Feltz, with some assistance, killed a panther in the northern part of the county that measured nine feet.

In 1845 after the county was comparatively well settled, while riding through the timber west of Shelbyville, Robert McAfee was attacked by a pack of gray wolves. The animals chased him, snapping and biting his legs and injuring his horse considerably.

Deer, turkey, ducks, geese and various other choice game could be had for the killing of it. One could go out and kill his venison steak for breakfast if he so desired. Wild turkey and squirrels were too abundant to be worthy of mention.

Fur animals existed in large numbers, such as otter, bear, muskrat, raccoon, mink, wildcat, beaver, wolf, fox and panther. The early settlers tell of seeing several herds of deer in a distance of four miles.

Numerous are the stories of the chase, hunting expeditions and adventures with the wild beast of the forest, which would be sufficient to interest the readers, but they would not be historic in their nature, only sufficient in detail to impress the reader with the condition of affairs during the early day of the settlers.

Serpents everywhere abounded and of such enormous proportions that but for the abundance of testimony the stories seem almost incredible. Quail, rabbit and grouse were scarce.

Another profitable recreation for the old settler was the hunting of bee trees. The forests along the water course were prolific. They were found on Salt river and all her tributaries and, in fact, along all the rivers in this and adjoining counties.

During the late summer, many hunters would go into camp for days at a time for the purpose of securing wild honey, which was very abundant and rich and commanded a good price in the home market.

Trapping wolves became a very profitable pastime after the state offered a reward for wolf scalps. The wolf became so daring was the reason of the bounty. At night they would make the forest ring

with their barks, and if dogs ventured out to drive them away they would be driven back by the wolves chasing them to the very cabin door.

No, music was cheap to the pioneers. They could be lulled to sleep any night by the screeching of the panther and the howling of the wolf, and deer was daily seen trooping over the wild prairies, a dozen or more in the drove, and it is said 'twas a pretty sight often seen when half a hundred or more were grazing together.

THE PIONEER WEDDINGS.

The pioneer wedding of the early period was not the display of elegance and planning as the wedding of the twentieth century. The fine points of display and finish were not at their command, and the tastes of the pioneers were plain and unselfish, hence no pomp nor display of paraphernalia was worth the while to consider. In those days there were few "store clothes," unless it was that brought in by the emigrant as he came in, but their clothes were for the most part homespun. The material was principally cotton or flax and wool. The women wore linsey, cotton and buckskin and the men the same with some jeans added.

A bridal outfit did not include a linen shower and a handkerchief and hosiery shower, a crystal nor a miscellaneous shower. Her toilet was plain, inexpensive and but little more than she otherwise would possess. It was all sufficient, it was sensible and in harmony with the manners and circumstances of the day, and she was just as sweet, as affable and as unselfish as the bride of our day. And the groom, in his jeans or homespun linen

trousers, his linsey shirt, his jeans coat and his coonskin cap, was just as gallant, as kind and no more domineering than the groom, all diamond besparkling, of today. Though the weddings did not bear the pomp and display, were not such brilliant society events, the union was as fortunate and felicitous and the event as joyous as of modern days. There was always a wedding and it was for their friends. All the neighbors had an invitation and all ever accepted most graciously.

There was all sorts of fun and merry making during the day. You were not invited to come in hat and gloves, to keep them on. It was a day's outing. Foot-racing, wrestling, shooting matches and any other diversion was the order of the day and dancing extended far into the morning hours. True, some of the guests came barefoot and the dancing hall was sometimes of the variety which had split puncheons substituted for the wax floor, from which the slivers had not been smoothed away, but the hardened sole of the foot was scarcely penetrable by an ordinary sliver. And then the wedding feast is worthy the consideration of man. There were venison steaks and delicious roasts—pig, turkey, grouse and mutton; there was corn pone with wild honey and delicious home-made maple syrup, and always the good old Missouri and Kentucky whiskey, pure and unadulterated, such as "we'uns" never sip. The banquet was all cooked in the old "Pilgrim mothers'" style, toothsome and savory to a degree.

And no newspaper, to which the family must cater, that the wedding may be chronicled as elegant to a degree, the bride the most beautiful and accom-

plished and the groom as possessing the most sterling qualities. Only the neighborhood to tell it abroad and express their good will.

And the dear little babies that came to brighten the lonely hours, to bring sunshine and music and mirth into the densest forest, the home of the bear, the wolf and the panther. True, their layette was not as superb and as white and silky as today, but the babies were just as good, just as strong, as bright, as happy and as welcome as the twentieth century babe. Yes, it was cuddled by its mother, not in a little outfit bought at a large department store, but she did weave the very material and was painstaking in the making thereof, while the proud father lulled it to sleep in a cradle fashioned by his own hand, with seasoned hickory bows for rockers. Within this little trough are laid some folds of homespun, or some soft, hatched but unspun flax, as soft as down, and into this little nest is cuddled the innocent little darling.

We have resurrected some of the earliest marriage dates. Doubtless the first marriage in Shelby county, after its organization, was Bradford Hunsucker and Miss Dicy Stice. The ceremony was performed by Esquire Abraham Vandiver, at the residence of Peter Stice, the father of the bride, near the present site of Bethel. The date of the marriage, as duly recorded, was April 30, 1835. The next was William S. Townsend and Edena A. Mills, May 10, 1835, Esquire William J. Holliday officiating. November 12, 1835, Gilbert Edmonds and Minerva J. Vandiver, also Tandy Gooch and Susan Duncan, Rev. Richard Sharp officiating on both occasions. February 18, 1856,

Charles Kilgore and Catherine Cochran, Esquire Abraham Vandiver officiating; February 28, 1836, Samuel S. Matson and Mary Creel, Rev. Richard Sharp officiating; March 31, 1836, William Holliday and Elizabeth Vandiver, Rev. Sharp officiating; April 7, 1836, Fantley Rhodes and Sarah Stice, Rev. Sharp officiating; May 24, 1836, James Shaw and Eliza Beavens, Judge A. E. Wood officiating; October 20, 1836, Benjamin F. Firman and Sarah Rookwood, Rev. Henry Louthan officiating; November 17, 1836, Baptist Hardy and Martha Davidson, Richard Sharp officiating; December 1, 1836, James Rhodes and Mary Musgrove, Rev. Sharp officiating.

PIONEER MINISTERS.

The lot of early settlers was accompanied by many hardships, but the lot of a minister on the frontier would be harder still if he tried to subsist on the income directly from his calling, but every new country and clime needs a minister and his shadow follows close upon the footprint of the earliest settlers.

They labor without money and without price. If he attempts to board, his liabilities will exceed his assets, and so he turns to the practical side of life and he toils as does his neighbor. In that day there existed no fund to support ministers on the frontiers, but he felt his call, he knew his duty and he dodged it not because it was hemmed in with hardships and strivings, with disappointments and with danger. They went to the front, they gained their substance as did their neighbor by their rifle and by their daily toil in the field and in the forest. The frontier preacher was an expert with the rifle, as was his laity.

Religious service was held in a neighbor's cabin. Notice of the service was promptly and widely circulated, and the people generally attended for protection and to secure game going and coming. The secret of a good attendance was twofold—some attended worshipping their creator in all their simplicity, and others went for the social side of the occasion. Here they told of their hunts, the latest news from everywhere, who was going back home and who had come, bearing some message from their loved ones at home.

In the fall of 1837, there was not a church nor school house in the county. The Methodists held a camp meeting during the season about a mile north of Oak Dale (N. W. 32—58—9.)

A circuit had been established connecting with the southeastern portion of the county. Rev. Richard Sharp, a local preacher, who lived at Sharpsburg, Marion county, frequently preached in this county. Rev. Henry Louthan, a Baptist, settled in this county at an early day, and sketches say he labored at his calling. Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, another Baptist, who lived in Marion, preached in this county prior to 1840, and other pioneer preachers are mentioned in township history.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS MADE IN TIMBER.

The early settlers always chose the timbered land as a necessity and convenience. The emigrants almost invariably came from Kentucky and Tennessee, some from New York, indirectly. These states in their primitive days were almost covered with forests, and the settlers there chose timber lands, cleared off what they wanted to cultivate and al-

ways reserved a portion which they called the woods, and "the woods" was the most important part of the farm, and wholly indispensable. When he came to Missouri, one drawback was the bleak prairies, and so he always hunted out the wooded district. Living without the forest, with the pioneer, was like living without his gun—it was a prime requisite. Then he must have a house to live in, rails for his fencing, wood for his fuel. In that day there was no railway to haul his fuel, no coal mine within reach or sight, and so we may little wonder at the prime importance of timber in that age. Along the various water courses which flowed across the country, on either side was a belt of timber. At certain places, usually near the outlets of the tributaries, the timber belt widened, forming a grove, and at these groves the settlements were usually made. Here started up the machinery which turned a wilderness, teeming with its wild animals, into macadamized streets and highways, planting here and there a seat of learning, or a candle on the hillside which lighteth all about it.

PIONEERS.

The early pioneers of our country were too busy making history to stop to preserve it. Practically speaking, the early years of the county, her cornerstone and her foundations, were most important to her future welfare. However, historic events were naturally slow, the life of the pioneers simple and uneventful.

The experience of one settler differed little from that of his neighbor. Nearly all of them were poor, and those who brought with them some riches faced about the same inconveniences and hard-

ships as his neighbor, and stood generally on the same footing. It was a time of self-reliance and bravery, persevering toil, of privations endured through faith of a "good time coming."

It is common to indulge in flattering adulations in chronicling the lives of early settlers. Their virtues are extolled immoderately, their vices seldom hinted at, but we must remember that they were human and humanity is not all grace nor all virtue. It is both strong and weak, sometimes one and both at the same time, and so it follows that our forerunners were men and women with all the virtues and graces and all the vices and frailties that you find in the human race in any community. They may have been stronger in ways than their descendants, perchance they may even have had more weaknesses. They were hospitable and generous, yet they would (some of them) swear, get drunk and fight. Do not their successors do even so?

Good works were wrought, good deeds rendered, but there existed also cheating at a "hoss swap" and betting on the cock fight. There was diligence and perseverance, but there was also laziness and shiftlessness, there was good and bad, and if they were poor they were recompensed by being free from the burden of pride and vanity, free from the anxiety and solicitude which always accompanies the possession of wealth. Though they had few neighbors, they were in love and fellowship with those they had.

Envy, covetousness and strife had not crept in to mar their free intercourse. A common interest and common sympathy bound as one family. There was no aristocracy, no caste. In this one point they towered above the present generation,

though aristocracy, generally speaking, is comparatively foreign in our county. Our people today are plain, as was the simple frontier life of the pioneer, and in all, good and bad, the life of the frontier in 1835 was about as good and as bad as the inhabitants of 1911. The log cabin people dressed plain, fed on humble fare, but they lived comfortably, happily, abundantly and justly. Many a pioneer declared the happiest days of his life was when he lived in his log cabin home, when every man was on an equality, when aristocratic feeling was not tolerated, when what one had they all had. And they must have meant it, every word, for many a pioneer, when this county became pretty well settled, moved on west, to live again the pioneer life their few remaining years. They were men of activity and energy, or they would never have faced the ills and hardships of frontier life, and when their forms were bent with the storms they had faced, they still yearned for "other worlds to conquer," and they again turned their face toward the setting sun.

PIONEER HOMES AND COMFORTS.

The first buildings in the county were a cross between the "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as there were enough men in the county to raise a log cabin, they were in style. While the cabins were homely, yet they could be made comfortable.

A window with glass was a rarity and signified an aristocracy which few could afford. They often built a window opening and covered it with greased paper, which let in some light, but often there was nothing over the opening, letting in the air and light, but more often the crev-

ices between the logs without chinking or daubing was more than sufficient for both light and air.

The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and for all mankind passing that way the latch-string hung out—thence the origination of the old-time hospitality and the saying “the latch-string hangs outward.” It is noticeable the reverence with which the pioneer always speaks of those log cabin homes, and it causes one to feel that it is indeed doubtful if palaces even sheltered happier hearts and more gladsome days than the log cabin homes. They were different, yea! a description may enlighten us on many points, and a very good one of the average log cabin, landmarks of other days, follows. This home was to be occupied by a bride and groom:

“The logs were round, with notched corners put together, ribbed by poles and sheeted up with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor, which was split trees, not smoothed down, was then laid; a hole was then cut in one end and a stick chimney run up. A window two feet square is cut in one end, without any covering. A clapboard door is made with the old-time latch-string. The cabin is then daubed with mud and is ready for occupancy.”

A “one-leg” bed is moved in by the young people. It was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and half inches in diameter at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with those in the logs of the cabin, the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

Upon these poles the clapboards are laid or linn bark is woven back and forth from pole to pole. Upon this foundation the bed is laid.

A cook stove was out of the question, but in lieu of a cook stove the cooking was done in pots and skillets on or about the fireplace. These fireplaces were usually built in chimneys composed of mud and sticks or undressed stone, if any was near at hand. And meals thus prepared were both good and healthful. The outdoor life called for a substantial diet, and it is said that dyspepsia was unheard of in that day.

Before mills had been supplied or were near at hand, the early settlers used what was called hominy blocks for hominy and meal. To make these the early settlers selected a tree about two feet in diameter and felled it to the ground. If a cross-cut saw was in the neighborhood, the end was sawed off smooth, if not, it was smoothed down as best they could with sharp axes, then four or five feet was sawed or cut off square. When this was finished it was raised on end and a hollow cut in the end. This was done with an ax—sometimes a small one used. This done, a fire was built in it and watched carefully till the jagged edges were burned away. When completed, it somewhat resembled a druggist’s mortar. Then a crusher was necessary. It was made from a suitable piece of timber, with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the hominy crusher and one usually accommodated the neighbors for miles about.

And so with hominy, honey, maple syrup, vegetables and all kinds of game, they could readily satisfy inner man.

Every settler had his truck patch, where he raised potatoes, corn and some vegetables, and if enough corn was raised johnny cake and maple syrup was always appetizing.

The first farms were always opened up in the timber. This was cut down and utilized for cabins, fencing, and what they did not need was rolled together and burned. The saplings and stumps were grubbed up and then plowing begun. Some farmers used a plow made from the fork of a tree, some a wooden mold-board with sometimes an iron point.

The land in the bottoms was very mellow and almost anything would answer for a plow there.

Corn was the principal crop. There was little wheat. Flax stood among the first crops and was one of the necessities. The seed was rarely sold, but the bark was used to make linsey and family linen. Nearly every family had their flax and their sheep for clothing supplies for the family.

The style of dress was in keeping with the style of living. When the women could procure enough calico to make a cap for their head, they were important and happy, or we would say today, very swell, and she who possessed a dress made entirely of store goods was the envy of all her sisters. They usually went barefoot in summer and in inclement weather they wore on their feet shoes made of home-tanned leather. It is said when pioneer woman came into possession of the first calfskin shoes she was very painstaking to preserve them, and when she was going to a wedding or church on state occasions, she would walk barefoot until almost there and then don her pretty shoes.

Very often, 'tis said, the pioneer wore knee breeches on other than state occasions. Buckskin was a favorite for pantaloons, but even buckskin had its draw-

backs. It would shrink, and so the pioneer could go out in his long buckskin trousers, but if he got wet or had to wade a stream, his trousers would begin to climb up until they would reach his knees. On the following day, after they were dry, he would take them out and tie one end to the logs in his house and pull from the other end until he thought them all sufficient, and his buckskins were fully as good as new.

The settlers manufactured and raised nearly everything they used. Once established, they had their own meat, milk and butter. Very little coffee, tea or sugar entered into their menus. High livers had coffee possibly Sunday morning for breakfast. Cattle, sheep and hogs lived on the wild mast, and as there was no market for these, they kept an abundance in the smoke house.

There were few tools and vessels and articles for the household were hewn out of timber, and the family were just as content in their use as the family of today, with the multiplied modern conveniences. Coffee, sugar and tea were high, and they used very little, some families using none, while a cow would only bring about \$10, a horse \$25, a good hog \$1.25; wheat, when they had it, 25c per bushel; honey 20c per gallon and venison hams 25c each, and split rails 25c per hundred. They had to get economy down to the fine point, if anything was hid away in a savings bank for a rainy day. In the remote settlements, the neighbors depended on one another for help, and necessarily so. A house raising would start all the neighbors for a dozen or more miles around, and a new settler was always welcomed and a source of curiosity. The host first cut his logs, hauled

them to his claim, where he was to build his home, and then sent out his announcement of a house-raising and date. It did not take long to put up a cabin, as they came from near and far, and the neighbor who did not come, when he had heard of it, gave real offense. As a rule, there was a jug of whiskey on hand, which, of course, was a requirement to steady the nerves. After the raising, some kind of sport usually followed, which off-balanced all the hard licks they had been putting in, and such was the simple frontier life of the early pioneers.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the special benefit of the youth of our county, an interesting comparison might be drawn between the modern conveniences which make the life of our farmer boy a comparatively easy one, and the almost total absence of conveniences of the early day. We will give a short description of the implements and accommodations possessed by the pioneers as handed down to the present generation. And yet the possession of all our conveniences does not silence the voice of complaint, indeed it seems that it fans it to a more consuming flame, for now we are never satisfied, while in "ye olden times" there was little complaint and much real appreciation. The only plows to till the stumpy soil that they at first had was what they styled "bull plows." The moldboards were generally of wood, but sometimes they were half wood and remaining part of iron. The farmer who possessed one of the last named had a prize and was looked upon as an aristocrat.

But these old "bull plows" did the service, and they must share the honor

with our pioneer forefathers of first turning the sod in old Shelby, as well as in many other counties of the state.

The amount of money spent by the average farmer these days would have kept a whole neighborhood of pioneer fathers in farming implements for a lifetime. He spent little money in such "extravagances," because he had a small income, and could he have obtained our modern, easy riding plows, etc., they were not adapted to the pioneer farming requirements. The "bull plow" was probably better adapted to the stumpy, new land than a sulky plow would have been, and the old-fashioned wheat cradle did better work than would a modern harvester under their circumstances. The prairie was seldom utilized till after the pioneer days, but that portion of the country which was the hardest to cultivate after it was ready appealed to the pioneers. It is well for the country that such was the case, for the present generation, spoiled to the conveniences of the day, would hardly have cleared dense forests and been patient to the slow and trying performances of the old-time relics of pioneer days.

FISHING.

All the streams of water abounded in the finny tribe and a large supply of these could be procured on short notice at little expense and labor. There were the philanthropic settlers, who improved the fishing advantages of the country, and would never tire of relating stories of the delicious viands which the streams yielded. Sometimes camping parties, with their paraphernalia repaired to some lucrative spot—perhaps at a great distance. There, as one family, they

would eat, drink and make merry. There was no danger of being ordered off or arrested for trespassing.

One of the shadowy circumstances of a pioneer's life was that of being lonely. The solitude of the primeval forest, with its shadows often deep, hiding the wild

beast and perchance a crafty red man, always oppressed them, and how gladsome were these days of pleasure gatherings and how real and how unfeigned their true joy and fellowship, one with another.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY HISTORY—THE NAME—IMPORTANT DATES OF PUBLIC NOTICES—IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS 1836 COUNTY COURT—FIRST CIRCUIT COURT—THE FIRST ATTORNEY FISTICUFF IN COUNTY COURT—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM EARLY COURT DOCKETS—THE FIRST SHELBY COUNTY ELECTION—AUGUST ELECTION, 1836—AUGUST ELECTION, 1838—AUGUST ELECTION, 1839.

EARLY HISTORY.

October 1, 1812, Governor Clark issued a proclamation by which St. Charles county was organized and this Shelby county became a part thereof. December 14, 1818, Pike county was organized and it was included in the borders thereof. November 16, 1820, Ralls county was created and Shelby was included. Then Marion county organized December 23, 1826, and this territory was "attached to the said county of Marion for all military, civil and judicial purposes," leaving the seat of justice far from the early settlements. From 1831 to 1834 the present territory, known as Shelby county, was virtually a part of Warren township, Marion county. But in May, 1834, the Marion county court made the following order:

"It is ordered that all that portion of territory formerly included in Warren township lying west of the range line dividing ranges Nos. 8 and 9; also all that portion of territory lying west of the boundary line of Marion county which by law remains attached to said county, shall compose a municipal township, to be called and known as 'Black Creek Township,' and it is further or-

dered that the clerk of this court shall transmit to the office of the secretary of state a description of said township."

Elections in Black Creek township were to be held at the house of William B. Broughton. The first judges of election were Thomas H. Clements, Richard Gartrell and George Parker. The first justice of the peace was Thomas J. Bounds; the first constable, Julius C. Gartrell.

In November, 1834, Marion county court formed out of Black Creek a new township, called North River, by the order which follows:

"All territory bounded on the north by the Lewis county line, east by the range line between ranges 8 and 9, and south by a line drawn from a point in the western boundary of Warren township on the dividing ridge between the waters of Black Creek and North Two Rivers, to the western boundary of the county, is hereby created into a new municipal township, to be called North River Township."

The first justices of peace for this township were Alexander Buford and Abraham Vandiver; constable, Oliver H. Latimore. They held no elections until

the township was detached from Marion county. This part of the country grew very fast, the land was inviting and, as it took on proportion, the settlers, realizing that the seat of justice at Marion was too remote, and a demand for a newly organized county, with justice at hand, became a popular idea, and in accordance. January 2, 1835, their petition was granted and the legislature granted the county of Shelby. Following is the act to organize the county of Shelby:

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

“1. The territory bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 57, of range 9 west, thence west with the line between townships 56 and 57, to the range line between ranges 12 and 13; thence north with the last mentioned range line to the line between townships 59 and 60, thence with the last mentioned line, east to the range line between ranges 8 and 9; thence south with the last mentioned range line to the place of beginning, shall be a distinct county, called Shelby county.

“2. Elias Kincheloe, of Marion county; James Day, of Lewis county, and Joseph Hardy, of Ralls county, are appointed commissioners for selecting the seat of justice for said county of Shelby; and they are vested with all the powers granted to commissioners under the law entitled ‘An act to provide for organizing counties hereafter established,’ approved January the fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five,’ and said commissioners shall select the place for the county seat of said county, within three miles of the geographical center of said county.

“3. The courts to be held in said

county shall be held at the house of Mr. Broughton until the county court shall fix on a temporary seat of justice for said county.

“4. The county courts for said county of Shelby shall be held on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October.

“5. The said county of Shelby shall be attached to and form a part of the twelfth senatorial district, and shall, in conjunction with the counties of Marion and Lewis, elect one senator at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

“6. The governor is authorized and required to appoint and commission three persons, residents of said county, as judges of the county court thereof, and one person, also resident of said county, sheriff thereof, who, when so appointed and commissioned, shall have full power and authority to act as such in their respective offices, under the existing laws, until the next general election to be held in said county.

“January 2, 1835.” (See Territorial Laws, Mo., 1835, Vol. 2, p. 426.)

THE NAME.

A great dramatist says there is nothing in a name, and yet in the face of the assertion all mankind is curious about a name, and it, generally speaking, indicates a great deal. It intimates at least the character of the people who settle the country. Names sometimes fall by accident, sometimes association and again in honor. Whether it be a wise or unwise policy, the naming of counties after statesmen or generals, the legislature certainly adhered to the practice to that extent that three-fourths of the

counties of our state were christened after men more or less distinguished in the history of our country, and it so follows in the naming of Shelby county.

The county was named in honor of General and ex-Gov. Isaac Shelby, Kentucky's first governor (1792), who was again honored in 1812 and 1816.

The commissioners to select the seat of justice were Elias Kincheloe, of Marion; James Day, of Lewis; Joseph Hardy, of Ralls.

The governor, Daniel Dunklin, was authorized to appoint three county judges and a sheriff "to serve till the next general election." The act provided that the courts of the county should be "held at the house of Mr. Broughton until the county court shall fix on a temporary seat of justice."

The county courts were ordered to be held on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October. The county was made a part of the 12th senatorial district, Marion and Lewis being the rest of the district.

FIRST COUNTY COURT.

The first session of Shelby county court convened at the home of William B. Broughton (Mr. Broughton referred to in the legislative act), on Thursday, April 9, 1835. The following justices were present: James Foley, Thomas H. Clements and Adolphus E. Wood, who were appointees of the governor. Mr. Broughton lived at Oak Dale, Jackson township (section 5—57—9). By the order of court, James Foley was made presiding judge, Thomas J. Bounds, clerk, and Russell W. Moss, assessor. There being no further business court adjourned for a week.

They reconvened April 17, all the judges being present. John H. Milton, appointee to the office of sheriff, was present and took the oath of office. Samuel J. Parker was appointed constable of Black Creek township, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. C. Gartrell.

John H. Milton, appointee to sheriff, failed to give bond, and the May term of court recommended to the governor that Robert Duncan be appointed in his place.

At a special term of court May 18, 1835, Robert Duncan was appointed elizor until he could be commissioned sheriff.

At this special term the first roads were duly established: A road running from the county line between Shelby and Monroe counties, at the termination of the Florida road, to intersect a road passing W. B. Broughton's at his residence.

A road from Broughton's "to where the 'Bee road' crosses Black Creek."

A road from "the large branch nearly a mile east of George Anderson's house, to the range line between ranges Nos. 10 and 11"; but, on the remonstrance of Anderson and others, the order establishing this road was rescinded.

Previous to the above acts, there were no highways in the county worthy the name. The Bee roads (commonly known) were the only highways running north and south. The first justices of court were all men that ranked high as gentlemen of intelligence and experience. A. E. Wood was a New Yorker and settled at Oak Dale. He was a brother of the Hon. Fernando Wood and Ben Wood, of New York City, the former an honorable politician and statesman, the latter

a congressman, newspaper publisher and capitalist. Judge Foley located two miles east of Bethel, hailing from Kentucky. He died at Shelbyville before the Civil war. Judge Clements also hailed from the Blue Grass country. He lived near Oak Dale and died in 1850.

IMPORTANT DATES OF PUBLIC NOTICE.

It was W. B. Broughton's residence that was christened Oak Dale, in the spring of 1834, to establish the first post-office of the county, and Mr. Broughton was made its postmaster. Mr. Broughton got his first pointers of Mr. Obadiah Dickerson, who was the expert of the Palmyra postoffice in her early days. In the winter of 1834, Mr. Broughton realized the necessity of a store for the needs of the settlers thereabout and opened up a small general merchandise store in the room of the postoffice.

In June, 1835, Broughton and Holliday received license "to retail merchandise for the period of one year" at the same place.

In August, 1835, W. B. Broughton was appointed treasurer and Robert Duncan collector.

The county tax levy the first year of its existence was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the \$100. Poll tax, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Collector Duncan, in December, reported the delinquent tax to be \$2.60, due from the following persons: Levi Dyer, 75 cents; William D. B. Hill, \$1.00; Michael Lee, 85 cents.

In the absence of any official record on the subject, some idea of the amount taxable property in the county this year may be gleaned from the fact that Russell W. Moss received for his services as county assessor the pittance of \$12.75.

In November of the same year, a road

was opened from the county line, near what was known as Lyle's mill, on North Fabius, in Marion county, to Peter Stice's place, Bethel, Shelby county, giving the settlers in the eastern and north-eastern borders of the county "a nearer cut" to mill.

In December, 1835, the plat of the seat of justice, which had been prepared by T. J. Bounds, was submitted and adopted by the County court, and the seat named Shelbyville. T. J. Bounds was appointed county seat commissioner and was ordered to plat the town into blocks and lots as soon as possible.

Up to July 6, 1836, County and Circuit court was held at the residence of W. B. Broughton, Oak Dale, but on the above date the first session was held at Shelbyville, at Abraham Vandiver's. This house was called the "Court House" until the completion of the court house in December, 1838.

Upon the first assembling of the County court there was no effort at changing the township division first made by Marion county authorities, but left it for years with the same municipal division, not even sanctioning the Marion County court.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS 1836 COUNTY COURT.

In February Broughton and Holliday secured a license to keep an inn and tavern at Oak Dale for one year, on payment of \$10. In May, George Parker was appointed first administrator on the estate of John G. Gillis. In June, four free mulatto children were bound as servants and apprentices to Samuel Buckner. These were children of Mr. Buckner by his negro mistresses. Their names

(which always bears an interest) were Leannah, Clarinda, Maria and Theodorie. In June the first grocery stocks were installed in Shelbyville. James W. Eastin and Robert Duncan each secured a license to run a grocery store at \$5 per annum.

On the sixth of July the first term of county court that convened in Shelbyville was held at the house of Abraham Vandiver, who built the first house in Shelbyville. During this term a road was established from Shelbyville to the Lewis county line in the direction of Fresh's mill, on the South Fabius. This mill was located about one mile southwest of the present town of Newark, Knox county.

In the August term of court, William R. Ford was pronounced insane by a jury and James Ford was appointed his guardian. This was the first case of insanity in the limits of Shelby county.

In 1836 the county expenditures were about \$300 and delinquent taxes amounted to \$5.70.

In November, Obadiah Dickerson was appointed superintendent of public buildings, and preparations begun for the building of a court house.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURTS.

The first term of the circuit court of Shelby county held forth Thursday, November 26, 1835, at the home of W. B. Broughton, Oak Dale. Hon. Priestly H. McBride, judge of the second judicial circuit, presided.

Sheriff Robert Duncan opened court and Thomas J. Bounds acted as clerk.

The following men served on the grand jury: William Moore, foreman; George Parker, George W. Gentry, William S.

Chinn, Peter Stice, Bryant Cockrum, Joseph West, Elisha K. Eaton, Silas Boyce, James Blackford, Samuel Bell, Albert G. Smith, Josiah Bethard, Cyrus A. Saunders, Hill Shaw, John Thomas, Robert Reed, Russell W. Moss, Henry Musgrove, Ezekial Kennedy. The record reports "twenty good and lawful men."

The attorneys were present at this court, all coming from Palmyra: James L. Minor, John Heard and J. Quinn Thornton. Minor, who was appointed circuit attorney, later became secretary of state. John Hearn became circuit attorney shortly after and Thornton was a politician and editor, and later gained some state eminence as such. He edited papers at Palmyra and Hannibal, so the first circuit courts of our county were not lacking in legal lights.

The grand jury reported they had no business before them and were duly discharged.

The following cases were disposed of: "Graham Williams and sundry other heirs of Elisha Williams, deceased; petition for partition. Uriel Wright appointed guardian ad litem for the minor heirs."

"John H. Milton, assignee of Robert Reed vs. Silas Boyce; petition and summons. Motion to dismiss sustained."

On the third day of the term, Elias Kincheloe, one of the county seat commissioners, reported the action of the commissioners, and submitted the title papers for the land on which the seat of justice was situated. "These papers," says the record, "were examined and pronounced good and sufficient in law to vest the title in said county."

On the third day court adjourned until "court in course."

The total expenditures of the term was \$16,871½, as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| To W. B. Broughton, to house rent . . . | \$4.00 |
| To Robert Duncan, sheriff fees | 9.50 |
| To T. J. Bounds, clerk fees | 3,371½ |

The July term, 1836, the second term, was convened at Mr. Broughton's. Hon. Ezra Hunt was judge; A. B. Chambers, circuit attorney. The new attorneys admitted to practice before the court were Thomas L. Anderson and S. W. B. Carnegie, both of Palmyra.

The third term of Circuit court was held in the house of Thomas J. Bounds, in Shelbyville, December, 1836. Ezra Hunt was judge; A. B. Chambers (nicknamed the A. B. C. politician), of Pike county, was circuit attorney; James Lear was foreman of the jury, and William Porter was admitted to the bar.

The house of Ezekiel Kennedy was the "court house" at Shelbyville for the March term of court, 1837. Hon. Priestly H. McBride presided. John Heard was circuit attorney. The following new lawyers were admitted: Uriel Wright, J. R. Abernathy, P. Williams and W. R. Van Arsdall.

The following term met in July at the house of Thomas O. and H. W. Eskridge, in Shelbyville. The Hon. Mr. McBride was presiding judge, Heard was circuit attorney, Maj. Obadiah Dickerson was foreman of the grand jury, which found the first criminal indictment in the county, against Henry Meadley for grand larceny. Meadley was arrested, but the charge was dismissed and he brought suit against James Lair, the prosecuting witness, for damages for false imprisonment. He could not give security for costs of a

suit, however, and had to ask a dismissal. No case of consequence was tried at these terms.

The March term, 1838, convened at Shelbyville, and a number of indictments were brought upon the people for gaming. This indulgence was in the form of amusement for dull days, but authorities looked upon it as a dangerous practice, also as a means of "stuffing" their pocketbooks and creating a little stir, and the reform movement brought to justice for gaming:

Bryant Cockrum, George Gentry, William Payne, Isaac Wooley, Elijah Owens and Robert Joiner, "for playing at loo"; Joseph Holeman and Abraham Vandiver, "for playing seven-up"; Elijah Owens, John Ralls and Abraham Vandiver, "for playing three-up"; Wesley Halliburton and Joseph Holeman were indicted "for permitting gaming in their house." Three of the parties were convicted. George Gentry was fined \$2; Isaac Wooley \$1, and William Payne \$5. The others were acquitted, and 'twas said the indictments were resurrected through malice, and 'twas well proved that settlers only engaged in the game for a pastime.

At this term Mathias Meadley was brought before the court as a vagrant, and James Shaw was indicted for "selling spirituous liquors to be drank in his home without a license." His case was dismissed.

THE FIRST ATTORNEY FISTICUFF IN COUNTY COURT.

The early lawyers were to back up their arguments if the occasion demanded, but such an emergency did not arise in our county until the July term

of the 1838 court. Samuel T. Glover was a young lawyer ambitious to make his mark, and E. G. Pratt, jealous of any inroads a young lawyer might gain over his eminence, each overzealous in his career, let their choler rise and came to blows and fought savagely until separated. Both lawyers hailed from Palmyra. In the very presence of his honor, the presiding judge, McBride, did they parade their angry passion. Glover was fined \$10 "for contempt of court in striking E. G. Pratt," and in turn Pratt was fined for "insulting language and striking back." Then the grand jury took a whack at each of them. They were arraigned, plead guilty, and were fined \$5 each. This did not cool their ardor, for Mr. Pratt was an able lawyer and Mr. Glover became pre-eminently noted throughout the state as an able, high-class jurist. He died in St. Louis in 1884. Mr. Pratt died many years previous in Palmyra.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM EARLY COURT DOCKETS.

The first term of Circuit court held in the court house was the March term, 1839.

The first foreigner naturalized in Shelby county was Ole Rierson, a native of Norway, who took out naturalization papers in the March, 1839, term of court.

November, 1839, a grand juror was fined \$5 for appearing in court in a state of intoxication.

In July, 1842, Lucy, a slave belonging to George Gaines, was convicted of arson. Her sentence was "thirty-nine lashes on her bare back, to be well laid on by the sheriff of said Shelby county." She was also to be banished from the

state of Missouri for the term of twenty years.

THE FIRST SHELBY COUNTY ELECTION.

August, 1835, was the date of the first election held in Shelby county after its organization. There were but two organized townships and two voting precincts at that date. The North River township polls were opened at the house of Alexander Buford; Robert Joiner, William Moore and William Chinn acting as judges.

The Black Creek township voting place was at the house of William B. Broughton; George Parker, William Holliday and Anthony Blackford acting as judges.

There were about one hundred voters in the county, and the "casting up" aggregated eighty-five votes, so the pioneers evidently had not taken to the modern practice of stuffing the ballot box. The offices to be filled were two members of congress, one circuit and one county clerk, an assessor, and surveyor. The will of the people was also sounded on the question of holding a state constitutional convention. At that date and till 1846 the representatives to congress from Missouri were elected by the voters of the state at large, and not by congressional districts, as is now the case. All voting was the *visa voce* method, practiced in Missouri until 1863.

(Taken from Laws of 1863, p. 17; Statutes of 1865, p. 61.) Following is the will of the county at its first election:

Congressmen—William H. Ashley, 66; James H. Birch, 45; George F. Strother, 30; Albert G. Harrison, 30.

Clerk—Thomas J. Bounds, 44; Thos. Eskridge, 40.

Assessor—Thos. Holeman, 42; Abraham Vandiver, 41.

Surveyor—William J. Holliday, 82.

Convention—For, 34; against, 27.

At this election nor at any other time were the party lines strictly drawn, but it seems evident that the controlling party in the county in 1835 were Whigs, or "Clay men," as General Ashley and Mr. Birch were Whigs, while Judge Harrison and General Strother were Democrats or "Jackson men."

The following justices of the peace were chosen at this election:

Black Creek, Montillion H. Smith and Josiah Abbott; North River, Abraham Vandiver, B. F. Foreman, Samuel Cochran and Alexander Buford.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1836.

No record of the presidential election of 1836 can be resurrected in the county, and the state record was destroyed by fire in 1837.

Governor—Lilburn W. Boggs (Dem.), 66; William H. Ashley (W.), 39.

Lieutenant Governor—Franklin Cannon (Dem.), 59; Jones (W.), 28.

Congress—Albert G. Harrison (Dem.), 77; John Miller (Dem.), 56; George F. Strother (W.), 19; James H. Birch (W.), 19; S. C. Owens (Independent), 4.

State Senator—William McDaniel (Dem.), 71; William Carson (W.), 55.

Representative—William J. Holliday, 70; Abraham Vandiver, 50.

Sheriff—Robert Duncan, 101.

Justices County Court—Dr. E. A. Wood, 68; William S. Chimm, 69; William B. Broughton, 68; Anthony Blackford, 82; Thomas H. Clements, 77. Two were to be chosen.

Assessor—Thomas Holeman, 38; Samuel Parker, 23; Robert Blackford, 14; Samuel Smith, 10; William Moffitt, 31.

Coroner—Silas Boyce, 81.

There were about 125 votes cast, of which about 100 were from Black Creek township.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1838.

Congress—Albert G. Harrison (Dem.), 152; John Miller (Dem.), 151; John Wilson (W.), 118; Beverly Allen (W.), 116.

State Senator—G. M. Bower (Dem.), 157; Joshua Gentry (W.), 127.

Representative—Elias Kincheloe (Dem.), 158; James Foley (W.), 158.

Sheriff—Robert Duncan, 201; Robert A. Moffitt, 67.

Assessor—Joseph Holeman, 88; John J. Foster, 82; Robert Lair, 57.

Circuit Attorney—James R. Abernathy, 159; S. W. B. Carnegy, 69.

County Justice—William J. Holliday, 164; John B. Lewis, 93.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1839.

Assessor—William Gooch, 127; William W. Lewis, 108.

Surveyor—William A. Davidson, 162; John Bishop, 74.

A special election was held October 28, 1839, to choose a member of congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Albert G. Harrison. The candidates were John Jameson (Democrat) and Thornton Grimsley (Whig). Grimsley was a St. Louis man, and the vote cast in Shelby was: Jameson, 81; Grimsley, 67.

CHAPTER III.

LIST OF 1835 SETTLERS—NAMING OF THE STREAMS—FIRST CORONER'S INQUEST—A LOST MAN—"NEW YORK" SHELBY COUNTY—THE NEW COURTHOUSE—PIONEER MILLS—THE FIRST ROADS—"BEE TRAILS"—SETTLERS IN SHELBY, 1837—THE FIRST BRIDGE—THE FIRST HOMICIDE.

LIST OF 1835 SETTLERS.

The lists of early settlers which have been preserved have varied somewhat, but as nearly as can be ascertained the list of voters and heads of families which were here at the organization of the county or in the spring of 1835 follows in alphabetical order: Josiah Abbott, George Anderson, James Y. Anderson, Samuel Bell, James Blackford, Anthony Blackford, Isaac Blackford, Silas Boyce, Thomas J. Bounds, W. B. Broughton, Samuel Buckner, Alexander Buford, William S. Chim, Thomas H. Clements, Bryant Cochran, Charles Christian, William H. Davidson, Obadiah Dickerson, Robert Duncan, Levi Dyer, George Eaton, Elisha Eaton, John Eaton, James Foley, Benjamine F. Forman, Julius C. Gartrell, Jesse Gentry, George W. Gentry, James G. Glenn, William D. B. Hill, William J. Holliday, Thompson Holliday, Elias L. Holliday, Thomas Holman, Charles A. Hollyman, Bradford Hunsucker, Julius C. Jackson, Robert Joiner, Ezekiel Kennedy, Isham Kilgore, Charles Kilgore, Robert Lair, Addison Lair, Oliver Latimer, Michael Lee, Peter Looney, William T. Matson, J. C. Mayes, Russell W. Moss, John H. Milton, William Moore, S. W. Miller, John McAfee, Henry Musgrove, Sam-

uel J. Parker, George Parker, W. H. Payne, Elijah Pepper, John Ralls, Robert Reed, Peter Roff, Hiram Rookwood, James Shaw, Cyrus A. Saunders, Henry Saunders, James Swartz, Peter Stice, Montillion H. Smith, Hill Shaw, John Sparrow, William Sparrow, Major Turner, William S. Townsend, John Thomas, Abraham Vandiver, Dr. Adolphus E. Wood, Nicholas Watkins. Soon after the organization of the county, emigrants came in and settled up faster. In the fall of 1835 and in 1836 came John Dum, James Graham, Alexander Gillaspay, Lewis Gillaspay, Stephen Miller, James L. Peake, Samuel Bell, John Jacobs, Joseph West, James Ford, William Conner, Robert R. Maffitt, William Moffett, Jesse Vanskike, Samuel M. Hewitt, Francis Leflet, Samuel S. Matson, Elisha Moore, J. T. Tingle, G. H. Edmonds, S. O. Vanvactor, M. J. Priest. After the organization of the county, settlers located along the streams, and a good many who wanted to enjoy a little more civilization settled at once in Shelbyville.

NAMING OF THE STREAMS

The streams, for the most part, had been named before the real settlers located, but were renamed mostly by

association. Salt river was originally called Auhaha, or Oahaha, but was renamed because of the salt springs which lay near it in Ralls county. The Marion county records talk of Jake's creek, the stream which now bears the name of Black creek. It was originally called Jake's creek from the fact that about the year 1820 a trapper named Jake built a cabin on its banks and trapped and fished there for some time. The surveyors who surveyed that country called it Black creek, because of the blackness of its water when they first saw it. Tiger fork was so named because John Winnegan killed two very large panthers on its banks. The settlers thought they were tigers and called the fork Tiger fork. There was already two Panther creeks in that part of the country, named from animals frequently seen near their territory. North river was formerly spoken of as North Two rivers and South river in Marion county as South Two rivers. These streams unite in Marion county about half a mile from the Mississippi, into which they empty farther downstream, in the eastern part of Marion.

The small streams were often named for men who first located upon them, simply as a way to designate the stream intended.

Pollard's branch, in the western part of Black Creek township, was named after Elijah Pollard; Chinn's branch for W. S. Chinn; Hawkins' branch for William Hawkins; Broughton's branch for W. B. Broughton; Payton's branch for John Payton; Bell's branch for Samuel Bell; Parker's branch for George Parker; Holman's branch for Thomas Holman; and others the same.

Clear creek, in the southwestern part of Tiger Fork township and eastward from Shelbyville, was so named because of its very clear water. The stream was fed by springs, beautiful clear cold water. Otter creek, to west and south of Clarence, not only contained many otters but also beavers, the former being in large majority and the stream named therefor. Board branch was so named because it was heavily timbered, and the turning of these to boards was quite an industry and named the stream.

FIRST CORONER'S INQUEST.

In the summer of 1837, John Payton, a settler who lived in the western part of the county, on Payton branch, was dashed against a tree while riding horseback and instantly killed. All that portion of the county at that time did its trading at Shelbyville, and Payton, in company with his wife and brother-in-law had been to town, trading, and Payton became intoxicated. When they had gotten about five miles out of Shelbyville, east of Salt river bottom, in the direction of Clarence, Payton became unruly and wanted to return to Shelbyville. His wife and brother-in-law prevailed upon him to keep on his homeward road; and to pass it over and hurry the distance on, the brother-in-law proposed a race with Payton and he accepted the challenge and dashed on ahead. There was a tree leaned over the river road, but a path had been broken around the tree. It was believed that Payton made his outward turn all right, but before reaching the tree the horse made a lunge in and Payton was dashed to pieces in the presence of his wife and brother-in-law. Some thought

perchance in his intoxicated condition he swayed toward the tree and was dashed to pieces.

The first inquest in the county was held over his body and a verdict of accidental death returned. The old black oak tree stood for many years and was a temperance sermon to the youth of the land, and it was always known as Payton's tree.

A little later there was a house-raising west of Shelbyville, and while raising a heavy log it slipped and instantly killed a slave named London. The slave belonged to Capt. James Shaw.

A LOST MAN.

In 1839 a small colony of Norwegians wandering about the country decided to settle on the headwaters of North river. One named Peter Galena made a trip into Shelbyville and on his return therefrom lost his bearings. His family became alarmed at his absence and a searching party was formed. They continued their search for a day and a half and he was found wandering on the prairies of the northwestern portion of the county. He had been subjected to inclemency of weather, and encountered many wild animals. Together with the loss of rest, he was half dead and nearly demented from fright and terror. He was taken home to his loved ones, who were also in a fit of nervous prostration from their continued anxieties.

"NEW YORK," SHELBY COUNTY.

The fall of 1835 was noted for the founding of New York, Shelby county, the mention of which in her embryonic days would cause much merriment in a crowd of old pioneers. They could see

a joke as quickly as our latter day saints, and perhaps we may term it unprogressive now, but they were not the kind that bit off more than they could chew. In the fall of 1835 a party of speculators, with Col. William Muldrow, of Marion county, at their head, entered about one-third of the land of this county, thousands of acres at a time. Large tracts were also entered in other counties. The money was furnished by capitalists from the East,—Rev. Dr. Ely, John McKee, Allen Gallagher and others, all of Pennsylvania. Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely was a prominent minister of Philadelphia and lost in the enterprise \$100,000.

The company founded the towns of West Ely, Marion College, and Philadelphia, which was named in honor of the "divine's" home burg. They sold thousands of dollars' worth of lots to eastern investors, many of whom were people of moderate circumstances and wished to get a start in the West. If all had come at once things would have seemed prosperous, but a few came at a time and found the cities and towns existed only on paper or in the fancy of optimistic eastern capitalists, and so returned to their homes without repleting their famished conditions.

In 1835 Colonel Muldrow and his associates came over into Shelby county and laid out in the northwest corner the so-called New York. It was located on sections 1, 2, 12 and 13, in township 58, range 11. It was well platted into blocks, streets and lots, and many rare inducements were offered to the public. A few lots were elsewhere disposed of to gullible people, but "nary" a house was ever built in the "city of New York." The company soon came to grief. Other

investments shared as did New York, and they soon found the westerners were wiser "guys" than they had anticipated. However, it is only fair to Muldrow to say he was just forty years ahead of the times. Such investments were pecuniary investments and would have returned many fold to the investors.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

We have spoken elsewhere of the first steps taken by the county authorities toward the building of a new court house, which was at the November, 1836, term of court. The time had fully come when the settlers realized that their public welfare demanded a good building, that their work might be done properly and with dispatch.

Maj. Obadiah Dickerson was appointed superintendent of public buildings and ordered to prepare and submit a plan with an estimated cost of a court house.

In 1837, at the February term of court, the County court appropriated \$4,000 for the erection of a court house according to certain specifications. It was to be forty by forty feet, built of good brick, laid in cement and lime, with a stone foundation. The first story was to be fourteen feet high, the second eight and one-half feet, with good woodwork and first-class workmanship. The specifications also stipulated that it was to be painted and ornamented, but these provisions were later stricken out on account of the extra cost.

In September, 1837, the contract for the brick work was let to Charles Smith for the sum of \$1,870, and the wood work to Wait Barton for \$2,175. Some advance cash was given to each of the parties upon their giving bond for faith-

ful compliance with the terms of the contract. The building went up slowly. The county was new, with no lumber yards within its confines, and most of the material had to be obtained overland from Palmyra and Hannibal. There was not a brick house near, and the brick was burned for the brick walls. It required more than a year to materialize the building, whereas nowadays it could be built in two months. Smith completed the brick portion in the summer of 1838, and Barton in November following. The County court records contained the following report of Major Dickerson's:

"To the Shelby County Court:

"I, Obadiah Dickerson, appointed by Shelby County court superintendent of the erection of the court house of said county, do certify that I have superintended the performance of the contract of Wait Barton made for the erection of part of said building, and that said Barton has fully completed the work stipulated for on his contract in that behalf, and the work done by him as aforesaid is received and there is now due him the sum of \$215, the painting left out. Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of November, A. D. 1838.

"(L. S.) OBADIAH DICKERSON,
"Supt. Public Buildings."

The brick of which the court house was constructed was made and burned near town, on the premises of Josiah Bethards. A part of the lumber was sawed at what was known as Gay's mill, on North river, in Marion county, near the present site on which Ebenezer church now stands (section 18-58-8).

And when at last it was completed all

the county "rejoiced as one man," for although very few of the average citizens ever sued, or hoped to be sued, yet as the one great conservator of peace, the final arbiter in individual or neighborhood wrangles, the court is distinguished above every other institution of the land, and not only the court docket but the place of convening court is a place of interest to the public-spirited man. Not only so, but the court house was the first public building of consequence, and its uses were general instead of special. Judicial, educational, religious and social purposes kept the latch-string on the outside day and night. It was in that day a public building, and in many of the first court houses school was taught, the gospel power fully preached, and justice meted out to mankind. Here the many travelers often found rest, and the money invested in these old plain buildings brought larger returns than the thousands and millions which are now tied up in the stately piles of brick and stone and granite of more recent date.

To these old court houses of the pioneer days came the ministers of the gospel, of the different faiths, each telling the simple story of love which touched the heart and brought the sinner to repentance. Here our fathers and mothers sang with undying fervor the good old songs of Zion. Here the little children drank from their teachers' lips the principles of the three Rs.

The settlers gathered here to discuss their own affairs and to learn from the visitors the news from the outside world lying so remote to the south and east. It was a center to which all classes of people went for the purpose of business,

loafing, gossiping, exchanging of ideas and news.

PIONEER MILLS.

Notwithstanding some of the early settlers were ambitious, energetic millwrights in building mills at a few of the many favored spots for mills, which abounded in this county, nevertheless, going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no railways, and ill conveniences for travel, was no small undertaking where so many danger, treacherous, unknown streams, often swollen beyond their banks, were to be encountered, and storms and wild beasts to contend with. But even under such circumstances, the hardy pioneer left comfort and danger in the background and, facing weather and streams, succeeded in his undertaking. At other times the streams and high waters forced him to a retreat until a more favorable season, and he was at the mercy of his good neighbors—yes, those were the days when "what is mine is thine."

Many stories are afloat with regard to the danger, hardship and peril of being forced to go to mill under adverse circumstances, a long distance, which threatened life and limb; but the hardy, valiant heroes of the early days faced many a hardship in their efforts to civilize and establish a higher standard of life. There was the early day when there was not a worked highway in the county, the settlers were far apart, and mills and trading points were in the distance, with primitive modes of travel.

The pioneers of Shelby county were not so badly off as some of their compeers in other counties, who for a long time were compelled to depend on the

hominny block and hand mill. Hand mills came in with the new settlers, and water mills soon followed them.

At the November (1835) term of court Peter Stice asked for a writ of quod danmum in order that there might be determined the propriety of building a water mill on North river (section 33—59—10), the present site of the town of Bethel. Stice built and furnished this mill in 1836, but it was not a success. About this time Asa and Silas Boyce began a mill on Salt river, three and one-half miles southeast of Shelbyville (S. E. N. W. 10—57—10). The mill was completed by Anthony Blackford, Nehemiah Redding and others, and this was a well-known institution throughout the county for years. John Gay, of Marion county, was its well-known and popular millwright, and it enjoyed a large patronage.

The next mill was built by William J. Holliday in 1837 and was located on Black creek, on the west half of the northeast corner of section (27—58—10), about two and one-half miles southeast of Shelbyville. Mr. Holliday obtained his permit in March, 1837. At the same date, T. P. Lair, William H. Claggett and others made application and received a permit, and a mill was built on the South Fabius, where the Newark road crosses that stream (N. W. S. E. 11—59—9), which operated for a while.

Mr. Holliday states that the first mill in Shelby county was built on Black creek (section 6—57—9) near Oak Dale by Julius A. Jackson, in 1835. It was a saw and grist combination and was of inestimable value to the people for some eight or ten years, when it was

destroyed by fire. Some early settlers claim, however, that this mill was not built till the year 1837 or 1838.

In the fall of 1837 Julius A. Jackson commenced a mill known as Dutton's mill, on the north fork of Salt river, three miles southeast of Hager's Grove and ten miles southwest of Shelbyville (N. E. 35—58—12), but before completing it the dam was washed out.

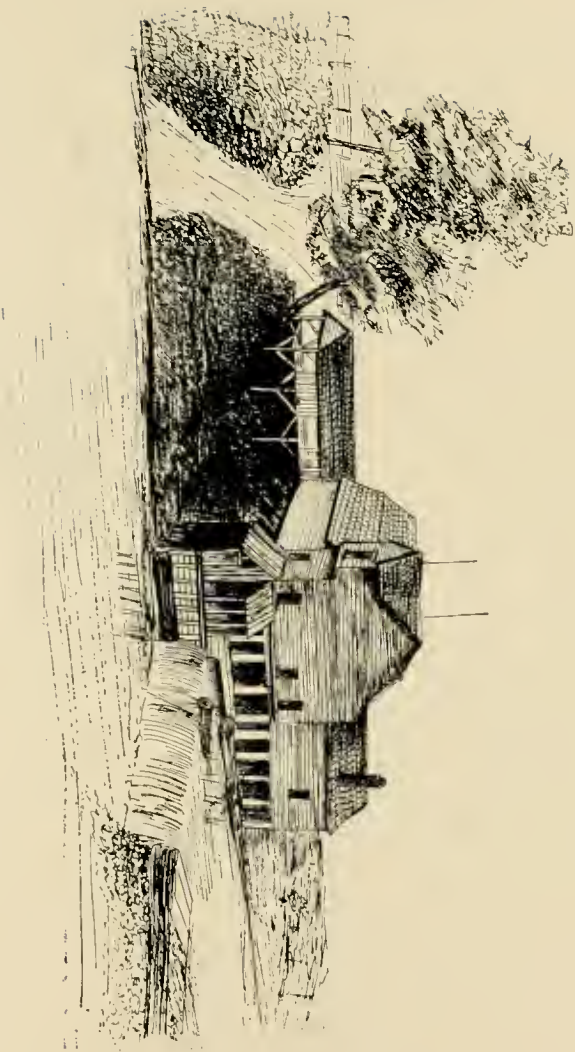
In the spring of 1838 Hill Shaw erected a mill on Black creek, in the southeastern part of the county (N. E. S. E. 29—57—9), two miles north and east of the present site of Lakenan.

In July, 1838, leave was granted Adam and Michael Heckart to build a mill on the north fork of Salt river, five miles southwest of Shelbyville and about three and one-half miles north of where Lentner now stands (N. E. 4—57—11); but it is not remembered that this mill was ever built, as no trace of it can be found at the present time. The Heckarts ran a horse mill for some time in this neighborhood, and later Heckart and Stayer operated the Walker mill at Walkersville.

In the spring of 1839 Samuel Buckner built a mill on North river some two miles below Bethel (N. E. 3—58—10).

In the year 1838 Edwin G. and Warren Pratt built a mill in the northeastern part of the county, on the Little Fabius, near the Knox county line.

The year of 1839 Mr. Williams, of Marion county, contemplated a mill on the eighty-acre tract on which the mill at Walkersville now stands, but he died before his work was accomplished. The land was sold by the administrator, and David O. Walker and George W. Barker



THE OLD MILL AT WALKERVILLE

purchased it and built the mill, in 1840, at the present site of Walkersville, which was named after Mr. Walker.

Before the erection of these mills, which dotted the county, settlers were forced to go the long trip to Gatewood's and Massies' mills, near Palmyra, and even to Hickman's mill, at Florida, for their grinding. The most of our home mills, however, were only the ordinary "corn crackers," and neither ground nor bolted wheat; but the corn mills stayed the farmers till a more convenient season, and so were a source of great accommodation.

THE FIRST ROADS—"BEE TRAILS."

At the session of the 1836-1837 legislature that body attached to Shelby county, for military and civil purposes, all the territory of ranges 11 and 12 of township 60,—the present territory of Knox county. At that session a road was also established from Paris, Monroe county, to the mouth of the Des Moines river, by way of Shelbyville. The road opened up as far as Shelbyville the same year. Up to this time the only roads running north were the so-called "bee roads." There were only two of these, and they were little better than trails. They ran through the eastern and central portion of the county, taking a general northerly and southerly direction, and were made by the settlers of the older southern counties, who every autumn resorted to this territory, hunting wild honey. We have elaborated on this topic previously, and will only add that the woods abounded with bee trees and every year the honey hunters took home tons of the delicious sweet. Whenever a trail crossed a ford it was called

a "bee ford," and thus there was "Bee-ford" of "Otter creek."

The Callaway hunters named one trail the Callaway trail, as it was the trail frequented by Callaway county bee hunters. It was trailing over the divide between North river and Black creek to a point about four miles north and east of Shelbyville (section 14—58—10), where it left the divide and crossed a branch in the north and west part of that section, where was located plenty of good water, and which the bee hunters made a general retreat and camping place. The branch was called Camp branch by the settlers and hunters who resorted thither.

Then there was the Boone trail, the one frequented by the Boone county hunters. It crossed Salt river above Walkersville and Black creek southwest of Shelbyville, and on up the bluff of prairie on which Shelbyville now stands, on northeast across the divide, joining the Callaway trail south of North river timber, on through the timber, up the headwaters of the Fabins, on into the waters of the Des Moines, Iowa.

A ferry was established in 1836 over the Salt river at "Beeford" by a Mr. Christian. The location was below Warrenford, near the mouth of Watkins's branch. It was a flat-boat navigated by poles.

SETTLERS IN SHELBY, 1837.

At this date (1837) the northwestern portion of the county was but sparsely settled, as that territory was not as yet placed on the market, but other portions had been taken up from time to time until there was quite a scattering throughout the other regions. Taking

them by townships and ranges, they were recorded at that early period:

TOWNSHIP 57, RANGE 9.

Gabriel Davis, Harvey Eidson, William B. Broughton, Ramey Dye, Cyrus A. Saunders, Joel Musgrove, Richard Gartrell, two Mr. Hickmans, Peter Rinkston, Randolph Howe, Kennedy Mayes, George P. Mayes, Samuel Blackburn, George Barker, Russell W. Moss, Fontleroy Dye, Elijah Moore, John Thomas, Henry Saunders, Hill Shaw, Robert Duncan, Thomas J. Bounds, Joseph Holman, Thomas H. Clements, David Smallwood, Josiah Abbott, Julius C. Gartrell, Mrs. Desire Gooch, and a few others.

TOWNSHIP 58, RANGE 9.

George W. Gentry, Kindred Feltz, Oliver Latimer, Stephen Gupton, Mrs. Caroline Looney, Mrs. Temperance Gupton, Solomon W. Miller, William Montgomery, Elisha Baldwin, Edward Wilson, Henry Louthan, Robert Lair, Addison Lair, Robert Joiner, Anthony Minter, Alexander Buford, Charles N. Hollyman.

TOWNSHIP 59, RANGE 9.

Caleb Addniddle, Benjamin Jones, Mrs. Morgan, Thomas P. Lear, John Cadle, William White, Kemp N. Glasscock, Benjamin P. Glasscock, Daniel Wolf, Benjamin Talbot, Thomas G. Turner, Perry Forsythe, Mr. Whitelock.

TOWNSHIP 57, RANGE 10.

Sammel Buckner, Anthony Blackford, James Blackford, Isaac Blackford, Dr. Wood, George Eaton, Jefferson Gash, Col. William Lewis, John Eaton, Charles Smith, Samuel J. Smith, Maj. Obadiah

Dickerson, George Anderson, Peter Roff, Samuel C. Smith.

TOWNSHIP 58, RANGE 10.

Albert G. Smith, Samuel Beal, Elijah Pepper, James Swartz, Mrs. Elizabeth Creel, Lewis H. Gillaspy, Alexander Gillaspy, Abraham Vandiver, Montillion H. Smith, Joseph West, Major H. Jones, John Easton, Ezekiel Kennedy, James C. Hawkins, Dr. Hawkins, Elijah Owens, E. L. Holliday, Mrs. Nancy Holliday, John Lemley, Josiah Bethard, Thomas Davis.

TOWNSHIP 59, RANGE 10.

James Ford, John Ralls, Samuel Cochran, James G. Glenn, Robert McKitchen, Peter Looney, Joseph Moss, James Turner, Ferdinand Carter, John Moss, Peter Stice, John Serat, Lewis Kincaid, Elijah Hall, Hiram Rookwood, Sanford Pickett, James S. Pickett, William S. Chinn, Nathan Baker.

TOWNSHIP 57, RANGE 11.

David D. Walker, David Wood, Malcolm Wood, William Wood, James Carothers, William Coard, Nicholas Watkins, Perry B. Moore, Isaac W. Moore, Mrs. Mary Wailes, Pettyman Blizzard, James R. Barr, Lacy Morris, Stanford Drain, James Carroll, Barclay Carroll, John B. Lewis, James Parker, George Parker, Capt. B. Melson, Major Taylor, Robert Brewington, Henry Brewington.

TOWNSHIP 58, RANGE 11.

John Thomas, John Dunn, Elijah Pollard, Philip Upton, John T. Victor, William Victor, Aaron B. Glasscock, Martyn Baker, Michael See.

THE FIRST BRIDGE.

Not until 1839 did the first bridge span a stream in Shelby county. It was across Black creek west of Shelbyville. A petition written by Elijah G. Pollard was presented to the County court. It read:

We, the undersigned petitioners, are subject to many inconveniences for the want of a bridge across Black creek at or near the ford on the road leading from Shelbyville to Holman's cabins on Salt river. We pray the County court to take into consideration the necessity of building a bridge at the above named place, for the benefit of the settlers living west of Shelbyville. We, the undersigned, are willing to pay one-half the amount the bridge may cost, as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Elijah G. Pollard..... | \$10.00 |
| John Dunn..... | 15.00 |
| A. B. Glasgow..... | 10.00 |
| Madison J. Priest..... | 10.00 |
| Thomas J. McAfee..... | 10.00 |
| John McAfee..... | 10.00 |
| Robert McAfee..... | 10.00 |
| Major H. Jones..... | 5.00 |
| William Gooch..... | 1.00 |

So far as statistics and memory go, it is thought the county turned them down, but the settlers went right ahead and built that bridge. Two long logs were thrown across the stream for stringers, on which strong slabs were laid and pinned. On the ends of the stringers the dirt was thrown and they were securely stayed. The middle of the bridge dipped down until the water stood several feet over it, but the

stringers held it firm for many years, and it was a source of pleasure to the settlers of that locality.

THE FIRST HOMICIDE.

The first homicide that ever occurred in the county was in the year 1839. John Bishop was shot and killed by John L. Faber in the brick tavern on the southwest corner of the public square in Shelbyville, which site of recent years has been used for a hotel. The victim of a mistaken idea, for so it proved, died against the east wall of the tavern.

Faber was a bachelor and a trader of Knox county. It was said of him he would buy everything offered him that he could not trade for, and his home was a museum of rifles, shot ponches, and what not. He bought a horse of Thomas J. McAfee, in this county, which Faber claimed McAfee warranted to work, and when hitched up it would not pull a pound; whereupon Faber said McAfee might just as well steal the money he received for the horse, and was no less thief than if he had done so. McAfee had married a stepdaughter of Maj. Obadiah Dickerson, and the major took his stepson-in-law to task, telling him in a most emphatic manner, "If you do not properly resent this charge and these insults of Faber's, I will disown you, sir, forever." The first time they again met it was in the above tavern, and McAfee assaulted Faber, catching him around the body. The above named Bishop was McAfee's friend and ran in and, catching McAfee around the body, tried to separate the combatants. Faber finding him in McAfee's strong grasp, drew his pistol, passed it around his

antagonist, felt the muzzle come in contact with a body which he supposed was McAfee's, and drew the trigger. The muzzle was against Bishop's body and killed him in place of McAfee. Faber surrendered and was released on preliminary examination. He was never indicted.

CHAPTER IV.

CROPS IN EARLY FORTIES—CHINCH BUG YEAR—THE SIXTEENTH SECTION—GERMAN SETTLEMENT—CHANGE OF COUNTY LINE—MAIL FACILITIES IMPROVED—A FEW THINGS THAT INTERESTED THE SETTLERS—CIVILIZATION'S SURE ADVANCE—SECOND HOMICIDE IN THE COUNTY—THE FIRST COUNTY CONVICTION—JEFFERSON SHELTON—JONATHAN MICHAEL—GEORGE LIGGETT—MISS ALCINA UPTON—STOCK RAISING AND SHIPPING—FIRST JAIL—CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS—ELECTIONS—1840 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—AUGUST ELECTION, 1841—AUGUST ELECTION, 1844.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, 1840 TO 1850— CROPS IN EARLY FORTIES.

In 1840 the population of the county enumerated 3,056. After the organization of the county and the building of public buildings advanced, a general influx resulted. The immigrants came not only from Kentucky and other states east and south, but many came from other counties which had been unfortunate in settling or thought Shelby county offered more promising inducements, and crept on over the line. Crops had been good, the soil seemed promising and inviting to those who were willing to toil.

CHINCH BUG YEAR.

Old settlers long referred to 1842 as chinch bug year. The spring was a late and cold one and much cold rainfall held back the crops. Then came on a scourge of chinch bugs, which drove the people to despair. The wheat and oats crop was a total failure, and the corn was so completely covered with the pest that the rows resembled long black stripes across the fields, and the year

was later referred to by some as the black corn year.

The years 1842-43 were "hard times" for the settlers. Many of them had but recently settled and had not become established. Money was scarce and little in circulation; produce scarce and ridiculously low; and wages on the wane. The market sheet in the fall of 1842 quotes flour, best, per barrel, on St. Louis market, \$2.50 gold and \$3 in "city money." Wheat was 45 cents per bushel, and declined to 35 cents. Potatoes and corn were quoted at 18 cents per bushel. Nice, well-cured hams brought 5 cents per pound. (Think of it!) Tobacco, "firsts," brought only \$3.10 per hundred. Groceries were proportionately cheap. Coffee, 10½ cents per pound; best sugar, 7 cents; molasses, 25 cents per gallon; whisky, 18 cents per gallon by the barrel, or single gallon 25 cents, or 5 cents per pint. To be sure, out of the city market prices were even lower, and in Shelby, a new county, there was little call for produce, making a lower market. Shelbyville quotations were: Pork, \$1.50 per hundred; beef, \$1 per hundred; corn,

62½ cents per barrel or 12½ cents per bushel; bacon, 2 cents per pound. A good five-year-old steer brought a bargain to bring in \$8. Cows sold from \$6 to \$8. There was no market at all for land, except the very best improved. The government had a monopoly on land, receiving \$1.25 per acre for all land entered under the pre-emption law.

THE SIXTEENTH SECTION.

After the year of 1840 the sixteenth sections in the congressional townships came into demand, showing the development of the county, and the other sections were invariably taken up first, unless this section was of superior value.

Section 16 was a donation made by congress in every congressional district, for the encouragement and support of the common school. Whenever a majority of the citizens of any such township deemed it best they petitioned the County court to sell that section; the court would make an order to that effect, the land was advertised for sale and sold to the highest bidder. The purchaser was held for bond for the security for the principal and interest.

So long as the interest was paid up he could hold the principal. In keeping with the law, the land could not be disposed of for less than \$1.25 per acre. The interest was paid into a treasury for the support of the schools of the township wherein the district lay, while the principal was retained for a perpetual school fund.

The government also gave to the state, and the state to the county, all the swamp or overflow land in such counties, for school purposes. The County court sold all such holdings belonging to

this county for from \$1.25 to \$10 per acre. The sum aggregating from the sale of swamp land and the sixteenth sections was \$45,663.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

In 1845 a colony of Germans from Pennsylvania and Ohio arrived in our county and purchased lands north of Shelbyville. Previous to this settlement some few Germans had settled here and there throughout the county, but at this time the colony had planned for a settlement to themselves, and so laid out and established the town of Bethel, which we take up later in the history of Bethel. These progressive people also entered a considerable government land.

CHANGE OF COUNTY LINES.

The legislature of 1842-43 altered the boundaries of Shelby county to their present lines, adding twenty-four sections of township 56, range 12, which were taken from Monroe and from a four-mile projection in the southwest portion of the county. The county includes all of townships 59, 58, 57 and the two northern tiers of sections in township 56, lying in ranges 9, 10 and 11 and all of townships 59, 58, 57 and 56 in range 12.

MAIL FACILITIES IMPROVED.

In 1844 the mail facilities were improved to a high degree of efficiency. Mail was daily carried in hacks and stages from Hannibal through Palmyra, Shelbyville, Bloomington and on through the county seats westward to St. Joe, when not detained by high water. A daily mail and hack much improved mat-

ters, and they thought they had reached a high degree of perfection.

Rates of postage varied. From the beginning of the postal system in the country to the year 1845 there was a variance of from 6 cents to 25 cents on a half ounce, or less, according to the distance of its destination. For each addition of a half ounce, postage was added. From July 1, 1845, to July 1, 1851, the rates were 5 cents for a half ounce or less if carried less than 300 miles, and 10 cents if carried over that distance. From July, 1851, to October 1, 1883, the rate was uniformly 3 cents for any distance within the United States and less than 3,000 miles.

At an early day a letter to the Pacific coast was charged double postage; while today we send letters to any part of the United States, Cuba, Porto Rica, Guam, the Philippine islands, or republic of Mexico, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

A FEW THINGS THAT INTERESTED THE SETTLERS.

In the spring of 1844 the heavy rains sent North river out of its banks. Settlers of the day told of its swollen condition, such as had never occurred before and neither has it happened since. All the water beds overflowed and the principal passage fords could not be crossed for several days. In the year 1844 the Mississippi and Missouri overflowed and great damage was done along the bottoms. All the streams of this county were also above bed at that date, and helped to feed the larger streams. In the year of 1844 Daniel Taylor located a tannery on Clear creek, east of Shelbyville (section 18—58—9), below the point

where Miller's mill was later located. This was a good thing for the settlers, making a convenient place to dispose of their hides; but in a few years good tanbark became scarce and hard to obtain, and Mr. Taylor had to throw up the business and the tannery went to destruction. It was a well-chosen spot, with plenty of water, and, had the tanbark held out, would have been a prosperous business for some years, or until the wild animals became scarce.

It was probably the winter of 1844 Mrs. Vannoy, a widow who lived on Salt river, above Walkersville, lost three daughters by drowning in the river. One of them was playing on the ice which broke, letting her down in deep water. The other two daughters ran to her assistance and were drawn from the ice and all three were drowned.

CIVILIZATION'S SURE ADVANCE.

During the 40's the county made a forward march in the line of civilization. As settlers came in more numerous than before and the county became more thickly populated, the settlers yearned for a higher stage of development and commenced to take interest in the outside world and in a measure to keep up with the march of civilization. Schools became numerous by 1848, and a public interest was manifested in their behalf. Lodges were organized. In the year of 1847 an Odd Fellows Lodge was organized in Shelbyville and a Masonic Lodge was organized in the same town in 1848. Indeed at this time Shelbyville was the only real town in the county, and she was indeed a prosperous little place, with a good life and vim and was trying to

push forward with all the energy of a modern western town.

In 1849 the county court ordered a fence built about the public square, with Thomas J. Bounds as contractor, and during that year Mr. William H. Vanort planted the square with locust trees and some rose bushes decorated its lawn, which very much improved the seat of justice and added a touch of the esthetic to its former primitive wild appearance.

The farms about the county began to take on a better air. They were under a better state of cultivation and improvement, and the log cabins commenced to fall to the background and comfortable homes were carefully planned and built of lumber and brick. With the appearance of frame and brick homes came the onward march of more careful farming, better barns and granaries and better stock. Up to about this time the stock was comparatively wild, but easterners brought with them eastern modernism and improvements and it was a continual, gradual rise from a stage wholly or quite uncivilized to that of higher civilization as fast as the settlers, with their primitive conveniences and unfortunate trials, which meet everyone who faces the storms of a frontier life, could bring it about.

The experiments of these first men who broke the soil have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they dwelt, toiled, dared and died, are now seen the comfortable home, the thriving village, the school house and the coming of the gospel, and indeed all the appliances of a higher civilization are profusely strewn over the smiling acres of the new county. Organizations

are wide awake and public institutions are bursting into new life everywhere over the fair land.

“Culture’s hand

Has scattered verdure o’er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurped the scene.”

SECOND HOMICIDE IN THE COUNTY.

In 1842, on Christmas day, occurred the second homicide of the county, the killing of one Daniel Thomas by Phillip Upton. The killing occurred in Taylor township, about five miles northwest of Hager’s Grove, where Mr. Upton lived at that time, and his field was the scene of the tragedy. The quarrel grew out of the following circumstances: Mr. Upton was a man of about fifty-five years of age, with a large family, three or four members of which were adult daughters. It seems that Thomas had talked in a damaging manner of one of the daughters, pronouncing her unchaste, with three or four paramours. Peter Greer went to Upton with the story, whereupon a bitter quarrel arose, but finally the chasm was seemingly bridged over and the families agreed to be friends. Thomas, however, had threatened Upton with personal violence. He was a young man, unmarried, and on this Christmas day, armed himself with a pint of whiskey and a pistol, which time and again he loaded with paper wads and fired it off, seemingly for his own entertainment or to celebrate the day. About 9 o’clock he came to the home of Jonathan Michael, where another young man, Jeff Shelton, worked. Michael instructed Shelton to go over to Upton’s for a gun

Upton had to repair for him. Shelton invited Thomas to go with him, and the two went over to Upton's house. Both were told that Upton was out husking shocked corn.

On their way to the field they met two of Upton's daughters, who had been down to the field with their father. A dog accompanied them, which barked furiously at the young men, and to frighten the animal Shelton shot at it with Thomas's pistol. Upton saw the young men coming and started out to meet them. He had his rifle with him, for he never left home without it. Picking up his rifle from a shock of fodder, he leveled it at Thomas and cried out, "Now d—n you, where's your pistol?" and fired. Thomas fell to the ground, shot through the body, and died within two hours in a pile of snow which half covered the body.

Upton surrendered to officials and upon examination before a magistrate was released upon the testimony of his daughters, who swore that when their father shot Thomas, Thomas had first leveled his pistol at their father, but was slow to draw the trigger, which gave Upton, who was a practical expert, the better chance of killing. In a few months Upton removed to Adair county.

THE FIRST COUNTY CONVICTION.

The September term of 1843 Shelby County Circuit court, he was indicted and later arrested. This trial came off at a special term of court, which convened July 12, 1844, at Shelbyville, with Judge McBride to try him. The jury of the case was composed of Anthony Gooch, John Gullett, Albert G. Smith, James A. Sherry, Jonathan Rogers, Charles Dun-

can, Samuel Blackburn, James E. Utz, Robert K. Mayes, Thomas B. Mayes and James Davis. The prisoner was ably defended by Hon. Samuel T. Glover and Hon. J. R. Abernathy; the circuit attorney was the prosecutor. The trial lasted two days, and on the second day the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter of the second degree." The jury could not agree on his sentence and the judge fixed it at three years' imprisonment. They proceeded to appeal the case to the Supreme Court, but it never came to a head. He was pardoned by Governor Edwards after serving two-thirds of his term.

In the meantime the family had moved to Putnam county, to which place the old man went. In a short time, however, he became involved with his son-in-law, a man by the name of Cain. Later on, one day when Upton was working in the wood, chopping out a trough from the huge trunk of a tree, while his wife and daughter were washing on the river brink, Upton was bushwhacked by Cain, who stole stealthily through the brush upon him and fatally shot him with his rifle. He was shot in the same part of the body as he had shot Thomas and lived about the same length of time before death ensued. Cain fled for California, but at St. Joseph he and a desperado quarreled and Cain was killed. Then a mob arose and slew the desperado, and so "the wily man shall fall as by his own hand." Some of the most important abstracts from the trial of Upton follow:

JEFFERSON SHELTON.

Was hired to work at Jonathan Michael's. On Christmas morning he

came to said Michael's house; witness had to water the horses that morning; said Thomas also had to water his own horse. Michael asked witness to go to Philip Upton's for a gun which Upton had to fix; told witness to ask Upton if the gun was fixed, if not to bring it away. Witness and Thomas went and watered the horses. Thomas told witness to hasten back from Upton's and they would go together to Mr. Foreman's; witness asked Thomas to go with him to Upton's; Thomas went with him. When they got there witness asked Mrs. Upton about the gun lock; she said that Mr. Upton was in the field, to go and see him; we walked out of the house and witness proposed to Thomas to go straight back to Michael's; but Thomas opposed it by saying they should go and see about the gun lock; witness said it was not worth while and they ought to go and take the horses back; Thomas then said if witness would go to the field where Upton was he, Thomas, would go back with witness and help drive the horses up; witness agreed to go with Thomas to the field where Upton was; as they went along from the house they met two Miss Uptons, daughters of the prisoner, riding on horseback, coming out of the field; "a dog that was with the girls kept barking at us"; Thomas had a pistol, with which he had been shooting paper wads, and witness took the weapon and shot at the dog to scare him; "also shook my coat tail at the dog. We went on to near where Upton was; the pistol was loaded with paper and powder; I saw it loaded; as we went up Thomas says, 'I think Mr. Upton has a horse hitched there.' Upton came from

where he was in the fields toward us, and when he was about ten or fifteen feet from us, he stooped down and picked up a gun that was lying on the ground, and then said to Thomas, 'Now, damn you, where is your pistol?' and fired"; Thomas fell and witness picked him up; Upton came near with his gun and witness thought he would strike him with it; witness put Thomas's cap under his head and went for help. Upton stepped before witness with his gun drawn; witness changed his course and Upton again got before him; witness than ran off to the fence. "The place where Upton shot Thomas was about half way between the place we first saw him and the fence"; witness looked back after he got over the fence and saw Upton with his gun down as if reloading it. On the Sunday previous to the shooting witness was at Upton's and Thomas was there; Thomas and Upton talked; witness had never heard of any difference and thought they were friendly. Thomas was shot on Christmas, died of the wound in about three-quarters of an hour; the ball entered the left side.

Cross-examined, witness said it was between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning that they went to water the horses; that nothing was said about Thomas's going to Upton's with him until after the horses were watered; witness did not remember of Thomas saying, just as they were leaving Upton's house, "Let's go up to the field and fix the d—d old rascal"; that he never heard Thomas threaten nor abuse Upton; that Thomas once told him that Upton had forbidden him (Thomas) to go on his (Upton's) place; that Thomas prevailed on him to

go up to where Upton was in the field; by telling him he would go back with him and help him to drive the horses up; that the road by which they left Upton's house forked after going a little distance, one fork leading to Michael's, the other leading up in the field where Upton was; that he said to Thomas, "Hello, Thomas, where are you going?" to which Thomas said, "O, I have took the wrong road"; that Thomas then came across to the road witness was in; that they looked across the field and saw the girls they had met running up the patch to where Upton was; that they had a little talk together and concluded to go back where Upton was; that nothing was said in the conversation about Upton; that Thomas wanted to go up there and they concluded to go; that witness did not strike nor strike at Upton; that he did not see Thomas in the act of drawing a pistol when Upton shot him; that he was not looking at Thomas at the time, but was looking at Upton; that, as far as he saw, Thomas gave Upton no provocation whatever; that when witness came back to the field with help the pistol was found in Thomas's breast coat pocket; that he did not know whether Thomas had the pistol in his hand when shot or not; that Thomas turned and walked five or six steps before he fell. (The witness also swore that soon after the killing he left the county and went over into Monroe; but that his leaving was not for fear of Upton, but to go to school. Afterward, however, in private conversation, he admitted that the principal reason why he did leave was that he feared Upton would kill him, as he was the principal witness against him.)

JONATHAN MICHAEL.

On Christmas morning, 1842, Daniel Thomas and Jefferson Shelton were at his house; the latter was hired for the year, with the privilege to quit at the end of any month on notice; witness asked Shelton to go to Upton's and "get my gun." Shelton asked Thomas to go with him; they were at the house before they went to water the horses; the next witness saw of Thomas he was lying nearly dead in Upton's field; Thomas lived an hour or an hour and a half after witness saw him. Upton did not go off after shooting Thomas, but remained from three to four months in the county, then moved with his family to Macon (Adair), where he resided until arrested.

Cross-examined: Immediately after Thomas's death Shelton became dejected and depressed in mind and seemed exceedingly unhappy; he said that he was afraid if he stayed about there Upton would kill him, as he was the only witness against him.

For the defense several witnesses testified to Upton's quiet, peaceable character. One witness said: "He is a peaceable man until you get him roused."

GEORGE LIGGETT.

In September or October, just before Thomas was killed, witness had a conversation with Thomas; this was the first time witness had ever seen Thomas; they were passing by Upton's and witness asked Thomas who lived there and Thomas said: "Old Phil Upton"; said I would find him out soon enough: that the whole of 'em were "a d—n onery pack"; witness said, "How?" Thomas

said "every way"; Thomas asked me what would be the consequence if he were to catch a man out and beat him nearly to death—what would be the law; I told him I did not know the laws of the state; told him it might be a dangerous thing to attempt; asked him how big a man Upton was; I said he might get the advantage of him; Thomas said he was not afraid of that and laid his hand on his breeches pocket and said, "I have something here in that case"; said he had a pistol for him; besides, Thomas said he intended to have a man by to help. Sometime after this witness told Upton what Thomas had said.

MISS ALCINA UPTON.

On Christmas morning, witness and her little sister had been up in the field with her father and had returned nearly to the house; as they came up nearly to the house, Jefferson Shelton and Thomas were standing by the corner of the house talking. She heard Thomas say to Shelton, "Jeff, let's go up to the field and fix that d—d old rascal"; they passed along the road with that, and she and her little sister turned and followed them; they went a little way up the road and Jefferson Shelton shot a pistol off at their dog that was coming down the road; witness and her sister passed on at the forks of the road; one of the roads went by Michael's, the other passed where her father was in the field; when Shelton and Thomas came to the forks one took the road to Michael's, then the other one started over and started toward Michael's. Witness swore that after she passed the forks of the road she looked back and saw Shelton and Thomas stand-

ing face to face talking, and that they turned and got on a log and looked toward the field. When witness got up to her father her little sister was telling him what they had done and said; that her father said nothing, but turned and walked toward the men; that Shelton and Thomas came up, one on the right, the other on the left, and that Thomas had his hand on a pistol which was partly drawn from his breeches pocket; that Shelton struck at her father just as he got to his gun; that her father picked up the gun, stepped back and shot Thomas, then turned and struck Shelton with the gun; that the gun knocked Shelton's hat off and that he picked it up and ran; then her father went to the house; witness did not know why her father took his gun to the field with him; that he went to the field about 9 o'clock in the morning.

Peter Greer swore that Thomas made to him the damaging statements affecting Miss Upton's character before referred to; that he (Greer) had told Mr. Upton what Thomas had said. Mr. Greer also stated he arrested Upton at home without difficulty; that he went up late at night and found Upton lying before the fire fast asleep.

Greer hailed, was invited in, and told him: "Upton, you will have to go with me." "Certainly; I will go with you anywhere," was Upton's response.

Lewis Scobee testified he saw Thomas pick up a fire stick at Michael's once and remark, "I'd like to get a liek at old Phil Upton's head with this, the d—d old —." Thomas also said: "I intend to devil and aggravate him until he leaves the country."

STOCK RAISING AND SHIPPING.

As previously stated, farming and stock raising was taking a prominence in Shelby county in the 40's and taking on some proportions as a business. From 1844 the farmers of the county engaged in stock raising and breeding, while others turned their attention to buying and shipping. Russell Moss and Barton W. Hall had each imported some fine breeds of hogs and others had imported the merino and other fine breeds of sheep.

Henry Louthan and Parsons went into the stock business on a large scale and both raised and bought stock. Pork packers from Palmyra and Hannibal came into the county and monopolized the market and bought all the pork at their own prices. Mr. Holliday, in his history written and printed in some of the newspapers found on the old files, says they graded the prices so that hogs weighing 200 lbs. or more would bring in about \$5; a porker weighing 198, he would be graded to bring \$4.75; if he weighed 150 lbs., he would bring \$1.50; but no matter how much over 200 lbs. of meat they got they only paid the \$5, and beef was similarly graded, being about \$25 per head.

Mr. Holliday goes on to say that the farmers sometimes revolted against the "steal" or "starvation prices" they then termed them, under the grading system, and launched out on their own hook. Mr. J. B. Marmaduke had two very fine steers, which weighed 1,800 lbs. each, and he tried to sell them on the foot at home. The best offer he could find was \$30 per head. He vehemently refused the price and proceeded to demonstrate what he could do. He sent them to Han-

nibal, had them slaughtered, packed and shipped. His agent sent him a return of his sales, which, when the accounts were balanced, left him \$8 liabilities after taking both of his steers in his assets. Mr. Marmaduke also shipped a heavy crop of navy beans and Mr. Vandeventer a good crop of wheat with about the same success.

The wheat crop dwindled in value and importance after 1842 for some years thereafter, and then came to be looked upon as uncertain, yet good crops were often harvested, especially so on new lands. The price of hemp, which was a good yield, became so low that the farmers abandoned it for tobacco, which became a popular industry and always brought a cash price, though prices varied and were sometimes low.

THE FIRST JAIL.

In the year of 1846 was Shelby county's first jail erected. Offenders of the law, she had many before this date, as the records show, but the county had been on a strain in the rapid march of improvement, that she had found plenty of places for investments, she considered better made and considered it wiser and cheaper to board out her convicts than to build and maintain a building for their accommodation, but May, 1846, marks the date for a new jail in which prisoners could be kept at home. The first prison was built on the same site as the present one, just north of the court house, on the north side of the public square. The contract was let to Russell W. Moss, and William Gooch was the commissioner. Following is the plan of the first prison house:

The material was of hewed logs, twelve

inches square and eighteen feet high, with cracks between not more than one and one-half inches wide. The sleepers, or lower wall, was laid with logs the same as the top and sides, and the floor was laid with two-inch oak plank, well spiked down. There were no windows in the lower part, called "the dungeon," except holes 12x18 inches on the east, north and south sides, which were secured by iron grates. Then there were logs twenty feet long of the same size built around the dungeon and seven feet higher, which made a room eighteen feet square. The space between the outer and inner walls was filled with limestone broken into pieces the size of apples. There were steps to go upon the outside of the building to a door which entered the upper story; then a trap door, by means of which the dungeon was reached. The floor of the upper room was similar to the dungeon floor. The old-timers called the upper room the debtors' prison, while the lower was consigned to criminals. The jail cost about \$600. In sketches by Mr. Holliday is handed down the following jotting: At that time there was a law in Missouri providing that a creditor might put a debtor into prison and keep him there until the last farthing was paid, or until he had given up all property he owned under oath, when he was relieved under what is termed the "Act for the benefit of insolvent debtors." This was why we had a debtor's prison. The outside of the jail was weather-boarded and looked like a common frame house.

The act, however, of abolishing the act of imprisonment for debt was abolished in Missouri when an enactment was

passed by our legislature in January, 1843, setting such a law as null and void.

Mr. Holliday also says: Among the first prisoners placed in our new jail were two brothers from Schuyler county, who were charged with stealing hogs. Joshua M. Emnis was sheriff at the time and his father kept the jail.

He gave the prisoners their meals through the trap door. The weather was not very cold, yet they complained of its severity, and the jailer had a stove put in the jail for their special comfort.

Several times, upon opening the trap door, he discovered the lower room full of smoke. When he inquired of the prisoners if they were not uncomfortable on account of the smoke, they replied, "Oh, no; the smoke all rises upward, so we don't feel it down here." One morning Mr. Emnis made his regular visit to the jail with his prisoners' breakfast, but was astonished to find that the birds had flown. Further discoveries showed that they had burned a hole through the floor and wall and made their escape. They were polite enough to leave a letter directed to the sheriff, in which they said he had treated them well, and that they liked their boarding house, but that their business needed their immediate personal attention so much that they were compelled to leave; if, however, they had occasion to stop in town at any future time they would stop with him. The court had the house repaired and in a short time another hole was made in the same place by an escaping prisoner, when the court, finding the jail unfit for any further use, sold it and had it removed.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

Doubtless the desire for gold has ever been the mainspring of all enterprise and progress from the days of the patriarchs up to the present time, and will continue so to be to the remote ages. Generally, however, this greed has been evident in all the busy thoroughfares of thrift and industry. On some occasions, however, it has passed beyond the bounds of reason, and assumed the characteristics of a mania. The gold fever broke out in the latter part of 1848, when the stories commenced to float about the wonderful riches of the placer mines of California, and worked into a frenzy, not only the people of the West, but the entire republic.

The excitement grew daily, and the reports were repeated, exaggerated, from mouth to mouth and from settlement to settlement, until nothing was talked of but the feats of the California gold diggers. The papers were replete, each one picturing more graphically the details of the yellow dirt, its marvelous richness and its vast territory.

The excitement ran so high that the most conservative were infected with the contagion, hurriedly left their homes and all that was dear to them to battle with the uncertainties of hunting gold. Day after day and month after month, these early settlers watched daily the papers to read their fabulous tales of the western gold fields, and instead of dying out the fever rose higher and higher, and it is said, at one time, there was not an able-bodied man in Shelby county but contemplated and planned a trip for later on in the spring or summer, for even the most sober and stable minded

could not repel the temptation, so hemmed in on all sides was he by the one topic and desire, and the stream of emigrants ever passing on every side and in conditions of travel. Some of the emigrant wagons were drawn by cows, while others footed it through, drawing a hand cart which carted their clothes and hard-boiled eggs and corn dodgers. Only to get to California and all riches would be at their feet.

It was a scene beyond description. One continuous line of wagons and footmen, from the Orient to the Occident, one continuous line and like a cantankerous tumor, drawing and pulling from every highway to the main thoroughfare, the road to California. Ho! to California! Shelby county, new as she was, was caught in the whirlwind and turned to face the hardships of the crowded frontier of the gold fields. They started out at the beginning, but the main emigration commenced in 1850. Some of them made great sacrifice to obtain the necessary outfit, and most often it was a disastrous investment, for to the average, the investor did not find "pay dirt" and many never succeeded in reaching home again. The suffering was great, because of the congested conditions, and some who went from here found no peace until they lay down to sleep—never to return to all that earth held near and dear to them. Some of the luckier ones made comfortable little fortunes and were able to return to their loved ones with nuggets of gold for their hire.

Among those from Shelby county who went out in 1849 were: John F. Benjamin, J. M. Collier, William Dunn, John Dickerson, Capt. J. A. Carothers, Dr. Mills, C. M. Pildier, Benjamin Forman,

“Bob” Marmaduke (slave), Calvin Pilcher, William Robinson, Charles Rackliffe, Lafayette Shoots, “Joe” Dunn (slave), William, John and Robert Montgomery.

Among those who listed in 1850 were Adam Heckart and Newton and Robert Dunn.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1841.

Clerk of Courts—Thomas J. Bounds, 224; John Jacobs, 198.

Assessor—Abraham Mattock, 163; Alfred Tobin, 130; Joseph C. Miller, 71; George W. Gentry, 44.

At this election there were five townships in the county, Black Creek, North River, Salt River, Jackson and Tiger Fork.

ELECTIONS—1840 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

At the Presidential election in 1840 a full vote was cast and in the county it was a close vote. The Van Buren or Democratic electors received 233 votes; the Harrison or Whig electors, 226; Democratic majority, 7.

The political campaign this year was, perhaps, the most remarkable one in the history of the country. The greatest enthusiasm was awakened in the Whig ranks for their candidates, General Harrison and John Tyler—“Tippecanoe and Tyler, too”—and they swept the country against democracy. In this county about the first political enthusiasm came of this year, being held by both parties at Shelbyville and also at Oak Dale. In 1840 there were six townships in the county, Black Creek, North River, Salt River, Fabins, Tiger Fork and Jackson.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1844.

Governor—John C. Edwards (Dem.), 245; C. H. Allen (Ind. Dem. and Whig), 173.

Congressmen—(Five to be chosen). Regular Dems. or “Hards”: Sterling Price, 231; John G. Jamison, 229; John S. Phelps, 229; James B. Bowling, 232; James H. Relfe, 234; Ind. Dems. or “Softs”: L. H. Sims, 178; T. B. Hudson, 185; Ratcliffe Boone, 186; John Thornton, 182; Augustus Jones, 180; Josiah Fisk, 5.

At this time the Democratic party in Missouri was divided into two factions, the “Hards,” who favored hard money or state bank money on a metallic basis and no bills less than \$10. The “Softs” favored bank bills of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, and leaned toward the Whig idea of free banking.

Senator—Robert Croughton (Dem.), 221; Addison J. Reese (Whig), 227.

Representatives—Russell W. Moss, 254; John W. Long, 249.

Sheriff—Gilbert H. Edmonds, 296; William J. Holliday, 209.

County Judges—S. B. Hardy, 292; John Dunn, 229; James Foley, 222; Perry B. Moore, 175; Thomas Lane, 147; Abraham Vandiver, 145; Robert Givens, 94; Levy Brown, 87; Thomas O. Eskridge, 57; Alexander Gillaspay, 49.

Assessor—William H. Vannort elected.

Coroner—James Patterson elected.

C. H. Allen lived at Palmyra and was an eccentric character, with a personality quite his own, and was commonly known as “Horse” Allen. He was a lawyer of noted repute, having served a term or two as circuit judge. At one time, it is told, when presiding over

court he had to contend with an attorney small in stature and of the chatterbox style, and at last he exclaimed: "I'll let you know I am not only judge of this court but a 'hoss' besides, and if you don't sit down and keep your mouth shut, by — I'll make you!" This year he made the race for governor on the Independent ticket against Judge Edwards, but was defeated by a majority of 5,621, the vote standing: Edwards, 36,978; Allen, 31,357.

At the Presidential election in 1844 the vote of the county stood for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen (Whigs), 244; for James K. Polk and George M. Dallas (Dems.), 209. Whig majority, 35.

At the Presidential election in 1848 the

vote was: For Cass and Butler (Dems.), 263; for Taylor and Fillmore (Whigs), 175. Democratic majority, 88. John McAfee, Democrat, was elected to the legislature.

In the legislature in 1847 Mr. McAfee in the floor discussion on the "Jackson resolutions," the member from Shelby supported the resolutions, being a strong anti-Benton man. The next year, when he was a candidate for re-election, he was defeated by John F. Benjamin, who had first returned from California. Mr. Benjamin was brought out by a faction of Democrats led by J. M. Ennis, and was both an anti-Benton man and an anti-Jackson Resolution.

CHAPTER V.

HETEROGENEOUS—ELECTION OF 1852—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1856—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1856—THE “KNOW NOTHING’S”—ELECTION OF 1858—SLAVERY DAYS—1860 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN—THE SITUATION IN 1860—STIRRING TIMES AFTER THE ELECTION—INCENDIARY TALK.

HETEROGENEOUS.

The Shelbyville Spectator, the first newspaper of the county, was established at Shelbyville in the spring of 1853. F. M. Daulton was its first editor and proprietor, later associating with him James Wolff. The office was located near the northwest corner of the north side of public square and the building burned to the ground about a year later.

The winter of 1856-57 was a very severe one. Mr. Holliday says:

“The winter of 1856-57 was the hardest winter I ever experienced. Early in October there fell a great deal of rain, after which it turned cold and the ground froze hard; another rain fell and another freeze followed. Such was the weather during the entire winter. Sometimes the mud was so deep that the cattle could find no place dry enough to lie down on, and there was no spot in the field to place feed for the stock, and consequently quantities of feed was wasted. The feed being expended early, the stock fared badly, especially as the grass was late in coming up the following spring, not making its appearance until about the 25th of May. Many cattle died from exposure and want of provender.

A market was opened in Iowa for

milk cows, as that state was being rapidly settled, and during the early part of the spring mentioned some men bought up a drove of cows, destined for the Iowa market, but owing to the backwardness of the season, they did not start until about the 10th of June, when, finding insufficient grass to maintain their herd, they were forced to stop at Salt river and remain in the bottoms, waiting for the grass to grow. They finally reached their destination in Iowa, where they realized a good price for their cattle, but having to buy feed for two months longer than they expected, the expenses took up all the profits and the speculation did not prove a successful one.

In January, 1855, snow fell to the depth of twelve inches, followed by a high wind, which kept the snow moving for eleven days, so that breaking or making of roads was a thing impossible. The road that was tracked down during the day was so filled at night that not a trace could be found the next day. On the prairies the strong northwester carried the snow skimming along and deposited it in great heaps and furlongs on the southeast territory, while the wheat in great fields was left exposed to the frigid weather which followed and left it a des-

olate field. In places the "beautiful" was piled up over fences and people in sleighs and sleds could take the shortest cut to their destination.

May 12, 1855, there was a heavy frost, killing all the fruit, and what little wheat had withstood the winter was in heading and the frost killed the greatest part of it.

The fruit and leaves on the mulberry trees were killed, the trees put forth a new growth and fruit that matured."

Records show that in the summer of 1855 (and records differ on the date, some claim 1857) there was considerable agitation on the road subject, wanting a new road to Shelbyville. A petition was presented to the county clerk, praying the court to change the state road from Shelbyville to Paris, its then location, and cause a new road to be made, running from Shelbyville to Walkersville, thence to Shelbyville. The court appointed three commissioners and instructed them to make a study of both roads and report statistics. After deliberation, the committee reported in favor of the established route. The friends of the new road were dissatisfied and a second consideration was given the project. A second committee, all new members, was appointed, and the report was the same as the first. Again the Walkersville delegation succeeded in a new hearing before the court, a new committee was appointed and the report remained unchanged. Then matters were righted by the establishment of a county road crossing Salt river at Walkersville, while the old state road, established by the 1836 legislature, running from Paris to the mouth of the Des Moines river, was left

at its original and present place of crossing, at the old Dickerson ford.

In July, 1855, the contract was let for the building of the offices of clerks of the county and circuit courts, attached to the court house. J. M. Ennis was made commissioner. The contract was let, satisfactorily complied with, and in 1858 a cupola was built at a cost of \$325. S. P. Eagle, of Shelbyville, was its builder.

In the spring of 1856 there were extraordinary floods in the county, the water swelling to unusual heights. Salt river and North river were at their maximum heights, though some lay claims North river never exceeded her 1844 limit.

In the year 1859 the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad was completed through the county. (See its history.)

During the troublous times in Kansas (1854-58) regarding whether it should be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, a handful of our men went out under the auspices of the pro-slavery party of Missouri to help make Kansas a slave state. Not more than a dozen went and only to soon return. They were there long enough to vote, which was their sole purpose in going.

In 1859 the Pike's Peak excitement carried off a number of our citizens, but for only a short stay. From Shelbyville there went forth to Congress M. H. Marmaduke, George Gillaspay, Daniel Brant, Jenkins Bethards and a free colored man by the name of "Jim" Givens.

The party started for Denver, but meeting hundreds who had been there and found only fairy tales had been told, they turned back at Cottonwood, Kansas, and returned to Home, Sweet Home.

ELECTION OF 1852.

In the Presidential election 1852 the Democrats carried the county for Pierce and King over Scott and Graham, the Whig candidates, by a good majority.

Records show the vote of but five townships and they were as follows:

| Townships— | Pierce & King | Scott & Graham |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Black Creek | 147 | 142 |
| Bethel | 109 | 15 |
| Tiger Fork | 4 | 9 |
| Taylor | 11 | 10 |
| Jackson | 38 | 26 |
| | 309 | 202 |

This was the last year that the Whig party, as a party, put forth a Presidential ticket.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1856.

A most intensely exciting political contest was that of this year, especially in Missouri. Not only was it a Presidential year, but a gubernatorial year, and besides there were congressmen and county officers to elect. Only two Presidential tickets were voted in our county, the Democratic, headed by James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge, and the Native American or "Know Nothing," headed by Millard Fillmore, of New York and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee. This was the year the Republican party first put out a candidate, receiving no votes in this county and but few except in the northern states.

For governor there were three candidates. Trusten Polk was the regular Democratic nominee, with Hancock Jackson for lieutenant-governor; Thomas H.

Benton was an Independent Democratic candidate, with J. W. Kelly, of Holt county, for lieutenant-governor; the "American" candidate was Robert C. Ewing, of Lafayette, with William Newland, of Ralls, for lieutenant-governor. Colonel Benton was making his last fight for political existence and he was a valiant soldier. He canvassed from town to town throughout the state.

And he was a man of strong personality and cherished many warm friendships throughout the state, who still remain loyal to him and honor him as a master statesman and rear marble statuary to his memory.

At his death, in 1858, there was general sorrow, and though during his political career some men had fought him hard and long, in his death they revered his name as a great man.

For congress there were but two candidates in this district, Hon. James J. Lindley, Whig, Know Nothing, &c., and Hon. James S. Green, regular Democrat, of Lewis county. The Germans of Bethel township voted solid for Benton. The result follows:

For Governor—R. C. Ewing, 411; Trusten Polk, 325; Thomas H. Benton, 166. Congressman—J. J. Lindley, 462; J. S. Green, 364. Legislature—John McAfee, 382; G. H. Edwards, 450. Sheriff—J. M. Ennis, 447; E. L. Holliday, 424. Treasurer—J. M. Marmaduke, 453; Joe Bell, 398.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1856—THE
"KNOW NOTHINGS."

The Presidential election of 1856 was one of the most exciting elections ever known in Shelby county. The contest was between the Democratic leaders,

Buchanan and Breckenridge, and the nominees of the Native American or "Know Nothing" party, Fillmore and Donelson. The fight was an aggressive one. Enthusiastic meetings were held and a large vote was polled. The Native American or "Know Nothing" party, since it has become extinct, deserves special mention, as it once had a strong grip on this county.

It was organized sometime in the decade of 1830, but remained in an embryonic stage for years, or until 1853, the year the Whig party went overboard, the "Know Nothings" embraced this opportunity and forged their way to the fore ranks. In 1854 the first lodge was organized in this county, but in 1856 they were quite numerous. The party was an eccentric one, a secret, political order, its members oathbound, involving in the order its passwords, signs, grips, signals and salutes—all the paraphernalia of the secret order. They worked secretly to accomplish all that they publicly professed. It carried in its membership chiefly ex-Whigs, although it also made some inroads on the Democratic party. Its chief cornerstone or plank in its platform was that "Americans must rule America" or that none but native born Americans and non-Catholics can hold office and favored a radical change in the naturalization laws. It is said that the hailing salutation of the order was "Have you seen Sam?" If answered by the inquiry "Sam who?" the response came "Uncle Sam." Such a boost did the party have that they carried many counties and districts. The 1856 platform of the "Missouri Know Nothings" was:

1. That we regard the maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good.

2. 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 the legislative or executive action.

3. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States as 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 only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial powers of the United States.

4. That no person should be selected for political station, whether native or foreign born, who recognizes any allegiance or obligation to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the federal or state Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws or rules of political action.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Persons that are born of American

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

8. 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.

9. That congress possesses 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 congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States; and that any interference 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 natural faith.

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

A full vote swelled the ticket in each party and election returns showed the "Know Nothings" in the majority in this county. The returns were: Filmore ("Know Nothing"), 432; Buch-

anan (Dem.), 373. The leading "Know Nothings" in the county were James Gooch, John Dunn, Leonard Dobbin, John S. Duncan, George Gaines, James Foley, Dr. J. Bell, Henry W. Sheetz, Joseph M. Irwin, Thomas O. Eskridge and others. Prominent among the Democrats were Alex McMurtry, William R. Strachan, J. M. Ennis, John McAfee, W. J. Holliday, John F. Benjamin, John Dickerson, Perry B. Moore, Lewis Jacobs, Henry Louthan and J. B. Marmaduke.

ELECTION OF 1858.

The August election of 1858 attracted little attention in Shelby county. The state Democratic ticket and John B. Clark for congress had no opposition here, neither had Democrat J. M. Ennis for sheriff. There was some contest, however, for the legislature. The Democratic candidate was William Richmond Strachan, who four years after became notorious throughout northeast Missouri as General McNeil's provost marshal. The Democrats swept everything and Strachan was elected by a large majority over the Whig candidate, Singleton, the Whigs losing much ground in this county as well as territory throughout the entire state.

SLAVERY DAYS.

In order to perpetuate the history of the past for the coming generations, some things are dwelt upon in these pages that the future may come in touch, actually know and feel just what the life of their forefathers was of other days. Children are educated in the day schools, but they too often are taught the foreign incidents of life. It is all in an outside world and is not brought within our own

home land, country and county. What child does not know that slavery actually existed in other days, but how many men, women or children know the history of slavery in our own county, and the history of slavery in our own county is an integral part of the history of slavery as it existed.

In the early part of the year 1860, there were 724 slaves in Shelby county, which was the maximum number ever in the county at any one time. The majority of the slaves were in the south part of the county and were employed in agricultural pursuits. It was transplanted here from Virginia and Kentucky, from whence came so many of our first settlers. They owned the slaves there and when they moved westward, to a new country, they knew they would have need of them and, as a rule, the slaves wanted to come along with "Massa." Few were ever brought into this county and sold on speculation, as there was no profit in the business, but many were taken into the far South and they sold there for a good profit, and were trafficked in large numbers. Under some of the loose moral workings of the system of the slave negro the race increased rapidly, some of the slave girls becoming mothers at fourteen years of age. The slave owners worked the slave system for profit, not for social power and supremacy alone. The slave holder then planned his slave holdings as we plan any speculation of the present day to the best possible advantage of gain. They were provided with comfortable cabins (which were cheap in that day), with coarse but comfortable clothing (the kind that would preserve health was, of course, economy), with substantial food and medical

attention was promptly administered when they were sick, but it was not always humanity nor a big heart which prompted this attention, though oftentimes it was, but in lack of kindness, self-interest prompted the act. As a rule, the records of the county bears witness that as a rule the masters were kind, considerate and loyal to their holdings. Slaves were personal property and rated in a man's estate as horses and other personal possessions. To be sure, they were considered not in part with such possession, yet nevertheless they rated according to their power of increase. There was no avoiding the issue. A man had a right to the fruit of his orchard, and it justly followed the owner of a female slave had a right to the offspring of his property. In some states, as Louisiana, slaves were real estate, but in Missouri they became chattels. Little or no attention was given during slavery days to the education of the slaves, but their religious teachings were not neglected, and they were encouraged to have prayer meetings and to institute and conduct revivals, and especially were they drilled to a finish on the Pauline precept, "Servants, obey your masters," as one of the foremost principles and teachings of Holy Writ.

In regard to the domestic relations of slaves, convenience, in a degree, was the system adopted and the regulations of that day would wholly shock propriety of today. Marriages were not exploits to be recorded. Indeed, most often, there was no ceremony at all, but they just "flocked together." Sometimes the husband belonged to one master and the wife to another, but in most cases the family tie was imitated and propriety

outwardly observed. A man and wife occupied a cabin, where they made a home and brought up their children after the fashion of the day.

They not only did not have to provide for themselves, but they did not have to provide for their children. That was the master's business and duty. And the husband was usually satisfied with one wife—one at a time at any rate. The laxity in morals in regard to the communal tie which existed in the South was not practiced here. Tales and tales have been told and repeated by both sides of the slavery question, tales which are too depraved and licentious to bear any but evil fruit—which have no bearing on the history of Shelby county, and we pass them up, to only remark that while some looseness of morals may have existed, yet, as a whole, the history of our county was a clean one along that line, and often, no doubt, could the fathers of some of the mulattoes be known, they would have been traced to depraved, disreputable white men who were not slave holders.

It became quite a common practice for a slave owner to hire out his slaves to those who had no slaves, and a good slave will bring in to his master \$250 per annum and his keep. It was made an indictable offense for a master to permit a slave to hire his own time, and it was also an offense to deal in them unless you had a permit.

Men and women could be hired alike. To give you some idea of the terms of such a deal, we copy a letter which sets forth terms:

Feb. 3, 1844.

Mr. James Alger: Sir—I beg to enlighten you that the woman you wish to

hire belongs to me. You can have her a year for seventy dollars by clothing her as well as she gets at home—two winter dresses, one summer dress, two shifts, one blanket, two pair shoes and stockings, and for the child two winter dresses, two summer dresses and two shifts. You'll have to lose the time lost in sickness by the woman, and I'll pay the doctor bills. You'll have to send for and return her when her time is out.

Yours truly,
CHARLES LEIP.

As we have stated, as a rule, the relation of the slave holder to his slaves was a peaceable one. As we have unkind and harsh fathers and mothers, so we had masters more or less cruel, but as a rule the slave owners were both reasonable and just.

In every municipal township there were patrols appointed by the county court, whose duty it was to patrol their respective townships a certain number of times every month and "keep tab" on the movements and ambitions of the slaves.

Slavery meant eternal vigilance. They required a continual oversight.

There was ever creeping forth that ambition for freedom, whose designs had to be nipped in the bud. In subordinate ones they had to be quelled, and loafing, prowling and quarreling had to be suppressed and broken up. To prevent these disorders was the business of the patrols. They were organized under their leaders and captains, and it was their duty to make their rounds at unexpected times and as suddenly as in his power lieth. No slave was allowed off the premises of his master after 9

o'clock at night without a written pass from his master or employer. All offenders were made prisoners and punished.

And the negroes had a pleasant lot, and perchance many of them were better off temporally and physically than today; but who is there that does not prize freedom above temporal blessings? Then they had their social pleasures, their dances, their frolics, and various assemblages.

Corn-huskings were a diversion at which many of them gathered and laughed and chatted and husked and threw corn at each other. Then there originated a custom, after the husking-bee, to hoist the master to the shoulders of the men and carry him about the premises, singing songs improvised for the great occasion.

In the Civil war there were about seventy-five enlisted colored men from this county. The great part of them enlisted in the 2d Missouri and 1st Iowa "African Descent."

In 1865, when the slaves were freed, many of them were anxious for a taste of liberty, and left their mistress and master and "set up" for themselves. Many of them had a distaste for country life and made a "bee line" for Hannibal, Palmyra and Macon.

Others left the state, going where anti-slavery people lived, expecting to receive therefrom much substantial sympathy and assistance, but few ever realized their fond ambitions. Many of them got into their "noggin" that when the country freed them it would make them a donation,—and they are still looking for their "forty acres and a mule."

The Civil war was a death blow to slavery. In 1862-63 hundreds of slaves left their masters. No one can imagine the change that the turn of the wheel wrought. Even the slaves of the Unionists ran away. When by legislative enactment and the adoption of the thirteenth amendment the state set all slaves free, there was a great deal of discontent. Men vowed they would not rent the colored people a foot of ground nor lift their hand to aid them; but time has dealt kindly with us, obliterating all that feeling, and now very few would restore slavery to our country if they had that power. In 1860 the population read: 6,565; slaves, 724; free colored, 12; grand total, 7,301.

1860 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The 1860 presidential campaign was one that will ever be kept fresh in the minds of oncoming generations, because, for its remarkable surroundings and characteristics, its history will ever be perpetuated and kept before the minds of the people. Not only was its character affected by preceding events, but it was the pivot on which swung succeeding history. Among the events which preceded the election and gave color to the results, were the inflammatory speeches of great leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in both the North and the South; the enactment in the various northern states of the "personal liberty bills," which rendered inoperative in those states the fugitive slave law; exciting and printed debates in congress over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; also the Kansas-Nebraska controversy, the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, Va., in the fall

of 1859, and other minor details of more or less importance.

The country was up in arms with excitement, and right in the midst of the enthusiasm on came the presidential campaign, which added fire to the flames already aglow. Everywhere the slavery question was the all-absorbing topic. The populace was wrought into a frenzy. The Republican party, which as yet had not received a single vote in Shelby county, had carried by a large majority the North states in the 1856 canvass and since that time added new strength to its ranks from year to year, and as there was strife in the Democratic ranks, encouraged by the gains they had continually made, they fought like tigers to win their tickets. Enthusiasm had struck both parties, but the Democratic party could not unite its forces, and at the Democratic convention at Charleston, S. C., on April 23, after a stormy and discordant session lasting several days, the ranks remained as they were at the beginning, a divide that could not be bridged, and two sets of candidates were nominated. Stephen A. Douglas and Herchel B. Johnson were the names for president and vice president of the regulars, and John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane by the southern or states' rights division of the party.

The "Constitutional Union" party was one composed of old Whigs, Know Nothings and conservatives from different parties. It nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, on the following brief but comprehensive platform: "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

The Republicans then forged to the

front with Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, declaring principally in their platform that each state had the absolute right to control and manage its own domestic institutions, denying that the constitution, of its own force, carried slavery into the territories whose normal condition was said to be that of freedom. Summarized, their platform declared hostility to the extension of slavery, but non-interference where it did not exist.

Missouri's situation was indeed a peculiar one. She was the only neighboring slave state bordering on the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and she was deeply concerned, from a selfish if not a sentimental motive. She was both! Her people or their ancestors came largely from Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, primitive slave-holding states, and many owned slaves or were otherwise interested in the preservation of an institution against which the Republican party had dealt a blow. From a sentimental view it was thought to be unmanly or cowardly to yield to the coercion or dictates of the northern abolitionists.

The struggle was a memorable one. Politics were stirring. Each side fought for added strength. The canvass in the state was a spirited one. The division in the Democratic party was manifest in Missouri. The state convention nominated Claiborne F. Jackson, of Saline county, for governor. The Bell and Everett party first nominated Robert Wilson, of Andrew, and on his withdrawal, Hon. S. Orr, of Green county. Then politicians commenced to sound Mr. Jackson as to his personal views on the principal question over which the

states were contending, and, last but not least, which of the Democratic nominees did he favor. For a period of time the wily politician succeeded in eluding their strategic efforts, but at last they cornered him in such a manner that he came and fairly and squarely announced himself for Douglas because he believed him to be a regularly and fairly chosen nominee of the party, but also announced himself as in utmost sympathy with some of the Breckenridge principles, which called forth again much criticism and dissension; and soon thereafter the Breckenridge men called a state convention and nominated Hancock Jackson, of Howard, for governor, and Monroe M. Parsons, of Cole, for lieutenant-governor.

Encouraged by the widening gulf in the Democratic party, the Bell and Everett party had high hopes of electing their gubernatorial candidate at the August election and then carrying the state for Bell the following November.

To this end they used all possible means of widening the breach in the Democratic party to further the success of the cause they promulgated; but their tactics were foreseen by the enemy and they made it up to disagree on the presidential nominee but to support, as a whole, C. F. Jackson and Thomas C. Reynolds at the August election, and the outcome was their election by 10,000 majority; C. F. Jackson (Douglas Democrat), 74,446; Sample Orr (Bell and Everett), 64,583; Hancock Jackson (Breckenridge Democrat), 11,415; J. B. Gardenhire (Republican), 6,135.

The Shelby county vote was: C. F. Jackson, 64; Sample Orr, 576; Hancock Jackson, 95; Gardenhire, 91; which was

the first Republican vote ever cast in Shelby county.

It was said the railroads brought into the county many Republicans, and the Germans of the county cast their votes to that faith.

Nothing daunted by their defeat in August, the Bell and Everett contingent of Missouri kept up their fight for their presidential nominee, and only fell short a few hundred votes of electing their man in the November election. The vote as recorded was:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Douglas electors | 58,801 |
| Bell electors | 58,372 |
| Breckenridge electors | 31,317 |
| Lincoln electors | 17,028 |
| Douglas majority over Bell | 429 |
| Douglas majority over Brecken- ridge | 24,484 |

Records say that many Democrats cast their lot for Bell as the only candidate who could defeat Lincoln. In the October elections the Republicans had carried Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Lincoln's election looked almost inevitable. Fusion tickets against the Republicans had been formed in New York, New Jersey and other eastern states, and it was predicted the Tennessee statesman might be elected after all.

The result for president in Shelby county stood: Bell, 702; Douglas, 476; Breckenridge, 293; Lincoln, 90. Bell received almost the Douglas and Breckenridge vote combined. The Republicans restored to Lincoln all the votes but one that had been cast to Gardenhire; and the Republicans cannot yet compute the loss of that vote, so systematically were they organized. Some jocosely say "he

died" and some contend "it died," while others contend that the official record of 1860 was surely erroneous, contending that ninety Lincoln votes were not to be found in the county of Shelby in 1860.

THE SITUATION IN 1860.

The troubles in Kansas and the debates in congress on the subject of slavery had given force to the formation of a new party wholly devoted to the work of opposing the extension of slavery. It took in time the name Republican. In 1856 its candidate for the presidency was John C. Fremont, a son-in-law of Thomas H. Benton. He received 114 of the 296 electoral votes; hence the new party had great hopes of success as the campaign of 1860 came on. Public feeling was hysterical. The whole country was aflame with sectional animosities. The agitation for abolition had stirred the American people as nothing had ever done in the past. A mass of people in the northern states were determined to destroy slavery at any cost. Many southerners felt that the only way to preserve their own peace and property was to quietly withdraw from the Union.

Others said to remain in the Union and settle their difficulties there. It does seem strange now that a civilized people, who had established and for seventy years lived under a republic of popular sovereignty, could possibly have desired a perpetuation of slavery. But there were no meliorating circumstances. Slavery had formerly existed in all the colonies. When it became unprofitable in the North the slaves were sold to the southerners, with whom it was profit-

able. Many slave owners had inherited them from their fathers, and slaves were valuable property. The average man is slow to give up valuable property without resistance, and it was a problem to know what to do with them if they were freed. Many persons feared the consequence if millions of ignorant people should be turned loose, penniless, among their former masters.

Beyond a doubt, slavery had been a benefit to the slaves themselves. They were taken from the savages and barbarians of Africa, and while in slavery they had received many benefits from the habits of civilization. They had learned how to work, and that exalted them and made them less dangerous freemen. It had prepared them to enjoy their liberty when it should come,—a desire which was becoming a part of their being.

STIRRING TIMES AFTER THE ELECTION.

As may have been expected by the returns from Shelby county, when the news of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin were received, dissatisfaction was evident on every hand; but after the first sting was passed they settled down to abide the consequences and await the result. A number of citizens, however, avowed themselves unconditional Union men, as they had every year since 1850, as in convention they met from time to time, and these were some who voted for Bell, men who had voted for Douglas, and even some of Breckenridge's constituency were found among the Unionists. However, upon the secession of South Carolina and some other southern states, many changed their view.

Secessionists one week were Unionists the next, and vice versa; but, above all, there fluttered a hope that civil war might be averted.

Conservative men were trembling for the republic. There were the North and the South radicals that no terms of peace would appease. They did everything within their power to rend the commonwealth in twain. The northern fanatics did not want to live in a country where one-half depended on the rearing of children for the slave market, for prosperity; the constitution that permitted slavery was classified as an instrument of infamy, and the flag was denounced as an infamous lie.

At the same time, the southern radicals were as pronounced in their vindictive accusations, claiming that they had been and were about to be trampled on by the North, and therefore they were seceders and believed in breaking up a government which they could not control. The majority, however, of this county, believed that the good of Missouri was identical with the good of other slave-holding states, but they were conservative enough to want to await the developments of the new administration before withdrawing the state from the Union. "Let us await the movements of the administration," was heard on every side; yet a goodly minority thought they could foresee the result and were in favor of secession at once.

INCENDIARY TALK.

At Circuit court on the fourth Monday in November, 1860, the slaves belonging to the estate of George Gaines, deceased, were sold at the court house door, and during the sale there was a little Dutchman who was about half drunk and who swore it was not right to sell negroes. Although he talked very broken, the bystanders understood enough to think he was saying something about the divine institution of slavery; and he was arrested, taken before a justice of the peace, and had to give bond for his appearance at the next court, or go to jail to await the action of the next grand jury at the next term of Circuit court.

His was an indictable offense under the statutes of Missouri, which said that if any person should say anything in the hearing of a negro calculated to make him rebellious or insubordinate, such person, on conviction, should be sent to the penitentiary for a term of not less than five years. The Dutchman gave bond for his appearance, but did not appear. If he had he would have stood a good chance for the penitentiary, for the negroes were not allowed to swear whether they heard certain remarks or not, and men were convicted on the testimony of prosecuting witnesses who swore they "believed the negroes heard," etc. This was the way such trials were generally managed.

Holliday, "Sketches."

CHAPTER VI.

THE COUNTY'S WAR RECORD—THE MORMON WAR—THE IOWA WAR—SHELBY FIGURES IN MEXICAN WAR—THE WAR OF 1861—GOVERNOR JACKSON REFUSES TO RESPOND—THE HUNNEWELL MEETING—THE FLAG-RAISING PERIOD—THE FIRST FEDERAL TROOPS—FIRST UNION COMPANY ORGANIZED—SALT RIVER BRIDGE BURNED—JOIN GREEN'S COMPANY—GREEN TAKES SHELBYINA—REPORT OF COL. N. G. WILLIAMS, THIRD IOWA INFANTRY—WHAT THE KANSAS OFFICERS SAID—SECOND BURNING OF SALT RIVER BRIDGE—SHELBY COUNTY CONFEDERATE TROOPS—MOVEMENT OF UNION FORCES—GENERAL GRANT IN SHELBY—SECESSION OF MISSOURI—COUNTY COURT MEETINGS—CHANGES IN COUNTY OFFICIALS.

THE COUNTY'S WAR RECORD.

The citizenship of Shelby county, be it said to their credit, are and always have been a peaceable and law-abiding people. They, however, are not cowards, and whenever a call has been made for volunteers to defend our nation's honor, Shelby has willingly responded with her just proportion. The people, however, are the peaceable kind, and prefer to live the simple life around the home fire-side rather than to shoulder a rifle and march to war. Were all nations like Shelby county the time would soon come when, as Isaiah said nearly three thousand years ago, "they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks: Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

The people of Shelby county, however, participated to some extent in four wars.

THE MORMON WAR.

The followers of Joseph Smith, who claimed to have received from an angel

a new bible (1827) at Palmyra, N. Y., had found their way into Missouri and had settled in the western part of the state. The people clamored for their expulsion, and in 1838 and 1839 considerable skirmishing took place in Caldwell and Carrol counties between the militia of Missouri and the disciples of Joseph. It was to uphold the honor of the state that Capt. S. S. Matson, in the early part of the year 1839, was sent with a company of Shelby county volunteers to the field of battle. The company got only as far as Keytesville, Chariton county, and then disbanded and returned home, without so much as the smell of powder on their coats.

THE IOWA WAR.

Missourians located along the border of Iowa had for years been in a dispute with their Iowa neighbors over the boundary line between the two states. At times the contention took on a serious phase. The people of Iowa and Missouri became revengeful and unfriendly, and

from 1837 to 1845 there were numerous small but sometimes quite serious engagements between the two contending sections. To aid their Missouri neighbors a company of infantry was organized in about the year 1840 in Shelby and sent to the front. The matter was, however, settled by the Supreme court of the United States, and the infantry, like Captain Matson's company, turned around and marched right home again, without the stain of blood upon their hands.

SHELBY FIGURES IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

When a company was organized in July, 1846, at Palmyra, to reinforce Col. Sterling Price's 2d Missouri Mounted Infantry, with Gen. David Willock as captain, Shelby furnished some valiant volunteers. On arriving at Fort Leavenworth, Colonel Price's regiment was found full, and four additional companies that were present, including the company from Marion, were formed into an extra battalion, to be attached to the regiment. Willock was elected lieutenant-colonel and Anson Smith succeeded him as captain of Company I, of Marion. Samuel Shepard later succeeded Smith. Of Company I, 2d Missouri Volunteers, Willock's Extra Battalion, Shelby county, furnished:

James A. Carothers, first lieutenant (dead), and privates William H. Brown, George W. Barker, J. Calvin Carothers, Robert Clark (died in service at Las Vegas, February 22, 1847), James R. Creel, Thomas S. Dunbar, Peter P. Davis, James Parker, W. R. Strachan, General McNeal (provost marshal).

The company left Palmyra, July 20, 1846, arrived at Fort Leavenworth in

due time, and was mustered into service August 20. Arrived at Santa Fe in October, in which section they spent their term of service. Some of our members joined the assault on El Moro, January 25, 1847, and were also in our Indian fight on the Seneca river, February 1, 1847.

The principal service rendered, however, was guard and garrison duty at Las Vegas, Santa Fe and Taos, and in grazing camps. In the fall of 1847 the company was mustered out at Leavenworth and returned home October 10-12. The company marched from Mexico to Leavenworth, thence to Palmyra, most of those from Shelby stopping at home en route.

THE WAR OF 1861.

The twenty-first general assembly of the state of Missouri met at Jefferson City on December 31, 1860. The Shelby county representative, Hon. John McAfee, played a prominent part in the proceedings of this assembly. Mr. McAfee was chosen speaker of the house as a Democrat of the extreme pro-slavery wing of the party. He received seventy-seven votes to forty-three for Marcus Boyd of Greene county, a Bell-Everett man, and four for Thomas L. Price, of Cole county, a Douglas-Dunn man, and one for John Hyer, of Dent county. This was a great honor for Shelby county and also to her illustrious representative, who was chosen to this high position at so critical a period in the history of the state. The message sent to the legislature by the retiring governor, Hon. Robert M. Stewart, was mild and conservative on the slavery and secession proposition. To show how

conservative he was, we give the following extract from his message: "The people of Missouri ought not to be frightened from their propriety by the past unfriendly relation of the North, nor dragooned into secession by the restricted legislation of the extreme South."

The inaugural message of Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson was not so conservative. He held that the interests and destiny of the slave-holding states were the same; that the state was in favor of remaining in the Union as long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution, but that in the event of a failure to reconcile the differences which then threatened the disruption of the Union, it would be the duty of the state "to stand by the South," and that he was utterly opposed to the doctrine of coercion in any event. Governor Jackson concluded his message by recommending that a state convention be called "in order that the will of the people may be ascertained and effectuated."

The legislature on January 17th passed a bill in accordance with Governor Jackson's recommendation, calling a convention and appointing the following February 18th as the day of the election of delegates, and February 28th as the day that the convention should convene. The bill also provided that there should be three delegates from each senatorial district, so that in the aggregate the convention was composed of three times as many delegates as there were state senators.

Restrictions and limitations were, however, placed upon the authority granted to this body of men, so that no

act, ordinance or resolution passed by them should become valid until ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the state voting upon the question.

It therefore became impossible for Missouri to secede from the Union without a vote of a majority of her qualified voters. Hon. Charles H. Hardin, of the Boone-Callaway district, was the author of this part of the resolutions. Mr. Hardin was afterwards elected governor.

At that time, as now, Shelby county was comprised in the district with Adair and Macon counties, which was then the seventh district. Each county was allowed to name a candidate on the unconditional Union ticket. The three candidates were John D. Foster, of Adair; Frederick Rowland, of Macon, and Joseph M. Irwin, of Shelby. G. W. Hillias, a young lawyer of Shelbyville, was selected as the conditional Union candidate. He was to vote for secession on certain conditions that might possibly arise. Mr. Hillias later, on March 7, 1861, established the Shelby County Weekly, a newspaper which he published at Shelbyville. Irwin and his two running mates were elected by a large majority, and on the very day that Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Confederacy. Shelby voted nearly three to one for the unconditional Union candidates. Sterling Preece, of Chariton county, was chosen president of the convention that assembled at Jefferson City, February 28, 1861. Mr. Preece was later a distinguished general in the Confederate army. After being in session for two days, the convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis on the 4th of March following, the day that Abraham Lincoln became president. Here it con-

tinned in session until March 22d, at which time an adjournment was taken until the third Monday in December, unless called together prior to that date by a call of a majority of a committee of seven. Of the ninety-nine members of this convention, fifty-three were natives of Virginia or Kentucky, three were Germans, and one an Irishman. Thirteen were from the North. On the 9th day of March the committee on federal relations, through its chairman, Hon. Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis, made a report declaring that secession by Missouri was "certainly not demanded." The report further said, "The true position for Missouri to assume is that of a state whose interests are bound up in the maintenance of the Union, and whose kind feelings and strong sympathies are with the people of the southern states, with whom we are connected by the ties of friendship and blood."

There were only five or six votes in opposition to the resolution. Throughout the proceedings of the convention Mr. Irwin was a radical Union man. He did not figure prominently in the debates during these strenuous days, but his votes were all cast on the side of the radical Union men. He cast his vote for the test oaths, and on July —, 1863, (the day the convention adjourned *sine die*.) he voted for the ordinance emancipating the slaves, to take effect July 4, 1876, and providing for the payment to every loyal owner of the sum of \$300 for every slave so emancipated.

It was now war—war and rumors of war. The people of Shelby county were as intensely agitated over the matter as a people could possibly be. The only topic of conversation was war. A large

part of the population of the county sympathized with the South and freely and openly gave expression to their feelings, while the Union side likewise had many friends and defenders. War was not only freely discussed, but many actually prepared for it, while others declared in conservative tones that Missouri had done nothing to bring on a war, and would do nothing to help it along should one break out. They would say, "We are neither secessionists nor abolitionists, and we are neither fanatics nor fire-eaters."

The Union men and the secessionists, however, began to hold secret meetings. Friendly they remained as they met each other in the everyday walks of life; but the smell of powder was being wafted by every breeze that crossed the county, and in the dim distance the clank of arms and the muffled beat of the drum could be heard. While the meetings were supposed to be secret, they were known to both sides. The deliberations, however, were intended to be kept strictly within the breast of each attendant. Both sides began to prepare for war, in case of an emergency, while each side hoped for peace. They resolved that if come it must they would have their powder dry and their affairs in a condition that they might loyally give their time and service to the cause they believed to be right and just. It matters little now which side was on the right and which side was in error, one thing can be said to the credit of both sides: no men were ever more sincere, more in earnest, and more honest in opinion.

The citizens of the surrounding counties were also busy. Lewis, Knox, Adair and Clark, to the north, had declared in

numerous public meetings for the Union. Monroe, to the south, favored the Crittenden compromise, while Marion, to the east, favored openly the cause of secession. The citizenship of the county was nervous, feverish and excited during the winter of 1861. The Union sentiment seemed to predominate, yet the secessionists were bold and demonstrative, and on March 16 many attended the Confederate flag-raising at Emerson, Marion county, and later the same event at Palmyra. This fired their souls with enthusiasm and filled their hearts with sympathy for their southern kinsmen. Many, yes, perhaps nine-tenths of their number, were connected with the South by strong cords of kinship, of birth, and other self-interests. Hon. G. Watts Hillias, who had been defeated as delegate to the state convention on the conditional Union ticket, now edited the Shelby County Weekly, at Shelbyville, and while in fact he was a secessionist, he was mild and in tone for the Union, with many "ifs" and provisos.

GOVERNOR JACKSON REFUSES TO RESPOND.

On the 12th day of April, 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired on by the Confederates, there was great excitement throughout the whole country, which was participated in by even the peaceable citizens of Shelby. President Lincoln immediately issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers, but Governor Jackson refused to respond to the call or requisition on Missouri. This news rapidly spread over Missouri, and many openly declared in favor of secession, while others stood steadfastly by the Union.

Governor Jackson issued a call on the

22d of April for an extra session of the legislature, as he said in the call, "for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary and proper for the more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of the state, and to raise money enough and such other means as may be required to place the state in proper attitude for defense." This extraordinary session of the legislature lasted only twelve days, from May 12th to May 23d inclusive. The speaker of the house, Hon. John McAfee, of Shelby county, stood by the governor on all his measures. He zealously supported the governor's war bills, known as Jackson's military bill, and all the measures adopted against the federal government.

THE HUNNEWELL MEETING.

A public meeting had been called to take place at Hunnewell on the 13th day of April. It so happened that this meeting followed the firing on Fort Sumter. Both sides were to be represented, and the cord of excitement was drawn to its utmost tension. The meeting was held and G. Watts Hillias represented the secessionists and Esquire Samuel B. Hardy, of Jackson township, espoused the cause of the Unionists. Al McAfee, who died only a few years ago at his home in Clarence, and who was a strong southern sympathizer, attended the meeting. It seems Mr. McAfee was somewhat disappointed in the way Hillias had presented the cause of the South, and he (McAfee) gave vent to his feelings, in an article published in the Weekly the following issue of the paper. To give the readers of this history some idea of the feeling that

existed in those days, no less on the one side than on the other, we reproduce Mr. McAfee's letter:

"I attended the meeting at Hunnewell on Saturday last, and propose to give your readers a few items. In vain we have looked for a peaceful solution of our national trouble. War has begun and the time is at hand when every man should speak boldly and fearlessly his sentiment. Men cannot longer hide their real opinions under high-sounding and once loved and much cherished names. It is the high duty of every man to speak and act for whichever side he deems right. I am a southerner in the full sense of the word. I am proud of the name, and therefore neither afraid nor ashamed to make the avowal. All my feelings are with the South. I believe they have truth, justice and right on their side, and, such being the case, a justice-loving God will aid them in their glorious struggle for independence.

"I attended that meeting to hear Hillias make a speech. I wanted to hear a secession speech, right out, but I was mistaken. He is a secessionist on certain conditions. The young man, in a clear, forceful manner, presented the position he occupied in the recent canvass. He was not for immediate secession—wanted a fair and honorable compromise, but, failing in this, was in favor of Missouri uniting her destiny with the South. We understood in this section that he was an immediate secessionist, and that his opponent occupied precisely the position which I find Hillias occupied. Hence your readers can reasonably account for the heavy vote given for the so-called Union ticket. We are not sub-

missionists by any means. He gave the black Republicans some lovely blows. He closed his speech, which was able and eloquent, with some just and cutting remarks in regard to the proceedings of our state convention. He spoke thus of the majority. What a horrible imposition this convention affair is!

"Judge S. B. Hardy arose to reply; said he had been requested so to do by some of the leading men of the party in this section. The judge began by complimenting Abe Lincoln. Said that Lincoln had done all that man could do for the welfare of his country; that the black Republican party had already given the South more than they asked and seemed somewhat displeased at Hillias because he was hard on the black Republicans. Said he must not judge the black Republicans too hard—must give the devil his due. The judge, in his anxiety to relieve the black Republican party from any censure, was willing to make Judge Douglas a black Republican. Now, I have no fondness for some of Judge Douglas's views, yet, if he can preach black Republican doctrine with a more hearty will than did Judge Hardy, he is too black for me.

"I venture the assertion that Giddings himself does not more warmly support Abe Lincoln than did Judge Hardy, and yet he would feel himself insulted if I were to call him a black Republican. For shame, Judge; you and those who act with you—who sustain Lincoln and preach the same doctrines of his party—do have the moral courage to come out at once and say you are black Republicans! It would be more manly. In fact, we would respect you all more. Why

seek to hide under the name of Union, unless you all intend to form a new party composed of black Republican principles and adopt the name of Union the better to deceive the masses? It is a good name, for you are all 'unconditional Union men'—submissionists in the true and full sense of the word. *Southern men with northern principles don't suit this climate.* There is no excuse for men to act thus. The Union of our fathers is dead. Black Republicans killed it.

"We who loved it, and attested that by following its light, now deeply mourn over it. We would gather up the broken fragments and, placing them as they have been placed by our noble brethren of the South, would assist to guard those glorious particles forever.

"The question for Missourians to settle is whether they will unite their destiny to a white man's southern confederacy or with the negro confederacy of the North. Again, Judge, as you were the representative of your party, of course they endorse your views, and you said you were opposed to those seceded states being acknowledged independent by the government at Washington; hence you are in favor of coercion. That was a manly confession of yours. But I had understood your party had backed down from that position. 'Tis the same that your brethren of the North occupy. They are all in favor of coercion. The war has begun. When the judge closed, a glorious shout went up for the young champion of constitutional rights, and the way he poured hot shot into the judge and his black Republican allies would do the soul of an honest man good.

"Now, I undertake to say that the people of this township do not endorse any such sentiment as Judge Hardy uttered on Saturday last; nor do they endorse the policy pursued by a majority in the convention. The men are brave and intelligent; they loved the Union while it was one, but they are not base submissionists. Therefore it is useless for men under the garb of the Union to attempt to hide their love for black Republicanism. A. McAFEE.

"Jackson Township, April 16, 1861."

THE FLAG-RAISING PERIOD.

The Union sympathizers and the secessionists both began to stir themselves. The Confederates, however, were the most active, and began to show their loyalty to the cause they advocated by hoisting secession flags. These emblems were identical with the one used by the Confederate States. The first Confederate flag that was raised in Shelby county was the one that stood in William Baker's door-yard, at the place now called Cherry Box. The land on which the flag stood is now owned by J. G. Detwiler. Quite a crowd of southern sympathizers gathered at the pole-raising, and Capt. William H. Rawlings made a violent secession speech. In May a similar flag was raised on the south side of the court house square, near the entrance to the court house, in Shelbyville. This was a great day for the southern cause in Shelby county. Numerous speakers were invited, but the only ones to respond were Hon. James S. Green, for whom J. M. Ennis drove in a buggy to Canton, Lewis county, and Edward McCabe, of Palmyra. Green was

one of Missouri's greatest orators, and in 1857 was elected to the United States senate to serve from 1857 to 1861, and was defeated for re-election by the legislature in 1861 because he was a secessionist. However, he received seventy-six votes on one ballot, which was within three votes of a majority. Green made a brilliant speech, which was very bitter on the Union men. During the course of his speech, and addressing himself to any federals who might be present, he said: "If you win the day we will leave the state; if we win, you shall leave." This statement was vigorously applauded by the secessionists present.

The speaking was held in the court house. The flag was made by the secession ladies of the town and afterwards divided and made into dresses by the ladies to prevent its capture by the federal troops. From this time on the Confederate flag waved over many homes in different parts of the county.

The Union men did not hoist any flags, but were busy just the same. They effected an organization at Miller's mill, in the eastern part of the county, and in Shelbyville, Ben McCoy, a brother-in-law to William and Abe Kemper, was occasionally drilling a company of Union volunteers. Union men were numerous in and around Bethel, and we might add that this is the only township in Shelby county that has given a Republican majority since the war period. Griffin Frost, a brother to the late Frost, who edited the Clarence Courier, and who died only recently and was buried in Edina, Mo., was at this time editing the Shelby County Weekly and was told by the Unionists that his room

was preferable to his company. He took the hint and abandoned the office, going to Marion county.

THE FIRST FEDERAL TROOPS.

The date on which the first federal troops actually set foot on Shelby county soil was June 13, 1861. The 2d Iowa Infantry, under command of Col. Samuel Curtis, came down the Mississippi river from Keokuk, Iowa, and landed at Hannibal. There they took the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad for St. Joe. At Hunnewell some citizens were fired upon by these troops and two persons were taken prisoners. No one was injured, however, and the troops passed on to St. Joseph. A number of Shelby county Union men went to St. Joseph at this time to enlist in the service. About this time there was an attempt made to organize a battalion of cavalry, with W. R. Strachan as major, and a company was organized at Shelbina by Captain Hughes. By this time the Shelby countians who had gone to St. Joseph had enlisted in the Old Missouri 13th Infantry (afterwards the 25th). They were captured a little later at Lexington, Mo., while serving under Mulligan.

The war cloud had now risen to its zenith in the sky, and sentiment was intense.

The Monroe City fight happened July 10th of this year, and about the same time a detachment of the 16th Illinois came out from Macon City to William Baker's place and cut down the secession flag-pole that had been raised there. The neighborhood was badly scared, but beyond cutting the pole down the troops were not disposed to make any military

demonstrations. These troops camped on Salt river at the old Ray's bridge west of Cherry Box.

FIRST UNION COMPANY ORGANIZED.

A Union meeting was held at Miller's mill, six miles east of Shelbyville, in Tiger Fork township, the latter part of July, 1861. The orators of the occasion were John M. Glover, of Lewis county, and John L. Taylor, of Knox. There were a large number of Union men present, but very few who sympathized with the Confederate cause. Hon. John McAfee, speaker of the house, however, attended, and was severely criticized and censured by Glover in the latter's speech for his (McAfee's) course in the legislature. After the speaking, McAfee and Glover engaged in a controversy, and McAfee called Glover a liar. Quick as a flash the Lewis countian assaulted the speaker. Quite an exciting time followed, but neither of the combatants was severely injured.

At this meeting the Shelby County Home Guards were organized, with Joseph H. Forman as captain; Robert Eaton and Solomon Miller, lieutenants; Oliver Whitney, first orderly sergeant; George Lear, second orderly. This was an independent company and served as infantry.

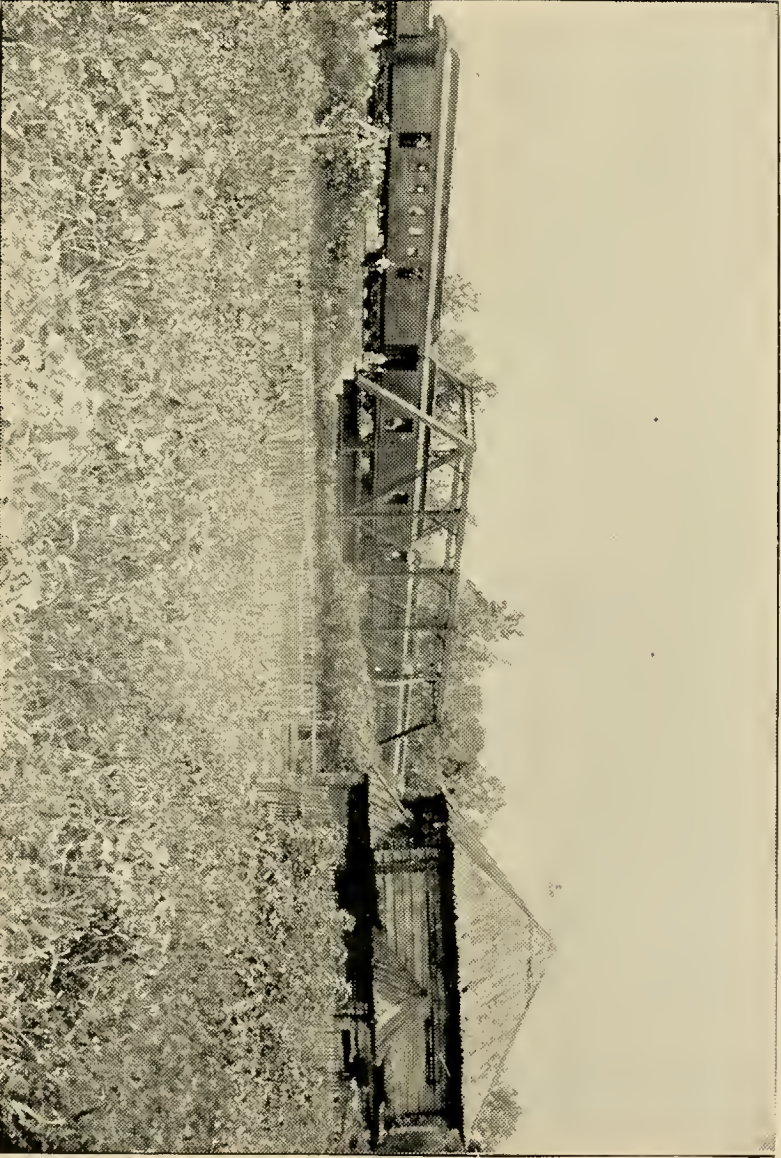
This company possibly had existed irregularly since some time in May, but did not enter the United States service formally until July 23d. It was mustered in at Shelbina on the above day by United States Marshal William R. Strachan. This company was authorized by Gen. G. A. Hurlbut and continued under his jurisdiction until August 23d, at which time it was disbanded.

Guarding the railroad and the government's goods at Hannibal and doing a little scouting and camp duty were the services rendered the government by this company. The men were armed with muskets sent them from Hannibal, and upon being mustered out a majority enlisted in other regiments.

SALT RIVER BRIDGE BURNED.

The Missouri State Guards, a company of secession troops from Ralls county, under Capt. Daniel B. West, under direction of Dr. Foster, of Hannibal, set fire to and burned the Salt River railroad bridge on July 10, 1861. The bridge was located two miles west of Hunnewell. The troops were assisted by some of the residents of the neighborhood, who furnished turpentine to hasten the burning. Five cars were burned at Hannibal the same day, and Foster ordered the depot burned, but was persuaded to countermand the order by citizens of the town.

At the time the bridge was burned the fight was on at Monroe City, and the federals were greatly hindered in the transportation of supplies and troops. The bridge was soon rebuilt by Hurlbut's troops. The structure was made only temporary for a time. Some Illinois troops soon after constructed a block-house near the bridge, and a strong guard was kept for some time. Brig-Gen. John Pope was assigned by the federal authorities to the North Missouri command. He made headquarters part of the time at Hunnewell and Shelbina. Brigadier-General Hurlbut was also an active federal officer along the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad, and spent some of his time in Shelby county.



TYPE OF BLOCK HOUSE ERECTED ON SALT RIVER

JOHN GREEN'S COMPANY.

In July of 1861 quite a number of Shelby county boys who had decided to enlist and die if need be for the cause they believed to be just, left the county and joined the Confederate ranks. They enlisted under Col. Martin E. Green, who was then at Sugar Camp ford, on the Fabius, near Monticello, in Lewis county.

Colonel Green soon left Lewis county and concentrated his forces, about 1,000 men, near Marshall's mill, about six miles northwest of Palmyra.

While located here, Green sent a company into this county to arrest some Union men at Shelbyville. The company was commanded by J. L. Owen, of Marion county. They remained in Shelbyville an hour or so and then returned to camp, being unable to find their men.

A few days later, Frisbie McCullough, commanding a company of Confederates, called at the residence of Capt. Joseph Freeman, just east of Shelbyville, and took the captain and a hired man named Gwinn prisoners.

At another time McCullough visited Shelbyville and took Col. John F. Benjamin prisoner. The latter was held for some time and was well guarded all the time. He was taken into Knox and Lewis counties. Green also made a trip to Bethel at one time, but here he did not disturb anybody more than to levy small contributions in the way of supplies.

In September, Mr. Green broke camp at Marshall's mill and went south to join General Price's army. He crossed the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad near Monroe City and passed across Monroe

county, going through Florida and Paris.

The next noteworthy movement of troops in Shelby county took place in September, when General Hurlbut, commanding 500 troops of the 3d Iowa. Col. David Moore's Northeast Missouri Regiment, and Colonel Smith, of the 16th Illinois, united their forces at Bethel to attack Green, whom they supposed to be at Philadelphia, in Marion county. With their 1,200 men, of whom 400 were mounted, and their four pieces of field artillery, and 150 Knox and Adair County Home Guards, they began their march on Green, but on arriving at Philadelphia they learned of his movement to the south.

Hurlbut now sent Moore and Smith with their men on to Palmyra, and with the 3d Iowa and about 120 sick men he started to Shelbina. He reached Shelbyville at near noon, and remained for dinner, after which the march to Shelbina continued.

Three of the Union soldiers set out on foot, without leave, to go from Shelbyville to Shelbina, while the main portion of the army was visiting at the county seat. They had covered about half the distance, and were walking down the direct road between the two cities, when they were fired upon by Confederate sympathizers who had concealed themselves behind some large oak trees about half-a mile north of the Salt river crossing. One of the men was killed instantly, another wounded, and the third escaped unharmed. He was found a mile or so east of the scene and was taken by J. C. Hale on horseback to the command, which they met on the high prairie about two miles out of Shelbyville. The dead comrade was taken by

the company to Shelbina and buried. The two that survived were severely censured by their commander for leaving the company without permission.

The parties that did the shooting were, it is said, nine in number, and among that number were Ray Moss, John Jacobs, Bert Hightower, John Evans and a Mr. Freeman. They had their horses tied near by, and intended, no doubt, to fire upon the whole company as they passed by; but the three stragglers drew their fire before the full company got there. They made their escape on horseback. Moss afterwards became a captain in the Missouri State Guards under General Price. He served six months in this capacity and was then mustered out and immediately re-enlisted in the regular Confederate army. On October 4, 1862, he was killed at Corinth, Miss., having his head torn off by a grape shot. Jacobs also enlisted in the regular Confederate service and became a captain. He became famous as a fighter. After the war he settled at Louisiana and died in about 1880.

At seven o'clock that evening Hurlbut reached Shelbina, but could not wire for transportation on account of a fierce wind and hail storm. He therefore went into camp. The next day the company received transportation and left about noon for Brookfield.

During this time Moore and Smith had remained at Palmyra, but on the 4th of September set out after Green. They, however, left 400 men behind to guard the city, who on the 6th, under the command of General Pope and accompanied by Col. John M. Glover and about fifty men of his cavalry, which

was organized in northeast Missouri, set out for the main army of the Federals.

GREEN TAKES SHELBYNA.

General Pope, who was now located at Brookfield, had three companies of the 3d Iowa Infantry under Col. N. G. Williams, and a company of the Linn County Home Guards from Brookfield, to Palmyra, to open the road and then to go to Paris, Monroe county, to take possession of the specie and funds in the bank there, fearing the Confederates would get hold of it. On August 31st they left Brookfield, and arrived at Palmyra the day following. Here they found they had to go to Hannibal in order that their engine might be turned around. While at Hannibal they were joined by the 2d Kansas Regiment, which had fought at Wilson's creek and had come up from St. Louis on a boat on their way home to be mustered out.

The Kansas boys gladly joined the men under Colonel Williams and set out with them for Paris. Colonel Williams had a few more than 600 men, which included the Linn County Mounted Home Guards under Loring and a large portion of the 3d Iowa under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott. Sunday, September 1st, the Federals arrived in Shelbina and that evening set out for Paris. They arrived there Monday morning, after an all-night march. The funds had been removed by the cashier of the bank, and could not be obtained. So on the following morning the troops started to return to Shelbina. Colonel Green, who was then at Florida, had mustered his forces and determined to take the Federals. Williams and his men reached

Shelbina by hard and tiresome marching and by considerable dodging and shifting from one direction to another in order to avoid Green. They arrived in Shelbina after dark and soon learned that General Hurlbut had left the town that day for Brookfield. The Union men realized they were in a close place, with only 620 men, and Green close on their heels with something like 1,500 men. On Wednesday, September 4th, it could be seen that Green had them surrounded and would soon accomplish his aim, so the Federals barricaded the streets and concluded to put up the best defense possible and to make their get-away as soon as an opportunity presented itself. They were relieved, however, about 11 o'clock by a train arriving from Brookfield. It was sent by General Hurlbut to take the company back to Brookfield. Wednesday at noon Colonel Green sent Colonel Williams a note which gave the Federals thirty minutes to remove the women and children and to surrender. The order was obeyed as far as removing the women and children was requested, but no further. The note was not even answered. Green had obtained a good position just southeast of the town and out of range of the Federal musket and opened fire with his two pieces of artillery, which belonged to Captain Kniesley's Palmyra battery. One was a six and the other a nine pounder. Nearly every shot was well pointed and fell somewhere near the center of the town near the depot square. Here it was that Captain McClure, of the Second Kansas, lost a foot. Two balls went through the old hotel building and the marksmanship was so accurate that only two balls went astray. They were found out north of

town next day. Green's men were out of musket range and, of course, the Federals could not fight back, unless they could get in closer range. This they did not want, so the Kansas troops took the train. The whole company then boarded the train, except the Linn County Mounted Home Guards. They got out of town by proceeding under cover of train—keeping the train between them and the artillery until they were a mile or so west of town. The Confederates then advanced and took the town. Their trophies of war were some knapsacks, four mules and a wagon and some guns. The Confederates now numbered fully 2,500 men. They had been reinforced by some Marion, Ralls and Monroe county guards under Col. Theodore Brace. The report of the battle by Colonel Williams follows:

REPORT OF COL. N. G. WILLIAMS, THIRD IOWA
INFANTRY.

In obedience to your order, I respectfully submit the following statement of facts connected with the Paris expedition and the reasons why I retired from Shelbina:

Late Friday evening (August 30th), I received a telegraphic dispatch from General Pope to take my effective command, together with Loring's cavalry, proceed to Palmyra, open the road, and then go to Paris and take the specie and funds in the bank and send it to St. Louis. Early Saturday morning I started from Brookfield to execute the order. I arrived in Palmyra about noon, was there informed by the railroad employees that we would have to go to Hannibal in order to turn the engine west, they telling me it would be impos-

sible to back the train. As a further reason for going to Hannibal there was \$150,000 specie on board and from instructions I feared it would be in some danger of being seized by the rebels. I arrived in Hannibal and while feeding my men the 2nd Kansas regiment arrived per boat, enroute for Kansas to recruit. I immediately invited them to join me in the Paris expedition, as I had learned on my down trip that it would be unsafe with my force (320 men) to go into Monroe county. They consented, and we started Sunday morning. Arrived at Shelbina about noon. I pressed into service some wagons to carry provisions and sick men, and started for Paris about 8 o'clock in the evening. My entire force consisted of about 620 men, viz: 520 infantry and 100 cavalry. I arrived in Paris at daylight Monday morning, September 2nd. I immediately proceeded to the bank in company with M. Cassel, Esq. (agent to receive money). We called the directors together. They informed us that the cashier had taken the money to a safe place, and that they did not know where he or the money was. We waited during the day, thinking that they would get the money. In the afternoon I learned that the whole country was rising in arms against us. About 5 o'clock I gave the order to prepare for our return march, but a tremendous storm coming up I countermanded the order and resolved to stay in Paris over night. I quartered my men in the Court house and vacant buildings. About midnight we received an alarm and turned out under arms and remained so during the night. Started on our return at day-break.

In the meantime I had learned that

Green and his forces had got past General Hurlbut and that he had prepared an ambush for me on the straight road to Shelbina. I determined to take the road to Clinton, making a detour of ten miles. Every step of the way I found evidence that the whole people were in arms. I arrived, however, in Shelbina at night, having escaped the ambush, but had one man wounded (supposedly mortal) by the enemy's pickets. When I arrived in Shelbina I found no communication east or west, also learned that General Hurlbut had left that day for Brookfield. During the night had two alarms. In the morning and after the enemy had shown himself in force, a train arrived from the west and brought word that another train was coming to take my command away. In the meantime the enemy was gathering in still greater force, so that I could make out about 3,000 men.

About noon I received a note from the rebel commander, giving me thirty minutes to move the women and children and to surrender. I ordered the women to leave but made no reply to Green. I barricaded the streets and prepared to resist the enemy. After a short time the enemy opened on us with two pieces of artillery, one nine and one six pounder (reported to me to be brass by an escaped prisoner). Their battery was planted a full mile off. I am satisfied that at this time the enemy numbered fully 3,000. With my glass I could discover a strong force under cover of timber to support their artillery. I offered to lead the men out on the plain and offer the enemy battle. Major Cloud, of the Second Kansas, objected. I did not insist, as I thought the opposing force too great.

During the firing I discovered the enemy some two miles in the west tearing up the track. I immediately ordered one company on the train to run up to them, which was done, and the enemy driven from that point. I observed also a force in the east tearing up the track and started a train that way, but the train came back, as the enemy opened upon it with their artillery. The officer in command reported to me that he supposed the engine and train of more value than a little piece of track. I told him he did right.

The enemy fired well. Almost every shot was well pointed, either striking the building or falling in the square. Captain McClure, of the Second Kansas, had his foot shot off. After receiving some thirty shots, the officers of the Second Kansas held a meeting, and sent Major Cloud to me, demanding that I should withdraw the men, saying that they had been in one Springfield fight and did not wish to be in another (meaning fighting against such odds), and also that if I would withdraw and get artillery they would come back with me. He further stated that his men were discontented and supposed they were going home and did not like being brought on the expedition; that he, to encourage them, had held out the inducement to them that the money in the bank was to pay them off with; that they only considered themselves in the light of volunteers, etc. I still further resisted, and declared I would not mention the subject of retreating to my men, as I had been to them and told them we could hold the place; but finally they insisted so strongly, and fearing there might be a stampede, I consented to call the officers together.

When they met, I said to them I had nothing further to say. After they had decided it to be expedient to retire I told them to wait orders. I delayed giving orders any further than to tell them to go to their companies and prepare to move. After a few minutes I saw the Kansas men starting for the cars. They filled the first train and started. I jumped on the engine and ordered the engineer to move slow, so that the cavalry could keep up with him on the right flank (the enemy was on the south). I then jumped off and started back for my own men (280), but they, seeing the Kansas men off, had got on the second train and started before I got back. In the confusion the Iowa men left some of their coats and knapsacks in the quarters. They did not know at the time we were retiring from the enemy. There was also one transportation wagon and four mules left, all of which might have been brought off had they waited for orders.

It is proper for me to state that I had but one captain with me at the time and he had been quite sick for several days, and was unfit for duty at the time, but he turned out and rendered me valuable assistance. I was extremely short for officers. I had sent three home sick. I then moved the trains to Hudson and reported to you in person. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Third Iowa.

Brig.-Gen. G. A. Hurlbut, U. S. A.

WHAT THE KANSAS OFFICERS SAID.

In their report of the Shelbina affair to Brig.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Blair and Major W. F. Cloud

said: "It is perhaps proper for me to state formally to you a fact or two relative to the evacuation of Shelbina on yesterday. The enemy numbered, as near as we could ascertain, about 3,000 men, and we had only 600 efficient men. We drove them several times and held our position until the enemy brought to bear upon us two pieces of artillery, one six and one nine pounder. We having no artillery and not being able to reach them otherwise, but being compelled to sit behind barricades and receive discharges of artillery, which would inevitably have destroyed the command, I, after consultation with Major Cloud and the officers of the Second Kansas, insisted upon the men being withdrawn until we could be reinforced by artillery, which we understood was at Brookfield. Colonel Williams was averse to the withdrawal, but we insisted that it should be done and he finally yielded a reluctant and unwilling assent; and as we had volunteered to serve in the Paris expedition, he was in courtesy compelled to pay some attention to our wishes in the matter and consequently he at last yielded."

SECOND BURNING OF SALT RIVER BRIDGE.

After the departure of the Federal troops Colonel Green took possession of Shelbina and his men remained there several hours. Late that evening the Confederates burned the railroad bridge across Salt river. They also visited Hunnewell and caused some slight damage about the depot.

Colonel Blanton, of Monroe county, was in command of the company that Green sent around west of town to tear up the railroad track, and which was made to retreat by the company sent out on the

train by Colonel Williams. Colonel Blanton received a shot in the mouth; another man in his company lost his horse.

Green abandoned Shelbina that night, but a few men returned and burned some freight cars that stood on the side track.

Hunnewell was now made the base of what was expected to be important military movements. And the people of the county saw something of the real pomp of war. A brigadier-general and his staff took charge of affairs and directed matters from this town. Then Brigadier-General Pope was sent here to move on Green and to totally annihilate the latter, who was then stationed at Florida, in Monroe county. But General Fremont withheld his orders for Pope to move on Green until the latter had crossed the Missouri river at Glasgow and was on his way to join Price at Lexington. Captain Forman and the other Shelby countians who had formerly been taken prisoners, were released near Marshall, after being duly paroled not to take up arms until they were exchanged.

Brigadier-General Pope left Hunnewell on September 8 and pushed forward to where Green had been near Florida. Here he found only a few of the rear guard and a portion of their outfit, which were captured. Only two shots were fired and only one man wounded. The cavalry set out to locate Green, but returned later and announced that the Confederates must be over fifty miles away. General Pope returned to Hunnewell.

SHELBY COUNTY CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

Following the success of the Confederates at Blue Run July 21, and Wilson creek August 10, the secessionists be-

came active and many set out to join the Confederate army. Some went to join the General Price Home Guards in southwestern Missouri, others went to Colonel Green in Lewis county. There was no regular company organized in the county, but those who had the war fever left the county either singly or in squads and joined themselves to the Confederate army, either with Colonel Green or General Price. A small company was organized near Hunnewell, however, about the first of August, which was not a regular organization. They were never mustered into service and were composed of men from the three counties of Marion, Monroe and Shelby. The company was commanded by Capt. Thomas Stacy, who lived on a farm near Hunnewell, in Shelby county.

August 8th, Stacy's company made a raid on Palmyra, which was then unoccupied and secured some provisions, arms and took two citizens prisoners. August 16th the company fired on a train near Hunnewell. The Sixteenth Illinois were on the train and two of the Union men were badly wounded.

MOVEMENT OF UNION FORCES.

About the first of August, Captain Forman received orders from General Hurlbut to take his company of Shelby County Home Guards and search certain houses in Shelbyville for military stores. Ten members of the Sixteenth Illinois, who were stationed at Shelbina, volunteered to go with Captain Forman.

They reached Shelbyville early in the morning and searched the store of J. B. Marmaduke, but found no military stores. They, however, arrested the vil-

lage gunsmith, Fred Boettcher, whom they charged with repairing guns for some Confederates. Boettcher was taken from Shelbyville to Shelbina and then sent to St. Louis. The Forman Home Guards while in Shelbyville also cut down the secession flag pole.

As stated previously, Hon. John McAfee was an extreme Southern sympathizer and agitator. He was accused of being one of the three men in north Missouri who did more than a thousand others to bring about hostilities. The other two were Senator James S. Green, of Lewis county, and Thomas L. Anderson, of Palmyra. It is also notable, however, that when the cannon began to belch forth their deadly missiles of war, these three men remained at home. The story is told on Mr. McAfee that at one time during the progress of the hostilities that General Hurlbut offered McAfee a complete outfit, including horse, saddle and bridle and safe conduct out of his lines, if he would enlist in Green's army. McAfee had been arrested by the Sixteenth Illinois on August 6th. The company came from Macon over to Shelbyville and after placing Mr. McAfee under arrest took him to Macon and kept him a prisoner for some time.

He was treated severely by the Federals because of his pronounced Southern tendencies, and because he had been so prominent and active in secession matters. It is said General Hurlbut caused him to do hard labor in the extreme August sunshine, such as digging privies for the soldiers. After keeping him in Macon for a time, he was sent to Palmyra, and General Hurlbut ordered him tied upon the cab of the engine to

keep the Confederates from firing upon the train. The order, however, was not executed. The engineer refused to run the train if the soldiers executed the order.

GENERAL GRANT IN SHELBY.

It was now a settled fact that Missouri soil would be stained with the blood of man by the cruel hand of war, and the Federal government deemed it of the greatest importance to keep the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad intact. The road was needed to transport troops and provisions and munitions of war over, also in the transmission of messages it was of the utmost benefit. It was therefore of very great importance that the road should be carefully guarded. To accomplish this the government plainly realized they must send more men to the county. Accordingly Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, and Col. John M. Palmer, commanding the Fourteenth Illinois, were sent to relieve Colonel Smith at Monroe City. In about a week they were sent on to Hunnewell and to the Salt river bridge, which had been burned only a short time before and which they were to guard during the reconstruction thereof. It thus appears that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, later one of the greatest captains in the Union army and afterward twice President of the United States, began his illustrious military career in Shelby county. While located at Salt river bridge, General Grant erected a block house, which stood to his memory until a few years ago. He was ordered to proceed against Tom Harris, who was conducting a recruiting station

at Florida. On his arrival there he found that Harris and his recruits had scattered. General Grant turned around and marched back to his post at Salt river. In relation to the Grant stay in Shelby county, Edgar White, of Macon, recently contributed an article to some eastern papers. We use it here by permission:

Shelbina, Mo.—“Say, do you know I lost the opportunity of a lifetime?” queried a frosty-haired citizen of this town to a group of the oldest inhabitants sitting on the benches in the railroad park. “I might have had chairs and tables and pipes and things worth hundreds—yes, thousands of dollars, by now. When the bushwhackers began raising Hades up and down the old Hannibal & St. Joe until nobody wanted to travel, the government sent a rather short, stout man up here to look after things. He only had a handful of men, and was so quiet and easy going that nobody thought he amounted to shucks. We never took much stock in him till we began to notice that he wouldn’t let his soldiers rob our hen houses and take our horses. If any of the men took anything all we had to do was to make a roar to that quiet, stolid looking fellow and he’d say a few short words to somebody and we’d get it back with an apology. That quiet fellow, who generally wore a cigar in his mouth, was a St. Louis woodseller, Col. U. S. Grant by name.”

“What’s that got to do with gilding your furniture?” asked one of the O. I. fraternity.

“Oh, I forgot; when we found he was a pretty decent sort of a Yankee, and wasn’t out here to raid us, my wife told

me to invite him over to supper one night. And he'd a come, too, if I had asked him. Wish I had now.

"Let me tell you," the narrator went on, "that man Grant soon had more friends in these parts than anybody. Of course, we were all for the Johnnie Rebs, but we respected the square fellows on the other side. Grant knew which way our feelings were, and he never talked politics or got into any controversies. He and his men protected the railroad at the big bridge and made the bushwhackers afraid to light there. That's all the duty he had then. Lots of our people went out to his camp on the river and became acquainted with him. He talked to them about fishing and hunting and woodcraft and the thousand and one homely little occupations that lie nearest the countryman's life. But I noticed that he would a good deal rather listen than talk. He seemed to be gifted that way, and he would remember everything you told him that was worth remembering.

"On each side of us were Union commanders who at that time were talked about considerably as being fierce and warlike. One was in charge of a large force at Palmyra and the other in charge of the Department of Northern Missouri at Macon. Sometime during the war each of these commanders ordered military executions of ten men in their respective jurisdictions. I'll bet under the same circumstances Grant wouldn't have done anything like that. Here within the length of sixty miles three men were making history in their own peculiar way, two of them by a rigorous enforcement of the military law and the other by a quiet, unostentatious attention to

duty. Of the three the quiet man is the only one whose name ever got into the histories.

"When Colonel Grant first came to these parts most of the Southern men hiked out. Grant heard of that and he sent couriers out after them, telling them to come back home and extending a cordial invitation to come to his camp and get acquainted. Those who accepted the invitation were astonished at the plain soldier's hospitality and evident good will. He talked to them in his easy, business like way, explained the difference between a soldier and a marauder and said that when his men required feed for their horses or provisions for themselves orders would be issued and the government would pay for the supplies. He said the fact that we were Southern sympathizers wouldn't make any difference with him so long as we didn't come at him with guns. We all thought it was a pity that such a man should be a Yankee, and a citizen asked him one day how he could fight to free the 'niggers,' being in all other respects so much of a gentleman. I never heard Colonel Grant's answer, but several people about here did, and they quote him this way:

"'This war is not to free the niggers; if I thought it was I'd take my men and join the South.'

"You may be sure that didn't lessen his popularity any in this neck o' the woods. We considered Colonel Grant a pretty good 'rebel' from that time on, and looked with confidence to his lining up alongside of Bob Lee before the war was over. Well, he did line up alongside of Lee, but not the way we had hoped he would.

"It was while Colonel Grant was mak-

ing his headquarters hereabouts that he was ordered to hunt up and attack Colonel Tom Harris and his Confederate soldiers, who were becoming somewhat audacious. Harris was then much better known than Grant. He had been engaged in a number of lively skirmishes and was said to be a hard and swift fighter. Grant knew all this, and I notice in reading some sketches about him since the war that he was just a bit uneasy about the outcome of the expected encounter. Nevertheless, he led his men bravely enough in the direction of Harris's camp. The Union force halted before ascending the hill, while muskets and ammunition were examined, bayonets fixed and prayers said by the devout ones. Then the order came to march. The big hill was surmounted, revealing a naked plain and a hastily abandoned camp. Harris and his warriors skedaddled.

“I'll admit I was suffering from stage fright when we went up that hill,” said Colonel Grant, “but it never occurred to me till then that Harris might be bothered with the same disease.”

“That gave rise to Grant's oft-repeated expression that ‘When going into battle I try to remember that the enemy might be as much afraid of me as I am of him.’”

“After Colonel Grant left here I read of many mean things said about him by his enemies, but I din't take much stock in 'em. He never said mean things about other people, and that kind of a man don't need any defending.”

Shelby county, then, has the distinction of being the field in which General Grant began his military career, which

was the stepping stone to the Presidency.

General Grant in after years wrote a letter concerning his stay in Shelby county, of which the following is a copy:

Long Branch, N. J., August 3, 1884.—
Dear Sir—In July, 1861, I was ordered with my regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, to North Missouri to relieve Colonel Smith, of the Sixteenth, who was reported surrounded on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad. On my arrival at Quincy I found that the regiment (?) had scattered and fled. I then went with my regiment to the junction of the road from Quincy with the one from Hannibal, where I remained for a few days, until relieved by Colonel Turchin with another Illinois regiment. From here I was ordered to guard the workmen engaged in rebuilding the Salt river bridge. Colonel Palmer was there with his regiment at the same time. When the work was near completion I was ordered to move against Thomas Harris, who was reported to have a regiment or battalion encamped near Florida, Mo. I marched there, some twenty-five miles from Salt river, but found on arrival that he had disbanded about the time I started. On my return I was ordered to Mexico, Mo., by rail. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

SECESSION OF MISSOURI.

This important event in the history of Missouri occurred on the 28th day of October, 1861. The session of the legislature, known as “Claib Jackson's legislature,” was held in a hall in Neosha, commencing October 26th, and on the 28th an ordinance of secession was passed by

both houses. There were in this famous assembly of Missouri statesmen at the time of secession only thirty-nine members of the house and ten members of the senate. Charles H. Hardin was a member of the senate and was the only member of that body to vote "no." He was afterward governor of the state. Representative Shambaugh, of DeKalb county, was the only one of the thirty-nine members of the house to vote "no." According to the constitution of the state a quorum was required to transact business. This would have necessitated the attendance of seventeen members of the house. The ordinance passed by the Jackson legislature was, however, approved by the Confederate congress at Richmond, Virginia, and Missouri was considered by those who sympathized with the South as annexed to the Southern Confederacy.

Shelby county troops were from this time on considered Confederates, and of these the county had perhaps about 300 in the field. They were mostly with Green and Price. The Third battalion of infantry, under Green, was commanded by Lieut.-Col. S. A. Rawlings, of Shelby county, and Capt. Oliver Sparks commanded Company A.

COUNTY COURT MEETING—CHANGES IN COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The county court of Shelby county had not held a session from October, 1861, until in May, 1862, at which time the court was called together by public notice. Of the three county judges who had been elected only one attended (Judge Daniel Taylor). The other two, James Pickett and Perry B. Moore, were turned out of office charged with being disloyal. The governor appointed in their places Samuel Houston and Robert Lair. John Dickerson had also been elected sheriff, and upon refusing to take the "Gamble Oath" was suspended, and E. L. Holliday appointed Elizar sheriff. Mr. Holliday served until October, at which time J. H. Forman was appointed by the governor, and in November he was elected to the office by a unanimous vote. J. J. Foster was also suspended as justice of the peace in Salt River township and Daniel H. Givens in Jackson township shared a similar fate. H. H. Weatherby was appointed in Foster's place and James Jameson in the place of Givens. The assessor's office was also made vacant on account of M. J. Priest being declared disloyal. Leonard Dobyns was appointed to fill the vacancy.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI STATE MILITIA ORGANIZE—BUSHWHACKING IN THE COUNTY—THE BUSHWHACKING NEAR WALKERSVILLE—STOCKADE BUILT AROUND COURT HOUSE—“SPECIAL ORDER No. 30”—SEVERAL CHANGES IN POSITIONS—JOHN L. OWEN KILLED—SHELBY COUNTY MEN EXECUTED—THE 1862 ELECTION.

MISSOURI STATE MILITIA ORGANIZE.

The war department of the government gave Governor Gamble authority sometime in December, 1861, to organize the Missouri state militia, which was for the defense of the state and not to be ordered out of the state unless on the mission of defending the state.

Those who joined this organization were to be paid by the United States government, subsisted, transported, clothed and armed. They were to assist and co-operate with the Federal troops whenever and wherever they possibly could.

Two months later, or in February, 1862, Col. H. S. Lipscomb commenced the organization of a company of cavalry. It was designated as the Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. The organization was completed in May following. The regiment was officered as follows: H. S. Lipscomb, colonel; A. L. Gilstrap, lieutenant-colonel; John B. Rogers, J. B. Dodson and John F. Benjamin, majors. The regiment existed until September, or four months, then it was consolidated with the Second Missouri State Militia. John McNeil was colonel of the new organization and John

F. Benjamin was made lieutenant-colonel.

The Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was made up mostly of Shelby county men. The officers of the Eleventh were: John F. Benjamin, captain from February 10, 1862, until June 3, 1862. At that date James M. Collier was made captain, Mr. Benjamin having, on May 6th, been promoted to a major. Mr. Collier resigned on August 6th, and on August 18th, A. G. Priest was made captain. W. J. Holliday was the first lieutenant and John Donahue second lieutenant. Later Company I, Second Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was organized. A. G. Priest was made captain of this regiment, in which capacity he served for nearly a year, from August 13, 1862, until July 28, 1863, at which date he resigned. Alex R. Graham took his place and was commissioned captain August 11, 1863, and resigned November 3rd of the same year, serving in this capacity for only about three months. He was succeeded by James A. Ewing, who took rank from November 25, 1863, and was later commissioned captain Company B, Seventeenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. W. J. Holliday was first lieutenant of the regiment from February 10, 1862,

until June 13, 1863, at which time he resigned. His successor was James A. Ewing, who took rank from August 11, 1863, and who, on the 25th of November following, was promoted to captain. Robert C. Cavert then became first lieutenant and served in that capacity until mustered out at the close of term, on February 25, 1865. John Donahue was commissioned second lieutenant at the organization of the regiment and served from February 10, 1862, until October 7, 1863, at which time he resigned. The commissary sergeant was John S. Duncan, whose younger son, Charles B. Duncan, was bugler of the company. When the regiments were consolidated Company H was mustered out. The officers of this company while it existed were J. W. Lampkin, captain; Cyrus S. Brown and John C. Carothers, lieutenants. These companies did little except scouting throughout Shelby and adjoining counties. They were in the Porter raid and were considered quite efficient in their services generally.

BUSHWHACKING IN THE COUNTY.

In relation to bushwhacking in the county the history of 1862 has the following to say:

“Upon the first blush of spring in the year of 1862, military operations in northeast Missouri began to assume a more sanguinary character. The Confederate bushwhackers were early on the warpath. Near Colony, in Knox county, about the 25th of March, they waylaid seven or eight members of the state militia from Medina, fired upon and killed two and dangerously wounded two more. As another party of militia were returning from the burial of the two men killed

they were fired on, presumably by the same bushwhackers, and three more were killed. Sometime about the 10th of March, James M. Preston, a Union man, living near Monroe City, was taken from his home one night by Capt. Tom Stacy and his band of Confederate partisan rangers, or bushwhackers, and murdered. The killing was done in Shelby county, near Stacy's camp, or headquarters, on Black creek or North river. Stacy afterward said that Preston had been “carrying water on both shoulders”; that he pretended to be a Confederate when in the presence of the bushwhackers and that when Federal troops came along he was a staunch Unionist and informed on certain Southern men and had them arrested. Stacy tried Preston after a fashion, found him guilty of playing the spy on him and his band, and shot him forthwith. The body was never recovered. It was said to have been sunk in Salt river with large stones tied to it. Preston left a wife and family in distressed circumstances. His murder aroused the greatest indignation among the Unionists, who vowed that, as the Confederates had inaugurated that sort of warfare, they should have their fill of it before the war was over. Tom Stacy's band numbered at this time perhaps twenty members, but its strength varied from a dozen to fifty. It kept Shelby county in quite a furor at times and greatly disturbed the western part of Marion on various occasions. When any of the members wanted a horse, a gun, a blanket, or any other article, they did not hesitate to take it wherever they found it—no matter whether its owner was a Unionist or a Confederate sympathizer. All was fish that came to their net.

THE BUSHWHACKING NEAR WALKERSVILLE.

On Wednesday, April 2, of this year (1862), Col. H. S. Lipscomb, of the Eleventh M. S. M., and a Captain Wilmont, with an escort of thirteen men of the same regiment in charge of a wagon load of supplies, started from Shelbina to Shelbyville. Taking the road via Walkersville, on Salt river, about a mile below that little hamlet, Tom Stacy, with sixteen of his band, bushwhacked the party, killing two militia men named Long and Thomas Herbst and a prominent and worthy citizen of the county named Lilburn Hale. The latter gentleman lived three miles southeast of Shelbyville. That morning he had gone to Shelbina to mail a letter to his son, J. C. Hale, then in Pike county, and now prominent attorney of Shelbyville. Returning on horseback he was overtaken by the military a quarter of a mile from the scene of shooting and was riding along with Colonel Lipscomb when the murderous volley was fired. Long and Herbst were residents of this county also and both left families. All the men were shot in the head. It was wondered at that not at least a dozen men were killed. The firing was done at point blank range. In a short time Colonel Lipscomb and some of the others of the escort came galloping into Shelbyville and gave the alarm. There was the greatest indignation among the militiamen and the Union citizens. Mr. Hale was generally respected, and his murder incensed the people as much as the killing of the soldiers. The troops in town consisted of the Eleventh M. S. M., who sprang at once to arms. Lieut. John Donahue, at the head of twenty-five men of Company A, started immediately in pursuit of the

bushwhackers, who, it was conjectured, had set off immediately after the shooting for their rendezvous, in the southeastern part of the county.

Lieutenant Holliday, with a considerable force, went at once to where the shooting was done. Holliday's squad, under Sergeant Engles, started on the direct trail of Stacy and his men. The trail was easily followed, as the ground was very muddy, but Stacy tried to throw off the force which he knew was on his track by riding into and through the current of the river where he could. But Engles and his men kept on the trail, eager as panthers and true as bloodhounds. About the middle of the afternoon Lieutenant Donahue came upon the bushwhackers at a point on Black creek, at the Kincheloe bridge, ten miles from Walkersville. They were north or northeast and the Federals were going east. The former had just crossed the bridge. With a yell the militiamen dashed upon the bushwhackers and the latter fled, scattering in every direction, some taking to the thickets, others swimming Black creek, which was near by, and still others fleeing straight away. The bushwhackers were completely routed. Two of their number were killed outright, one was drowned in Black creek and another was badly wounded and never was heard from again. Tom Stacy was so hard pressed that he was forced to abandon his horse, saddle bags, coat, hat, sword and double barreled shotgun. Some articles in his possession, particularly the sword, a beaver cap and some trappings, were identified as having belonged to Russell W. Moss, Esq., near whose residence, northwest of Hummewell, in the Black creek timber, Stacy and his band

had their camp. The two dead men were found to be William Carnahan and James Bradley, both citizens of this county. Bill Carnahan lived at Walkersville and left a wife and children. It is said he had eaten many a meal at Mr. Hale's table, and knew that gentleman well. Bradley lived in the northwestern part of this county. The killing was in this wise: Jim Bradley, like Absalom, rode upon a mule. In the rush of the retreat he was either thrown or jumped off "and the mule that was under him went away." Bradley then threw away his fine double-barreled shotgun and started to run. Sergeant John S. Duncan (afterwards postmaster at Shelbyville) was upon him in an instant. Bradley stopped, threw up his hands and called out, "Don't shoot; I give up; I haven't done nothing," etc., all very rapidly and excitedly. Duncan said, "Well, I can't shoot an unarmed man," and lowered his gun. But Bradley started to go back for his gun and Duncan said, "Don't run." And just then Private Tom Hillaber, who lived in the northeastern part of the county, came up and without a word leveled his Austrian rifle and fired, the ball striking Bradley (ten feet away) in the breast, killing him instantly. The body was not bayoneted, as has been reported. Bill Carnahan was shot out of his saddle farther down the creek. The man drowned in Black creek was wounded just as he entered the water. Tom Stacy leaped from his horse and took to a tree. He carried with him a short rifle and an Indian fight took place between him and Lieutenant Donahue. The latter fired twice and missed. Tom saved his fire for close quarters. Private James Watkins

reinforced Donahue and then Stacy retreated, saving his life by his fleetness and knowledge of woodcraft. The militiamen beat up the woods and brush for some time, but failed to find any more of the guerrillas, and soon after gathered up the corpses of the men they killed, put them in the wagon, "pressed" for the occasion, and started for Shelbyville. Not a man among the Federals were injured in the least. Indeed, the bushwhackers fired but two or three shots. Meanwhile a tragie scene was being enacted at Shelbyville. There was the most intense indignation in the town over the killing of Long, Herbst and Mr. Hale. Capt. John S. Benjamin was almost beside himself with rage and excitement. He had a room of Confederate prisoners in the sheriff's office upstairs in the court house. The most of these, if not all of them, had not been regularly enlisted and mustered into the Confederate service as regular soldiers, but were more partisan rangers. Benjamin declared he would shoot three of these men instanter in retaliation for the three Unionists killed that day. Among these prisoners was one Roland Harvy (alias "Jones" or "Maj." Jones), of Clark county. A few days before this he had been captured near Elliottsville, on Salt river, in Monroe county, by a scouting party of the Eleventh M. S. M., led by Benjamin himself. Harvy was a lieutenant of a band of Confederate partisans, of which Marion Marmaduke, of this county, was captain. Captain Benjamin selected Harvy as the first victim. He was an elderly man and, it is believed, was a reputable citizen. But now he was given a hard fate and a short

shrift. It is said that the guard opened the door of the prison room and pulled out Harvy as a fancier thrusts his hand into a coop and pulls out a chicken. He was hurried downstairs, taken out into the stockade, southeast corner of the yard, and tied to one of the palisades with a new rope before he realized what was being done. He seemed to think the proceedings were intended merely to frighten him. In two minutes a file of soldiers was before him and he was looking into the muzzles of six Austrian rifles. The command "Fire!" was given, there was a crash of the guns, and in an instant the unfortunate man was a corpse. He could not fall to the ground, for he was lashed to the palisade, but his limbs gave way and his head dropped on his breast, while his body hung limp and twisted. By Benjamin's order the body was taken down by some Confederate sympathizers and carried into an old log building in the rear of J. B. Marmaduke's store, on the southwest corner of the square. Here it was prepared for burial and interred by the same class of citizens in the Shelbyville cemetery, where its ashes yet lie. Another prisoner captured at the same time with Harvy was John Wesley Sigler, a young man of Shelbyville. He had a close call. Benjamin selected him for the next victim from among the now terror-stricken prisoners huddled together in the sheriff's office; but now more rational minded men interposed and better councils prevailed. It was urged that it would be better to wait and see what the result of Donahue's and Holliday's scout would be—maybe they would exterminate the band that had done the murderous work. Wait and see. This was done, and soon

came Donahue bearing in a wagon the corpses of Carnahan and Bradley, and these were tumbled into the room where Harvy lay, all ghastly and gory. Then Benjamin's wrath was mollified and no one else was shot.

STOCKADE BUILT AROUND COURT HOUSE.

Company C, under Captain Block, and Company F, commanded by Captain Call, parts of Glover's regiment, were stationed at Shelbyville during the winter of 1861 and '62. They were quartered in the court house. Around the court house was erected a strong stockade, by direction of Capt. John F. Benjamin. The stockade was built of heavy oak posts, set firmly in the ground, having the top ends sharpened. The posts were about fifteen feet high. Small holes were made for the use of the defenders, and under the conditions a small number of men could have withstood the attack of several times their number. Many Union sympathizers enlisted during the winter.

Glover was now stationed at Edina. He vigorously enforced the Halleck-Schofield orders to extend no mercy to bushwhackers, and sent his troop frequently into Shelby and adjoining counties.

"SPECIAL ORDER NO. 30."

A few days after Colonel Glover reached Edina he sent a message to Captain Benjamin at Shelbyville which was headed "Special Order No. 30." The order read as follows: "In every case within your reach where the rebels take a dollar's worth of property of any kind from a Union man or family, do you take at least twice as much in value from rebels in the vicinity (from parties who

took the goods if you can identify them) and hold it as security for the return of the property, and hold it until the robbery is made good. You will forthwith levy an assessment and collect it from the wealthy secessionists in the vicinity sufficient to comfortably support the families of the members of the M. S. M. who were killed by the rebels, and see that they are comfortably supported by this means until further orders."

After two days' time had elapsed after receiving the famous "Special Order No. 30," Captain Benjamin received a list of sixty-five names of men in different parts of the county and a letter that read as follows:

Edina, April 10, 1862.

Captain Benjamin:

Sir—I send you a list of names marked (A), who did the killing of militia in this (Knox) county. The others are members of a bushwhacking company in this and other counties. Give a list of the names to your commissioned officers with instructions to hold all such if arrested. Keep their names as secret as possible. I do not want them to know they are suspected, or we shall not be able to catch them. You have two of them, I am told (the Feltz). Hold them safely. We have five or six of them, and on yesterday we killed one of the murderers, William Musgrove. These men are scattered all over the country. You will be as active as possible and charge your men to be cautious. These men are frequently to be found in the vicinity of Magruder's, on Black creek. These fellows are in the habit of crossing Salt river, southeast of your town, on a bridge on an unfrequented road. You will do well to give it some attention. My

instructions are not to bring in these fellows if they can be induced to run, and if the men are instructed they can make them run. Yours respectfully,

J. M. GLOVER.

SEVERAL CHANGES IN POSITIONS.

In June of 1862 there were several changes ordered among the Union forces in northeast Missouri. On the 4th of June Colonel Glover was sent to south Missouri and Col. John McNeil, Second Cavalry, M. S. M., was given charge of the northeast Missouri troops, with headquarters at Palmyra. Major John F. Benjamin was appointed commander at Palmyra and M. A. Stearnes was assistant adjutant-general. The changes were made in compliance with an order from General Schofield. Nearly all of McNeil's men followed him to Palmyra. Captain Lipscomb was assigned to Macon City and the Third M. S. M. was sent to Rolla.

JOHN L. OWEN KILLED.

Major Owen lived near Monroe City, and had been a major in the Confederate Missouri State Guards under General Price. He had participated in the Monroe City battle, in which the Confederates burned the depot and destroyed considerable property. He returned home from service in December, 1861, but found an indictment hanging over him for treason and consequently could not come in and surrender. He therefore continued to hide out.

On the 8th of June, 1862, a scouting party of the Eleventh M. S. M., under Captain Lair, found Major Owen early in the morning hiding under some brush near his residence. Captain Collier and

the Shelby county company took him prisoner, and after assuring his wife they would conduct him safely to Palmyra, they started off, and when only half a mile from his home they sat him upon a log against a rail fence and fired eight 54-caliber bullets through his body. The two captains (Collier and Lair) justified themselves on the ground that they were enforcing General Schofield's "Order No. 18," which enjoined the utmost vigilance in hunting down and destroying all marauders and bushwhackers, whom the order said "when caught in arms or engaged in unlawful warfare, were to be shot down on the spot." The action of Lair and Collier was approved by the Unionists generally, but was a fire brand among the Southern sympathizers, and, in fact, many Union men denounced the act as a murder. The Federal superior officers, however, approved the act. Some now say that Owen was unarmed and did not come within the purview of Schofield's order. Others say he was armed and that his blanket and revolver were found close beside him. It is, however, too late in the day to argue the case, and after giving the facts as nearly correct as it is possible to gather them, we leave the matter to the readers for their own solution.

SHELBY COUNTY MEN EXECUTED.

Gen. Lewis Merrill, who was in charge of the Federal troops at Macon, on September 26, 1862, executed ten prisoners at Macon. These men had all been with Porter and were accused of violating paroles. Two of these men were Shelby county citizens. They were Frank E. Drake and Edward Riggs. Another Shelby county citizen was sentenced to

be shot at the same time, but he made his escape from the prison. His name was James Gentry, who lived for many years in Shelby after the bloody scenes of the war and who died in Shelbyville only a few years ago.

Capt. Tom Sidener, who lived in Monroe county a few miles south of Shelby, had been with General Porter, but after the Kirksville battle, in which Porter suffered severely, and the disbandment of the Porter company, Sidener decided to quit the service and accordingly returned to his home in Monroe county. He feared, however, to remain there and decided, as did many others of the Porter men, to seek refuge in Illinois. He therefore disguised himself in ladies' apparel and, in company of a lady cousin and a sister and his brother, Jackson, set out in an open carriage to drive to Canton, where they intended to cross the Mississippi into Illinois. They passed through Shelbyville October 1, 1862, and one of Benjamin's men recognized the ladies and Jack Sidener and informed Benjamin that they had passed through the town with a load of provisions, which were thought to be for supplies for Tom and the Confederates. Colonel Benjamin ordered pursuit and the carriage and its occupants were soon brought back to Shelbyville. Captain Sidener was careless in getting out of the carriage and gave himself away by disclosing his boots that he wore instead of lady's shoes. He was stripped of his dress and bonnet and placed in the hands of the Benjamin forces. They kept him a few days at the hotel and then he was sent to Palmyra and was one of the ten men executed at the famous "Palmyra massacre," by General McNeil. The re-

maining occupants of the spring wagon were held for a few days and then released. The executions were, of course, the most blood-stirring events of the war; but next perhaps to these was the burning of dwelling houses. Of these latter depredations Shelby county had three of more than ordinary notice. One was the burning of the Robert Joiner house and barn in Tiger Fork township; the other, the home of Carter Baker and John Maupin's home in Jefferson township. The Joiner home was fired by a detail under Lieut. W. J. Holliday, who was sent out to do the work by McNeil and Merrill. They accused Joiner of "keeping a rendezvous for guerrillas and murderers." Lieutenant Holliday executed the order at noon September 5th. Mr. Joiner was in prison at Shelbyville. His three sons were in the Confederate army, as was also one son-in-law, Harry Latimer, who was later captured and executed. Mr. Cochrane, a son-in-law, was the only man on the place, and his wife was seriously ill and was carried out of the house on a cot, whereon she was lying. The family lived with their neighbors for awhile, but soon after Mr. Joiner returned to his home, having been released. His health had been impaired and his spirits broken and he died the next spring.

The home of Carter Baker, who had been with Porter, was burned by Company I, commanded by Capt. A. G. Priest, who was sent to Jefferson township to burn, as the militia termed them, "bushwhackers' nests." Mr. Baker had been with Porter and was at home, wounded. He was in bed at the time of

the burning of his house and was carried out into the yard on a couch.

THE 1862 ELECTION.

During the war courts were held regularly from this time on, and elections held under the authority of the Gamble administration. No one was allowed to vote, however, who would not submit to the Gamble oath: "To support the United States government and the Gamble provisional government against all enemies, domestic and foreign." This, of course, disqualified many voters in the county. John B. Clark, Sr., had been expelled from Congress for participating in the rebellion. The candidates to succeed him were W. A. Hall, of Randolph county, and N. P. Green, of Marion. The permanent or, in fact, the only issue, was emancipation in Missouri.

Green represented the emancipation side and Hall the anti-emancipationists. The former carried the county by a vote of 598 to 279. For state senator A. L. Gilstrap, the emancipationists, carried the county over Fred Rowland by a vote of 523 to 199. W. R. Strachan was elected representative over J. M. Collier by 482 to 248. Samuel Huston elected county judge without opposition. He received 359 votes. C. K. Cotton, treasurer over Benjamin Grogg by 363 to 242. The entire emancipation ticket was elected. Hall, while failing to carry Shelby county, was elected to Congress by a good majority in the district. W. R. Strachan was provost marshal of north-east Missouri, and attained notoriety in connection with the Palmyra massacre.

CHAPTER VIII.

MANY JOIN PORTER'S COMMAND—FEDERALS HOLD THE COUNTY—BILL ANDERSON VISITS SHELBY—FIFTY-ONE KILLED AT CENTRALIA, MISSOURI—THE 1864 ELECTION.

MANY JOIN PORTER'S COMMAND.

Col. Joseph C. Porter, whose home was in Lewis county, near Newark, was about the only Confederate leader now engaged in northeast Missouri. Porter had seen considerable service, having been a lieutenant-colonel of Green's Missouri State Guards, and had participated in the battles at Athens, Shelbina, Lexington, Pea Ridge and elsewhere. He was a brave soldier and man of courage, and did not deserve the term of guerilla as applied to him by many of the Federalists. In the spring of 1862 he was sent to northeast Missouri by General Rice for recruits and succeeded in enlisting hundreds from Shelby county.

Capt. Tom Stacy joined Porter and accompanied him on his trip through northeast Missouri. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Pierce's Mill, near Memphis, on July 18th. He was shot through the bowels and died several days after the battle. His family lived in Shelby county at this time.

About this time, or perhaps a little later, a company of eighty men was raised in the western part of the county, near Hager's Grove, by Capt. J. Q. A. Clements, who started out to do actual service for the Confederacy. The company was raised in less than twenty-four hours and set out to join Porter. They

rendezvoused at Snowden's bridge, which was then known as Snowden's ford, and crossed the railroad bridge east of Clarence and joined Porter at Paris. A large number of Shelby countians also joined the Confederate troops by enlisting under Captain Head, a Monroe county man.

Porter once more touched Shelby county soil in crossing from Paris to New Market with a thousand men. He passed between Monroe City and Hunnewell, and was receiving recruits by the hundreds. Capt. J. Q. A. Clements was killed in battle at Newark, which took place July 31, 1862. He was shot through the brain and died instantly. After his death Capt. Samuel S. Patton took command of the company from the western part of the county, which was now with Porter. Lient. Tom West, of the same company, also had his leg crushed by a minie ball in the same battle and died a few days later, after having had his leg amputated. In this same battle two Shelby county men were also killed who were with Captain Head's Monroe county company. The two killed were Anderson Tobin, who lived in the southwest part of the county and who was shot through the head, and a Mr. Kesterson, who lived near Walkersville. He was shot through the body.

Leaving Porter now, we find that Colonel McNeil had left Palmyra and moved his men to Hunnewell in order that he might watch Porter and intercept him when he should attempt to cross the railroad at his old crossing near that town. After reaching this point, McNeil heard of Porter's moves in Monroe county and set out for Paris, having heard that Porter had occupied that town. On reaching Paris, however, he found his man had departed and, going north, had crossed the road which he had intended to guard. McNeil hastened back to Hunnewell. The colonel felt rather humiliated and set out to run Captain Porter down or kill his horses and men in the attempt. McNeil pursued northward, crossing Shelby county. At Bethel he was reinforced by Col. John F. Benjamin with a detachment of the 11th M. S. M., who left a small garrison to defend the town. McNeil was also strengthened by the addition of Mayne's Company B of the 3d Iowa Cavalry, Leonard's and Garth's companies of the 9th M. S. M. and Merrill's Horse and two brass pieces of artillery of Robb's 3d Indiana Battery, sent up from Jefferson City under Colonel Armington. Porter was pursued to Kirksville, where perhaps was fought the most memorable battle of north Missouri. Porter arrived in the city on August 6th with the Federals close upon his heels. The result of this battle is known to all. Porter was completely routed. Among the Shelby county Confederates killed were Timothy Hayes and John Richardson, of Patton's company. The battle of Kirksville took place on Wednesday, and the day following a number of the Confederate prisoners were tried and convicted

of breaking their oath not to take up arms against the Union, and for violations of their paroles, and were sentenced to be shot. The order was executed and the following Shelby county Confederate prisoners were shot: James Christian, David Wood, Jesse Wood and Bennett Hayden. These four unfortunate Confederates all lived in the southwest part of the county. Christian lived east of Clarence. David and Jesse Wood lived west of Shelbina, and Hayden lived near the present site of Lentner. All were married except David Wood. After the Kirksville battle Colonel McNeil moved over to Old Bloomington, Macon county, and from there to Shelbyville and then to his old stand at Hunnewell. Porter had also found his way back to Monroe county with some 150 men, who were again reported to McNeil as occupying Paris. The Federal commander again resolved to march against him, and accordingly set out for the Monroe county seat with all of his available force, some 800 men. On the day before, Majors Rogers and Dodson with three companies of the 11th M. S. M. set out for Shelbyville to join McNeil. They reinforced him on Wednesday, September 10th, and on the same day they set out from Hunnewell for Paris. Porter had, however, again gone north and was in Lewis and northern Marion county, and on Friday, September 12th, with only 400 men, captured Palmyra and held it for two hours. They carried away a Union citizen named Andrew Alsman, whom they killed and for whose life two of Porter's men later paid a forfeit, constituting what is known as the Palmyra massacre.

The night after the capture of Pal-

myra, Company A of the 11th M. S. M., stationed at Shelbyville, set out to intercept Porter. They went to the eastern part of the county. It is said that the two companies camped within a mile of each other, each being wholly unconscious of the presence of the other. After pursuing Porter's men for some days, Colonel McNeil with his company came to Bragg's school-house, in the northeast part of the county, and Colonel McNeil spent Sunday at Judge S. I. Bragg's and left the next day for Palmyra. Two Shelby county Confederates were captured near Bragg's school-house by McNeil. They were John Holmes and Henry Latimer. They were taken into Bragg's meadow and shot. Kemp Glassecock was also taken prisoner while out hunting cows, but was released. John Lear, another of Porter's men, was shot near the Bragg residence. The Federals lost two men. They were a man named Scanlon and Corporal Stephens. Both were from Knox county. Porter now decided to leave Shelby county on his way to the South. He captured and paroled Captain Bishop near Hunnewell. Colonel Porter was wounded at Hartville, Mo., but made his way into Arkansas. He died at Batesville, Ark., February 18, 1863.

FEDERALS HOLD THE COUNTY.

The Missouri State Militia held Shelby county during the year of 1863 and nothing of importance happened in the county during that year. Colonel Porter had gone south and was in Arkansas during the early part of the year. Porter and Gen. John S. Marmaduke united at Marshfield and after the Springfield battle retreated into Arkansas. At Hart-

ville, in Wright county, they encountered a considerable force of Federal troops, which they defeated. The Confederate loss, however, was heavy. Colonel Porter was mortally wounded in this battle, which took place January 11, 1863. Colonel Porter followed the army into Arkansas and died at Batesville, February 18th.

During the year of 1863 Shelby county was securely in the possession of the Federal authorities. The M. S. M. held Shelbyville and Shelbina continuously and guarded the railroad bridge near Lakenan. They at intervals sent detachments to Clarence and Hunnewell.

In the spring of the year, Companies I and L of the 2d M. S. M., composed of Shelby countians mostly, were sent to assist the Federals in southeast Missouri, where there was much more fighting than in their own counties. On April 26th they took part in the Cape Girardeau battle and assisted in repulsing an attack on that city made by Gen. John S. Marmaduke.

At the close of the year of 1863 Shelby county had 504 men in the regular militia service of the United States. The records in the adjutant general's office show that of this number there was one Shelby county man in the 25th Infantry, one in the 26th, four in the 30th, forty-five in the 3d Cavalry, one in the 7th Cavalry, thirty-four in the 11th Cavalry, 182 in the 2d Cavalry, and 236 in the 11th Cavalry before consideration. In regiments from other states there were thirty-six men from Shelby, and there were at least sixty men from Shelby who belonged to these regiments, whose names were unreported, thus bringing the number of troops furnished the Union by Shelby

county up to 600 at the close of the year 1863. There were hundreds also from Shelby county who joined the enrolled militia.

BILL ANDERSON VISITS SHELBY.

By far the most exciting period during the Civil war in Shelby county was in 1862, during Porter's and Staey's activities. Indeed, war matters became quite dull in the county during the year of 1863, except Federal forage and scouting parties, who helped themselves to corn, horses, and relieved chicken roosts and many a smoke-house of a deliciously cured piece of ham or side meat. In 1864, however, war affairs began to enliven the county again.

Along the latter part of July, 1864, Col. Bill Anderson, of Centralia fame, and one of the most desperate fighters and boldest men on the southern side, paid Shelby county a visit. Many thrilling incidents took place during the year in Shelby, but none so rapidly and thrilling as the Anderson visit. The twenty-three men under Anderson (called by some the Confederate guerrilla) in July of 1864 crossed the Missouri river, coming north at Waverly, in Carroll county. They shot several Union soldiers here and proceeded into Randolph county, the home of the chief of the company. At Huntsville over \$30,000 was taken from the county treasury and the citizens of the town. After this haul they pressed eastward through Moberly and entered Monroe, and, crossing this county, came to Shelbina. Anderson and his thirty-four trained riders and expert shots (he had added eleven men to his company) reached Shelbina on July 27th early in

the morning. They entered from the south by the Paris road, and were dressed in blue uniforms, so that the citizens were used to seeing the blue suits. The dismount was made at the park just south of the depot, and the first man Anderson spoke to was banker Taylor, who he commanded to hold his (Anderson's) horse. Taylor accepted the invitation after glancing into the muzzle of Bill's six-shooter. Anderson's men set out in squads of two or three and took captive many of the male citizens who chanced to be upon the streets. These prisoners were "lined up" and relieved of all valuables. It is related by some of the old-timers that when one of Anderson's men called on Charley King, then a well-dressed young man, King threw them a dollar. The man asked if that was all he had, and on being assured that it was he tossed it back to King. No question was asked as to whether the victim was a Unionist or Confederate, all met the same fate. After this they began a systematic plunder of the business part of the town. The stores were entered, and after emptying the money drawers they took whatever they wanted in the way of clothes, boots, shoes, silks, dry goods and jewelry. Bolts of fancy dress goods were taken for saddle blankets, and laces and ribbons were taken, with which the hats and clothing of the men were decorated and the manes and tails of the horses were elaborately festooned.

The Anderson men, while relieving the citizens of their cash and the merchants of both cash and merchandise, did not harm a hair upon the head of a single person. Several, however, would, more

than likely, have preferred to have lost all their hair and kept what they were relieved of.

Those who lost heaviest were W. A. Reid, who was relieved of \$550 in cash and over \$1,000 in merchandise. He kicked \$500 under the counter and covered it with rubbish and saved it.

J. W. Ford, the city druggist, was loser \$157 in cash and quite an amount of goods. The turpentine and oil used in the burning of the depot and cars and the Salt river bridge were taken from his store.

There was also some tobacco in the cars that were burned, but the owners, Sparks, Hill & Co., were allowed to remove it. After it had been removed the Anderson men helped themselves to a liberal supply. The stores of S. G. Lewis and List & Taylor were looted.

Anderson's visit lasted only about four hours, but they were exciting hours to the citizens of the town.

After setting fire to the depot and the cars on the track, the thirty-four men disappeared as rapidly as they entered. They mounted their steeds and left town, going east. The town was all excitement. Some citizens even wanted to organize a posse and pursue; others thought it best to let them go. The advice of the latter, which perhaps was the wisest, was accepted, and Anderson and his men were allowed to go on their way unmolested. At Lakenan the station building was fired, and then the bridge was made for and soon was in flames. Here the band dismounted and put out pickets to the east and south. They left as soon as they thought the destruction of the bridge was assured, and rode south. They took dinner with Mr.

Saunders just south of the bridge, and here one of the men killed one of his comrades in a quarrel over a watch that had been taken at Shelbina. Saunders was forced to bury the body.

Only one end of the bridge was burned, as citizens collected and put the fire out. "Cabe" Wood had a peculiar experience at this time. He received two severe kickings over the affair. He was at work trying to put out the fire before the Anderson men had all departed, whereupon one of the men kicked him off the grade. The next day the militia came up from Hannibal and one of the soldiers asked Wood why he did not put out the fire, and kicked him off the grade again for not extinguishing the flames. It was "be damned if you do and be damned if you don't" with Wood.

The Hannibal militia arrived the next day, under Col. J. T. K. Hayward. They consisted of a portion of the 38th regiment enrolled militia, known as the Railroad Brigade. From the bridges they marched to Lakenan on foot.

A few under Meredith went out to John Henry Saunder's home, where Anderson's men had taken dinner the day before, and demanded Saunder's gun. The latter could not find it, as a nephew had misplaced it the day before; whereupon one of the militiamen struck Mr. Saunders a severe blow over the head with the butt of his musket. The blow knocked him senseless.

The bridge over Salt river and the depots at Shelbina and Lakenan were soon rebuilt. Trains ran regularly. The merchants at Shelbina restocked and in the course of time recovered from the shock. They, however, learned a lesson. That was to keep money and valuables

out of sight as much as possible during war times.

Anderson declared he would like mighty well to go over to Shelbyville and shoot up the militia, but he learned the town was well fortified behind a stockade, and more than likely it was well he did not go. It would not have been as easy picking as Shelbina, at any rate. After leaving Shelby, Anderson returned to Howard county.

FIFTY-ONE KILLED AT CENTRALIA, MO.

The Centralia massacre, as it has been called ever since the dreadful event took place, happened on September 27, 1864.

The only object we have in referring to this event in the history of the Civil war is the fact that Company G, 39th Missouri Infantry, which was annihilated, all being killed except three, were nearly all from Shelby county.

The names of these Union soldiers who lost their lives at Centralia, according to the adjutant-general's office, are as follows: Sergeants David N. Dunn, John Donahoe, William Lair, George W. Miller; corporals Leander P. Burt, James S. Gunby, William Lear, David Riggs, L. D. Sherwood, Jacob R. Wexler; privates George W. Adams, Charles M. Jenkins, Charles Bishop, William Knepfer, Samuel Bell, Anthony Labus, Philip Christian, Louis F. Marquette, William Christian, Charles Masterson, Osear Collier, John Moore, John J. Christine, John C. Montgomery, Horner M. Dunbar, William A. Ross, William Drennan, Robert E. Spires, Sylvester H. Dean, J. G. Sellers, James S. Edwards, Edward Strachan, Eleasor Evans, James Stalcup, Robert P. Elston, William T. Smith, William G. Floor, Peter T. Simmernon,

James Forsythe, James W. Trussell, Robert Greenfield, George W. Van Osdall, William P. Golary, Jasper N. Vaden, Henry T. Gooch, A. M. Vandiver, Joseph S. Glahn, Jonathan Webdell, John W. Hardin, William T. Whitelock and Elijah Hall.

Only three of the bodies were returned to the county for burial. They were the remains of Louis Marquette, David N. Dunn and William Lair, whose bodies were identified by James C. Hale at Sturgeon the following day and sent home for interment. Mr. Hale went to Sturgeon for the purpose of identifying the bodies and had the remains shipped home to relatives. The other unfortunate Union soldiers who met death at this time were buried in a trench by the citizens of Centralia. B. F. Dunn and other citizens of Shelby county made a trip to Centralia for the purpose of identifying others and bringing home the remains, but they were unable to recognize any of them and left them buried in the trench.

In 1873 the remains were all taken up and removed to the National Cemetery at Jefferson City.

It would not be proper in writing a history of Shelby county to pass this incident without a brief review of the manner in which these fifty-one men met so horrible a death and how these Shelby county Federal troops came to be identified with the incident.

The horrible affair took place just two months after the raid of Bill Anderson upon Shelbina. Much had been the talk on this affair, and the Unionists of the county were somewhat anxious to get after Anderson and his noted followers. As usual, many feared him; others pro-

fessed to be anxious to engage him in battle. Now was the opportunity.

Word had been sent to the county that Anderson had crossed the North Missouri railroad (now the Wabash) at a point near Moberly. He was thought to be headed northeast, and the people began to prepare for an attack, or rather to defend themselves. The Confederates were commanded by Maj. John Thrailkill and were divided into squads and companies. These squads or companies, which varied in number, were commanded by George Todd, Bill Anderson, Dave Poole, Tom Todd and Si Gordon. Tom Todd was a Baptist preacher. The Confederates numbered about 400. George Todd was the man who planned all movements, and the daring Bill Anderson was relied upon to execute all plans. After crossing the North Missouri, as stated, the Confederates learned that Paris was strongly fortified by Union soldiers, and they therefore resolved to turn south and join Price, who was known to be in southern Missouri. They therefore recrossed the railroad just three miles east of Centralia and went into camp on the farm of Major Singleton, in the edge of the timber some three miles east of Centralia. Bill Anderson with some seventy-five or a hundred men was sent into Centralia on the morning of September 27th by Todd to do some reconnoitering.

It was found there was a Federal detachment at Sturgeon and another at Columbia, only sixteen miles away. Before departing, Anderson set fire to the depot, burned some freight cars on the sidetrack, and looted a passenger train that was passing through. On this train

were twenty-two Federal soldiers, chiefly from the 1st Iowa Cavalry, on their way home after being furloughed and discharged. These soldiers were taken from the train and all executed except one, Sergt. Tom Goodman, who was spared by the express order of Anderson; why, no one knows to this day. An old German who chanced to be on the train, and who unfortunately for himself wore a blue blouse uniform, was executed alongside the unfortunate soldiers. After the execution Anderson and his men returned to camp and reported.

The 39th Missouri, under Col. E. A. Kutzner, a regiment which had seen perhaps thirty days' service, mostly camp service, was stationed at Paris. They were armed with Enfield muskets and bayonets and were inexperienced and poorly mounted.

As soon as the news reached them that the Confederates had crossed the railroad and were headed towards them, Maj. A. V. E. Johnson with the detachments of Company A, G and H set out to meet them and engage them in battle. Johnson had, officers and all, about 200 men. Company G, from Shelby county, was commanded by Lieuts. Thomas Jaynes and Isaiah Gill. The captain of this company, William Glover, was sick at his home in Shelbyville. Lieut. Thomas Jaynes is still living at Humnewell, and is one of the three men who made the hairbreadth escape from Anderson's men. Company H, from Lewis and Marion counties, was commanded by Capt. Adam Theis, who died only a couple of years ago, and who was for many years and up to the time of his death grand treasurer of the Grand

Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Missouri. Company A, from Adair county, was commanded by Capt. James A. Smith. The men, as stated, were poorly armed and still more poorly mounted. They rode upon mules, mares and plow horses. In fact, any kind of an animal that could be pressed into service from the citizens for the occasion. Johnson was soon upon a warm trail and followed the Confederates to where they had crossed the railroad the day before. Here they saw the smoke from the burning depot in Centralia and marched up to the town, of then some twenty-five houses. Here they heard the story of what Bill Anderson had done, which set their blood to boiling. Johnson reached Centralia about three o'clock in the afternoon of September 27th, and after listening to the story of Anderson's raid that morning, in company with Dr. A. G. Sneed, a citizen of Centralia, repaired to the loft or garret of the town hotel to gain as good a view as possible of the Confederates under Todd, Anderson and others. They had not been long in the garret until they saw a squad of Anderson's men galloping pell mell toward the city. Johnson, followed by Sneed, hastened down to inform his men and to prepare to withstand the attack of the Confederates. He informed his men of what he had beheld with his own eyes. He also warned them of the peril in front of them and told them of the desperate foe they were about to encounter; but his men were eager to measure steel with Anderson, and, after detaching Captain Theis with his company of thirty-six Marion and Lewis county soldiers to guard the town, he mounted and

led his 110 men to the front, or, as it might be said, into the very jaws of death.

The Confederates did not come into Centralia, as was expected, but wheeled about and dashed across the prairie in full view of the Federals returning to their cover, crossing a fallow field to the southeast, on the farm of one by the name of Captain Fullenwider. The Confederates had laid a trap for Johnson, and he with his 110 men were soon within the jaws of the trap. Johnson mounted and gave his men orders to follow. He rode south into the field and then turned to the east to face the enemy. Here he stood with 110 men between the setting sun and 400 of the bravest and most skilled marksmen of the time. Here he halted, dismounted and detailed every fourth man to hold horses. The remainder advanced on foot until within something like thirty rods of Anderson's men, who had retired to the edge of the woods. Behind Anderson's company were Poole's men, and behind the fallow cornfield was a ravine densely filled with underbrush. Johnson could not see the position of the enemy. Thraikill occupied a position on the north with Gordon and Tom Todd; on the south was George Todd, in the center was Bill Anderson, and to his rear was Poole. Johnson could see only Anderson and Poole. After the Federals had dismounted and marched down the slope of the field toward their foes, Johnson, who remained mounted, halted his men and advanced alone some twenty yards. Here he halted and for a few moments sat motionless upon his steed. The trap had been set, the prey had entered, and all

that was left now to be done was to spring the trigger. As planned when George Todd had arranged his men, he lifted his hat to Anderson, which was the signal to charge the enemy. No sooner was Todd's hat in the air than Anderson led his men up the hill before the enemy. The dash which carried death to so many Federals was made with one foot in the stirrup and the body swinging to the side of the horse. The Confederates were going up a hill, so the volley fired by Johnson's men passed over them without a single shot taking effect. Not so, however, with Anderson's shots. His men were the best-trained pistol-shots in America, and perhaps in the world, and as they dashed toward the enemy a Federal fell at nearly every crack of the pistol, until not a one remained of those who had left their horses and marched with Johnson toward the timber. Following Anderson up the hill came Todd, Thrailkill, Gordon and Poole. In a moment—in less time than it takes to relate the story—the sad event in the field of battle had closed. Johnson had led his men into the trap over the protests and advice of the citizens of Centralia, and every man, excepting three, who had followed him out of Centralia lay dead or dying upon the withered September grass of Boone county. Major Johnson fired three shots from his revolver and fell dead from his horse, being shot through the head. Captain Smith, of the Adair county company, was killed, and the only three to escape were Lieutenants Jaynes, Gill and Moore, who were mounted. Anderson and Poole went on for the fourth men detailed to hold the horses, and had

soon annihilated the entire number. They still kept on and swept into Centralia, where they completed the mission of destruction by completely routing the men who were left by Captain Theis to guard the town. Those who remained in Theis's company set out for Sturgeon, but fifteen lost their lives in trying to escape.

It is said Johnson left Paris with 147 men, of whom but 23 escaped. Company A, from Adair county, lost 56 men; Company G, from Shelby, 51; and Company H, 15. The remains of Colonel Johnson were sent to Marion county and buried near his home.

Frank James was with Anderson in the Centralia massacre, as it is termed, and told the writer the story as written above as near as we can remember. The figures and names of the Federals, of course, were obtained from the adjutant-general's office.

THE 1864 ELECTION.

Abraham Lincoln carried Shelby county for president in 1864 by 150 majority over McClellan. The vote was Lincoln 366, McClellan 216. At this election John F. Benjamin, of Shelby, was elected to congress on the Republican ticket. He was the first man ever elected to congress from the county, and was re-elected at two successive elections, serving three terms. He served in congress from 1865 to 1871. The honor of furnishing a congressman was not again conferred upon Shelby county until 1896, twenty-five years later, when Richard P. Giles was elected, but died before he was inducted into office. Mr. Giles was a great favorite in the county, which

stood by him loyally in three successive campaigns for the nomination, and there was universal grief and sadness over his untimely death just as he realized the ambition of his life. As a successor to this distinguished son of Shelby county,

James T. Lloyd, the present incumbent, was selected by the Democrats and was re-elected by a large majority. A fuller account of the lives and incidents to the election of each will appear later, in the political history of the county.

CHAPTER IX.

ousting the officers—murders and homicides—murder of George Queary—
“The Dale-PHELPS Tragedy”—Bruce Green kills Calvin Warren—A
Negro murder case—The robber Johnson—The great Benjamin Will
case—The Will—Indicting rebel preachers—Registration of voters—
News from headquarters—The war is over—The Drake constitution—
After the war—Robbery of the county treasury—Politics and election
of 1870—Registration in 1870—Census of 1880—Flood of 1876.

ousting the officers.

The convention on March 17, 1865, passed an ordinance vacating the offices of the judges of the Supreme court and of all the Circuit courts and all the county offices. It was to take effect May 1st, and was never submitted to the people. It gave the governor power to fill all these offices by appointment. The terms of many of the officers who had been elected by the people had not expired; notably, the supreme judges, who had been elected for a term of six years, and some of whom had served only eighteen months. The reason assigned for the removal was that only loyal men should be in office. They found no little trouble in store when it came to enforcing the ordinance. The American people have always been quick to resent any interference by a legislative body with the judiciary, especially so when it partakes of partisan politics, and the “ousting business” was no exception to the rule; but his excellency Governor Fletcher proceeded to fill the offices the ordinance vacated and to place therein some of his political friends.

In this county the appointments were: W. J. Holliday, county clerk, vice T. O.

Eskridge, removed; John S. Duncan, circuit clerk, vice W. L. Chipley, removed; James Bell, treasurer, vice C. K. Cotton, removed. County Court Justice Samuel Huston gave way to Lewis F. Carothers. The other officials remained.

In this judicial circuit John I. Campbell was appointed judge in the room of Hon. Gilchrist Porter.

All the new appointees were radical Republicans. Office-holding in those days was a biased affair, and a Democrat need not aspire to any such pinnacle, and Shelby county submitted to the inevitable; but some of the supreme judges in St. Louis were not so easily passed out. Judges Bay and Dryden claimed the law was not vested with the proper authority, was unconstitutional, and they refused to vacate. Governor Fletcher ordered the police to arrest them and eject them from the court. It was done and they were taken before a criminal court of St. Louis and fined for disturbing the peace.

MURDERS AND HOMICIDES.

But four homicides occurred in this county during its early history, and, comparatively speaking, it has been a

county free of tragedies. It has ever been a home-loving, law-abiding people.

MURDER OF GEORGE QUEARY.

September 4, 1873, George Queary, a colored barber, was shot and killed by George Ashby, colored. The shot disemboweled the victim. He relocated the dismembered organs and held them in place with one hand, clinging to the lamp post with the other, until shortly he fell to the pavement and was carried home and died that night. The trial brought out the evidence that they had quarreled a couple of hours previously. Queary had gotten the better of Ashby, who left him, vowing vengeance. It also came out that Queary had a "self-protector" and had called to the crowd to "get out of the way" before Ashby fired. In his trial at Shelbyville, May, 1875, Ashby was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. He was defended by Jewett & Hale, able lawyers assigned him by the court.

THE DALE-PHELPS TRAGEDY.

On the night of the 1st of May, 1875, there was a most desperate affray in Clarence, resulting in the death of one man and the serious wounding of two others.

John and Jonah Phelps, brothers, were two young men who lived on a farm six miles south of Clarence, whither they had moved from Roanoke, Howard county. Their cousin, James Phelps, lived on a farm adjoining town.

In Mr. Dale's restaurant some men had eaten some oysters and had fallen on the floor in a drunken sleep. John Phelps was teasing them. Mr. Dale's

son, John D. Dale, then a boy fifteen years of age, was attending the restaurant, and remonstrated with Phelps. James Phelps came in and said to young Dale, "What is it your d—d business?" In a short quarrel that resulted Phelps struck the boy and knocked him down and the two clinched. The boy's father sought to interfere, but John Phelps caught and held him. Jonah caught up a chair and used it when and where he could.

Jim Phelps and John Dale were on the floor, and Phelps was stabbing and cutting the boy fearfully. He made eight severe wounds. Jonah Phelps struck at Dale with a poker, but missed him and the blow fell upon Jim Phelps, stunning him. Young Dale then sprang up, all bleeding from his stab wounds, and ran behind the counter and secured a revolver. Jim Phelps recovered and again advanced, when Dale shot him through the upper portion of the body from side to side. He staggered to near the door and fell dead. As he was walking off, Dale again fired, or the pistol was accidentally discharged, and wounded him in the heel. At the first crack of the pistol John Phelps released old man Dale and started towards young John, who fired and shot him fairly through the body, the ball passing through one lung. Jonah ran away and escaped unhurt.

Young Dale was arrested while lying in bed suffering from his numerous wounds, and upon preliminary examination was bound over. He was indicted soon after and at the November term following (1875) he was tried on a charge of murder. Prosecuting Attorney Dobyns made most strenuous efforts

to convict him, going, as some thought, beyond his duty in his zeal; but the jury acquitted him without leaving their seats. Indeed, they announced that they were ready to render a verdict as soon as the evidence in the prosecution was in and before that of the defense had been introduced.

John Phelps recovered from his severe wound. John Dale grew to manhood here and is the present clerk of Shelby county.

It is perhaps just to say that it is universally considered that there was not the least element of crime in what he did. Indeed, there are many who think that for a fifteen-year-old boy he exhibited remarkable courage and proved himself a hero instead of a criminal, and that he should never have been indicted or even arrested.—Shelby County History, 1884.

BRUCE GREEN KILLS CALVIN WARREN.

In the summer of 1880 a fatal stabbing occurred at Lakenan. Calvin Warren and a young man, Bruce Green, had been to Shelbyville with a load of pottery, which they disposed of, and returning by way of Shelbina, on the road home, being intoxicated, they quarreled over a trivial matter. After reaching Lakenan the quarrel was renewed, and Warren, who was the aggressor, made an assault upon Green, who stabbed him so badly he died in a few hours.

Green was indicted in October, 1880, and gave bond for \$1,000. At the April term, 1881, he was tried at Shelbyville and acquitted. It was a trial that excited the interest of the whole country. Prosecuting Attorney R. P. Giles made a strenuous effort to convict, two of

Warren's sisters, who attended the trial and were ladies of wealth, offering to pay well any additional counsel needed, but the prosecutor refused aid. The prisoner was ably defended by his uncle, Hon. J. G. Blair, of Lewis county. Blair was a distinguished pleader, and it is said his speech in behalf of his nephew was marked for its eloquence, its force, and its tenderness. Green was acquitted and went home with his uncle to make his home permanently.

A NEGRO MURDER CASE.

In 1881 Shelbina had a murder, when a negress was killed by some colored men. It seems that some negroes were at enmity with a negro man who was the recipient of too many favors of a negress, an inmate of the house where the shooting was done.

On the night of the murder, five negro men—Baily Lafoe, William Wilson, George Buckner, Ben Heathman and Oscar Brown—visited the house where they supposed the enemy was, with the avowed purpose of "doing him up."

They attacked the house, and the negress started up from her bed and started to another room, when the assailants, seeing her through the window, thought it their man and shot and killed her.

They were all arrested. Brown turned state's evidence. At the October term of Circuit court, 1881, George Buckner and William Wilson were convicted of murder in the second degree and given a sentence of eleven years for Buckner and ten years for Wilson. At the following April term a *nolle prosequi* was entered in each of the other cases, and Heathman, Lafoe and Brown were dis-

charged. It was said that Brown fired the fatal shot.

THE ROBBER "JOHNSON."

J. B. Johnson figured in the county's history of 1882 as the most daring and dangerous robber that had ever trod the fertile soil of Shelby county. It happened that on the night of June 16, 1882, B. F. Smith, a popular proprietor of the City hotel in Shelbyville, was robbed of half a hundred by a guest who registered as "J. B. Salmon" but later said he was "J. B. Johnson." He was a pedestrian, entering Shelbyville by the eastern road, and talked fluently with his host at the City hotel, representing himself to be a carpenter, and that he had been working in Lewis county and was en route to his home in St. Joseph. He was of gentlemanly address and agreeable in his demeanor, and there was nothing to betray his "outré" impression, on a casual acquaintance, but after a more scrutinizing survey one might otherwise interpret his cold, glittering eyes, his hard, cruel mouth, which would have a tendency to make one judge him as he was,—one of the most cunning, treacherous criminals of the country, daring beyond limit. Another alias used by him was Henry Clark.

Whether he ever had a home or not could never be ascertained. The robbery occurred about as follows:

Smith's guest asked his host for change for a \$20 bill and early retired to his room. On the following morning about two o'clock Smith was awakened by his wife, who directed his attention to the robber, standing at the foot of their bed, with a drawn revolver, demanding of his host to arise and yield

up his money, or his life was at his mercy. Mr. Smith forthwith arose and delivered over to the man the contents of his purse, which contained in the neighborhood of \$50. At the request of the intruder he then accompanied him to the hotel office, delivered to him his grip, and then the robber thoughtfully and courteously bade him adieu and stepped out into the night, to the music of the thunderstorm then prevailing.

With the coming of dawn the county turned out in hot pursuit after the robber, who was apprehended near the town of Clarence. Deputy Sheriff Charles Ennis first discovered him, and a party from Clarence, headed by the marshal and J. D. Dale, captured him a mile east of town. The Clarence officials had been notified of his whereabouts by Deputy Sheriff Ennis, who was aboard an east-bound train and recognized the robber walking along the road. He was captured by main force, refusing, in the face of the well-armed and threatening deputation, to throw up his arms, deliver his weapon or make a surrender.

When in the grasp of the officers he proceeded to become notorious. On the evening of the same day he was under guard in the second story of the hotel at Clarence, when "Johnson" proceeded to auction off to the highest bidder the hat he wore, which he claimed belonged to the renowned Jesse James. Having attracted all the men from the street, he attempted to escape by making a sudden spring through an open window to the street below. He, however, was unfortunate enough to break a leg, and so was easily recaptured.

At a preliminary trial Johnson was bound over and sent to the Palmyra jail

for safe keeping. It was here, before his broken limb was well knitted, that he headed and urged his fellow inmates on to an outbreak, making a brutal assault on the young man who carried his food, and whom he beat almost into a lifeless state before a rescue was made. On October 13, 1882, he was arraigned in the County Circuit court and plead guilty to robbery. The distinguished Judge Redd sentenced him to twelve years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Within the walls of the state penitentiary the daredevil was not cowed. He headed a revolt of some of its most hardened criminals. With his own hand he fired the walls of the penitentiary, cut the hose to head off the quenching of the flames, and struck down every guard that came his way. The casualty from this desperate act cost the state \$150,000 worth of property. For this act he was sentenced to a dark cell, which only made a demon out of a sullen spirit, and, unprovoked, he attacked his cell-keeper, whom he beat to insensibility. The history concerning the man during his incarceration is to be found on the records at the Missouri state penitentiary, given us through the kindness of Mr. Roach, secretary of state, as follows:

“J. B. Johnson was received for incarceration from Shelby county, October 15, 1882, having been convicted of burglary and larceny. His sentence was for twelve years. At the December term, 1884, of the Cole County Circuit court said Johnson was convicted of arson and attempt to break prison. His punishment for this charge was assessed at imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of twelve years from October 13,

1894. He was an inmate of the prison at the time he committed the crimes of arson and attempt to break prison. In the latter part of 1900 the prison physician certified to the governor that the said Johnson was confined in the prison hospital, was afflicted with consumption, that he was suffering from an incurable disease, and that further confinement would greatly endanger and shorten his life. Upon this certificate the prison inspectors recommended the pardon of Johnson, and accordingly a pardon was issued to him December 4, 1900, upon condition that he immediately leave the state and never return. Thus endeth this chapter on Johnson, so far as the records in this department disclose.

“CORNELIUS ROACH,
“Secretary of State.”

THE GREAT BENJAMIN WILL CASE.

An incident that stirred the county of Shelby as well as the adjoining counties, and indeed all the states, in the 70s, was the great Benjamin will case. Mr. Benjamin has received much mention elsewhere, as he was a prominent pioneer in the early history of the county. From the “History of Shelby County” of 1884 we publish the narrative account in its entirety:

In April, 1878, a suit was begun in the Shelby County Circuit court to set aside a will made, or alleged to have been made, by Hon. John F. Benjamin, of this county, a few hours before his death, March 8, 1877.

This was and is a “celebrated case” in the annals of northeast Missouri jurisprudence, and will bear something of detailed mention and elaboration.

Mr. Benjamin was a native of New

York, born in 1817. He came to Shelby county at an early day—before 1846—and settled at Shelbyville. He was an attorney of more than ordinary ability, and was possessed of great shrewdness, sagacity, and aptness for money-making. He improved every opportunity to add legitimately to his property, and in time became possessed of a considerable fortune, estimated at about \$75,000. It is said that he made something of a start in California during the flush times of 1849-51. He was himself a “forty-niner.”

During the Civil war Mr. Benjamin was an ardent Unionist and early entered the Federal service. Some of his services are noted elsewhere. He rose from a captaincy to a brigadier generalship of the Missouri militia. In 1864 he was elected to congress as a radical Republican, and re-elected in 1866-68, serving three terms as a member of the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first congresses. In 1872 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Col. John M. Glover, the Democratic nominee.

After the war Mr. Benjamin removed from Shelbyville to Shelbyna, where he built a handsome and comfortable residence costing over \$15,000. After being defeated for congress he repaired to Washington and, in the fall of 1874, engaged in banking with one Otis Bigelow, the firm being known as Bigelow & Benjamin.

General Benjamin had long been married, but was childless. While in Washington as congressman he formed the acquaintance of some ladies named Welsh. One, Miss Minnie Welsh, he took under his patronage and assisted financially and in many other ways.

Upon her marriage to a gentleman named Hammond he assumed a protectorate over her sister, Guy H., a beautiful and winsome young lady, but capricious and guilty of certain breaches of propriety and offenses against good morals. Married to a Mr. Allen, she eloped from him at Los Angeles, Cal., and in male attire concealed herself in the stateroom of her paramour on board a vessel bound for San Francisco. She was apprehended and the elopement frustrated.

In Washington and elsewhere General Benjamin introduced Guy Allen as his adopted daughter, and she called him “papa.”

She made at least one trip to Shelbyville with him, and accompanied him elsewhere on many occasions. It cannot be questioned that the general, old and mature as he was, was very much attached to if not infatuated with the fascinating lady. Her enemies allege that his relations with her were illicit, as had been those he formerly maintained with her sisters. It does not seem that Mrs. Benjamin recognized Guy as her daughter, or approved of her intimacy and familiarity with General Benjamin. She and others had been informed that Mrs. Allen was a Washington city adventuress, pretty and engaging, but wily and wicked.

In April, 1876, while at Shelbyna, Benjamin made a will, which was witnessed by W. A. Reid, Daniel Taylor and other citizens of the county. By the provisions of this will Guy Allen was to receive a specific legacy of the general's military clothing and equipments, his private silver plate, and his diamonds. She was also to receive the

income from the proceeds of the investment of one-half of his estate remaining after certain other legacies had been paid and satisfied. The investment was to be made in United States or Missouri bonds, the interest on which was to be paid "to my adopted daughter, Guy H. Allen, aforesaid, during her natural life, the same to be for her sole and separate use, and neither to be paid to nor in any manner controlled by her husband."

Also in this will the general directed that there should be erected over his grave a monument costing not more than \$5,000, and on which should be inscribed the following: "John Forbes Benjamin; born in Cicero, New York, Jan. 23, 1817; died at ———, 18—. A captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and brigadier general in the Federal Army, and a member of the 39th, 40th, 41st Congresses."

General Benjamin spent a great deal of his time in Washington. He had rooms on D street, between Second and Third, which he occupied in connection with Mrs. Allen. Their rooms adjoined and communicated. Mrs. Benjamin remained at the elegant home in Shelbina.

In the early winter of 1877 General Benjamin suffered from colds and neuralgic pains. On the first of March he was seized with a violent attack of pleuro-pneumonia. He died March 8th. At the time of his decease Mrs. Allen was lying very ill in an adjoining room and was not informed of his death until ten days after it occurred.

The general's body was immediately taken to an undertaker, who prepared it for shipment, and in charge of one George C. Rowan it was shipped to Shelbina and there buried.

Immediately after General Benjamin's death a will was produced bearing his undoubted signature, "John Forbes Benjamin," and purporting to have been made March 7, 1877, the day before his death. This paper was written by one George Truesdale, a real estate agent of Washington, whose office was in the banking house of Bigelow & Benjamin, and who was well acquainted with the general in his lifetime.

He swore that the paper was written at Benjamin's dictation and signed by him as represented. There signed this paper as witnesses the general's attending physicians, Drs. J. H. Thompson and G. L. Magruder; his partner, Otis Bigelow, and Mr. Truesdell; and there was present, and witnessed the signing, the nurse, Catherine Mahoney. The following is a copy of the will:

The Will.

Know all men by these presents that I, John Forbes Benjamin, of the town of Shelbina, County of Shelby, and State of Missouri, being of sound mind, but conscious of the fact that I have but a few days to live, do make, publish, and declare the following to be my last will and testament, thereby revoking all wills and codicils heretofore made by me.

1st, I give and bequeath the following specific legacies:—

To my good friend, Charles M. King, of Shelbina, of Missouri, my law library and furniture, or all that portion of the same now in use by him, and my gold-headed cane.

I give to George C. B. Rowan, of Washington, D. C., who has given me so much kind care during my sickness, one hundred dollars (\$100).

To my beloved wife, Diana, all my property of every description owned or possessed by me in the State of Missouri; also \$12,000 in the District of Columbia, six per cent gold bonds. I also give her a deed of trust loan of \$4,000 made to John G. Waters, and a note for \$2,000 of William Ridge, of Shelbina, Missouri, which I hereby direct to be forwarded to her at Shelbina, Missouri.

I give and bequeath to my adopted daughter, Mrs. Guy H. Allen, wife of James M. Allen, late of Cleveland, Ohio, all my interest in the partnership of Bigelow & Benjamin, and all debts which may be owing to me by persons in the District of Columbia, and all the real estate owned by me in the District of Columbia.

She is now very ill and may not survive me many days, and perhaps not at all; in either event, I give and bequeath the part given to her to her sister, Mrs. Minnie Hammond, of Cleveland, Maryland, wife of Eugene Hammond, of Cumberland, Maryland.

My remains after death here to be suitably but not extravagantly cared for by an undertaker and the same forwarded to Shelbina, Missouri, for such cemeterial disposition as may be had there. I leave it all to the discretion of my wife aforesaid.

I have long professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ before me, as the Son of God. Into His hands I commit my spirit.

I nominate and appoint my friend, Joshua M. Ennis, of Shelbyville, Missouri, the executor of this my last will and testament, so far as my property in the State of Missouri is concerned, and appoint George Truesdell to wind

up my business in the District of Columbia, so far as will not interfere with the rights of Otis Bigelow, my surviving partner. Subscribed by my own hand. Done in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1877.

JOHN FORBES BENJAMIN.

Subscribed by us as witnesses in the presence of each other, and in the presence of and at the request of the testator, who declared to us that the foregoing was his last will and testament, the testator being known to each of us to be the party signing as such.

J. H. THOMPSON, M. D.

G. L. MAGRUDER, M. D.

OTIS BIGELOW.

GEORGE TRUESDELL.

About March 1, 1877, or eight days before, his death, Mr. Benjamin made what was intended evidently to be a schedule of his property. This schedule, or memorandum, which was in his own handwriting, was as follows:

“Bank, \$34,500; St. L., \$2,000; notes, \$11,440; Ridge, \$2,000; Waters, \$3,000; bonds, \$12,000; R. E. (real estate), \$2,000; int., \$10; profit, \$50; cash, \$2,450. Total, \$69,750.”

The immediate relatives of General Benjamin—his wife, Mrs. Diana Benjamin; his brothers, George H. and Henry H.; his sister, Mrs. Louisa Wood; and a niece, Mrs. Thurza Parks—contested this will, and in April, 1878, brought suit in the Shelby county circuit court to have it set aside and declared null and void, on the ground that it had been fraudulently obtained and made; that the principal beneficiary, Mrs. Guy H.

Allen, had an undue influence over the testator, etc.

It was further charged or insinuated that there had been foulest of foul play in the transaction; that a general conspiracy had been entered into by the doctors, the nurses, Colonel Truesdell, Jennie Welsh, a sister of Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Allen herself, to put General Benjamin out of the way, and to obtain possession or control of the greater portion of his valuable property. Some thought he had been drugged in his last illness; others that a will different from the one shown had been prepared by the General's dictation, but that the one exhibited was substituted when it came to signing.

Numerous witnesses testified as to the genuineness of the will, giving circumstantial accounts, substantially agreeing, of its preparation and of the soundness of mind of the testator at the time of making it. It was also testified by all the witnesses who were present when General Benjamin died that at the time of his death and for some days preceding and succeeding that event, Mrs. Guy Allen herself lay in an adjoining room unconscious of what was occurring and had occurred to Mr. Benjamin. It was furthermore sworn to that Mr. Benjamin was not friendly disposed toward his brothers and sisters; that he had been estranged from them for years, and it was sought to establish the conclusion that this was the reason why they were excluded as beneficiaries of his will. It was furthermore sworn to that the testator had repeatedly introduced and represented Mrs. Guy Allen as his adopted daughter, and treated her openly with great affection. His first acquaintance

had begun with her during his first term in Congress, when he was a boarder in her mother's establishment.

The suit was begun in April, 1878, but was not tried until a year later. The intervening time was spent in taking depositions in Washington and in other proceedings incident to the law's delay. In April, 1879, the case was called in the circuit court at Shelbyville.

Judge John T. Redd, of Palmyra, was on the bench. A strong array of lawyers from Washington and elsewhere was present, and the court room was crowded with spectators. The trial was prolonged for some days and every point was hotly contested.

For the plaintiffs there were D. C. Cameron and Judge Barrow, talented and experienced attorneys from Washington City; Thomas L. Anderson, the veteran lawyer of Palmyra, the Nestor of the northeast Missouri bar, and King & Giles, the well known accomplished practitioners of Shelbyville. For the defendant, Guy Allen, there was A. S. Worthington, of Washington, now district attorney; Hon. B. F. Dobyns, a most learned counsel and brilliant advocate of this county; Hon. Theo. Braee, an erudite judge of this circuit. P. B. Dunn, Esq., represented J. M. Ennis, the executor for Missouri, and a lawyer named Barnard appeared for George Truesdell, the Washington City executor. Mrs. Allen herself was present throughout the trial and testified as a witness, making a most favorable impression—demure and modest as a Quakeress, and shrewd and quick-witted as a queen's maid of honor.

He, over whose effects the litigants were wrangling and snarling, lay silent

in his narrow house in the Shelbina cemetery, and those who ought to have been mourning his memory, were quarreling over his dollars.

Of what avail now was the wealth he had toiled so long and so hard for—the privations he had endured, the hard bargains he had made and the enemies he had created thereby? How much had he taken with him to that city whose gates are of pearl and whose streets are paved with gold and lighted with the divine glory? Alas! for the dross which he had striven so hard for! It had become as the spoil of the pirate—as a bone over which dogs might fight! Far better had he done good with it while he lived, visited the widow and the fatherless and those who were sick and in distress and ministered to them in their affliction. Far better had he never acquired it.

After some days the jury retired, but found it impossible to agree. In October following, the case was tried again, with the same result. The multiplicity of testimony, some of it conflicting, the weary lawyers with their endless tongues, the lengthy and learned instructions of the judge, the entrancing features of the principal defendant in the case, who was present on both occasions, and sat the trial through, muddled the senses and confused the opinions of our Shelby county yeomanry.

Before it could be brought to trial again the case was taken on a change of venue by consent of parties (Judge Brace, who had come to the bench, having been of counsel) to Macon county, where it yet lies undisposed of. But in the meantime a suit was begun in the District of Columbia by Mrs. Allen, now married again to a Mr. Schley, of

Washington, to secure the property which she claims was bequeathed to her by her "foster father." The nisi prius courts decided in her favor, and it is understood that their decisions now await confirmation by the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon this decision rests the ultimate fate of the case in its entirety in the courts at Macon and elsewhere.

The property in the District of Columbia has already been distributed by order of the Probate court there, and Mrs. Allen given her share or the greater part thereof. The Benjamin relatives fought the case, without success, however.

The decision that finally settled the case was rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States April 15, 1886. The case was decided in favor of Mrs. Allen and the Washington executors. All opposition was then withdrawn and the will was admitted to be probated.

But the fascinating and beautiful Guy, fair of feature and light of love, yet reigns as a queen. She has at least the partial enjoyment of her fortune, and is happy in the possession of her new lover and husband. She speaks in tenderest tones of General Benjamin, and takes great pride in exhibiting his letters, wherein he speaks of her fondly, calling her "Bonnie," and by other terms of endearment.

Mrs. Benjamin, the widow of the General, did not survive him but a few months. She died in Shelbina in the summer following, and was not buried beside her husband, but in the Shelbyville cemetery, and there is, as yet, no stone to mark her resting place, or that of her husband.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1889, the

body of Gen. John F. Benjamin was disinterred at Shelbyville and interred the same day at Shelbyville under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

INDICTING "REBEL" PREACHERS.

The Drake Constitution, section 9, article II, compelled preachers, teachers, lawyers, etc., to take the test oath, and this brought a protest from all over the country, from all denominations, Protestant and Catholic, but the authorities proceeded to "make good." Ministers of the gospel were arraigned all over the state, and even three Sisters of Charity were dragged into court in Cape Girardeau county and fined for teaching without taking the test oath. Fourteen ministers were indicted at a single session of Circuit court. In our own county we furnished our own integral part of history along this line. In November, 1866, the following ministers were indicted for not taking the Drake oath: Rev. Jesse Faubian, three counts; Henry Louthan, Robert Holliday, Milford Powers, William Pulliam, Father D. P. Phelan and Revs. Robey and Brown. The indictments against the preachers were found separately and charged each with having on a certain date "at the county of Shelby aforesaid, more than sixty days after the 4th of July, 1865, unlawfully, feloniously, etc., etc., 'preached' without first having taken, subscribed and filed * * * the oath of loyalty," which said preaching was "contrary to the form of the constitution in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state." The preachers were arrested, but their trial awaited the decision of a case before the United States Supreme court. The case was that of

Rev. J. A. Cummings, of Louisiana, a Catholic priest, who was convicted in the Circuit court for teaching and preaching in the Circuit court without taking the oath. There was no proof he had been disloyal, but he simply refused to take the oath. He was convicted, sentenced to a fine of five hundred dollars and to be sent to jail till the fine was paid. He appealed to the Supreme court of the state. It upheld the lower court. He appealed to the United States Supreme court and it set the test oath aside as contrary to the nation's constitution.

That court declared it to be an *ex post facto* law. It said no state was permitted to enact a law which punished men for offenses committed before the law was passed.

That quashed the Drake oath law, and when the decision was made in favor of the preachers and the teachers, the indictments all over the state were never called up and never heard of again and Shelby county preachers went on their way in their mission of love. .

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The convention agreed to submit their Constitution to the people for endorsement, but to be sure it would not be rejected, they passed an "ordinance" declaring that no one should vote for nor against the Constitution who would not first take the Drake oath. In order to make sure that none took it falsely, a system of registration of voters was provided for. The registering officer was given the power to pass upon the qualification of all persons to vote, and if he deemed any of them could not truthfully take this oath he refused to enter their names upon the poll books. Yet

after this extreme precaution, the election polled on June 6, 1865, a majority for the Constitution of 1,800, out of a total vote of 85,000. In this county the board of registrars prepared a list of questions, which were submitted to every applicant for registration. The questions were printed in a book and opposite blanks for answers, one book for each township, and the applicants became a matter of record.

SPECIAL INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY 1865 TO 1884.

Spring opened up unusually early, the song of the bluebird was heard in the land, but the weather was cold and damp and delayed the sowing of the seed. The farmer was so glad to return to his every-day routine life he began his plowing as early as the weather would permit, although not quite sure was he as yet, that he would be left at home to reap, but there seemed to predominate a hush throughout the land that seemed to whisper of rest and home. News that could be ascertained from the chief seats of war and the signs of the times indicated that the war was over, yet all these signs had been misleading before, and so they entertained yet a fear that again they were all deceived. Planting in the county continued up through May and the first of June, but the season remained a favorable one, and crops were of an extraordinary yield. Everything was abundant and prices remained steady and good.

NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

About the first days of April news was spread broadcast that General Lee's army in Virginia was in bad shape, and

this intelligence was followed up on April 9, just four years, lacking three days, after the Confederates captured Fort Sumter, by the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Appomattox. But a few days previously Richmond had been occupied by the Federal troops, and when this intelligence was received there was the wildest enthusiasm among the Unionists of this county.

Even many of the Confederate sympathizers were not sorry to again be in the land of peace, even though the terms were far from their liking.

But the hearts of the Southerners knew no rejoicing. They were ready to fight to the bitter end for the cause which they promulgated. It was now self-evident that they had taken poor stock in the Confederacy. It was now sure defeat for those who followed the Stars and Bars. The Confederates became reconciled and awaited the inevitable with resignation to the end.

THE WAR IS OVER.

And the breathless waiting for news was not in vain. A quick succession of events brought the war to a close. A few days after Lee surrendered to Grant, Gen. Joe Johnston's army surrendered to General Sherman, and then followed May 13, Kirby Smith's trans-Mississippi army, except a portion of Shelby's brigade and some other Confederate Missourians, some five hundred, went on to Mexico. Soon Confederate soldiers began to return to their Missouri homes. Many lived here and others passed on through to their homes.

In most instances the vanquished soldier was allowed to return to his home in

peace, but in a few instances they were buffeted and taunted by the men in blue, an insult to the name soldier, which carries even with it the characteristic of bravery. The Confederate soldier had fought a good fight, had openly acknowledged defeat, philosophically accepted his situation and had gone to his work, hoping to mend his fragmentary fortunes. Not all were permitted to return to his dear ones at the dear old homestead, for many a soldier in gray lay upon the battlefield, his life a ransom to redeem the cause he honored, while his loved ones at home were bowed and broken because he never returned.

THE "DRAKE" CONSTITUTION.

On the 18th of April the state convention, by a vote of 38 to 14, formed an entirely new constitution of the state, which was to be presented to the voters for adoption June 6th. It was called the Drake constitution, from the fact that Charles Drake, the vice-president of the convention, was its leading spirit, and from this fact and the extreme severity of the code, it has been called the "Draconian code," in comparison to the laws of Draco of Greece, which affixed the penalty of death alike to petty thefts and murder, saying in explanation that death was not too severe for small offenses and he knew of no greater punishment for murder.

The circumstances which led to the framing of the new constitution, the Draconian law, was the fact that the convention went further, prescribing a "test oath," which declared that no person should vote nor hold office who had "ever" engaged in hostilities or given aid, or comfort, countenance or support

to persons engaged in hostilities against the government of the United States, or had given letters, goods or information to its enemies, etc. It went on to say any person who had done any of these things or any other thing like them, could not vote, teach in any public or private school, practice law, preach the gospel, solemnize marriage, etc., unless such person had first taken the "test oath." All citizens attempting to teach or preach without oaths were to be fined not less than \$500 or committed to prison not less than six months, or both, and if a person falsely took it, he was to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for perjury.

The "test oath" is said to have disfranchised at least one-third of the people till 1872, and it is said would have disfranchised another third had they adhered strictly to the requirements.

The canvass which followed was a bitter one. Although the war was practically over, all the Confederate armies had surrendered, yet a few guerrillas and bushwhackers continued their existence in this state to the detriment of peace and safety to the sections they infested. Bands of military were kept in the field to hold the guerrillas in check and administer punishment for any disorder, and a spirit of unrest prevailed, and the provisions of the new constitution and the restrictions connected therewith, the embittered feeling which hostilities had caused, all bred ill will and was not calculated to restore an era of good feeling.

Hundreds of taxpayers, many of them old and honored citizens, were denied the privilege of the ballot in the decision of the great contest before the state, the

making of an organic law, to affect and govern them and their children.

On the other hand the friends of the new constitution maintained that citizens who, by overt or covert acts, had attempted to destroy the government, who had, by fighting against the Federal government, "committed treason," or in deeds, words or sympathy, given encouragement to those who had, were not and could not be proper recipients of the ballot. They further alleged had the Confederate armies succeeded and Missouri become one of the Confederate states, then the Unionist would have considered himself fortunate had he been allowed the privilege of living in the state. That he would not have been allowed to vote, etc., etc.

Even in our own county, threats are said to be on record, such as a speech of Senator Green's at Shelbyville in 1861, in which he said in speaking to the Union men, "If *you* win, *we* will leave; if *we* win, *you* shall leave."

The whole state cast the following vote, which shows how the vote was cut down. Total vote cast at the election adopting constitution, 85,478; for, 43,670; against, 41,808; majority for, 1,862. The Shelby county vote stood: For, 282; against, 164.

Small wonder the ex-Confederates hated with a bitterness the Drake constitution, but happily the bitterness of strife is passing on down the march of time and the Union is walking, as it were, hand in hand, seeking the welfare of our free land.

AFTER THE WAR.

When war was a thing of history and the excitement was a thing of the past,

the people again took up their regular avocations, the county made rapid progress in her development, increasing her population at a rapid rate, making valuable business acquisitions and permanent business improvements. Immigration was livelier than before in the county's history, and took up large tracts for homes, building thereon houses that were an improvement over the average home of the past. Much new land was opened up and the older tracts were improved.

The war had left the county badly in debt, had interfered with its business in a general way, so that all public improvement had closed, but as soon as these debts were gotten out of the way, public improvements were again foremost and the public highway was improved. Roads were built, bridges constructed, etc., as soon as the county could provide the means.

On July 15, 1871, a contract was let for the first bridge that crossed Salt river between Shelbina and Shelbyville, at the old Dickerson ford. The contract price was \$5,373.75, but the bridge with its approaches cost \$10,007. The work was completed in December, 1871.

In 1871 the first iron bridge of the county spanned the South Fabius, in the northeastern part of the county. It was built by Bishop & Eaton at a cost of \$2,800.

ROBBERY OF THE COUNTY TREASURY.

Shelby county had not survived the depletion of its treasury by war, when on November 20, 1868, the county treasury was looted of \$10,000 by burglars. The treasury was a safe the county bought in 1857, and set in a vault, built for the purpose, in the county clerk's office. It was

supposed, of course, to be secure and was the county's only "safety bank." The burglars had made their entrance into the county clerk's office by the north window. The doors were pried open with levers and steel wedges and pries made for the purpose. The safe was thoroughly overhauled and every coin taken that was in her possession. The robbery was first known when County Clerk W. J. Holliday reached his office on the following morning, and caused no small stir in the little burg. The bank contained in money:

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | \$1,000 national bank note.... | \$1,000 |
| 1 | \$500 national bank note.... | 500 |
| 3 | \$100 national bank notes... (or greenback) | 300 |
| 7 | \$50 national bank notes... (or greenback) | 350 |
| 301 | \$20 national bank notes... (or greenback) | 6,020 |
| 63 | \$10 national bank notes... (or greenback) | 630 |
| 80 | \$5 national bank notes... (or greenback) | 400 |
| 16 | \$10 Union military bonds. | 160 |
| 19 | \$5 Union military bonds. | 95 |
| 13 | \$3 Union military bonds. | 39 |
| | | ----- |
| | Total | \$9,494 |

Of this sum \$1,290 had been received from the tax on licenses, \$3,224 belonged to the state revenue fund, and \$4,980 to the state interest fund. In addition to the sum of public money in the safe, Clerk Holliday had some funds of his own, and a considerable sum belonged to the enrolled militia, having not yet been disbursed, making a total of \$10,000.

Only a few days previous the county

collector, J. M. Collier, had taken \$30,000 to Quincy for safe keeping, which would have afforded the robbers some extra pin money had they come while it was in the safe. The collector made a full and legal investigation of the case, in which the county attorney, M. J. Manville, represented the county.

The result was the public officials were exonerated from all censure and blame and the implication of no one.

Two men from Quincy, strangers, were unfortunate enough to be sojourning in the city at the time. The citizens became suspicious of them, took them into custody and made a desperate effort to implicate them, even going so far as to take them to the country to lynch them, but they averred their innocence so fervently that they were released.

The real thieves were never apprehended. No tools were found till a year later, when some drills and wedges and a few iron and steel pries were discovered in a fence corner in a meadow south of town and north of Black creek. It was supposed they were the tools that cracked the Shelby county safe.

POLITICS AND ELECTION OF 1870.

The January legislature of 1870 agreed to submit to the voters an amendment to the constitution abolishing the test oath and restoring the ballot to former Confederates, Southern sympathizers and all other male citizens, and relieving them of other proscriptive penalties. The slaves and their descendants had already been granted this privilege in 1867. The people were to vote on the new amendment in November, 1870. A very warm and earnest campaign preceded the vote; indeed, the Presidential

years did not eclipse it. The Republican party disagreed as to what should be done to the large number of disfranchised citizens. Many hoped to postpone it. These were called Radical Republicans, but an equal number believed in a removal of all political disabilities at once. These were termed Liberal Republicans. The Radicals were led by Charles D. Drake, and maintained the extreme and iron-clad policy, and the Liberals, headed by Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, contended for a more magnanimous policy for those who had by word or deed held complicity with the rebellion.

The Radicals in convention at Jefferson City, nominated Joseph W. McClurg for re-election for governor. The Liberals withdrew and adopted a platform and nominated Gratz Brown for governor. The Democrats declined to nominate a ticket and supported the Liberal Republican ticket. There was a growing sentiment among the people that the war was over, that the time for iron-clad oaths was past.

Taxation without representation was growing more unpopular every day, that since negroes, who formerly were slaves, was now allowed the ballot, their masters should not be denied its privilege. That public sentiment, both within and out of the borders of the state, was making largely against the condition of affairs as tyrannical and unjust.

Owing to the test oath associated with the Drake constitution, very few Democrats ever reached the polls and therefore had little power in the direction of public affairs. As was natural, few Confederates or their sympathizers were Republicans. Their disfranchisement had

embittered them against the author of their condition, and they cast lots with the Democrats, whether or not they were of that faith before the war. With the Confederates at their right hand and a split in the Republican ranks it was apparent, once the disfranchising clause was removed, the Democratic party would speedily come into power.

In Shelby county politics were humming. The old Democratic war-horses, who for so long had been a prodigal out in the cold, pricked up their ears and scrambled forward to win out. The party managers held the reins well under control. A combination ticket between the Democrats and the Liberals was arranged and shrewd politics was played to make sure the overthrow of the Radicals.

REGISTRATION IN 1870.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Salt River | 308 |
| Jackson | 178 |
| Clay | 184 |
| Jefferson | 93 |
| Taylor | 87 |
| Black Creek | 263 |
| Bethel | 183 |
| Tiger Fork | 107 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 1,403 |

The election in the county was a mixed triumph for Liberals and Democrats.

Governor—*McClurg*, 600; *Brown*, 637.

Congress—*J. T. K. Hayward*, 594; *J. G. Blair*, 635.

Representative—*Shorts*, 571; *Shafer*, 653.

Circuit Clerk—*Leonard Dobbins*, 616; *Duncan*, 591.

County Clerk—*E. A. Graves*, 661; *J. S. Preston*, 542.
 Sheriff—*William A. Poillon*, 534; *S. F. Dunn*, 677.

NOTE.—Straight Republicans in italic.

On the amendments the vote stood:
 For, 881; against, 242.

In the state they were adopted by more than 100,000 majority. Brown defeated McClurg by 41,038.

The year 1870 is memorable in history as having been the year when the Radicals allowed both the “niggers and rebels” to vote in Missonri.

CENSUS OF 1880.

The population of Shelby county in 1880 was: Whites, 13,089; colored, 935. Total, 14,024.

TOWNSHIP ENUMERATION.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Bethel | 1,343 |
| Black Creek, including Shelbyville | 2,074 |
| Clay, including Clarence..... | 1,761 |
| Jackson, including Hunnewell.... | 2,057 |
| Jefferson | 1,548 |
| Salt River, including Shelbina.... | 2,866 |
| Taylor | 1,212 |
| Tiger Fork | 1,163 |

TOWNS.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-----|
| Shelbina | 1,289 | Clarence | 570 |
| Shelbyville . . | 619 | Hunnewell | 424 |

1860, 1870, 1880 COMPARED.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Whites | 6,565 | 9,540 | 13,089 |
| Colored | 736 | 571 | 935 |
| Total | 7,301 | 10,111 | 14,024 |

FLOOD OF 1876.

The summer of 1876 is known in Shelby county as the “high water era.” It was a cool spring and in the “good old summer time” came a remarkable rainfall that raised some of the streams of the county to their maximum height. Salt river was swollen beyond that of any past date, to even the pioneers, who remembered well the floods of 1844, 1851 and 1856. It was literally from bank to bank at many locations. At the long bridge, over the old Dickerson ford, on the Shelbina-Shelbyville road, the water skimmed over the bridge and obscured its approaches. On the northern extremity was washed a huge boulder of granite in the road. To the east side of the road was a large black oak tree with the high water mark of 1876 nailed on it.

CHAPTER X.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SHELBY COUNTY—THE SHELBY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION—THE SHELBY FAIR ASSOCIATION—LOCAL OPTION AND TEMPERANCE—TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE RAILROAD—THE BUILDING OF THE SHELBY COUNTY RAILWAY—THE FIRST ELECTRIC RAILROAD—CHIEF PURSUITS AND SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Shelby county deserves the distinction of being the first county in north Missouri to organize and maintain an agricultural association or county fair. This event in the history of the county took place in 1839. In 1837 the Missouri legislature passed an act for the promotion of agriculture and the encouraging of the formation of agricultural societies. Two years later some farmers and citizens of Shelbyville held a meeting and organized the society. The records of this meeting were preserved and were kept on file in the court house. The following is a copy of the original record:

“Shelbyville, 22d February, 1839. At a meeting begun and held in the court house in the town of Shelbyville for the purpose of forming an agricultural society, Capt. S. S. Matson being called to the chair and William Moore appointed secretary pro tem. On motion, B. W. Hall stated the object of the meeting. Question being put by the president “Whether the society be formed,” decided in the affirmative by 25—no one opposing. The meeting being organized,

they proceeded to the election of officers for the present year: Samuel S. Matson, president; William Vannort, secretary, and James M. Rider, treasurer. On motion, John Dunn and William Gooch be managers from Black Creek township. On motion, B. W. Hall and Thomas B. Rookwood be managers from North River township. On motion, \$2.50 be the amount of each subscriber. On motion, it was agreed that there be an additional manager in each township. Robert Duncan be appointed manager in Jackson township, Thomas J. Bounds for Black Creek and Thomas O. Eskridge for North River township.

“It was agreed that the proceedings of this meeting be published in some public journal.

“It was agreed that the society be called ‘The Agricultural Society of Shelby County.’

“It was motioned and agreed that the annual meeting of this society be held on the first day of our March term 1840. It was agreed that William Moore assist B. W. Hall and Thomas J. Bounds to draft the constitution. It was moved and agreed that the subscription money be paid on the first of August. It was

agreed that this society meet on the first Monday of our next Circuit court for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the by-laws. On motion, this meeting adjourned until first Monday in March next, 1838.

“W. M. MOORE, S. S. MATSON,
“Secretary. President Pro Tem.”

The names of the members of this association were as follows: J. M. Rider, B. W. Hall, J. Foley, William Gooch, Montillian H. Smith, S. S. Matson, John Dunn, James Graham, O. H. Perry, David O. Walker, Thomas A. McAfee, O. Dickerson, Abram Matlock, Robert Duncan, Charles Smith, Elijah I. Pollard, Thomas O. Eskridge, Thomas B. Rookwood, William A. Davidson, William Moore, John Davis, C. B. Shepard, John W. Long, Elias Kincheloe, Lawrence Turner, James C. Hawkins, Milton Hood, Thomas J. Bounds, Robert Blackford, William H. Vannort, William S. Chim, J. B. Marmaduke, Frederick Rook, George Anderson, John Hayes, Samuel B. Hardy, Russell W. Moss.

A record of the constitution of this society was not preserved, but the following is a copy of the by-laws:

BY-LAWS OF THE SHELBY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Article 1. Any person may become a member of this society on application to the secretary.

Article 2. Each member shall pay to the treasurer the sum of \$2.50 on or before the first of August.

Article 3. None other than a member of this society shall be permitted to contend for a premium.

Article 4. All members intending to exhibit stock shall enter the names, pedi-

grees and age, as near as possible, with the secretary before the exhibition commences, on or before 10 o'clock of that day.

Article 5. No member shall be permitted to contend with any other than an article belonging to him or some other member of the society.

Article 6. The following persons are appointed judges to award premiums and certificates for the year 1839: (Names omitted.)

Article 7. Premiums shall be conferred on the following:

1—Best stallion, \$6; second best, certificate. 2—Best suckling colt, \$6; second best, certificate. 3—Best three-year-old colt, \$6; second best, certificate. 4—Best yearling colt, \$6; second best, certificate. 5—Best bull, \$6; second best, certificate. 6—Best cow, \$6; second best, certificate. 7—Best boar, \$6; second best, certificate. 8—Best sow, \$6; second best, certificate. 9—Best four pigs (amended), \$6; second best, certificate. 10—Best six sheep, \$6; second best, certificate. 11—Best yoke of oxen, \$6; second best, certificate. 12—Best 5 acres of corn, \$6; second best, certificate. 13—Best five acres of wheat, \$6; second best, certificate. 14—Best five acres of timothy, \$6; second best, certificate. 15—Best yield from one bushel of potatoes, \$6; second best, certificate. 16—Best five yards of jeans, \$3. 17—Best five yards of linen, \$3. 18—Best five yards of flannel, \$3.

Article 9. Each member contending for a premium on any of the above articles, if on live stock, to furnish his manner of breeding, rearing and fattening and all other matters calculated to throw light on the subject.

Article 10. The successful competitor for each species of grain to give his method of cultivation and kind of soil; also the kind of seed.

Article 11. Those on domestic manufactures the whole method of preparing and manufacturing the same.

No meeting was held in March, as was intended, but in June a meeting was held and the following record preserved:

Shelbyville, June 8, 1839.

Society met according to adjournment. William Gooch, Thomas J. Bounds, Thomas O. Eskridge, B. W. Hale, Thomas B. Rookwood and R. P. Blackford, a majority of the managers present. The society proceeded to business. On motion, resolved that any person wishing to become a member shall have the opportunity of now having his name enrolled. On motion of John W. Long, resolved, that no member of this society shall be appointed as a judge.

On motion, resolved, that Samuel Blackburn, George Eaton and Hiram Rookwood be appointed judges to judge horses and cattle.

On motion, resolved, that Anthony Minter, S. E. Lay and William Connor be appointed to judge hogs and sheep.

On motion of John W. Long, resolved, that the articles of wheat, corn, timothy and potatoes shall not be entitled to a premium; decided that they shall.

On motion of W. B. Hall "that stallions shall be excluded"; decided they shall not.

On motion, resolved, that the three last judges be appointed to judge wheat, corn, timothy and potatoes, as follows: John Jacobs, James C. Agnew and W. J. Holliday.

On motion, resolved, that the ninth, tenth and eleventh articles be adopted.

On motion of J. W. Long, resolved, that no one article shall be entitled to more than three premiums.

On motion, resolved, that the premiums be paid in silverware with the initials engraved on the same.

On motion of R. W. Moss, resolved, that the two best pigs shall be entitled to a premium, and the article in the by-laws naming the four best is hereby repealed.

On motion, resolved, that the best calf be entitled to a premium.

On motion, resolved, that no pig shall be exhibited over the age of six months.

On motion, resolved, that the greatest quantity of potatoes raised from one-eighth acre of ground shall be entitled to a premium, and the fifteenth article of the by-laws is hereby repealed.

On motion, resolved, that the exhibition be held on the last Tuesday in October next (1839).

On motion, resolved, that the secretary inform the judges of their appointment by letter.

On motion, resolved, that any member failing to pay on or before the time specified shall pay the sum of one dollar.

The association held its meeting in Shelbyville on the appointed day, and it was an event of much moment and was liberally patronized.

Premiums were awarded as follows: Best stallion, Major O. Dickerson's "Sir Harrison"; second best, J. B. Lewis's "Bertrand." Best three-year-old colt, Nicholas Watkins; second best, John Dunn. Best mare, O. Dickerson; second best, Dr. J. W. Long. Best yearling colt, O. Dickerson. Best bull, Dr. J. W. Long's "Gustavus"; second best, Wil-

liam McMurray. Best boar, B. W. Hall's "Thomas H. Benton"; second best, Russell W. Moss's "Duff." Best sow, Dr. J. W. Long's "Queene." Best pigs, William Moore; second best, Hiram Rookwood. Best five acres of wheat (125¾ bu.), Hiram Rookwood. Best five yards jeans, Mrs. J. W. Long; second best, Mrs. Eskridge.

The association's existence was brief. Only two sessions were ever held. The awards were unsatisfactory, many came to the meetings and got drunk and fights were frequent. The best members withdrew after the 1841 exhibition.

THE SHELBY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

On July 7, 1868, a second venture was made in the organization and maintenance of a fair association. On that date the Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized by the election of the following officers: President, G. G. Muldrow; vice-president, J. C. Duncan; secretary, P. B. Dunn; treasurer, W. B. Cotton. The directors of the association were: O. T. Terrill, Robert J. Taylor, Samuel Darral, T. W. Sheetz, James Chenoweth, J. M. Ennis, John T. Cooper, Joseph H. Foreman and William Ridge. The grounds of the association were located one mile south of Shelbyville and were purchased of A. M. and D. A. Brant and comprised at first forty acres, for which the association paid \$600. The purchase was made July 18, 1868. On December 6, 1869, the association sold back the east half of the ground to D. A. Brant for \$250, leaving twenty acres as the property of the association. The first fair held on these grounds was in the fall of

1869. The purpose of the association, as stated by one of the officials, was "to promote agriculture and husbandry purely and simply." Premiums were offered on the agricultural products of the county, as well as on the horticultural products and domestic science, together with the products of the loom and needle. To encourage breeding and raising of better stock, liberal premiums were paid on the different classes of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. The association prospered for many years and was the annual event of the county. The last officers of the association were: President, J. M. Collier; vice-president, Judge Joseph Hunolt; treasurer, S. Van Vaughn; secretary, L. A. Hayward; chief marshal, Milt Baker; ring marshals, John Ellis and Barney Moore; field marshal, Dan McNeil; ticket agent, Thomas Gentry; gatekeeper, James Baker. The directors were John T. Frederick, A. W. Muldrow, J. M. Freeman, J. M. Gentry, W. A. Hughes, W. D. Gardner, W. Vaughn, B. F. Fry, T. W. Sheetz. The association held its last meeting in the fall of 1883.

The association suspended operations on the above year on account of the organization of the county association at Shelbyville. The grounds at Shelbyville were much larger and contained the good race course and were located on the railroad, which made them more accessible and inviting to the general public, and as the county could not maintain two associations, the Shelbyville association was discontinued.

THE SHELBYVILLE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

In 1881, the citizens of Shelbyville purchased a tract of land consisting of — acres of Dr. J. H. Ford, for which they

paid \$3,500, and which was located one-half mile north of the city.

The association was organized on March 18, 1881, and the following officers were elected: President, J. H. Fox; vice-president, Daniel Taylor; secretary, R. C. Dickerson; treasurer, C. H. Lasley. The directors were J. M. Ennis, I. N. Bonta, C. W. Hanger, J. T. Frederick, J. H. Gooch, J. H. Ford, S. G. Parsons, J. R. Ridge and G. W. Greenwell. The association has been successful and is one of the most popular annual events in the county. Each year the exhibitions are large and interesting. The improvements on the grounds are large and equal to those of any similar association in the State. The buildings consist of two large amphitheatres, band stand and directors' office, one dining hall, several large stock pavilions and numerous barns and stalls for live stock.

The Fair Association has been a great stimulus to the live stock industry of Shelby county and today Shelby county ranks as one of the foremost counties in the State in the live stock industry. Here annually are assembled the pick of the county in all the different species of domestic animals, from the proud rooster to the hybrid animal, which is the pride of all Missouri.

Financially the fair has been a success, owing to its splendid management and the patriotism of the inhabitants of the county. The annual receipts of the association now total about \$4,500. The association annually distributes in premiums about \$4,000. The admission fee is 35 cents for a single admission or \$1 for a season ticket. The association holds a four days' meeting each year, generally the latter part of August, and Thursday

is always considered the "big day." The record on gate receipts was made Thursday, August 25, 1907, at which time \$1,750 was taken in at the gates above the season ticket admission.

The present officers of the association, elected in 1910, are: President, J. Thornton Keith; vice-president, E. W. Worland; secretary, W. H. Gillespie; treasurer, Frank Dimmitt. The association is out of debt and is planning for some permanent improvements in the way of erection and repairing of amphitheatres, stalls for stock and new pavilions for live stock exhibits.

LOCAL OPTION AND TEMPERANCE.

Shelby county was one of the first counties in the state to adopt local option. There has not been a saloon in the county since 1887. The last license granted in the county was to F. A. Dessert. The license was dated February 1, 1886. Mr. Dessert conducted a saloon in Shelbina. The county records show that C. D. Vine was granted a license on January 5, 1885. He was the next to the last man to operate a saloon according to law in Shelbina. On the same date (January 5, 1885) the records shows that a license was granted to Dale & Hogan, who were the last parties to run a saloon in Clarence. Louis Dickerson was the last person to own a saloon in Shelbyville, and the last time the court granted him a license was on February 20, 1887.

The first local option election held in the county was on November 5, 1887. There were only eight townships in the county then and four of these went "wet" and four went "dry" The local option, however, had a majority of 267 in the total. The townships that went

for local option were as follows: Clay, for 247, against local option 30; Taylor, 101 for to 66 against; Black Creek, 258 for to 71 against; Salt River, 303 for to 236 against. The townships voting against the proposition were as follows: Tiger Fork, for local option 22, against local option 89; Jefferson, for 78, against 122; Bethel, for 87, against 124; Jackson, for 135 to 176 against. The total vote for local option was 1,231. The total vote against local option was 964. This was a big victory for the "drys." There was no further agitation of the question until in 1900, at which time some of those residing in the county, who favored saloons, thought the local option question could be defeated. Accordingly the proper petitions were prepared and presented to the county court. The court called an election for June 10, 1901. At this election the vote was overwhelming in favor of local option. The figures were 1,823 against the sale of intoxicating liquors to 932. This was a "dry victory of 991 majority, nearly two to one, and the question has never been raised since. The county was, however, not so strong in favor of state-wide prohibition. At the general election held on November 8, 1910, at which time the prohibition question was submitted to the voters of the state, the county of Shelby only registered up 305 majority for state-wide prohibition.

During the period of twenty-three years in which Shelby county has been under local option there has, of course, been some violation of the law. The violators have been frequently punished, yet it is seemingly impossible to stop the sale altogether. The residents are

perfectly satisfied with the law and it is likely it will be many a day before an effort will be made to repeal the law again.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—THE HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

It was twenty-two years after the creation of Shelby county until the first railroad was built. What was known as the Hannibal & St. Joseph, now part of the great Burlington system, was completed across the county in 1857. The initial steps to building the road were taken in 1846 at Hannibal in the office of no less a person than that of "Mark Twain's" father, John M. Clemens, Esq. The president of the enterprise was Hon. Z. G. Draper, and R. F. Lakenan was made secretary. At first it was contemplated to run the new road through the county seats, which would have been a line connecting Palmyra, Shelbyville, Bloomington, Linneus, Chillicothe and Gallatin, then into St. Joseph. This plan was, however, defeated by the local jealousies and controversies which sprang up between the towns near the proposed line that were unfortunately not county seats. This feeling between the towns prevented the building of the road for some few years. The people along the proposed line, of course, favored it, as did also the newspapers located in these towns. The people and newspapers of the towns close to the contemplated line were active in their opposition to the proposed enterprise. The newspapers of St. Joseph were strongly supporting the proposition, and on November 6, 1846, the Gazette in an article favoring the building of the road said: "We suggest the propriety of a

railroad from St. Joseph to some point on the Mississippi, either St. Louis, Hannibal or Quincy." The people of Hannibal wanted the road to start from their town, the people of St. Joseph were interested in having the road reach their town from some point on the Mississippi. It was certain that St. Joseph would be the terminus, but not so certain which town on the east would be the starting point. It was therefore up to the people of Hannibal to keep their eyes open or some other town might capture the prize. The people of Hannibal were successful in forming an alliance with Hon. Robert M. Stewart, of St. Joseph, who was elected to the state senate and who promised to work for the procurement of a charter making Hannibal the initial and St. Joseph the terminal point. The charter for the new road was granted by the state legislature in 1847. The author of the charter was Hon. R. F. Lakenan, who was the strongest worker for the enterprise.

The principal supporters of the enterprise in the legislature were Hon. R. M. Stewart, James Craig and J. B. Gardenshire, of St. Joseph, and Carter Wells and John Taylor, of Marion.

As soon as the charter was granted subscriptions were started along the line. Public meetings were held and all phases of the subject were discussed. The largest meeting, perhaps, in point of attendance and in importance was the one held in Chillicothe, June 2, 1847. Hundreds of delegates were present and nearly every county along the line was represented. The meeting was presided over by Governor Austin King, of Ray county; the vice-presidents of the meeting were Dr. John Cravens, of Daviess

county, and Alex McMurtry, of Shelby. The secretaries were H. D. LaCassitt, of Marion, and C. J. Hughes, of Caldwell.

For some two or three years interest lagged and it was not until 1850 that any further move of importance was undertaken. In fact, some supporters of the proposition along the line gave up and advocated the abandoning of the enterprise. In 1850, however, the fire within the breasts of the people along the line began to burn again, new directors were selected to take the place of those who had grown lukewarm. Each county was re-canvassed and subscriptions solicited. The people became enthusiastic for the enterprise and those who announced as candidates for congress and for the legislature were made to promise support to the cause whenever and wherever opportunity presented itself.

At the 1851 session of the Missouri state legislature, in February, the state's credit was granted to the erection of the road to the amount of a million and half dollars. The grant was made on the condition that the company expend a like amount in installments of \$50,000. The county of Marion put up \$100,000, Hannibal \$50,000, and in July of 1851 Shelby county promised \$25,000, conditioned that the road should run through Shelbyville and locate a depot there. The people of the county had voted in favor of the proposition at a special election held on March 10 of the same year. On motion of R. M. Stewart, who was then agent of the road, and who was afterwards governor of the state, the bonds were ordered issued upon condition that the county should receive stock in the enterprise to the amount of the bonds issued. The bonds were issued for

twenty years and were to bear 10 per cent interest.

The company made the first two calls for this money in October of 1852. The calls were each for 5 per cent of the subscription, or \$2,500. The program was, however, changed before another call was made and the railroad in July, 1854, returned these bonds to the county cancelled, and no others were issued. This agreement was reached by the county giving the company a release from all liabilities arising out of the subscription and the road released the county from its liabilities. The county also granted the railroad the right of way across all county roads and streams. The agent for the county for the return of the bonds was Hon. John McAfee. On December 10, 1855, the legislature of the state extended its credit to the road to the extent of another million and half dollars. The new bonds were to run thirty years and bear not to exceed 7 per cent interest. The state was to hold a first mortgage upon the road for this extension of credit. The building of the road was now assured and work begun in earnest. It was planned by Duff & Co. to begin work at both ends, but work at the St. Joseph end did not begin until 1857.

The track from Hannibal to Palmyra was finished in June of 1856 and on the 10th of that month cars were run between Hannibal and Palmyra. Work was pushed as fast as possible and soon the road reached Monroe City, and in 1857 was completed across Shelby county. The road enters the county on the east just a quarter of a mile south of the Monroe county line. The first town it strikes in the county is Hannewell.

The track then bears north of west and leaves the county just six miles north of the entering point. The main track of the road within the county is 24 73/100 miles, and over half as much side tracks. Stations were established and are still maintained at Hannewell, Lakenan, Shelbina, Lentner and Clarence.

The ceremony of breaking sod was pulled off in Hannibal on November 3, 1851. A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled, and many distinguished persons from different parts of the state attended. Among the number were R. M. Stewart, who turned the first spadeful of dirt, and who was afterwards governor. Also Hon. J. H. Lucas and Hon. L. M. Kennett. The speech of the day was made by Hon. J. B. Crikett, of St. Louis. In 1851 the board of directors memorialized congress for a large grant of land to aid in the construction of the road. R. M. Stewart and R. F. Lakenan visited Washington in 1852 to secure favorable action of congress upon this all important proposition.

In 1852 congress passed an act giving alternate sections of land to the state of Missouri in trust for the benefit of the railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph. The state then turned the lands over to the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company. This grant carried over 600,000 acres of Missouri's best lands into the hands of the railroad company and it was then a sure thing the road would be built. In 1852 a contract was made with Duff & Leamon, of New York, to build the line. The contract was to build over the "northern route" through Shelbyville in this county. On March 10, 1853, the directors met in Glasgow and decided to follow the "southern route," or the

present route. The contract was then re-let to John Duff & Co. to build the line at \$23,000 per mile.

The chief engineer in locating the line was Maj. James M. Bucklin. The northern route came up Black Creek to Shelbyville and then crossed the creek and passed west to Bloomington, Macon county. The survey was made in 1851.

The county of Shelby, be it said to her honor, has never issued bonds to build a railroad except as previously stated. The road was secured without a burdensome bond issue and outside of a few private subscriptions and the right of way grants the road cost the county positively not a cent.

It is quite probable, as has been often asserted, that the Hannibal & St. Joseph could have been made to run on the "northern route" if the people and the authorities along the line had been a little more liberal in the matter of subscriptions. That route was more expensive than the "southern route"—much more so. The citizens and the county courts were asked to make up the difference, according to the estimates of the engineers. They uniformly refused, in some instances, for the reason, avowing that they "didn't want any railroad running through their neighborhood, scaring the stock and killing men, women and children, besides setting the woods and fields afire." In other cases, as in Linn county, prominent men objected to the building of the road because it would furnish superior facilities for the slaves to run off and escape.

"Certain citizens of this county made desperate efforts to have the road located through Shelbyville, but they could not induce enough of their friends to join

them. Too many were indifferent, many thought the road would come anyhow, and those who worked so hard gave up in despair. So Shelbyville was 'left out in the cold,' and Shelbyville was created to become the leading town of the county." (History Shelby County of 1884.)

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was completed in 1859. The first through passenger train came out of St. Joseph February 13, 1859. The engineer's name was E. Sleppy. Ben Colt was conductor. George Thompson was the first engineer to pull a train into St. Joseph. The construction work was completed by J. M. Ford and others instead of the first contractors, John Duff & Co.

Over six hundred guests sat at a banquet in St. Joseph on February 22, 1859, to celebrate the completion of the great enterprise. "The mingling the waters of the Atlantic, the Lakes, the Mississippi and the Missouri" was performed by Mayor Broaddus Thompson. There was great enthusiasm and joy displayed over the completion of the first road to cross the state of Missouri.

The great Burlington system, as it is now known, has done much to develop the northern part of Missouri, and especially Shelby county. The county is now one of the largest exporting counties of live stock, poultry and grain, and depends entirely upon this system for transportation facilities. The road at first charged 5 cents per mile and sometimes more for passenger traffic, and has always enjoyed a liberal patronage and is considered one of the best and safest lines to travel over in the west, or in the United States. The passenger ac-

commodations are also of the very best. There are ten passenger trains daily, besides two local freight trains that carry passengers, and the whistle of the freight train bearing the great loads of grain and live stock from the west to the east, and the products of the shop and factory from the east to the west is almost constantly upon the breezes of the north Missouri prairies through which the road runs.

A person can now take a train at any railroad point in the county at nearly any time of day, and land in Kansas City in less than five hours, and the trip to St. Louis, about 180 miles from the farthest point in the county, is made in about the same space of time. Hannibal and Quincy are reached in about two hours from the farthest point in the county. The road now charges 2½ cents per mile for passenger travel and furnishes the best equipment and most comfortable accommodations.

THE BUILDING OF THE SHELBY COUNTY RAILWAY.

(By V. L. Drain.)

It is with much reluctance that I have undertaken the task of writing the history of the Shelby County Railway. Having been more or less intimately associated with the enterprise from its inception to the present time, the promptings of modesty suggested that it could be more properly written by the pen of another. However, at the request of the compiler of this volume, who it seems, could not induce anyone else to contribute it, I will endeavor to furnish an impartial sketch of this important achievement.

It is not easy to determine with precision just what act or what influence was the determining factor in the building of this limited but important traffic line; neither is it a small task to ascertain just at what hour it was made sure of completion. Indeed, to those upon whose shoulders rested the burden of its building there seemed no relief from the responsibility until after months of successful operation it was sold to the present owners, who are the successors of the original shareholders of the corporation. Nevertheless, it is safe to assert that conditions and circumstances made necessary and possible the building of this railway. As necessity is the mother of invention, so is it the parent of opportunity.

The increasing freight and passenger traffic between Shelbyville and the adjacent territory and Shelbina could not be properly served by the primitive methods of transportation, and the bad conditions of the dirt roads was a serious handicap to the development of Shelby county and also a fearful inconvenience to the citizens.

It was also apparent to persons of ordinary vision that sooner or later the vast rich territory lying between the Wabash railroad on the west and the Mississippi river on the east, would be traversed by a railway line running north and south and that any portion of this line so occupied would some day constitute a part of a great traffic line. And the time is drawing near when this will be accomplished either by the extension of the Shelby County Railway or by its absorption into a larger system which will serve the splendid region which is still largely unoccupied.

Of course local conditions made such an enterprise to be exceedingly desired. Shelbyville was a county seat and the center of a fine farming region. It was a town whose citizenship represented a great deal of wealth and enterprise. To such people the isolation was growing intolerable. Situated eight miles from Shelbyville, which was the nearest point on the Burlington railroad, they felt that they were engaged in an unequal struggle.

On the other hand, the general public were clamoring for better conditions. Year by year the public road between these two towns was getting in worse condition, and there was slight hope of improvement with the tremendous traffic upon it. Shelbyville was favorably situated upon a great railway system, yet its people were connected in interest with the country to the north, and many of its progressive citizens desired a better method of transportation; hence the time had come when such a proposition would meet a general response in its favor.

Doubtless the time would have come much sooner had it not been for the local prejudices which from time immemorial had dominated a part of the inhabitants of each town. It is historical that many in Shelbyville had watched the growth of their sister city with a jealous fear that some day the county seat would be moved from one town to the other, and that Shelbyville with its classic past would be left throneless and desolate amid her sorrows. And there were times when such plans were seriously attempted, and on one occasion the matter was before the Missouri legislature in the shape of a bill to establish a court of

common pleas at Shelbyville. There was a battle royal at Jefferson City between the representatives of the two towns, but it ended happily without scars. It is likewise true that this jealousy caused intemperate and unwise action on the part of some of the Shelbyville citizens. The feasibility of a railway between the two towns was often under consideration and was favored by many, but there was always a minority and sometimes a majority who favored building to some other point than Shelbyville. How unwise and impracticable this was can be readily discerned now. The details of this family quarrel are not absolutely necessary in this narrative, but it will serve to show that there is a more excellent way for communities as well as individuals than the thorny path of jealousy and strife. It is easy to contemplate it now that it is ended. In fact, it had ended long prior to the completion of this enterprise. Each community had learned that the other was magnanimous, and that the best interests of each was involved in the common welfare of all. The forging of the bands of steel was the result of this common understanding, as it would have been impossible for either town to have completed this enterprise without the aid of the other.

Perhaps the first tangible step toward the building of this railway was taken during the month of July, 1906, when at the suggestion of Joseph F. Doyle, always the dominant figure in this project, there was prepared a form of subscription whereby the persons signing same agreed to take a certain number of shares of stock in the event that a corporation should be formed for the purpose of building this railway within a

specified time. There was also a form prepared to be signed by persons who preferred to make a contribution in cash rather than to subscribe for stock. At the time when these were prepared there were present in addition to Mr. Doyle, Mr. E. M. O'Bryen and the writer, and all three signed the agreement to take stock in the enterprise, the amounts specified by the three aggregating the sum of \$5,000.

With this as a beginning the work of securing prospective stockholders and cash contributors was pushed with much vigor. Under the direction of Mr. Doyle at Shelbyville and Mr. W. C. Clark at Shelbyna the scheme was brought into shape so that by September 1st of the same year a little more than \$100,000 was subscribed by parties interested. And while the major part of the work in the earlier stages was done by Messrs. Doyle and Clark, the progress of the matter was facilitated by the interest and response of many public-spirited citizens in both towns and also by several progressive farmers in the vicinities of Shelbyville and Bethel. One of these, M. S. Smith, was a member of the board of directors from the time of the charter until the sale of the property to Louis B. Honck, as hereafter narrated, and was unflinching in his devotion and loyalty. Another was William H. McMaster, who died soon after the completion of the road, satisfied that he had contributed something toward the betterment of the people among whom he had spent an honorable life.

When success was thus assured the matter was brought into regular and legal shape at a meeting of the agreed stockholders held in the courthouse at

Shelbyville on September 10, 1906, when the articles of incorporation were signed and a permanent organization effected. Soon thereafter the Shelby County Railway Company was chartered by the secretary of state and begun its career among the railway corporations of Missouri. W. C. Clark, W. C. Blackburn, Victor M. Reid, M. S. Smith, Joseph F. Doyle, E. M. O'Bryen, L. G. Schofield, W. W. Mitchell and the writer constituted the first board of directors and at the first meeting of this body, held on September 12, 1906, W. C. Blackburn was chosen as president. M. S. Smith was elected vice-president, L. G. Schofield secretary and treasurer, and Victor M. Reid assistant secretary.

On November 5th following the organization of the board of directors, the condemnation proceedings by which the right of way was acquired was instituted in the Circuit court, and on November 29th the petition then on file was presented to Judge Nat. M. Shelton at Macon, Mo., when Judge John Byrum, of Lentner, Ed. C. Shain, of Clarence, and R. D. Goodwin, of Emden, were appointed as commissioners to assess the damage sustained by the various parties over whose land the railway had been located, and with whom no settlement had been effected. It is just to say that several parties whose land was thus taken either donated it or agreed to receive such compensation as the company had offered to pay.

The actual construction of the road began at once and was prosecuted throughout the year 1907. In the earlier stages of this venture the skies were bright and many prophesied that it would be complete by midsommer, but

as obstacles were encountered one after another, the difficulties of railway building became apparent. With the gloomy skies of autumn many prophets of disaster came upon the scene and it was freely predicted that the scheme would fail entirely.

It was at this point, however, that the constructive ability of some of the sponsors of this project was made known. There were those among its promoters who proved themselves able to cope with difficulties and to bring success out of what seemed like certain defeat. It is not the purpose of this narrative to make comparisons or to celebrate the prowess of any of these. There are none, however, but that will accord to Joseph F. Doyle a proper share of credit for his courageous and efficient work in the completion of this undertaking. Having sold his newspaper interests at Shelbyville, he was requested by the officers and others interested to assist in the work of completion, so that the road would be in operation by December 30, 1907. It was necessary that this result be had, as several thousand dollars had been pledged in bonus subscriptions and all these were made payable in the event that the road be constructed and in operation by this date. Owing to unforeseen difficulties the work had lagged during the summer so that in the early autumn it was seen that it would require unusual effort to complete it in the time desired. But the help of Mr. Doyle was secured at the critical moment and he proved conclusively that opportunity and necessity are large factors in the development of men. His energy and executive ability produced marvellous results. He with President Blackburn were unremitting

in pushing matters and they were aided by public-spirited men who admired the pluck and constancy of those in charge, so that after many trials and privations the last spike was driven, and on December 28, 1907, the first passenger train steamed from Shelbina to Shelbyville, and the Shelby County Railway took its place among the common carriers of the state.

Since that time a majority of the original stockholders have sold their shares to Louis B. Houck, of Cape Girardeau, and it is now being successfully operated by the corporation, in which he holds a controlling interest. It is to be hoped that it will soon form a part of a north and south railway, which is needed by this section of the state.

It is worthy of note that Charles B. Ford, who was chosen as conductor and traffic manager at the beginning, is still in the same position, where he has earned a reputation for efficiency and integrity that is much to his credit. William C. Blackburn, the faithful and conscientious president of the company, perhaps contributed more than he intended in vital energy. His death has occurred since the completion of the road and the anxiety incident to such an undertaking doubtless impaired his strength and hastened the time of his departure. Some day he with the others who bore the weight and strain of this achievement will receive the candid approval of those who appreciate the efforts of men who dared to solve the problems of our complex civilization. A great thinker has said that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one formerly grew is a benefactor to his race. Grasping the idea behind this sentence

and applying it to the work of those who improve the conditions of humanity by the labor of hands or brain, it is just to say that their works shall follow them and that they shall receive the reward of men who tried.

VERNON L. DRAIN.

THE NORTH MISSOURI INTERURBAN.

For many months the people of north-east Missouri have been familiar with an interesting drawing which has been posted extensively in public places. This drawing, the work of J. E. Saylor, a school teacher of Macon county, gives a "birdseye" view of the district, showing all the principal towns and railroads and particularly The Hannibal & North Missouri Railroad, which is duly chartered and at this writing is in course of construction between Palmyra, in Marion county, and La Plata, in Macon county. This road will touch some of the finest farming and grazing land in Missouri, and serve a large scope of country now remote from any railroad.

There is an interesting historical feature in connection with this noteworthy enterprise. William Muldrow, one of the early citizens of north Missouri, is said to be the character from which "Mark Twain" conceived his "Colonel Sellers," who stalks so triumphantly through the pages of "The Gilded Age." Those who have read the book in the long ago will recall the always optimistic and far-reaching Colonel Sellers, although they may have forgotten all else between its covers.

Not only did "Mark Twain" find in Major Muldrow rich material for his noted book, but Charles Dickens uses him as "General Scodder," the smooth-

tongued sponsor for "Eden," in "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Muldrow was the pioneer land boomer and promoter of this section. His only misfortune was that he was about half a century ahead of his time. Now his great dreams have and are working out. He it was who saw the virgin possibilities of a great transcontinental railroad system, linking the two oceans, and it is said his Missouri survey was along the identical lines now under construction by the Interurban people. To Muldrow belongs the credit of having invented a plow that was so satisfactory as a prairie breaker that it was generally adopted by the early day farmers who had to go against the then stubborn prairie soil of northern Missouri. This plow, when drawn by several yoke of oxen, would turn up an immense amount of sod. It left a broad, clean furrow that could be distinguished for a long ways. Many of the Missouri patriarchs tell it as a solemn fact that Muldrow drove a plow of this character along the trail of his proposed railroad from Palmyra through "Philadelphia," "New York" and westward, and they insist that it was as practical a "survey" as could have been made by a corpse of skilled engineers with a wagon load of instruments.

"Marion City," Muldrow's future great town on the Mississippi, was six miles east of Palmyra. He succeeded in interesting a number of wealthy capitalists, and the place built rapidly. It was there Charles Dickens found his scene for "Eden," doubtless giving it that name because of the wonderfully fascinating advertising by Muldrow and his fellow townsite boomers. The original name of the place was "Green's Land-

ing." Muldrow evinced good judgment in the change of name, and but for the disastrous flood that swept it away Marion City might have been today the town of Marion county.

Following Marion City came "Philadelphia," in Marion county, and "New York," in Shelby, names chosen with an eye to the future possibilities. Marion College was established at "Philadelphia" and it became quite a thriving place.

Muldrow was called a dreamer, a visionary, a man of impractical ideas, but history has shown that his energy was in the right direction. His dreams are working out. The state is filled with fine schools and colleges; factories are springing up and railroads invading all sections. The Interurban will work out his most important dream, and prove that he was traveling on the solid ground of expediency when he as "Colonel Sellers" was illustrating to his wife Polly the way the road would run, using combs, inkstands, salt cellars and other homely articles of household necessity to fix the towns in her mind.

The North Missouri Interurban will be a monument to the enterprising farmers and business men throughout the territory it will serve. Henry Funk, who operates the Farm of the Big Meadows on Salt river, and some men of his kind, saw the urgent need of a first-class railroad for the producer between the Burlington's main line and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad. The original purpose was to acquire the short line between Shelbina and Shelbyville and to extend it to Leonard or Cherry Box, and further. After investigation it was found that plan was not feasible.

In the meantime a campaign of education had been going on; farmers were interestedly discussing the matter; all wanted a railroad; had to have one. The question was how? Mr. Funk, who had met a number of similar situations in states east of Missouri, took the stump and began his campaign of education. His plan now was to construct a line from the Mississippi river to some important point in the interior of the state. It was while talking with the farmers and old citizens about Palmyra and east of there he learned of Promoter Muldrow's railroad scheme. Investigation convinced him the "survey" was a good one; that it struck a country literally flowing with the good things of earth, and many places admirably adapted for the establishment of thrifty towns. So he rolled up his sleeves and went out among the people, just as he had done in other states where they needed a quick and sure means of transportation for passengers, produce and live stock. He inaugurated a campaign like Governor Bob Stewart did over fifty years ago when the question of building the Hannibal & St. Joe road was up. There was opposition to Mr. Funk's enterprise, just as there was to Bob Stewart's. But the organizer of the Interurban was persistent. He didn't know what it meant to be discouraged. Of course it was a big undertaking. A large number of people over a wide area had to be met, and talked into friendliness for his plan. While all wanted a railroad they were not all agreed as to how to get it. It was Mr. Funk's mission to unite them on a method—to enthuse them for the plan. Some thought at first he had political aspirations; that there was some-

thing behind his persistent talk of railroad, railroad, always railroad. By and by they became convinced that he wasn't going to give—that a road was going to be built. Here and there whole communities fell in line, eager to help along the work. There was a showing made that satisfied the people a road would be built, that it would tap virgin soil for operation and become a paying enterprise from the start.

When the plan began to assume shape Mr. Funk was assisted by Captain F. W. Latimer, an experienced promoter of Illinois. The two men have been constantly over the district, working unceasingly. The company received absolutely free right-of-way and yard sites in many places. Where discouraging conditions first existed, the glad hand is now extended. Some twenty organizations were formed and a generous sum of money has been subscribed. The amount was attractive enough to induce the large M. C. Connors & Co. Construction Company, of Chicago, to close a contract for grading from Palmyra to Philadelphia, fourteen miles. Other blocks of contracts have been let as far as Bethel, and at this writing over half of the yardage work is completed between Palmyra and the last named town. Ties have been bought and scattered along the track; steel rails have been contracted, and work is being pushed just as hard as weather conditions will permit.

The name of Hannibal appears in the charter, but it is not at all certain the road will go there. The support promised by that town did not materialize as strongly as was hoped. Requests have been made that there be no further effort

to dispose of stock there. As this is being written word comes from Quincy that the business men there are showing considerable interest in the enterprise, and that they will make a strong effort to have the line run there direct from Palmyra. The plan includes the large and thriving city of Kirksville as the western terminal. With these two prosperous and growing cities as starting points, and a rich agricultural and stock raising country to traverse, the Interurban will begin life under most auspicious circumstances.

The road will be of standard gauge and operate regular freight and passenger trains. Electricity will be the motive power. Trains will be run for the accommodation of the people. That means they will make frequent stops, and there will be several trains daily each way.

The men in charge of the road have recently submitted a report to the Commercial Association of Palmyra. This shows the amount of money paid out in gross on construction, and the sum paid by the citizens of Palmyra, Philadelphia and Bethel:

Total money actually paid by Hannibal & Northern Missouri Railroad Company up to December 28, 1910, for construction only:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| For work between Palmyra Jc. and Philadelphia, Mo. | \$26,606.44 |
| For work between Philadel- phia and Bethel, Mo. | 15,454.05 |
| | \$42,050.49 |

Note.—This includes engineers and material, but is exclusive of all other expenses, such as railroad fare, office

expenses (rent, stenographer, stamps, supplies, etc.), livery, hotel bills and all other incidental expense.

Total money actually paid to Hamibal & Northern Missouri Railroad Company by citizens as below designed—up to and including December 28, 1910:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Citizens of Palmyra, Mo..... | \$ 1,477.75 |
| Citizens of Philadelphia..... | 7,570.00 |
| Citizens of Bethel Mo..... | 12,700.00 |
| | _____ |
| Total | \$21,747.75 |
| Balance in favor of Railroad | |

Company, construction only.\$20,302.74
 CHIEF PURSUITS AND SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

Shelby county, generally speaking, is an agricultural and live stock county. The principal crops raised in the county are corn, wheat, oats, timothy and clover. Yet the county produces some alfalfa and other varieties of small grain. The county is well adapted for grazing and the soil produces blue grass that equals, if not surpasses, the famous blue grass of Kentucky. The chief live stock products are horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and poultry of all kinds. There are 514 square miles of land surface, which equals 328,960 acres. Of this amount of land 250,000 acres are subject to plow. The farms average 120 acres and are actually worth \$16,000,000.

Shelby county exports large quantities of grain and immense shipments of live

stock annually, besides other farm products. And in order that the reader may have some idea of the value of these products, we quote from the labor commissioner's report of the state the following figures:

In 1902 the aggregate value of all commodities, computed at prevailing prices, and which represented the county's surplus products, amounted to \$922,535. The county excelled all others in the state in the shipment of timothy seed that year.

In 1903 the value of all commodities exported amounted to the vast sum of \$1,432,654.26.

In 1904 the total value of exports amounted to \$1,796,298.11, an increase of \$363,643.85 over the value of the surplus products shipped from the county during the year 1903.

In 1905 the value of all products exported amounted to \$1,916,298.11, being an increase of \$120,347.78 over the amount received in 1904.

1906 showed an aggregate value of all commodities of \$2,709,151.

In 1907 the value of exports from the county was \$2,734,062, which was a banner year.

In 1908 there was a slight falling off, the total value amounting to \$2,564,006. But the county has steadily increased her exports since that time until today she stands in the front rank of the agricultural counties of the entire state.

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS—ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEMS—
ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS—MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS OF SHELBY COUNTY—TIGER
FORK TOWNSHIP—SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP—CLAY TOWNSHIP—TAYLOR TOWNSHIP
—BETHEL TOWNSHIP—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—BLACK CREEK TOWNSHIP—
NORTH RIVER TOWNSHIP—LENTNER TOWNSHIP.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

No person can intelligently know the history of a country without a definite and clear understanding as to its geography and in order to have a clear and correct idea of the geography of Shelby county, in defining different localities and locations of land, we will insert the plan of government surveys as given in Mr. E. O. Hickman's property map of Jackson county, Missouri. Previous to the formation of our present government the eastern portion of North America consisted of a number of British colonies, the territory of which was granted in large tracts to British noblemen. By treaty of 1783 these tracts were acknowledged as valid by the colonies. After the Revolutionary War, when these colonies were acknowledged as independent states, all public domain within their boundaries was acknowledged to be the property of the colony within the bounds of which said domain was situated.

“Virginia claimed all the Northwestern territory, including what is now known as Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. After a meeting of the representatives of the

various states to form a Union, Virginia ceded the Northwest territory to the United States government. This took place in 1784; then all this Northwest territory became government land. It comprised all south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi river, and north and west of the states having definite boundary lines.

“This territory had been known as New France, and had been ceded by France to England in 1768. In the year 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte sold to the United States all territory west of the Mississippi and north of Mexico, extending to the Rocky mountains.

“While the public domain was the property of the colonies, it was disposed of as follows: Each individual caused the tract he desired to purchase to be surveyed and platted. A copy of the survey was then filed with the register of lands, when, by paying into the state or colonial treasury an agreed price, the purchaser received a patent for the land. This method of disposing of public lands made lawsuits numerous, owing to the different surveys often including the same ground. To avoid the difficulties and effect a general measurement of the

territories, the United States adopted the present mode or system of land surveys.”

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS.

Before going farther, we think it will be wise, as we later enter upon the history in townships, to give some history of county and township system and the government surveys, which are important, as much depends in business and civil transactions upon county limits and organizations.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEMS.

With reference to the dividing a state into county and township organizations, which, to a large degree, have the power and privilege of transacting and enforcing their own affairs and of in a way governing themselves, under the approval of and subject to the state and national government, of which they are an integral part and therefore subject thereto, we quote Hon. Elijah M. Haines, who is high authority on the subject. In “Laws of Illinois, Relation to Township Organization,” written by Mr. Haines, he says:

“The county system originated in Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence, on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being distributed over a great area.

“The county organization, where a few influential men managed the wholesale business of a community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure,

scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was, moreover, consonant with their recollection or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentleman felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the state spread throughout all the southern states and some of the northern states, unless we except the nearly similar division into ‘districts’ in South Carolina and that into ‘parishes’ in Louisiana, from the French laws.

“Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the state by the constitution of 1818 and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other states adopting it, much local business was transacted by the local commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

“During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the state had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated

sections—in short, that under the system ‘equal and exact justice’ to all parts of the county could not be secured.

“The township system had its origin in Massachusetts and dates back to 1635.

“The first legal enactment concerning the system provided that, whereas, ‘particular townships have many things which concern only themselves and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business of their own town,’ therefore the ‘freemen of every township,’ or a majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well ordering of their own town, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.’

“They might also,” says Mr. Haines, “impose fines of not more than twenty shillings and ‘choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highway, and the like.’

“Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

“Probably, also, a demand from the free men of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

“The New England colonies were first governed by a general court or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial power, which was limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

“They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.”

Like organizations for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization became popular and practiced throughout New England, as experience proved it economical, efficient and adaptable to all the requirements of a free and intelligent people, and as immigrants moved westward they carried their popular plans of organization with them and it became the adoption of the western states.

Thus we find that the wise plan of county and township organization had been thoroughly tested long before there was a need of its adoption in Missouri or Shelby county, but as new country was opened up and the easterners moved westward across the mighty river and formed thick settlements along its western bank, the territory and state, the county and township organizations followed each other in quick succession, more or less improved, according to the needs and demands of the population, until they have arrived at an efficient state.

In the settlement of the territory of Missouri the legislature commenced by organizing counties along the Mississippi river.

As the new counties were formed, they were made to include under legal jurisdiction the country bordering on the west, and were required to allow the actual settlers electoral privileges, and

equal shares in the county government were allowed those who lived in its geographical limitations.

The counties first organized along the eastern borders of the state were for a time given jurisdiction over the land bordering on the west, until they were sufficiently settled to support their own organizations.

MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS OF SHELBY COUNTY.

The municipal townships at present constituted had their metes and bounds fixed by the May term of County court, 1868.

Jackson Township.

Beginning at the southeast corner of Shelby county; thence north on the county line to the section line dividing sections 24 and 25, township 58, range 9; thence west to the range line dividing ranges 9 and 10; thence south to the township line dividing townships 57 and 58, in range 10; thence west to the section line dividing sections 2 and 3, in township 57, range 10; thence south to the county line between the counties of Monroe and Shelby; thence east to the southeast corner of Shelby county.

At the November term of the county court, 1882, the boundaries of Jackson were changed so as to exclude all the territory lying west of range No. 9, which is also west of Salt river, and attaching the same to Salt River township. The western boundary therefore begins on the range line between ranges No. 9 and 10, at the southwestern boundary of the county; thence up Salt river to the section line between sections 14 and 15, township 57, range 10; thence north to Black Creek township. The range line

between ranges 9 and 10 is half a mile west of Lakenan. (Note change made in 1897 under North River township.)

Tiger Fork Township.

Beginning at the point on the county line between Marion and Shelby county on the section line dividing sections 24 and 25, township 58, range 9; thence north to the northeast corner of Shelby county; thence west on the county line to the township line, dividing township 59, range 10, and township 59 range 9; thence south to the section line dividing sections 19 and 30, township 58, range 9; thence east to the beginning. (Note change made in 1897 under North River township.)

Salt River Township.

Beginning on the county line, on the line between sections 10 and 11, in township 56, range 10; thence north to the northeast corner of section 3, township 57, range 10, on the township line between townships 57 and 58, range 10; thence west on the north line of township 57, range 10, and township 57, range 11; thence south to the county line between Shelby and Monroe counties, at the point of dividing sections 8 and 9, in township 56, range 11; thence east on said county line to the place of beginning. (Note change made in November, 1882, under Jackson township. Note change made in November, 1897, under Lentner township.)

Clay Township.

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 17, township 57, range 11; thence north to the township line between townships 57 and 58, in range 11, to the north-

east corner section 5, township 57, range 11; thence west on the township line to the range line between ranges 11 and 12; thence north on the range line to the northeast corner section 1, township 58, range 12; thence west on township line to the county line; thence south to the southwest corner section 18, township 57, range 12; thence east to the place of beginning. (Note change made in 1897 under Lentner township.)

Taylor Township.

Beginning at the northwest corner of Shelby county; thence south on the county line to the township line between townships 58 and 59, in range 12; thence east on township line to the southeast corner of section 33, township 59, range 11; thence north to the southeast corner of section 4, township 59, range 11, on the county line; thence west on the county line to the beginning.

Bethel Township.

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 36, township 59, range 10; thence north on the range line to the county line; thence west on the county line to the northwest corner of section 3, township 59, range 11; thence south to the township line between township 58, range 11, and township 59, range 11, at the point between sections 33 and 34, in township 59, range 11, thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

Jefferson Township.

Beginning at the southwest corner of Shelby county; thence east on the county line to the range line between ranges 11 and 12; thence north on the county line

to the southeast corner of section 12, township 56, range 12; thence east on the county line to the southeast corner of section 8, township 56, range 11; thence north to the northeast corner of section 20, township 57, range 1; thence west to the county line at the point between sections 18 and 19, township 57, range 12; thence south on the county line to the place of beginning. (Note change made in 1897 under Lentner township.)

Black Creek Township.

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 36, township 58, range 10, on the line between township 58, range 10, and township 57, range 10; thence north on the range line between ranges 9 and 10 to the northeast corner of section 1, township 58, range 10, on the line between township 58, range 10, and township 59, range 10; thence west on north line of township 58, range 10, and township 58, range 11, to the northwest corner of section 6, township 58, range 11; thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of section 31, township 58, range 11; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

North River Township.

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 1, township 57, range 9, running north to North river; thence following North river west to the east line of section 9, township 58, range 9; thence south to the southeast corner of section 33—58—9; thence east to the northeast corner of section 3—58—9; thence south to the southeast corner of section 3—58—9; thence east to the place of beginning.

Lentner Township.

Lentner Township was organized in the latter '90 and later was enlarged. Its present boundary is as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 10—57—11, running north to the northeast corner of section 3—57—11; thence west to the northwest corner of section 6—57—11; thence south to the Monroe county line.

Jackson Township.

The first settlements in Jackson were made in the spring of 1833 by David Smallwood, Henry Saunders, Samuel Buckner and Russell W. Moss on the southern border and by W. B. Broughton and others in the vicinity of Oak Dale. Jeremiah Rust came from Fauquier county, Va., in 1836 and also settled at Oak Dale.

It was organized into a township in December, 1837, by Russell Moss and others, being organized out of Black Creek, petitioning such a change.

Its original boundary lines were: Beginning at the southeast corner of the county; thence west nine miles to the middle of range 10; thence north "to the middle of the prairie between Black Creek and North river"; thence east to the Marion county line; thence south to the beginning. The first township election was held at W. B. Broughton's at Oak Dale, December 23, 1837, to elect two justices of peace and a constable. The judges at the election were George Parker, Samuel S. Matson and W. B. Broughton. The officers elected were W. C. Mitchell and George Parker, justices, and Samuel B. Hardy, constable.

Until the building of the Hannibal &

St. Joe railroad, Jackson township had no towns, except the hamlet of Oak Dale, with her one store, her single tavern and the county seat.

Lakenan was laid out on the Hannibal & St. Joe in June, 1858, by the veteran contractor, John Duff. It has a goodly location, rolling and well drained. It was christened in honor of Hon. Robert F. Lakenan, a large land holder thereabout, but who later was a prominent attorney of Hannibal and a prime mover in the building of the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad. Mr. Lakenan married the daughter of Russell W. Moss. He died in Hannibal in 1883.

When the Civil war broke out this village boasted of a depot and several houses. In July, 1864, the station was burned by Bill Anderson and his band when they made their raid within our borders and others suffered at their hands. However, the town has survived her many storms and has continued to thrive and flourish until she can boast of a goodly number of nice cottages and homes and some stores, shops, churches and school that any rural burg may well be proud of. She boasts of fertile farm land all about her, from which she enjoys a goodly patronage.

Jackson has had some coal mines which have been a convenience, but not specially profitable, the veins being rather shallow.

Salt River Township.

This is the south central township of our county and has always been prominent in all county affairs. It is composed of some seventy-five sections of land lying to the north and south of Salt river and southward to the Monroe county

line. It comprises of timber, prairie, bottom and bluff, stone, timber and water. Some coal veins have been worked, but the quality is so inferior and the quantity so meager that the yield scarcely pays.

Salt river, from which stream the township derives its name, enters the township at its northwest corner and flows to the southeast through the northern part of the township.

Along its banks is a heavily wooded strip which is being cleared only too fast. In the bottoms are fertile, rich lands, which are being used and which yield abundantly under the new drainage process and up-to-now farming methods. These are also used for pasturing.

It was Salt River township that boasted of the first permanent settler, Major Obadiah Dickerson, who located on section 17—57—10, on the north bank of Salt river on the main Shelbina-Shelbyville road, in 1831. A year or two later, George and Peter Ruff located on section 7, north of Walkersville.

In the year of 1837 came from Delaware Perry B. Moore, Isaac Moore and their sister, Mrs. Mary Wailes, who settled in the northwestern part of the township 57, range 11, section 10. In 1838 James Barr and John Barr, of Delaware, settled on section 15; James Carroll, of Indiana, on section 9, and John S. Duncan, of Kentucky, who had traversed or prospected the country in 1836, settled on the northwest quarter of section 16 in the year 1840. He was a valuable addition, as he brought with him four large, magnificent horses of the blue grass blood, well harnessed, a good schooner wagon, and as these were a scarce article, they were ever in demand to break the tough

sod overrun with the high prairie grass and his wagon to go to mill for the entire settlement. Mr. Duncan also had a surplus of money, a rare article with the early settlers. He was of a genial, hospitable, philanthropic disposition and a valuable asset to the country.

The first school house was built on the present site of Bacon Chapel. It was built of round logs, with a puncheon floor, a clapboard roof, windows of greased paper and benches in the rough.

The first school was taught by John B. Lewis in 1838, his pupils numbering about twenty. Some of the pupils were Isaac, John and Mary A. Wailes, Anderson, Cornelia and Mary Tobin, George and Mary Lewis.

In the year 1838 Dr. John Mills, hailing from Ohio, located in the western part of this township and lived near the north line in section 9, township 57, range 11. He was the practitioner of a radius of twenty miles about for some years, but finally went to California. Elsewhere will be found a history of Bacon Chapel. It was the first church building and was built by the Methodists on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 9, township 57, range 11. It was first built in 1845. It was built of logs and the outside was covered, sides and roof, with clapboards. Old Father Eads could not wait till the building was completed, but conducted the initial service before the floor was laid. It was a service after the Pilgrim fathers' style, one of humility, loyalty and fervent in spirit. The building stood for twenty years and was succeeded by a splendid building in the 60's, which building still stands as a monument of the early methods of that settlement.

The site of the church was deeded to it by George Bacon.

David O. Walker was an early settler who built the mill on section 18—57—10, which was the cornerstone for Walkersville, which hamlet was christened for Mr. Walker.

In 1838 Adam and Michael Heckart, early settlers in the northwest, built a mill on Salt river in section 4—57—11.

Other settlers in this vicinity were W. T. Coard, section 1—57—10; Dr. James Rackliffe, on the northeast quarter of section 12—57—11; Prettyman Blizzard, James Carothers and Michael Watkins in the neighborhood of Bacon Chapel.

It was about 1839 when this township was organized as a municipal township and its limits then extended to the west county line. Its present confines are defined on a previous page.

In war this township has its history elsewhere written as the Shelbina fight in 1861 and Bill Anderson's raid in 1864. In the spring of 1862 Walkersville came in for some bushwhacking by Tom Stacy's Confederate band, and soldiers Long and Herbst and citizen Lilburn Hale were killed, and Soldiers Henning, Ring and Deener were wounded. The soldiers were of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia.

The bushwhacking of the Third Iowa soldiers, elsewhere detailed, occurred in the road near the old Major Dickerson place, then occupied by Mr. Connelly, who was an eye witness to the shooting of the bushwhackers. John Jacobs was in the door yard and had called to get water when a negro runner came up, telling him that straggling soldiers were coming. The main body would have made havoc of the house and inmates

had not the negro assured them they were in no manner connected with the affair.

Jefferson Township.

Jefferson township comprises the southwestern division, including all of township 56, range 12, which forms the panhandle district, so prominent on the map of our county. The greater portion of this township was prairie land, which has been transformed into elegant and valuable farms. The land as a whole is rich and productive and beautiful farm homes enhance the value of the improved modernized farm lands, and stock abound in her meadows. This township was not opened up by settlers until about 1840—perhaps because of the need of a wooded district in that day and the superabundance of the tall prairie grass, so stubborn to till with their pioneer implements. The first locations were made on Crooked, Otter and Mud creeks. In the years 1845-46 we find on Otter creek, Esquire Barton, Joel Million, John Hendricks, Henry Spires, Henry Smock, Madison Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Thomas Dawson, Elijah Bishop, J. M. Donaldson, John Kyle.

In the extreme southwest corner was Shelton Lowry on Mud creek, and on Crooked creek were Enoch K. Miller, Ed Tansil, William Bush, John Dungan, Henry Kidwell, V. Godfrey, Daniel Thrasher, H. Shoemaker, Samuel Stalcup, William Stalcup, Senior, and William Stalcup, Junior.

Immigration was more rapid with the building of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, but not until after the war did real improvements begin rapidly.

During the war this township was

overrun by troops of both armies, as we have recorded elsewhere, and its citizens on both the Union and the Confederate sides were maltreated and murdered.

A Union man named Fifer was murdered by the Confederates, as was also an early pioneer by the name of Henry Spires, who was cruelly put to death and his body left to be later discovered by his friends.

Later came on the Putnam county militia, noted for its cruelties, and put to death Confederates Wilson, Butler and Phillips. Phillips was a father-in-law of Fifer. Mrs. Fifer, during the days of anxiety as to the outcome of the war, mourned the loss of a husband and a father and doubtless her sympathies were not in the war, as one side had stolen from her her father, the other had ruthlessly struck down her life companion. In the spring of 1862, the Black Hawk Cavalry, of Macon, strolled down into Mud Creek district and encountered the Confederates encamped there, in which one Confederate gave up his life.

Clay Township.

Major Taylor built the first cabin in Clay township on section 6—57—11, in the southeastern part of the township, in the year 1835. Mr. Taylor's cabin was built on the southern edge of Salt river bottom a mile from the stream itself. Major was merely his given name and had no military bearing. He emigrated from Kentucky.

In 1839, James Parker, of Delaware, settled on section 8—57—11, and Isaae Tobin, a Virginian, was near by. In 1836 John Lewis settled on the northwest quarter of the same section, and in 1839, Captain Melson, a Kentuckian, lo-

cated some four miles west of Lewis. It was at the home of Mr. Lewis the first class of the Methodist church was formed, on the northwest corner of section 8—57—11, in the fall of 1837. Here originated the Bacon Chapel church. Mr. Lewis and wife were the leaders. Others there were Stanford Drain and wife, Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Mary Parker, Mrs. Wailes and Mrs. Jane Parker, the wife of James Parker. It was in 1837 that Rev. James Pryor, of Ohio, held protracted services at the home of Mr. Lewis. It was claimed he was the first Methodist preacher ever in Shelby.

The township was organized in 1845, when the county was Whig, and was named in honor of Henry Clay, whom his followers hailed as "gallant Harry of the West." Much of the land was in the hands of speculators for years, and little cultivation was done thereabout until after the Civil war.

The little city of Clarence is here located, but is elsewhere fully mentioned. Here lies also Hager's Grove, section 15—58—12 on Salt river. We also give it space elsewhere, but early history says this site was purchased of William P. Norton, of Ralls county, by John Hager, hence the name. For awhile it had only a blacksmith shop, but in the spring of 1857 Joseph and William Walker, Dr. Pile and William P. Casey, emigrants from Iowa, bought a steam sawmill and put it in operation at Hager's Grove. A Mr. Spaulding ran a blacksmith shop at the same time.

Later Thomas J. Blackburn established a small grocery store in a log house. His stock of trade, as it is told, was a small amount of cheese and crack-

ers, a small parcel of staples and a barrel of whiskey. Dr. Pile and William Walker died in a short time, and in August, 1859, G. L. and B. F. Smith bought Blackburn's stock and opened up a much improved and enlarged stock in Dr. Pile's two-story frame house. The Smith brothers had the village platted by County Surveyor Gray, and in 1859 a postoffice was established with B. F. Smith as postmaster.

The Smith Brothers held forth until 1861, when Morris Osborn joined partnership with B. F. Smith, who survived until 1863, when war hard times came on and the goods was closed out at auction. In 1866, John Patton and L. E. Irwin opened up a store and since that year it has always been a thriving trading point. The old saw mill has been burned several times, but some of the original machinery is intact.

Previous to the Civil war George Jones bought an interest in the old mill and added thereto a grist mill and distillery. These were under the supervision of the Jones brothers and their father, John Jones, until during the war. During the life of the distillery, it is said the Grove was quite "brawlish." The mill has frequently changed hands.

In 1873 an excellent church building was erected by the Christian denomination, which still stands and has a strong membership.

Lentner is situated in the northeast corner of section 29—57—11, immediately on the line between Clay and Salt river township, on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad. The road at Lentner divides the townships, the westward being in Clay and to the east of Salt river. The depot is in Clay. This town was pre-

viously called Crooked Creek, but later was named Lentner by John L. Lathrop, of Chicago, a large land holder in this township.

Taylor Township.

Taylor township was so named in honor of President Taylor. It comprises the northwest portion of the township and all of township 59, range 12, and the west half of township 59, range 11.

The land here for the most part is good soil and the central part is of excellent prairie. In the eastern portion we find timbered land. In the western portion Salt river runs almost due north and south and along this stream the land is somewhat broken.

About the year 1837 Lewis, Alexander and Robert Gillaspay settled in Taylor, locating on Black Creek, in the southeast portion. About the same time, Mr. Steed located on section 29—59—11, nearly two miles east of Leonard, and Mr. Buckalew located in the western portion, a mile or more east of Salt river, on section 28—59—11, in 1839. Ambrose Perry also was a pioneer in this quarter.

Thomas G. Poage moved from Paris, Monroe county, to section 18—59—12, in October, 1839. He was located in the northwestern portion, near the Macon line, and in a short time moved over into Macon. In those early days there lived in that quarter Samuel Vandiver, on Salt river, section 8. Griffeth D. Shelton lived on the bluff, in section 29, at the edge of Salt river bottom. Phil Upton, the murderer of Daniel Thomas, in section 28, a mile to the east of Shelton; Robert Nickell, a Virginian, to the west

of Salt river, on section 18, near Nickell ford, year 1840. Robert Nickell did not sojourn long. One of his children choked to death on a piece of saucer, and the Nickell's longed for their old Virginian home and friends in the hour of their bereavement and soon sold out and returned to their native soil.

Griffeth Shelton was a cooper and worked his trade for the benefit of his neighbors. He made buckets, tubs, churns from the cedar brought up from Ralls county, found in the Salt river hills. He was also a great hunter and killed scores of deer in the early days.

In the spring of 1842 Benjamin F. Foreman came up from Ralls county and bought Mr. Buckalew's farm, on the southwest quarter of section 21—59—12. Then there was Edwin Brensley, an Englishman, on the northeast quarter of section 20, and he had as a neighbor Cyrus Saunders. Daniel Michaels lived to the center of section 28. William Mills lived in the northwest corner of the county. He it was that killed a man named Watson at Mills's own home by knocking him over the head with a double-barreled shotgun. He was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Mills was a member of Glover's Third Missouri Cavalry and died in the Federal army.

In the early settlement days of Taylor the pioneers often had to go to Florida, Monroe county, to mill, as this county had not at that day a good established mill. In the year 1846 Benjamin Foreman bought a horse mill—a sweep mill—from a man by the name of Hargis, in the south part of the county and, moving it up on his farm, he run it a number of years. The settlers flocked here for miles about, each furnishing his own team to

do his work. A small yoke of steers attached furnished motive power for about three bushels an hour, but with his two good teams hitched thereto it would turn out about five bushels per hour.

It ground both corn and wheat; the flour, however, had to be bolted by hand, but though the system was a slow one, it made as good bread as the up-to-now machinery. Each customer was served in his turn, and some days the mill was so thronged the customers were delayed to the wee hours of morning. The toll rate was one-eighth of the grist.

There was an abundance of game in this township in her early days, it abounding along the river banks—bear, wolves and deer in great number. Bear creek was so named by hunters who killed a large bear of the black variety at the mouth of Bear river while hunting.

Judge Samuel Huston taught a school just over the line in Macon county in 1841, and most of the children in that northwest corner were placed under his tutorage. Jack Griffin taught another school close by.

In 1840 religious services were held at the home of Thomas Poage. At that day the Old School Baptists were in the majority. Two of the old veterans of this denomination were James Ratliffe and Ben Davis. Near the same time old Dr. Shultz of the Christian church was an active man in the cause he espoused.

The first physicians who practiced in this township were Dr. Long, of Shelbyville; Dr. Mills, of Bacon Chapel, and Dr. Edmunds. For years Shelbyville was their nearest postoffice, and for years Thomas G. Poage was the disseminator of news and intelligence, he taking

the only newspapers thereabouts up to about 1845. Mr. Poage took the St. Louis Republican and Boone's Lick Democrat, and although these sheets would be about two weeks old before they would reach their destination, yet his house was considered headquarters for intelligence and news from the outside world, and Poage himself was a king bee.

The first bridge over Salt river in this quarter was built by Benjamin Foreman in the spring of 1849 at the Ray ford. The flooring lumber was whip-sawed. The same year, John Swinney crippled himself by letting a chisel fall on his

knee while building the Rollins bridge over Salt river.

The hamlet of Leonard was formerly named Millersburg, by Adolphus Miller, who built a mill there after the war. Its site is located on the northwest quarter of section 30—59—11, on Black creek. There are some ten or twelve stores, a bank and a postoffice.

Cherry Box is also located in Taylor, a postoffice in the northwest portion of the township. The place boasts of a general store, blacksmith shop, church and a good school and town hall.

CHAPTER XII.

NEWSPAPERS OF SHELBY COUNTY—THE SHELBYVILLE SPECTATOR—THE SHELBY COUNTY WEEKLY—THE SHELBY COUNTY HERALD—THE SHELBY COUNTY TIMES—THE SHELBYVILLE GUARD—THE SHELBY GAZETTE—THE SHELBY INDEX AND TORCHLIGHT—THE SHELBY DEMOCRAT—FIRST PAPER IN CLARENCE—THE CLARENCE COURIER—THE CLARENCE REPUBLICAN—THE HUNNEWELL ENTERPRISE—THE HUNNEWELL ECHO—THE ENTERPRISE RESUMES PUBLICATION—THE HUNNEWELL BEE—THE BETHEL SUN—THE MISSOURI SUN.

THE SHELBYVILLE SPECTATOR.

The first man to make a newspaper venture in Shelby county was F. M. Daulton. He was editor, proprietor, publisher and "devil" all at one and the same time. The paper bore the name of The Shelbyville Spectator, and was published at the county seat. The material for the equipment of the plant was moved to Shelbyville from Old Bloomington, Macon county. The Spectator saluted the public in Shelby county in the early spring of 1853. It was Whig in politics, and in size and make-up was a six-column folio, or a four-page paper, of six columns to the page. Mr. Daulton had about 400 subscribers to his weekly periodical, and some of his advertisers were Thomas Applebury, McAfee & Dickerson, Cotton Bros. and James Marmaduke. The office was located on the northwest corner of the square in a small frame building. In 1854 the publisher formed a partnership with James Wolff, who bought the material of the Hannibal Journal and added it to the Spectator equipment. The new proprietors had just got started in good

shape when the entire office except a few cases of type were destroyed by fire. Enterprising and charitable citizens then made up money for the relief of the publishers and Mr. Daulton went to St. Louis and purchased the material for reinstating the plant. The new plant was located in a small brick building on the northeast corner of the square belonging to Mr. B. F. Dunn.

Daulton soon after sold his interest to a school teacher by the name of James Carty, who soon died. Mr. Wolff ran the paper only a short time thereafter until he died.

The publication then fell into the hands of a man by the name of N. C. Sperry, who changed the name of the paper to "The Star of the Prairie." The "Star," however, soon flickered out. The publisher was a worthless, shiftless sort of a fellow and finally left town without notifying his creditors of the time of his departure or his destination. He left many unpaid bills and but a few friends. The material was then moved to Mexico, Mo.

Mr. Daulton, the founder, moved to

Gainesville, Ark., and for years published a Democratic paper there.

THE SHELBY COUNTY WEEKLY.

In a short time after the "Star of the Prairie" had faded from the newspaper skies, two men formed a partnership and started the publication of the "Shelby County Weekly." These men were Griffin Frost, a practical printer from Mexico, Mo., and Hon. G. Watts Hillias, a young lawyer of Shelbyville. The former was publisher, the latter editor of the new publication.

The first paper published by this firm was issued on March 7, 1861. The office was located over Gooch's grocery store in Shelbyville.

The material for the equipment of the plant was purchased in St. Louis in the fall of 1860, and was transported to Hannibal by boat. The river froze up before the steamer arrived at Hannibal and the publication was delayed until the next spring.

Mr. Frost's brother, John, who later published the Quincy Daily News, and then the Clarence Courier, was the chief compositor on the paper. A boy by the name of Henry De Jarnett was what was then termed the office "devil."

The paper was a red-hot secession sheet and enjoyed a liberal advertising patronage and had about 500 subscribers. The motto was: "Free as the Wind, Pure and Firm as the Voice of Nature, the Press Should Be."

The paper, however, did not survive long. It came into existence at a perilous time, about the outbreak of the Civil war. The firing of the first shot at Sumter was told in this publication, and the editors were such strong secessionists

that in June of 1862 a few representatives of the Union Home Guards visited Mr. Frost and told him if he did not suspend the publication of his "treasonable sheet" they would stop it for him. He thereupon closed up the office and went to Marion county, and soon after entered in the Southern army under Martin E. Green. Mr. Frost was captain of the Marion county company. He saw four years' service, two of which were spent in a Federal prison. After the war he published a volume entitled "Prison Life and Recollections." He then went to Edina and established the Edina Democrat, and died only a few years ago. The "Weekly" office was locked up for a time. During the war Union soldiers threw most of the material into the street and the remainder was shipped to Maryville, Missouri.

THE SHELBY COUNTY HERALD.

In 1871 W. L. Willard & Bro. purchased a part of the Shafer-York plant at Shelbyville and moved the outfit to Shelbyville. Colonel York took the remainder to Independence, Kansas, where he conducted a paper for several years. The Willards changed the politics again, making the paper Greenback. The paper was first Democratic, then Republican, later Greenback, again Republican, then back to its mother politics, or Democratic. June 15, 1881, the plant was sold to F. M. Springsteen and H. B. Davis, Mr. Willard going to Edina and founded a Greenback publication. The new partnership guided the doctrines of The Herald jointly until March, 1883, when Springsteen retired. Mr. Davis continued the publication until January of 1888, at which time Prof. W. R. Holli-

day purchased the plant and turned it politically from a Greenback to a Republican organ. The paper preached the doctrine of Republicanism for about one year and a half, until June, 1889, when it went into the hands of Joseph Doyle, who, although nominally making the paper Democratic, ran the paper as a strictly local newspaper and paid very little attention to politics. As a local paper, the Herald has from its foundation been what might be called the official county paper. It gives the County court proceedings regularly, as well as the Probate court dockets and devotes much space to Circuit court matters. Mr. Doyle guided the destinies of the Herald until August, 1905. He then sold to C. L. Ennis, who stayed in control until the fall of 1905, when Mr. Doyle again became editor. The paper continued under Mr. Doyle's control this time until October, 1907. Mr. Doyle then sold to Ennis brothers, Carl and Joshua, two sons of the former editor, who conducted the paper until February, 1910. Mr. Doyle then came into control for the third time and remained the owner and editor until November, 1910. The paper then went into the hands of C. E. Wailes, the present efficient owner.

THE SHELBY COUNTY TIMES.

J. R. Horn, the founder of the Hunnewell Echo, concluded he wanted a larger field and that instead of being simply an echo he wanted to be the "big noise." He therefore moved his plant from Hunnewell to the county seat and on February 1, 1884, he sent out the first issue of the Shelby County Times, an eight-column Democratic paper.

THE SHELBYVILLE GUARD.

E. D. Tingle founded this publication at the county seat in May, 1892, but soon sold to J. T. Welsh, who in September, 1893, sold a half interest to B. F. Glahn. In April, 1893, E. P. Dunn purchased the plant and continued as editor and owner until May, 1898, at which time he failed and made an assignment. Perry Claggett, who held the mortgage, was made the assignee, and in the same month sold the plant to E. J. Spencer, who remained in charge for only a short time, and in June sold the property to W. A. Dimmitt. Mr. Dimmitt held the property until January, 1902, when he sold to Starrett & Hayward. These men continued the publication until November, 1902, when they sold back to W. A. Dimmitt. The latter continued publication until fire destroyed the building and the plant. The plant was a total loss, as the owner had no insurance, and besides the loss of material lost all his book and subscription accounts.

SHELBYNA GAZETTE.

The first issue of the Shelbina Gazette was sent out on January 10, 1866. This was the first paper published in Shelbina. The full name of this publication was "The Weekly Gazette." The founder and publisher was an Illinoisan by the name of J. D. Moudy, a conservative Democrat.

The Gazette was a seven-column folio. The office was on Center street in the Goodman block. In April, 1866, just four months after the founding of the publication, Mr. Moudy sold out to his foreman, E. D. Hoselton. Mr. Hoselton

conducted the paper single handed until in the fall, when he sold a half interest to J. S. Bates, who soon sold to Frank M. Daulton, the original newspaper man of Shelby county.

Later Daulton became sole owner, but soon after sold the entire plant to Colonel Shafer and A. M. York, who turned the paper into a Republican publication. At this time the name of the paper was also changed to "The Shelby County Herald."

THE SHELBY INDEX AND TORCHLIGHT.

William N. Bumbarger and H. P. McRoberts were the founders of this publication and the first edition of volume number one came from the press July 13, 1881. In January, 1882, Simpson bought out McRoberts, and a year later N. H. Downing became the sole proprietor and editor. Dr. J. M. McCully became half owner on March 1, 1884, and July 1st following the firm became McCully & Christie, C. W. Christie buying Downing's interest. In 1885, Dr. McCully sold his interest to his partner. The latter failed in a few months and the property again went into the hands of Dr. McCully. In the fall of 1885 McCully sold the property to William Mason, who changed the name of the paper to "The Shelby Torchlight." Mr. Mason died in about a year and the publication was resumed by his sons, Harry and George, until January, 1889, at which time the ownership passed into the hands of A. L. Roe and Prof. E. L. Cooley. In April, 1891, Roe purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor. In August 1893, the Torchlight again changed hands, this time going into the possession of Naeter & Has-

kins. The new owners were young and ambitious and printed a good paper full of local news. They remained in charge until November, 1897, when they transferred the ownership to Rev. W. W. McMurry. In December, 1900, Mr. McMurry sold to Cleek & Williams. This firm lasted until September, 1902. Mr. Williams then bought his partner's interest and became the sole proprietor. Mr. Williams sold a half interest to J. E. Thrasher, and in May, 1904, the publication was sold to P. B. Dunn, Jr. Mr. Dunn conducted the paper until March, 1907, at which time he sold out to C. J. Colburn. Mr. Colburn remained as editor until May, 1908, when he sold a half interest to N. E. Williams, and in December following Mr. Williams became the sole owner again and is the present owner and editor. Mr. Williams is a man of good judgment and an able writer. He is a pronounced prohibitionist and always stands for the clean and honest administration of public affairs.

THE SHELBY DEMOCRAT.

On April 1, 1869, E. D. Hoselton, former owner and editor of the Shelby Gazette, established The Shelby Democrat. This publication was an all home print, seven-column folio, or four page paper.

In 1870 Col. S. A. Rawlings became a partner in the publication of the paper. The latter was a Virginian and came to Shelby county in 1848. He died September 28, 1875. During the Civil war Colonel Rawlings served on the Confederate side and organized and commanded the Third Battalion of Infantry, Harris Division, Missouri State Guards.

After the death of Colonel Rawlings

Judge James C. Hale assumed editorial charge of the paper and remained at the helm until in May, 1881, when the present owner, Col. W. O. L. Jewett became a partner with Mr. Hoselton. Mr. Jewett at this time was a young lawyer of more than ordinary ability and had distinguished himself as a public speaker and campaigner. He was a determined, aggressive editor, just the kind the times demanded, and he soon established a reputation as a writer. The firm of Hoselton & Jewett remained in control of the paper until November 4, 1891, when the senior partner, Mr. Hoselton, sold his interest to J. W. Cox, a brother-in-law of Mr. Jewett's. This firm continued to publish the Democrat until July 31, 1901, at which time Mr. Jewett purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Cox. Colonel Jewett has been the sole owner and editor since the above date. Hon. W. O. L. Jewett is today the father of the newspaper fraternity of Shelby county. Although advancing in years, he is recognized as one of the most forceful writers in the State. He is a fearless defender of what he believes to be right and is generally on the right side of all questions. He takes great pride in promoting the city in which he lives and is also patriotic to his county and state. The Democrat, under Colonel Jewett, takes the lead on all public spirited questions. The agitation for a new court house was started by the Democrat, as was also the electric light proposition at Shelbina, as well as many other smaller and less important enterprises. The "Democrat" is now taking the lead on the water works proposition and it is only a question of a few months until the venerable editor will behold the

fruits of his labors in that direction. The Democrat is democratic in politics, issued Wednesday of each week and today is a home-print, six column quarto. The paper is printed on a cylinder press, run by a gasoline engine. The type is set by a Junior Mergenthaler. The paper is up-to-date in every respect, and Mr. Jewett has proven to the community that the pen is mightier than the sword from the fact that he has made the Democrat so strong a factor in the development of Shelby county and northeast Missouri. In December, 1910, Mr. Jewett leased the paper to his two sons, H. H. and E. W. Jewett, who took charge January 1, 1911. This ended the newspaper career of one of the pioneer newspaper men of the state.

FIRST PAPER IN CLARENCE.

A man by the name of Steel was the first adventurer in the newspaper business in Clarence. This daring act was committed in 1877, and his product of the press was called "The Clarence Tribune." The paper was at first printed in Macon City, but later moved to Clarence and located over the post-office. The policy of the paper was neutral in politics. Mr. Steel conducted the paper about two years and then abandoned the field.

THE CLARENCE COURIER.

The second adventurer in the newspaper field in Clarence was W. M. Bradley, who founded "The Clarence Courier" in February, 1881. The founder conducted the paper for the space of a little over a year, and in May, 1882, sold to W. D. Powell, who remained as the editor and owner until August, 1884,

at which date he sold the plant to John L. Frost, who had been in the newspaper business in Quincy, and N. H. Downing, formerly of the "Shelbina Index," who soon after sold to Frost and moved to California. Mr. Frost was a good newspaper man, but died November 22, 1888, and the establishment was sold to S. R. Lloyd and J. R. Asbury in January, 1889. The latter did not remain in the partnership long. Mr. Lloyd continued with the publication, however, until July of 1894. The present owner, H. J. Simmons, and G. L. Frost then bought the plant. This partnership lasted less than a year, and Mr. Simmons then became the sole owner and editor. In 1898 W. M. Pritchard purchased a half interest in the paper and a cylinder press was installed. This firm continued the business until June, 1900, at which time Simmons again became the sole owner and leased a half interest to his brother-in-law, Edward B. Grant. The paper was issued under the firm name of Simmons & Grant. The ownership has not changed since Simmons bought out Pritchard, but at Mr. Grant's death in July, 1910, a half interest was leased to Enoch W. Ragland, and the paper is now being published by the firm of Simmons & Ragland. The paper is issued Wednesdays of each week and is an all home print, six-column quarto. It is Democratic in politics and has at all times labored for the improvement and advancement of the city, county and state.

THE CLARENCE REPUBLICAN.

At the present time this is the only Republican paper published in the county. Its existence dates back to 1889,

October 2nd. O. P. Devin was the founder, but soon turned the office over to V. V. Peters, who conducted the paper until August, 1891, when George B. Klingensbeil became the publisher. The latter held the editorial chair only a few months and relinquished the management to A. L. Jordan, who remained at the desk until November, 1893, when he turned the plant over to E. T. Jones, a young lawyer who lived in the city. Jones held control until May, 1894. James S. Watkins then became the editor and continued the publication until 1895, when R. N. Shanks, the present owner, took charge. Newland Shanks conducted the paper a few months in 1904, but soon turned the paper back to his father. In 1895 Mr. Shanks changed the name of the publication to the "Farmer's Favorite" and in 1896 suspended publication. He, however, resumed publication again in 1897 and the paper is now being published by Shanks & Son, the junior member of the firm being R. Elma Shanks. In 1910 the policy of the paper was changed to an independent Republican. The paper is a six-column quarto, patent inside, and is progressive and a good local paper.

THE HUNNEWELL ENTERPRISE.

The newspaper fever struck Hunnewell in 1882. That year Thos. Irons established the "Hunnewell Enterprise." The fever soon subsided and on January 10, 1883, the "Enterprise" suspended publication.

THE HUNNEWELL ECHO.

J. R. Horn established the second paper in Hunnewell. He called it the "Hunnewell Echo," which was Demo-

cratic in politics. Mr. Horn published the paper in Hunnewell until January, 1884, when he moved it to Shelbyville.

THE ENTERPRISE RESUMES PUBLICATION.

Thomas Irons resumed publication of the "Enterprise" again in December, 1885, but only lasted a few months and again suspended.

THE HUNNEWELL BEE.

In September a fourth venture was made in the newspaper business at Hunnewell. This time it was by Eld. J. T. Craig, who turned the "Bee" loose on the inhabitants of this village September 10, 1890. He later sold to J. J. Heifner and returned to the pulpit. Mr. Heifner conducted the paper until 1893, when he sold to Albert Blackburn, who changed the name of the paper to

"THE HUNNEWELL GRAPHIC."

In March, 1894, the "Graphic" passed into the hands of O. P. Sturm, who remained in charge until August, 1895. Sturm then moved to Malta Bend, Mo., and engaged in teaching school. He turned the paper over to his brother,

George W. Sturm. In May, 1896, the plant was sold to J. H. Orr. Mr. Orr sold a half interest in a few weeks to E. J. Spencer, and in July, 1896, bought his partner's interest back. In September, 1897, the present owner, A. B. Dunlap, became the editor and owner, and has greatly improved the paper, which has been such a strong factor in the development and advancement of the city. The paper is independent in politics.

THE BETHEL SUN.

The above publication was launched upon the newspaper seas in the year 1896. The person who first made the "Sun" shine in Bethel was C. S. Ward. He sold to Joe Miller, who soon transferred the plant to S. M. Bohou, who in turn sold to W. A. Dimmitt. The plant was not a paying proposition and was discontinued in 1901.

"THE MISSOURI SUN."

Rev. D. A. Brown, a Christian preacher, and C. S. Ward, in August, 1897, started a paper in Leonard called the "Missouri Sun." "The Sun," however, soon went into a total eclipse and has not been seen in the newspaper skies since.

CHAPTER XIII.

SOME SHELBY COUNTY MURDERS AND SUICIDES—WILLIAM SWITZER MURDERED IN 1864—PAT McCARTY ASSASSINATED—THE BUFORD TRAGEDY—MURDER OF NICHOLAS BRANDT—JUDGE JOSEPH HUNOLT ASSASSINATED—A LEONARD TRAGEDY—SHELBYNA MAYOR DIES SUDDENLY—M. LLOYD CHEUVRONT SHOT—SUICIDE AT CLARENCE—THE STACY MURDER AND SUICIDE—SUICIDE AT CLARENCE.

WM. SWITZER MURDERED IN 1864.

Mr. William B. Switzer, a merchant of Clarence, then a village, was murdered by a band of robbers from Macon in the fall of 1864. It seems Mr. Switzer was custodian of some money made up by certain of the citizens to hire substitutes in case any of them were drafted. They made their raid one night, just a day too late, as the funds were sent to Shelbyville for safety just the day before. Mr. Switzer was called to the door by four men on horseback, who, when he appeared, demanded his money. Mr. Switzer, who had taken his revolver with him, opened fire and a volley came back in answer, one shot taking effect in his hip, severing his femoral artery, causing death in a few minutes. Mr. Switzer was a respected citizen and while he never took up arms he was known as a Southern sympathizer. The robbers were Macon countians; one never was apprehended, another turned state's evidence, in which John Roland was said to be the one that fired the fatal shot. He was bound over, escaped and forfeited his bond. All were ex-Federal militiamen.

PAT M' CARTY ASSASSINATED.

Pat McCarty, a prominent citizen of Clarence, was the proprietor of a steam mill, which property he had purchased from its founder, Mr. Wilson. Mr. McCarty was a man of many friends and many enemies. He was a jolly, whole-souled man and one who cherished his home. On the night of October 6, 1874, Mr. McCarty was seated near a window in his sitting room, where he had been fondling his child on his knee. He had just put down his little one and taken up a newspaper when an assassin fired through the window a heavy charge of bird shot, which penetrated his body, killing him instantly. A coroner's jury was impaneled by Esquire Seates and a few days' investigation ensued, without important results. No clue was ever obtained as to the identity of the perpetrator. Suspicion ran rife, much of it no doubt unjust, but as the victim of a stealthy coward was he shot down before his loved ones.

THE BUFORD TRAGEDY.

On Monday, October 26, 1885, occurred one of the worst tragedies in the history

of Shelby county. John Buford shot and killed his father, William Buford, and also seriously wounded his brother, William Buford. The tragedy occurred at the Buford home, near Burksville, in Tiger Fork township. The elder Buford lived only a short time after the shooting occurred.

At the preliminary hearing one of the main witnesses gave the following testimony regarding the facts relative to the shooting: "On Sunday evening John and his father had a quarrel about a colt that had been kicked; John said he had fixed up the stable and he would blow daylight through any person who would put a horse in there; said he was going to have his rights. John and his father went to the house; soon after this John started off. His father said, 'Where are you going?' John replied, 'Wait till I see you again. I'll see you before daylight and put daylight through you and those other two d—d pups.'" The next morning witness' attention was attracted by his little sister pulling his coat and saying, "See there." He looked up and saw John in the door of the sitting room with a double-barrelled shotgun, which he aimed at his younger brother, William. Witness started as though to go through the door, passed under the gun and pushed it up. His father just then probably aimed to do the same thing, ran against witness and threw him down against the bed. As he raised up the gun was discharged, taking effect in the top of his father's head and some of the shot striking witness' arm between the elbow and shoulder. The witness did not hear John speak a word while in the house. John left after the shooting and was arrested a week later at the

home of 'Squire E. D. Wood, in Tiger Fork township. John's anxiety to hear from home led to his capture. Monday night, about 10 o'clock, he appeared at the home of 'Squire Wood, about a mile from the Buford farm, and tapped on the window to attract attention, and asked one of the young men on the inside how his folks were getting along at home. 'Squire Wood, who was upstairs in bed, hurried downstairs and around the house, taking with him a shotgun. He raised his gun and told John to throw up his hands, which the latter did reluctantly. One of the 'Squire's sons next appeared and disarmed young Buford, who was then led into the house and guarded until Sheriff Dun arrived and took him in charge.

The preliminary hearing was held in Shelbyville on November 11 of the same year, before 'Squire Melson. R. P. Giles represented the state and James T. Lloyd, the defendant. The defendant was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury. On Friday following he was taken to Palmyra and placed in jail for safekeeping.

The Buford case came up at the April term of the Circuit court, 1886, and was set for trial at a special term to be held commencing August 1st following. The case was then tried, R. P. Giles representing the state and Judge Berry and Lysander Thompson the defendant. The verdict of the jury was that the defendant was guilty of murder in the second degree. The attorneys for the defendant filed a motion for a new trial on the ground that one member of the jury of twelve, before whom the case was tried, was too sick to properly hear the evidence, and that one member of the forty

panel had formed and expressed an opinion. The hearing on this motion was postponed until the October term of court, at which time Judge Brace heard and overruled the motion, and sentenced the defendant to thirty years in the penitentiary. Mr. Buford was taken to the penitentiary, where he stayed until pardoned by Governor Stephens on December 25, 1897. He then returned to the county, but remained here only a short time and is at this date living in the state of Washington.

MURDER OF NICHOLAS BRANDT.

The town of Shelbina was thrown into intense excitement, mingled with indignation and horror, on Wednesday, November 16, 1887, by the report that the body of a man had been found in a well near a log cabin on the Vincent Taylor farm, six miles west of the town. It was believed that the remains were those of Nicholas Brandt, who had been missing and was supposed to have been murdered. Brandt was a hard-working, inoffensive German, and was by trade a hoop-pole shaver. It was known that the deceased had a large amount of money, mostly gold, in his possession. Henry Deiderich was arrested the afternoon of the same day in St. Louis and accused of the murder. Sheriff Sanders went to St. Louis after the accused and returned with him on the following Friday. Two other parties were arrested in connection with the crime—a Mr. Dallhausen, who was placed in jail at Shelbyville, and Albert Anselman, of Lakenan, who was admitted to \$500 bail. The preliminary trial was held before Squire J. D. Jordan in Shelbina, beginning Friday morning, December 9, 1887.

The cases against Dallhausen and Anselman were dismissed by Prosecuting Attorney R. P. Giles and Deiderich was bound over to the grand jury. Mr. Deiderich was brought before the bar of justice in the Circuit court on Monday, April 9, 1888, and pleaded not guilty. He was returned to the jail to await his trial, but with another prisoner by the name of McDonald broke jail that evening and is still at large.

JUDGE JOSEPH HUNOLT ASSASSINATED.

Judge Hunolt was perhaps the largest land owner and one of the wealthiest citizens of the county. He owned over 2,300 acres of land northeast of Hager's Grove and was a large feeder and raiser of stock. Mr. Hunolt was of German parentage, and was one of those honest, industrious and thrifty individuals who lead the community in which they reside.

Politically the Judge was a Democrat. Religiously he was a Catholic and it was largely through his efforts and generosity that the little Catholic church was erected, which still stands upon the prairie road between Hager's Grove and Leonard.

On Friday, June 4, 1886, between the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon, Judge Hunolt departed from Leonard on horseback for his home about four miles south of the village. He had been at Clarence the day before and had drawn \$500 from the bank. On his way to the farm he passed George Hardy, whom he met in the road and talked with a short time. He passed from the road into his farm through a gap which he made for that purpose, and after replacing the fence rode on into the timber.

Sam Roberts was working on a fence about eighty rods from where the Judge passed through the inclosure, and heard three shots in rapid succession, followed by a scream as of someone in terrible distress. Andy Hilton, who lived half a mile west, also heard the reports of the firearm, but heard no outcry.

As the Judge did not return to his home that night as was expected, the Hunolt family became alarmed and the next morning one of the sons was sent to Leonard to learn of his father's whereabouts. Here he was informed of the time of his father's departure from Leonard and the route he took. The alarm was given and many persons joined in a search for the Judge. The place where he entered the pasture was located and his horse was traced through the timber to a small ravine. Here the horse was found tied to a tree and the remains of Judge Hunolt lying upon the ground about sixty feet away. Two balls took effect. One entered the left side of the body and passed inward and nearly through the body, the other passed through the palm of one hand and into the arm. The Judge's throat was also cut, the head being nearly severed from the body. A coroner's inquest was held before 'Squire Stewart, of Leonard, and the body removed to the family residence before Prosecuting Attorney Giles and the county coroner reached the scene of the awful tragedy.

Thousands of persons visited the scene of the murder on Sunday and over a thousand attended the funeral, which was held at the Catholic church on Monday. The remains still sleep beneath the blue grass and in the little Catholic ceme-

tery. A beautiful monument marks the resting place of the Judge's remains.

The Hunolt family consisted of, besides the father and mother, two sons, Christopher and Antony, and two daughters, Mrs. Annie Worland and Mrs. Salome Hornback, the former the wife of J. G. Worland, of Hager's Grove, and the latter the widow of the late C. H. Hornback.

After the murder of Judge Hunolt every effort was made to ferret out the mystery. The local peace officers were kept busy and two Pinkerton detectives were employed. On Thursday, June 10, following the murder, the detectives thought they had sufficient evidence to justify an arrest and a warrant was sworn out by Christopher Hunolt, a brother of the murdered man, charging Joseph Glahn with committing the atrocious crime. Thereupon Sheriff Dunn placed the accused under arrest. Mr. Glahn was taken before 'Squire J. D. Melson, of Shelbyville, and on Thursday, June 17, the preliminary hearing was had and the accused was bound over to the grand jury and committed to the Palmyra jail. On Monday, October 18, 1886, the Shelby county grand jury brought in a bill against Joseph Glahn and Christian Glahn, his brother, charging them with the murder of Judge Hunolt. The case against these men was called on the April docket, 1887, and on April 4 of that year the case against Christian Glahn was dismissed by the prosecuting attorney and the case of Joseph N. Glahn was granted a change of venue on the testimony of nine witnesses who stated under oath that the defendant could not get a fair trial in Shelby county

on account of prejudice. Judge Bacon sent the case to Monroe county and the case was docketed for a special term at Paris the following June. The trial commenced in Paris on Monday, June 20. The state had one hundred witnesses on hand and the defense had fifty. The trial lasted five weeks and resulted in a hung jury. The jury was discharged July 23, 1887. The defendant was returned to the Palmyra jail. The case was set for re-trial on November 8th following. At this trial, which lasted until December 8th, the jury found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree. The defendant's attorneys immediately filed a motion for a new trial. The motion was overruled and the attorneys for the defendant filed a motion in arrest of judgment. The second Monday in February, 1888, was set for hearing the arguments on this motion. On Monday, February 20, 1888, the argument was made and the motion overruled. Judge Bacon then delivered the following sentence: "The sentence of the court is that you, Joseph N. Glahn, on Friday, the sixth day of April, 1888, at the county jail of Monroe county, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, he hanged by the neck until you are dead." A stay of execution was granted and an appeal taken to the Supreme court. Mr. Glahn was then returned to the Palmyra jail and on August 16, 1888, there was a jail delivery at that place. Fourteen prisoners escaped out of twenty-eight confined. Glahn was the only one accused of murder, yet he refused to go.

At the January term of the Supreme court the case for a new trial was argued

and on Wednesday, April 17, Judge Bacon admitted Mr. Glahn to bail, fixing his bond at \$7,000. The bond was promptly made and after nearly three years' confinement the accused man was once more allowed his liberty. At the October term of the Supreme court Judge Black rendered a decision, which was concurred in by all the judges, except Judge Barclay, reversing the lower court, and sending the case back to Monroe county for a new trial. The case was reversed on the ground that Instruction No. 7, asked by the defense, was refused. This instruction read as follows: "That although the jury may believe from the evidence in the case that defendant made threats or declarations of intentions against deceased, Joseph Humolt, before his death, yet if upon a full review and consideration of all the evidence in the cause they shall conclude there is no evidence connecting defendant with the assault and killing of deceased, Joseph Humolt, other than such threats or declarations, then they will find defendant not guilty." The long pending case was brought up in the Monroe county Circuit court again on Monday, ————, 1889, and dismissed. This ends one of the darkest chapters in Shelby county's history.

A LEONARD TRAGEDY.

On Sunday, September 1, 1888, a farmer named Andrew Howerton, living in the northwest part of Shelby, near Leonard, shot his wife dead, the ball entering the head back of the left ear. He then shot himself through the head, falling near his wife dead. The couple had married in February in the same year.

Domestic infelicity was assigned as the cause, the couple having separated several times.

SHELBYNA MAYOR DIES SUDDENLY.

On Friday morning of November 10, 1890, the city of Shelbyna was shocked to learn they had, during the night, been robbed of their mayor, John D. Jordan. He had been on the street the evening before, apparently as well as ever. About 10 or 11 o'clock his wife noticed something unusual in his breathing and tried to arouse him, but failing in this she summoned a physician. A battery was used and in this manner life was prolonged until 4 o'clock Friday morning. It is thought he took a large dose of laudanum, which caused his death. He had held several city offices and made an efficient mayor. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow.

M. LLOYD CHEUVRONT SHOT.

On Friday evening about 9 o'clock of July 22, 1897, three cracks of a pistol in the eastern part of the city, Walnut street, of Shelbyna, announced to the people of that vicinity the murder of a citizen of good character, inoffensive and peaceable, Mr. Chevront, by Tol Smock. The ladies of the Christian church were holding an ice cream supper in the city park. Mr. Chevront, who was very deaf, left his wife at the park while he went out for a walk. It seems Mrs. Tol Smock, who was fair of face, in company with Miss Nellie Hopper, of Clarence vicinity, who was attending a teachers' institute and boarding with Mrs. Smock, had started home just ahead of Mr. Chevront and rushed into her home on the south side, near the east end of Wal-

nut, and told her husband how Mr. Chevront had followed them home. Mr. Smock grabbed his pistol, rushed out and encountered Mr. Chevront just in front of his home, knocked him down and shot three times, the fatal shot taking effect in his bowels. Mr. Chevront lingered till seven the following morning, during which time he told his wife, two sons and friends about him, how it occurred and made plans for his family's future, remaining conscious to the end. Mr. Smock took change of venue and his case was tried in Macon county, December, 1897. J. H. Whitecotton, of Paris, Mo., was leading attorney for the defense and Prosecuting Attorney Cleek had valuable assistance. A good many witnesses were sworn on both sides. The state sought to prove that Mr. Chevront was a man of unquestionable christian and moral character. The jury hung after a hard fight on both sides, four standing solidly and determinedly for conviction. The trial was taken up again at the Macon Circuit court and all the witnesses re-examined, and the defendant found guilty of manslaughter and punishment fixed at six months in jail and a fine of \$100. The Macon Times-Democrat said this among other things concerning the verdict: "The verdict is an outrage upon this community and it is just such mockery as this that disgusts the people with juries and courts and causes them to take the law into their own hands and mete out justice."

SUICIDE AT CLARENCE.

On Sunday morning, December 17, 1899, Mrs. George W. Chinn, wife of Hon. George W. Chinn, representative

from Shelby county to the Missouri legislature at that time, committed suicide by cutting her throat. The deed was committed while Mr. Chinn was at Sunday school and life was almost extinct when he reached home. Indications were that she committed the act standing before a mirror and using a common case knife. Poor health was assigned as the cause.

THE STACY MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Wednesday morning, June 5, 1901, James Stacy killed his wife and their daughter, Alma, and then shot himself.

Mr. Stacy lived a mile west of Clarence and had had charge of the pumping station at that location for many years for the railroad. It was supposed he arose early, as usual, proceeded to his work, started a fire in the boiler and then returned to his home and killed the women while they lay sleeping. The deed was committed with a heavy clock weight and each woman received the death blow over the left temple. His young son was in the house at the time, but was taken out of the bed and deposited on a lounge while asleep. He then went downstairs, got his single-barreled shotgun and started out the back door, but just as he opened the door he met his married daughter and told her what he had done, went back into the house and shot himself.

Those who arrived on the scene of the tragedy say that there was no indication of a struggle. The women were lying as if asleep. It was supposed Mr. Stacy was insane when he committed the rash deed. The funeral and interment took place Thursday afternoon following and the three bodies were interred in one

grave. Over a thousand people were at the cemetery to witness the burial. Mr. Stacy was a Mason in good standing and was buried with Masonic rites.

SUICIDE AT CLARENCE.

On Friday morning, July 21, 1905, at 10 A. M., the city of Clarence was thrown into a stage of excitement when the strange news spread over the city that J. Robert Hord had committed suicide by shooting himself in a chicken house near his home. No one heard the report of the pistol, but his daughter and a neighbor were in chase for a chicken, the daughter following the chicken into the chicken house. As she threw open the door she discovered the body of her father cold in death, with a wound in his right temple. Mr. Hord, a month previous, had traded about \$14,000 worth of property in Clarence for a farm of 160 acres at Farber, Mo., and it was thought he lost heavily on the deal. Before committing the deed he scratched with a nail upon a pine box the following note: "No family trouble. Good-bye to wife and children. My trouble is more than I can bear. These lies have run me crazy. I am innocent, good-bye. Love and kisses. Meet me in heaven. Bury at Andrew chapel, cheap coffin for body. I want my wife, Mary, administer without bond. Brother Oddfellows, I leave them in thy care." Mr. Hord had been depressed after the above deal, but he had just returned from Moberly at 11:56 the night previous, had made plans to go to Moberly and seemed in good spirits. He carried \$5,000 life insurance, was a leader in the Presbyterian church and a prominent Odd Fellow.

CHAPTER XIV.

SHELBY COUNTY—CENSUS OF SHELBY COUNTY—CLARENCE—SHELBYVILLE—SHELBYVILLE
 —HUNNEWELL—THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE—COURT HOUSE BURNED—THREE
 CLARENCE FIRES—SHELBY COUNTY CONGRESSMAN.—THE BETHEL COLONY.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Shelby county, Missouri, is beyond controversy one of the most desirable counties in the state in which to live and prosper. We have finely improved farms and farm houses; fine, richly yielding orchards, bearing a great variety of fruits. Fruits of all kinds grow to perfection, of large size and superior flavor. There are vegetable gardens in which grow the greatest variety, quantity and quality. We have a good climate, excellent, pure water, thus adding to the healthfulness of its people. Rivers, creeks and running springs are numerous. Our county carries no bonds or interest bearing indebtedness to swell our taxes. Our population is over fourteen thousand. We have good schools. We own 323,000 beautiful broad acres of the most richly yielding soil on earth. Our prairies are gently rolling and adapted to all kinds of grain, the soil rich and productive, yielding in rich returns of wheat, corn, oats, rye, blue grass, clover and timothy. Our timber abounds in maple, oak, walnut, hickory, elm and ash. We surpass all other counties in points of excellences. In summary, our location, our fertile soil, our climate and healthfulness, our schools and social advantages, all the prerequi-

sites to be considered in choosing a home land, are to be found in good old Shelby. We grow the tallest corn, the biggest pumpkins, the reddest apples, the most verdant blue grass, the finest cattle, hogs, sheep; while here flourish the prettiest girls, the handsomest men, and a par excellent and most intelligent, most law-abiding people to be found in existence. We support no saloon and thus boycott all that class of humanity. We are wide-awake, peace-loving, progressive people, and welcome to our midst all congenial, law-abiding people.

CENSUS OF SHELBY COUNTY.

| | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. | 1900. | 1910. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Population | 10,000 | 14,024 | 15,642 | 16,167 | |
| Shelbina | 1,146 | 1,287 | 1,691 | 1,733 | |
| Clarence | 444 | 570 | 1,087 | 1,184 | |
| Shelbyville | 530 | 619 | 486 | 777 | |
| Hunnewell | ... | 425 | 427 | 473 | |

At the "World's Corn Show," held at Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1911, Mr. James Douglass, of Shelbina, was awarded the medal for the ten best ears of yellow dent corn over all competitors, thus bringing to Shelby county the fame of having produced the best yellow corn in the world, and incidentally to Mr. Douglass a great demand for seed corn from all parts of the country.

CLARENCE.

Clarence, the second city in Shelby county. Its location is at the extreme western border, about two miles east of the Macon boundary line. It has a present population of 1,500. Its main business streets run parallel with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway. The busi-

ness houses of the little city vie with any in the county and draw trade from long distances in every direction, being in control of public-spirited men, whose enterprise have gained a reputation which promises well for its future. The business houses are well built and convenient and modern within. The healthful location, that of a rolling prairie, with its abundance of good living water, the rich farm lands lying all about, the unsurpassed market facilities, enjoying the distinction of being the heaviest shipping point between Hannibal and Kansas City, render it one of the most prosperous, enterprising and promising little cities in the state. It is populated by a people thoroughly intelligent, moral, progressive and well-to-do, and few cities can offer to the capitalist or home seeker superior advantages for safe investments. The schools are forging to the front with all the push and vim of the modern educator. The fine chmreh buildings attest the healthfulness of the moral and religious tone of the town. Its people are cordial and hospitable, all uniting in making the town the peer of any in the state. The surrounding farm lands perhaps surpass any for fertility of soil, and the perfect growth of all grains and fruits common in this latitude. Stock raising is every man's vocation, from the fact that our abundance of grain, together with the great blue grass prairies which stretch over the territory make it a chief pleasure of life. So well located, Clarence can but prosper from year to year more abundantly and her growth cannot be otherwise than steady. She possesses one of the best flouring mills and elevators in the county. She boasts of having a superior

electric light plant, owned and operated by the city. The city is practically out of debt. Her streets are clean and well kept, and her beauty is enhanced by her long stretches of granitoid walks. On either side of her railroad are stretches of verdant green, dotted with beautiful shade trees, the same known as her city parks.

Clarence has three splendid growing banks, which bespeak her welfare. The service within is business, yet accommodating.

She has one of the most modern and best equipped telephone buildings to be found anywhere in a town of her size, with a system containing 11,000 feet of cable. The proprietors, Naylor & Eagle, require a service of its force which is in keeping with such modern conveniences. It boasts of two good newspapers, representing both the great political parties. Mayor Dimmitt, one of the best to be found anywhere, is progressive and public spirited and pilots well her public enterprises. Her beautiful homes and well kept lawns are her pride. She is destined to a steady growth and a sure future.

SHELBYVILLE.

By Hon. John D. Dale.

Shelbyville, the capitol of Shelby county, is situate just north of the geographical center of the county. She has about 1,000 people. Her citizenship is of the rare quality which makes Shelby county known all over the state for her morality, sobriety and intellectuality. Her financial institutions are among the safest in the state. The Shelbyville bank is an old institution, established in A. D. 1874, with Dr. Phillip Dimmitt cashier and John T. Cooper president. Both of

these old pioneers have long since passed over the great divide, leaving the bank in the hands of Prince Dimmitt as president and A. M. Dunn as cashier. This bank has a capital stock of \$20,000 and a surplus fund of \$17,000. The Citizens' bank was organized in the year A. D. 1894, with John J. Hewett as president and W. W. Mitchell as cashier. This bank has a capital of \$20,000 and under its present management, with John J. Hewett as its present president and J. M. Pickett as cashier, it has grown to be one of the safe banks of the country. We have five churches, to wit: The Methodist Episcopal South, the Baptist, the Christian, the Presbyterian and the Holiness. All of these churches are active in spreading the Gospel and have left their imprint upon the people of the county.

Our graded public school is second to none in the county, and the citizens of this city are proud to boast of our good school. The colored public school is good and the colored folk patronize it well. The mercantile interests are not only well represented, but Shelbyville has some of the best stores in northeast Missouri. The department store of William Winetroub Sons' is a first-class establishment which would do credit to a city three times the size of Shelbyville. The dry goods house of James Edelen & Co. contains a well selected, large stock of dry goods and ladies' furnishings and clothing and is a nice store.

The two hardware stores carry large stocks in their line, and the old-established hardware store of N. C. Miller is patronized for many miles around.

Our two drug stores are up to date and handle drugs as medicines only. The

drug house of A. M. Priest is one of the oldest houses of the kind in the county, and while the drug store of J. W. Penn is not so old, it is a well-equipped store and up to date in every respect.

There are five grocery stores, all up to date, and two restaurants, two grist mills and feed stores, four blacksmith shops, where wagons are manufactured and repaired, one poultry and egg house, one newspaper and one opera house and two livery stables.

The newspaper, the Shelby County Herald, is an old-established paper, and is widely known for its advocacy of morality and such other principals as are for the best interest of the community. The opera house is a little beauty, with a seating capacity of 600. All but two of our business houses are of brick, fronting on the court house square. Our streets are wide and admirably shaded with elm and maple trees, which in the summer time are so inviting that the weary wanderer cannot forego the pleasure of seeking the shaded lawn and sipping the cool water from the spring well that is located near the court house.

Shelbyville has four lawyers, to wit: John D. Dale, V. L. Drain, E. M. Obryen and J. T. Perry.

Three physicians, to wit: Dr. W. M. Carson, Dr. John Maddox and Dr. P. C. Archer.

The court house is a large commodious brick and stone structure, equipped with steam heat and water and each office containing a fireproof vault for the records.

The school house is a large stone and brick building with basement and modern steam heating plant. The residence district will compare favorably with any city of its size in the state and, above

all, it is peopled with a class of citizens who are widely known for their morality and refinement.

There are two lumber yards, the Cotton Lumber Company and the North Missouri. Both of these yards carry large stocks and do a large business.

The Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company is an institution that every county must have and this one is managed on correct principles.

There is yet room for enterprising business men in Shelbyville and such will never regret having located here.

The electric light plant is not so large as some in the county, but it is sufficient for all purposes here and is now in fine shape and giving good satisfaction.

Of course, Shelbyville has a postoffice and every morning go out from this office six rural carriers.

Singleton Brothers, who own one of the grist mills and feed stores, also own and operate the elevator.

Our furniture stores are among the best in the county. The old-established house of Pickett Bros. carry a large stock, well selected, and also do an undertaking business.

J. W. Thompson & Son, the proprietors of the other furniture store, are equipped nicely in their line and also do an undertaking business.

There are two jewelry stores and they are both a credit to the city. Both carry pianos in connection with their jewelry business.

One harness shop, which is the oldest establishment of the sort in the county, having been established over fifty years ago, and the present proprietor, Julius Ritter, Jr., was reared at the bench in

this store. He carries a large stock and is an expert workman.

One telephone system, owned and managed by R. B. Parker.

There are two drays, delivery wagons and a bus line—in fact, all the minor enterprises that go with an up-to-date city.

We have as good or better railroad service than any city on the Burlington. The Shelby County railway trains enter our city three times daily, and with it comes the mail, express and freight.

Our hotel is a commodious brick structure and admirably located, with a beautiful lawn and large shade trees. The proprietor, J. L. Gaines, has built this hostelry up to a first-class hotel.

SHELBYNA.

By W. O. L. Jewett.

Fifty-five years ago a strip of prairie extended nearly across the southern edge of Shelby county, from Salt river on the east to the Macon line. This prairie was covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, often six to nine feet in height. A few farms jutted out of the timber into the edge of this prairie, but it was mainly unbroken—just as Nature had made it.

Railroads often, probably usually, follow the line of least resistance. So when the Hannibal & St. Joe was laid out, being compelled by its charter to touch Palmyra, it took from there a southwesterly course for sixteen to eighteen miles, and then bore slightly north of west, so as to follow the prairie and avoid the breaks near the streams both north and south. Its course across the county west of Salt river is nearly straight, but where it reaches the Macon line it is about four

miles north of where it crosses the east line of Shelby.

During 1857 the railroad was built as far west as where Shelbina stands; a station was made on the level prairie and named Shelbina, being nearly in the center of the county east and west, and two and one-half miles from the Monroe line. Then Walkersville, three and one-half miles to the northwest, on Salt river, was an important trading point, and Old Clinton, nine miles to the southeast, also on Salt river, was a still more important commercial center. But these, like most towns missed by a few miles, were killed by the railroad.

Soon as this station was located cheap business houses were erected; first on the north side, and business began. Shelbyville, the county seat of Shelby, and Paris, the county seat of Monroe, were without railroad communications, and Shelbina became the shipping point for these towns, and for all the county north and south for more than twenty miles. With these advantages business thrived and the town grew rapidly. This was checked by the war, which broke out in 1861. Among the early business men were Kemper Bros., R. A. Moffett, Samuel Hardy, John J. Foster, John I. and William Taylor, William A. Reid, George Hill, John Myer, S. G. Parsons, C. A. Whitehead, and then Charles Miller, Charles and Morris Goodman, Daniel G. and Columbus Minter, Huron Miller, "Clabe" True, and Newton and John Bates. Among these Henson Thomas should not be forgotten, for he was an extensive real estate owner and dealer. Several saloons to dispense intoxicants to the railroad builders and others were among the first to occupy business lots.

In the fall and winter of 1857 the Thomas hotel, a good frame structure, was erected where the Waverly hotel now stands. This hotel, we are told, did a large business in the early days.

The early days of this town were like those of most other western villages, not as orderly as they should be. There were many rough characters about and much drinking. Saturdays often witnessed a number of fights. This condition continued until near the close of the war.

The first religious services were held in William A. Reid's store by Elder Powell, of the Baptist church, in the fall of 1858. Mr. Reid had recently come from Old Virginia, and he was a man of character and force and soon became a leader, not only in business matters, but also in building up the M. E. church South and in Sabbath school work. He became the wealthiest man of the place and died in 1890 at the age of sixty-four. Religious services were held in the Thomas hotel and afterwards in Miller's hall on Center street. It was 1867 before any church edifice was erected, and that was built by the Southern Methodists and Baptists on the site now occupied by the Pictorium.

The war checked the material as well as the intellectual and moral growth of the place. During the troubles school opportunities were few. Charles M. King and some others had given instruction to the youths before the war and part of the time during the continuance of the strife.

Speaking of Mr. King, who afterwards became a lawyer and leading citizen of Shelbina, recalls an incident during Bill

Anderson's raid on the town in 1864. This outlaw had the citizens lined up the better to rob them of valuables. Mr. King was always a nicely dressed gentleman, and when the bandits demanded his valuables and he could produce only \$1, they cursed him and handed the dollar back. Judge Daniel Taylor had tobacco in the depot to be shipped and he approached Bill Anderson and asked the privilege of getting his tobacco out before the building was fired. The bandit leveled his revolver at Taylor's face and said he believed he should shoot the d—d Yankee, but finally allowed him to get his tobacco out and then burned the depot. The Federal authorities assessed \$20,000 against the people of Shelbina and vicinity to pay the damage to the railroads. The military authority acted upon the false theory that the people of the vicinity were in sympathy with the raiders and could have prevented the damage; whereas they were as much opposed to the raiders as the military authorities themselves. Father D. S. Phelan interceded with Gen. Rosecrans and he revoked the order. This was the last raid of the war.

With peace in 1865 came a new period of growth, and since then improvement has been continuous, though there have been periods when the town seemed to be at a standstill. This was especially so from '73 to '78, during the hardest times this country has ever seen. Then real estate values depreciated to less than half their former price and things were stagnant. Again during the eighties there was a period of depression, when business did not flourish. Whenever farm products are so depressed that agriculture makes small re-

turns, towns like Shelbina, dependent on rural trade, do not grow rapidly.

In 1866 a fire consumed the Thomas hotel and all the business houses fronting towards the railroad, west of Center street, and these were the main ones. The fire broke out when all were asleep and hence nearly everything the buildings contained were destroyed. Families living in the second story of the building barely escaped with their lives. It was determined to rebuild in a more substantial form and the three-story Masonic block and the two business houses, both two-story, east of this, were erected in 1867. The hotel was not built until 1871 and was named the "Waverly."

Again in 1874 Shelbina was visited by a destructive fire, which also came in the night, and all the west side of Center street from the bricks fronting the railroad south were swept away; Charles Miller's furniture store, at the extreme southern end, alone remaining. As the hard times were on the country, rebuilding was slow; but finally that large block of Bedford stone fronts was developed. A few years after the '74 fire the east side of Center street was also laid in ashes. Both sides of Center street are now lined with solid brick buildings. In 1881 Walnut street, east of Center street, began to develop, and it now has more brick buildings on the south side than there are on one side of any other street.

Shelbina has been blessed with a lot of live, enterprising merchants, who have advertised and drawn trade from a long distance. They have made for themselves commodious places, in which to display and keep their goods, and

have also kept an excellent quality and variety of articles. Most of these men have been successful in making for themselves and the town solid and substantial growth. Some have accumulated considerable property.

In 1867 Shelbyna was incorporated as a town, and in 1878 as a city of the fourth class. Soon after it became a city the business streets were made solid with gravel. It has long been noted for its good sidewalks, first of plank and now of granitoid. For twenty years past it has also been noted for the beauty and elegance of its homes. Forty years ago it looked bleak and bare; now nearly all its streets are lined with fine, towering shade trees.

About twenty years ago the people voted \$5,000 for an electric light plant, and this has since been doubled and the city has a good lighting system. The people also voted for water-works and sewers, but these have not yet been made.

Some years ago a Business Men's Association, with William M. Hanly as president and John H. Wood as secretary, was organized, and through its influence a brick and tile plant was located just north of the city limits, and this is building up a fine trade. And a canning factory at a cost of \$16,000 has also been established. Recently a factory for making frames for window screens, the Starrett Window Screen Company, has opened, with a fine promise of large success. For twenty years our Flouring Mill Company has done an extensive business. There are also three wagon factories in the city.

In 1877 Shelbyna Collegiate Institute was established for the better education

of the youth of the community, and it did a fine work until the public high school became so efficient the institute became unnecessary. Shelbyna has fine educational advantages and it also has strong church organizations and elegant houses of worship. The rough element, which was strong in the early history of the place, gradually faded away, and the people of this city and vicinity stand in the first rank for intelligence and morality. The community about the city is prosperous and fine farm houses and barns dot the prairie in every direction. No more pleasing sight is to be found in a thousand miles than right here in the city and the surrounding country.

A write-up in the Democrat eight years ago among other things said: "Situated on the main line of the Burlington railroad, between Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, two miles from the southern border of Shelby county, is Shelbyna, the largest town in the county. It is the shipping and trading point of a rich farming country and draws its wealth from the agricultural and stock raising country about it. The city is located on gently rolling prairie land and has wide, well kept, level streets. Strangers who view the town for the first time remark upon the width of the business streets. Then they comment upon the number and beauty of the shade trees that line all the residence streets of the town. Beautiful and graceful elms have been planted in the grounds belonging to the railroad near the station, making two handsome, shady parks of what would otherwise have been a vacant tract.

"In Shelbyna nearly every man sits under the shade of his own vine and his

own fig tree. In other words, they own their homes. This produces a pride in the appearance of things that has caused Shelbina to be noted as the town of beautiful homes. No other town of its size in northeast Missouri has so many beautiful residences."

Then the write-up gives an account of the lights, the schools, the orders and clubs, and the beauty of scenery, and winds up with an enumeration of what the town has, thus:

"One furniture store.

"Two photographers.

"A telephone system.

"Two clothing stores.

"Three livery stables.

"One business college.

"A population of 1,800.

"One electric light plant.

"Twelve real estate offices.

"One cleaning and dyeing shop.

"Three hotels and five boarding houses.

"Four blacksmith and repair shops.

"Six grocery and six dry goods stores.

"Four millinery and five dressmaking shops.

"The best high school in northeast Missouri.

"One music and one undertaking establishment.

"A 100-barrel-a-day flouring mill, and a bakery.

"Splendid railroad service, ten passenger trains every twenty-four hours.

"A splendid telephone exchange.

"The best fair in the county.

"Two cigar factories, three lumber yards, two book and notion stores, four barber shops, two meat markets, one marble shop, six drug stores, three dentists, six churches, one laundry, one oc-

culist, six doctors and three banks." It did not say, as it should, four lawyers.

Shelbina is one of the few small cities that has made a substantial growth during the past ten years, and the population by the census of 1910 is 2,174.

It has long been known that there was some coal north of the city, and some years since an effort was made to organize a company to sink a shaft about a mile north of the place, but it fell through. It was feared the vein was too thin to pay. But in the spring of 1910 it was found in paying quantities. Jacob Raby, who is one of the men who established the Brick & Tile Plant, bought a farm on Salt river, just east of the Shelby County railroad, and he immediately sank a shaft and found six or seven feet of good coal, about half bituminous and half cannel coal. He also found great quantities of valuable white clay. Some of this has been shipped to Illinois and worked up. It makes a fine quality of porcelain for bath tubs, etc. J. E. Holman and F. E. Merrill have leased the coal mine and are now raising some twenty odd tons a day. This supply of coal promises many advantages to Shelbina.

The Shelby County railroad, built by home capital, is a great convenience for the people of Shelbina, as well as those of Shelbyville and all this surrounding country. The Brick & Tile Plant is on the line of this road, and the coal mine also.

For twenty years past Shelbina has been blessed with an intelligent and moral class of citizens, who have done much to give the city an excellent name. Its members of the bar have not only been learned and able, but men of the

highest character. It has also been blessed with skillful physicians, who have sustained the reputation of this great profession. In the line of mechanics, as well as in that of trade and merchandise, this beautiful little city has been highly favored.

Its two weekly newspapers, "The Democrat" and "The Torchlight," have always stood in the front rank of local journals and have contributed their full share towards building up the city materially, intellectually and morally, and have contributed largely to its reputation abroad.

HUNNEWELL.

On August 15, 1857, Josiah Hunt, the land commissioner of the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad, platted the city of Hunnewell. It had been deeded in July of the same year by Richard Drane and wife to John Duff, of Dedham, Mass., for the sum of \$1,200, and comprised a tract of sixty-two and one-half acres. The town was christened Hunnewell in honor of H. Hollis Hunnewell, of Boston, who was connected with the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad, as was Mr. Duff.

Early in 1857 Stephen Doyle built the first storehouse and was afterwards known as the Doyle, Kellogg & Co.

Soon after the town opened Richard Durbin built a frame building, a story and a half, into which his family moved—the first family living in this town.

A little later, Snider & Co. built the third house for a storeroom. Snider & Co. stood for Jno. Snider, W. F. Blackburn, A. L. Yancey and Jno. Maddox. The first lot deed was made out to W. F. Blackburn.

In 1857, the railroad having been com-

pleted to the city limits, an excursion was run from Hunnewell to Monroe City on the 4th of July. In the fall of 1857 the first hotel was established by a Mr. Ball, who moved over from Old Clinton. John H. Snider was the first postmaster. The postoffice was established in 1857 in the store of Snider & Co. In 1859 a school house was erected. It was a frame building located south of the track in the western part of the city. The town now has a new brick building, erected about 1895, and is located north of the track in the west part of the city. Hunnewell's first preacher was Rev. T. DeMoss, a Methodist. Services were held in the school house.

The town of Hunnewell is located in the southeast corner of Shelby county and is one of the oldest and most substantial towns of the county.

The country surrounding is splendid agricultural land and the citizenship is the old Missouri kind that believe in honesty and good morals. The town contains two banks, one newspaper and some splendid stores and business houses.

THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE.

The first courthouse erected in Shelby county was built in the years 1838 and 1839, and in March, 1839, the first term of Circuit court was held in the new courthouse. This building served the purposes of a temple of justice and home for county officials until it was destroyed by fire in 1891.

THE COURTHOUSE BURNED.

On Monday morning, June 29, 1891, while Sheriff W. P. Martin was cleaning up the courthouse yard, assisted by some

prisoners, the courthouse was discovered to be on fire. A pile of broken limbs and trash had been piled on the north side of the old historical building, and set on fire, and it is likely the building was set on fire by sparks from the rubbish. Nearly all the records were saved and the loss consisted chiefly of J. C. Hale's law library, some of the probate records, and some of the papers in the collector's office. On Saturday, September 5, 1891, a proposition to issue \$25,000 bonds for a new courthouse was voted on and carried by a vote of 1,130 to 537. At the County court meeting on February 4, 1892, the contract to erect the new courthouse was awarded to Charles Force & Co., of Kansas City, Mo. The building was to be completed by November 1, 1892, but the contractor was slow and the county officials did not get into their new quarters until July, 1893. The first term of Circuit court was held the October following, with Judge Ellison on the bench.

THE 1884 FIRE.

A disastrous fire occurred in Clarence on Friday, February 15, 1884. The harness shop of H. M. Shabel, Eberhard & Co.'s grocery store, R. E. Dale's restaurant, McWilliams' grocery store, Durham's shoe shop, Dr. Hill's office, William Shutter's hardware, R. P. Richardson's clothing store, Rouse's barber shop and the postoffice were totally destroyed. Amount of loss on goods was \$40,000; loss on buildings, \$10,000. Insurance, \$6,400.

CREAMERY BURNS.

The creamery owned by Jacob Pencil burned on Thursday night, January 14,

1886. The building and fixtures cost about \$4,000, on which there was \$3,400 insurance.

MAN AND HORSES BURNED.

Monday, November 9, 1884, the livery stable owned by a Mr. Clark, in Clarence, burned to the ground. Eight head of horses were burned, as were the contents of the barn. Joseph Blythe, a one-legged man, who was sleeping in the hay loft, perished in the conflagration.

A SHELBY COUNTY CONGRESSMAN.

May 9, 1902, the congressional committee met in Kirksville and ordered a primary to select a candidate for congress. Primary set for August 20. Richard P. Giles carried Shelby by 1,051 over his opponent, Col. W. H. Hatch. Giles also carried Macon and Adair counties. Hatch's majority in the district was 414. The second race was still closer, in which Hatch defeated Giles for the nomination by the narrow margin of 195 votes. This time Giles carried four counties: Shelby, Adair, Knox and Schuyler. A great deal of bitterness was engendered in this contest between the friends of the two candidates, and that, together with the fact that 1894 was a landslide for the Republicans, was instrumental in defeating Hatch at the general election in November. At this election Col. Hatch, who had been in congress for sixteen years, was defeated by Maj. C. N. Clark, of Hamibal, by the close plurality of 329 votes. In 1896 Mr. Giles was made the Democratic nominee for congress by acclamation at the congressional convention held in Canton on August 11. He defeated Clark by over 5,000 plurality, the largest plurality ever

given to a candidate in the district up to that time. Mr. Giles, however, did not live to reap the reward of his efforts, but died only two weeks after the election. The date of his death was November 17, 1896. Mr. James T. Lloyd was chosen as his successor.

THE BETHEL COLONY—A STORY OF COMMUNISM IN MISSOURI.

(By Vernon L. Drain.)

Few of those who read the books of Bellamy and who dream of an ideal commonwealth, where each citizen is equal to every other citizen and all are alike rich with a common fund, are aware that those ideas embodied in the maxim—"equal rights to all and special privileges to none"—were once actually applied in the establishment and subsequent operation of the Bethel colony, a settlement founded by honest and sturdy German emigrants on the winding shores of North river, in Shelby county, Missouri.

Several years ago Dr. David R. McAnally, now deceased, then the able editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, in an editorial on the subject of communism, asserted that the Oneida community in New York, the Bethel colony and its offshoot, the Aurora (Oregon) settlement, were the notable instances of the application of the theory of communism upon American soil. Since then several sketches have been contributed to metropolitan newspapers wherein various features of this enterprise have been reviewed, and recently Mr. William G. Bek, of the University of Missouri, has written a small volume in which the details of this enterprise

are given with much care. Aside from these writings the fame of this singular experiment has been confined to fireside narratives as the historian of its achievements seems to have been omitted from its caravan, or left behind in the long journey of its progenitors toward the valley of the Mississippi.

Like many modern co-operative schemes of similar character, this was conceived and planned in the brain of a religious enthusiast, who doubtless dreamed that he was the chosen power to usher in a brighter day for human kind. This is not to be wondered at, nor is it to the discredit of spiritual things. Religion is the most powerful force known to man, and it stirs the best that there is in us. It makes us to grapple with life's unsolved and unsettled problems and the dreams of the devotee are an inspiration to better things for his race and kindred. The longings of the dreamer may never be realized; his efforts may be like the crying of a child in the night, and we may say that his plan came to naught. But after all, it may be a contribution toward the betterment of humanity, and may bring us nearer to that far-off event toward which we are told the whole creation is moving. The world is much indebted to its so-called impracticable men.

Dr. William Keil, the founder, prophet, priest and king of this Western Utopia, was a Methodist preacher of German lineage, who labored among his countrymen in portions of Pennsylvania and Ohio; how long he continued in the ministry or how successful were his labors cannot be ascertained, but for some reason, presumably that of preaching strange doctrine, he was called to account by his ecclesiastical superiors, by



— THE BETHEL CHURCH —

THE OLD COLONY CHURCH AT BETHEL

whom he was deprived of his ministerial authority. He then formulated this communistic scheme, organized this society, and with his followers emigrated westward and founded this colony, which survives its wreck so far as appearances are concerned in the present town of Bethel, where some of the quaint buildings of the early colonists are still pointed out to the inquisitive traveler.

These colonists secured by entry or purchase a large tract of valuable land, eleven hundred acres of which was enclosed as the common field where the individuals labored under the direction of overseers appointed by Dr. Keil. A common boarding-house was erected where the unmarried male members of the community resided, and a common storehouse was kept where the families were supplied with their allotted portions of provisions, the storekeeper managing the accounts and supplying the necessities according to the communal regulations. The attention of these frugal people was directed toward manufacturing, and in the palmy and prosperous days of the enterprise Bethel was a miniature Lowell; cloth was spun from the wool of the colony sheep, which roamed in vast herds over the virgin prairies, attended by the designated shepherds, and the skins of the wild deer, which had not then disappeared from our horizon, were made into hats and gloves.

Perhaps the crowning work of these industrious people, from an architectural standpoint, was the erection of the colony church, which until recently stood in simple grandeur as a memory of better days. This edifice was constructed of brick and stone after the type of churches in the fatherland. It was paved with

tiling, provided with an organ loft and would accommodate a multitude. It was crowded on the Sabbath day with the colonists, who, in the zenith of their power numbered perhaps a thousand souls. The type of religion cannot well be defined or classified, as Dr. Keil was leader in all things spiritual as well as temporal. From the scant information obtainable it seems that Dr. Keil grew to manhood in Prussia where he dabbled in the mysteries of the "black art," which was evolved and practiced by the tribes which long ago peopled the dark forests of Germany. After coming to America and while living in Pennsylvania he came under the influence of Dr. William Nast, the founder of the German Methodist church, whose life was a great contribution to the human race. Under the ministry of this great preacher Keil professed conversion, and in the presence of Dr. Nast he burned the secret formulas of his art and renounced its practice. Later on he seems to have differed with his brethren and at the time when he was deposed from the ministry he had gathered a number of adherents who followed him implicitly. One of these was Carl G. Koch, a scholarly German, who soon renounced the claims of Keil and opposed his plans by writing a book wherein he asserted that he was a mystic and a dreamer. From all account he preached a polyglot, utilitarian doctrine, and there were many pious souls among these colonists even though their leader held and preached tenets of belief that must have been a cross between the Apostle's creed and the mysteries of the ancients. He claimed to be inspired with superhuman power and the older colonists acquiesced in this assumption and

rendered him the homage due a superior creature. The observance of religious ceremonies was rigidly enforced. Each Sabbath morning during services the primitive policeman or burgomaster kept the streets and public places clear of loiterers and this may in part account for the immense attendance at the famous old church.

East of Bethel and down the picturesque North river, was erected the mansion house of Dr. Keil where he lived and dispensed the hospitality of a fental monarch. This house with its numerous appurtenances was called "Elim." It was built by the common labor and was a part of the possessions of the colony, but was designed and used as the residence of the leader or governor. A commodious banquet hall served its purpose, and there is a tradition that Dr. Keil lived and reigned here in this Western wilderness after the fashion of the great King Solomon, the splendor of whose reign has been the dream of the ages.

The general character and appearance of these colonists would fit Irving's description of the founders of New Amsterdam during the glorious reign of Sir Peter Stuyvesant. The typical, old fashioned Dutchman was the dominant type. They were artisans skilled in the highest degree. Such finished craftsmen were they that their work abides to this day in monuments of wood and stone. They were practical in all things save in sharing the ideas of their leaders and their descendants are usually splendid citizens wherever found.

The plan of perfect equality was uppermost in the minds of the greater portion of these sincere adventurers, and this was their dominant idea. To the

end that equal rights should be accorded to each member and that the scheme of co-operation should be rigidly adhered to, many curious expedients were practised. At the Christmas festivities, always held at the church, it was observed that each child was remembered by Santa Clause in exactly the same way and with exactly the same portion of any given article.

Two colossal Christmas trees were erected and on these were placed the gifts for the children, and the elders and the strangers within the gates were also remembered. The trees as well as the interior of the building were lavishly decorated, and the decorations and the greater portion of the presents remained during the festivities, which usually lasted for a week. The splendor of the Yule-tide lingers yet in the memory of the survivors.

When the close of "life's fitful fever" came to one of the inhabitants, care was taken that he should be buried in the same degree of state accorded to his comrades who had preceded him to the peaceful colony of the dead. A plain, wooden coffin, a prayer for the repose of his soul and a grave amid the shadows of Hebron, the common burial place, was the farewell to the busy worker as he ceased his toil and passed out into the quiet.

The earnings of the colony were placed in the keeping of a purseholder or treasurer, and the fund grew as the years passed by, the members having none of it and presumptively needing none, as they were supplied from the community storehouse and forbidden to trade elsewhere; so that the colony existed principally upon confidence, many of them

living for years without possessing a cent of actual cash; the redemption money was in existence however, so they exercised confidence and labored and toiled.

There was doubtless much in the wild luxuriance of the middle West to inspire lofty thoughts and noble purposes; there seems to be an ascending pathway that leads us "from nature up to nature's God." But amid it all the tempter struggled for mastery as he did in the original Eden, and it is not strange that at the conclusion of the dreams of the simple colonists there came a rude awakening. Out of this splendid sowing there came a reaping for a talented lawyer who assisted in restoring order out of chaos and who counseled them as to the division of the property at the final dismemberment of the colony which occurred during the year 1879.

The title to the real estate of the colony was vested in individuals who held it for the common use and benefit, as the personalty was held by the community treasurer. It is a monument to the mastery of Dr. Keil that the colony prospered as it did. No written constitution or agreement had ever existed and the whole affair moved under the guidance of the leader. When they were bereft of his immediate presence as hereinafter related, the affairs of the community became more involved and finally one of the colonists sued for the value of the services which he had rendered to the colony. It then developed that the community had no legal existence as it had never been incorporated, and it was also impossible to hold any one member liable as an individual. And then there arose many questions as to the rights of those

members who had left the parent colony at Bethel and founded colonies elsewhere; and finally in 1877 there came the tidings of the death of Dr. Keil. Then the last page of the history of the Bethel Colony was written when the agreement for a division of the property was signed by the colonists at Bethel and also by those in Oregon who had formerly been members of the Bethel experiment.

By the terms of this agreement three trustees were appointed to represent the Oregon members, and five trustees were likewise authorized to act for the Bethel members. These trustees met and agreed as to the rights of each community in the common property, and also the rights of the individuals therein. An account was taken, first, as to the amount of property brought into the enterprise by each colonist when he became a member, and then the number of years of service of each ascertained. Then the common property was valued and a plan of division was formulated by which each colonist or his heirs received the amount originally contributed, and also the value of his or her services as ascertained by dividing the total value of the remaining property by the total number of years contributed by the entire number of individuals, and then multiplying the result by the years served by each member. The actual result was that in addition to the amount originally contributed, each male member of the Bethel Colony received in cash the sum of \$29.04 per year for his services, and the female members one-half of this sum. The plan of allotment was honorably carried out by these trustees without litigation, the vast property interests were allotted in severalty and the Bethel Colony passed into his-

tory, where in spite of the hopes of its founders, it serves like the memory of the Swedish King Charles, "to point a moral, or adorn a tale."

It is but just to the fame of Dr. Keil to say that he was spared the pain of witnessing the dissolution of his dream-like empire.

The colony was founded in the year 1845, and prospered much until the departure of its leader in 1858, though to the student of social problems the result would seem a leveling of human hopes and aspirations rather than that triumphant achievement which adorns so grandly the successful struggle of individual life. Around the departure of the leader there is a story that almost baffles human credence, though it is a well attested fact.

Dr. Keil, like Joshua of old, had sent out spies to view the realms of the distant west, whither he hoped to extend the influence of his communistic project. Some had returned, while others remained enchanted with the marvelous scenery and enraptured with the promise of the morning dawn of that wondrous empire—

"Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound,
Save his own dashings."

Tales of the natural beauty and fertility of this region were borne to the ears of the leader of the colonists and around his fireside were discussed the plans and hopes of a future domain beyond the Rockies. Under the direction of the leader, an infant colony has been formed by the prospectors to which was given the inspiring name of "Aurora,"

and though the dreams of its originators have faded like the gleam of the borealis, the town still flourishes in the State of Oregon.

The vision of the Bethel colonists was broadened by this adventure and their gaze turned toward the sunset. In their rude plastered houses they thought much about the distant valley of the Willamette whence came the good tidings from their brethren. It was the day of the ox team, and the journey would consume months of time, yet many wished to undertake it.

Among others who caught the western fever was a favorite son of Dr. Keil, who dreamed fond dreams of the land of promise. After much solicitation his father consented that he might go, and he began preparing for his departure from the mansion house upon a journey that would span half the continent, but which seemed to him as the coming of a holiday. The flame of ambition burned with increasing fervor in his youthful blood, but there came a fateful hour in which he was seized with another fever, deadlier and more ardent than the first, which added its fire to the flame of the other, increasing rather than diminishing its glow. In his delirium the long cherished Aurora was more real than ever to his disordered fancy. He "babbled o' the green fields;" he saw the somber beauty of the cascades, and could hear the surf beat on the distant sea. There may have been a fair haired German girl whose beckoning hand allured him; at least he exacted a promise from his father that in the event of his expected death he should be buried among the scenes where his mind and heart already lingered.



DOCTOR WILLIAM KEIL AND HIS HOME IN BETHEL KNOWN AS 'ELIM'

He died, and amid the gloom which settled over the mansion house at Elim, his father made haste to fulfill the vow to his lamented son. An emigrant train was organized among the colonists who wished to depart, the body was encased in an iron coffin containing alcohol, placed in the front wagon of the train which was drawn by six mules, and amid the lamentations of the remaining members of the colony there was begun what is perhaps the strangest and most stu-

pendous funeral march in the history of our land. After months of weary travel over plain and mountain the tired but faithful mourners arrived at Aurora, and the father religiously fulfilled his vow to his dying child.

The Bethel brethren saw their patriarch no more; the colony dwindled away, and the snows of many winters have lain upon the grave of the leader, who sleeps beside his son under the Oregon pines.

Vernon L. Drain.

CHAPTER XV.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND CHURCHES—SHELBINA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—SHELBINA PUBLIC SCHOOL—THE MACON DISTRICT ACADEMY AT CLARENCE—COLLEGE AT LEONARD—THE INDEPENDENT HOLINESS SCHOOL AT CLARENCE—THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN SHELBY COUNTY—THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

SHELBINA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The Shelbina Collegiate Institute was established May 16, 1887, at a cost of \$6,000. It was a fine and commodious building for the day and well built. Dr. Leo Baier was the first president. During the two years he was head of the school he gave them a good start, but its prestige was increased when Prof. E. L. Ripley and wife took charge of the work. They were both intelligent, broad and cultured and two of the greatest educators of the day, Prof. Fredus Peters, received the greater part of his education at this seat of learning, graduating under Prof. Ripley. Prof. Ripley's motto in school work was, "The mind, like the body, becomes strong by exercise." He never did for a pupil what that pupil could do for himself. The last faculty in the old college building, as a college, was president T. E. Peters; vice-president, Rev. W. W. Carhart; preparatory department, E. R. Edwards; primary, Miss Annie McMurry; music, Miss Kate Crawford; art, Miss Orrington Jewett. There was a falling off in attendance, numbering 140 the previous year. The faculty was a strong one, but the patronage was not sufficient and the town began talking a thorough high school and

at a meeting of her citizens in May, 1892, without a dissenting voice, the college merged into a public school.

SHELBINA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The first school house was built in Shelbina in the year 1859, which building remodeled and modernized stood till the year 1884. Among the early teachers was Charles M. King, later a prominent attorney of the city till the nineties, the time of his death. It was in the nineties that Shelbina began to look to her public school as a chief asset for her future prominence. The year 1892, a number of her prominent citizens met with the board of education to consider the advisability of leasing the college building and establishing a high school. Everyone present, in brief talks, heartily endorsed the idea of a first-class high school.

It was shown that the town had wholly outgrown the accommodations of the old building. The board of education then sought the best teachers, placing Prof. J. T. Vaughn as superintendent. The curriculum was overhauled to correlate with the State University. Thus established, the people had only reached the beginning. In the year 1890-91 the old

building was passed upon as unsafe and was rodded. Then every windy day half the children were absent and the other half wanted to go home and was restive, until the November monthly meeting of the board of education, they voted to put it up to the people to bond the city for \$10,000 to erect a new building. The proposition carried and Shelbina now boasts of one of the most modern and up-to-date buildings. Her stride of improvement has been unceasing. Her building, completed in September, 1894, speaks volumes for the enterprise of her people and stands as a monument to her intelligence. The town sees to it that they have ever a wide-awake board and that board in turn puts up the teachers, and she is ever on the alert for new and modern equipment. "As a seat of learning may she abide."

THE MACON DISTRICT ACADEMY AT CLARENCE.

The Macon District division of the Missouri conference decided to place before the people of their district a proposition to build an academy and asked for the towns to make sealed bids for same, the town to stand good for the amount bid. Bids were submitted from Clarence, Macon, Shelbina. Clarence being the highest bidder, \$13,000. W. A. Irwin (deceased), W. A. Dimmitt, Christ Hunolt (deceased), O. C. Perry and others being active co-operators in the enterprise.

The work was well under headway and the corner stone was laid in the year 1888, June 13th, under the auspices of the Masonic order, assisted by the Knight Templars.

The city was an array of decoration, the Cameron band furnishing most excellent music for the visitors, which num-

bered several thousand. Mayor Irwin delivered the welcome address, followed by other state speakers. Rev. J. D. Vin- cil conducted the exercises and a dinner was served to the visitors. The building was of brick, well built, containing nine rooms which included a large auditorium on the first floor.

The school opened in full blast with Rev. P. D. Shultz at the head, and his wife principal of the primary department. At her best the school had some 200 pupils. Others who were at its head from time to time and labored faithfully for its success were J. J. Pritchett, E. C. Crabb, Prof. Demaree, but it was hard to keep it up. In the year 1898, Rev. Sol Milam made the town the proposition to build a boarding house thinking it was a great draw back not to have such a place. He was to put into it the same amount as the town, the individual to receive scholarships for the amount they put up. A \$6,000 boarding house was built. It was heated by hot air and had water throughout the house. It was an excellent, modern building. He had the house full the first year, but patronage began to lag and he held the school just five years. H. J. Simmons bought the boarding house. In 1906, Prof. Fred L. Thompson, of Macon county, bought the college building at \$2,750 and immediately sold it to the Independent Holiness church for \$3,000. The fall of 1909, Simmons sold the boarding house to the Holiness people for \$5,500.

COLLEGE AT LEONARD.

In the year of 1890, Rev. John T. Welsh originated the idea of a college at Leonard. The people were rurally lo-

cated in the best of farming country to be found in the county, but this resplendent fact was depressed by the realization of its good people that their children only had the advantage of a district school. Rev. John T. Welsh, seeing the splendid values of farming in that district, thought that a superior advantage could be obtained by establishing a college at Leonard on the scholarship plan and went forth to sound the popularity of the plan. In a few hours he raised \$1,000 within the radius of the hamlet itself. The building was a good, substantial frame building, two stories, a large auditorium on the second floor and five class rooms on the first floor.

The first school, under the presidency of Rev. Welsh, assisted by W. L. Shouse, received a goodly patronage, and satisfactory work and higher education received a new impetus thereabouts. The school continued some six years, during which time Rev. O. P. Shrout, a popular man in the Christian church, had a turn at the work, but the scholarships taken in the building were running out and interest lagged, until finally, for lack of sufficient patronage, as is the tendency of all such schools that have dotted our county, it was a hardship to make necessary funds to sustain the school and the building was sold to T. P. Manuel, who in turn sold it, and finally it was torn down and the lumber was converted into the house in which Henry Stuart now lives.

SHELBYVILLE SCHOOLS.

Shelbyville has always been to the front in her schools. There is not a town anywhere that ranks with Shelbyville in her schools compared with population.

Possessing the capitol of Shelby county, she has a special civic pride in all public enterprises, and she has always taken a specially keen pride in her schools. As early as the fall of 1857 Hezekiah Ellis opened a select school in the old Methodist church building. He had as his able assistants R. C. Arendt and Miss Parmelia White.

In 1858 Mr. Ellis opened school in the Shelbyville Seminary. His assistants were Prof. Dodd, R. C. Arendt and Miss Draper. At the death of his father, six months later, Mr. Ellis resigned, his assistants finishing the term. In 1860 Mr. Ellis opened a school of his own in the Carothers block. Rev. Joseph Dines was an assistant in a seminary in 1859; Prof. Leonard in 1860. The early settlers at Shelbyville bitterly opposed public schools and fought bitterly every proposition to institute such a school in their midst. Such a school building was erected, however, just after the war. It was a frame building and contained four rooms. Mrs. Manville was principal for four years and she was followed by Miss Minta Foster, eight years, then a new building of brick was erected of four nice rooms, and later this building was remodeled with an addition of four rooms and the Shelbyville public school developed into a high school. This building stood three blocks east of the court house. W. L. Shouse had charge of the school during its days that it was on upward grade, and Shelbyville today feels indebted to him for the early development of her school. Professors Richardson and Alexander also did faithful work later on. Now Shelbyville possesses one of the best, most modern and up-to-date buildings in this part of the country. She

has a ten-room, steam-heated building, and her course of study is simply first-class in every respect. Professor Brown, superintendent the first four years in the new school home, and this year Professor Stanley is making good to her people the reputation that city has always shared. Shelbyville maintains a wide-awake and "push" board of education. Some of the prominent lights that have done much for Shelbyville in school lines are: Judge Perry, Messrs. John Gooch, J. J. Hewitt and Walt Dimmitt.

THE CLARENCE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Clarence schools were moved from pillar to post for a term of years. The first public school in Clarence district was built in 1866. It was a brick, containing three rooms, only two being used for school purposes. This school was the brick house later occupied by James A. Watkins, now the lot on which Mrs. Elvira Durham lives. A Mr. Strong started the term, but resigned and was succeeded by Dr. D. H. Matthews. The town soon found it had made a mistake in building so far from town, with no walk, and it was decided to locate a room uptown, and so the school house was shifted from place to place, as a vacant room could be obtained. For a term it held forth in a room on the first floor on the north side, then it journeyed over to a room on first floor, that was later destroyed by fire, on the lot where now stands Garrison's jewelry store. Clarence holds one distinction regarding schools that perhaps no other town on which the sun ever shown holds—that of having had at one time a saloon on the first floor and school room above. Clarence once taught the three

R's in a second story with a saloon on the first floor on the lot now occupied by the "Courier" building. Clarence has had her ups and downs, but in the year 1873 the present school building was erected, with three rooms on first and three in the second story, built by J. H. Martin. The first teacher was Rev. Steed, who, in 1874-75, was paid \$100 per month. He was followed by Professor Johnson, and later followed Miss Julia Jacobs, Mrs. Annette Merriman, then later follows Miss Brunner, Professors Marr and Highfill. Under the present management the school last year was raised from third to second grade and from second to first this year. It is on an upward grade and has an enterprising, wide-awake board of education. It might be mentioned here that a few years since, when Citizen Hoyt, who had a special interest in our school, bequeathed the school in trust what is known as the Hoyt fund, from which the school has been a beneficiary since. In appreciation, the board erected a monument to his memory on his grave in the city cemetery.

FIRST PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The first private school in Clarence was in the year '69-'70, and this school was taught in the Higbee & Brown building, which was located about where the North Missouri Lumber Company now stands. It was taught by Prof. C. F. Benjamin.

THE INDEPENDENT HOLINESS SCHOOL AT CLARENCE.

In the summer of 1906 the Independent Holiness people, representing several states, bought the property formerly

known as the Macon District Academy for \$3,000 of Prof. Fred L. Thompson, Macon county, the same to be used as a school house and place of worship. Rev. Sam Johnson was placed at the head. Rev. Johnson had a good patronage the first year. Various teachers have labored faithfully for the good of the school. In the year 1909, after a camp-meeting of ten days' duration, a committee was appointed and bought of H. J. Simmons what was known as the Boarding House, consideration \$5,500, and they are laboring faithfully to maintain a religious school for the young people.

CHURCHES OF SHELBY.

It has been impossible to secure data of all the churches of Shelby county. We have labored hard to secure the history of the most important strongholds, but the inactivity of those who should be interested in preserving the history of their church has curtailed the work to some extent. At the very dawn of the settlement of our great county, following the wake of the earliest pioneers, came the missionary to the frontier, laboring without money and without price in his work of love. "Preachin' day" was the event of the month, and on that day whole families turned out en masse as a social and spiritual event. At that early day the distributor of the word of God was a manual laborer, preaching when and where he may, as the opportunity offered, laboring as did his fellowman during the week to supply his temporal needs. The Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians were represented at the earliest day and the Christian Church followed but a little later.

BAPTISTS.

As early as 1835 the Baptists held services in Shelby county. Among the "earlies" came Revs. William Fuqua, Jeremiah Taylor and M. Hurley. Though the opportunity for advanced work and attending success were meager, yet these men were just as earnest, fervent in spirit as the latter day saints. They labored without murmur for such voluntary pay as was offered them.

Shiloh Church, section 10—59—10, Bethel township, was organized the second Sunday in May, 1869, with thirty-eight members. The church has had a steady growth, its membership varying from 100 to 150 from time to time. As early as 1870, this church built a splendid \$1,200 church, which has been improved from that time to date. The church was organized by Revs. C. S. Taylor, John Easton, Nathan Ayers, George W. Eaton and R. Kaylor.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH.

This church, located in Tiger Fork township, on section 6—58—9, was organized the fourth Sabbath in August, 1838, by Revs. Jeremiah Taylor and M. Hurley, with fourteen white members and two colored members, and has always been a loyal, consistent body of Christians. While not a strong church in numbers, varying from a half hundred to one hundred from time to time. The early day ministers were: Jeremiah Taylor, John Keach, Nathan Ayers, Frank Smith, P. N. Hayercraft, R. Kaylor, Sanford Smith, George C. Brown, C. S. Taylor, William Pulliam, J. P. Griffith, J. H. Rubenson. A frame church was erected

in 1856, costing \$600. W. Moffett was for years clerk of the church, being elected at the organization of that body.

NORTH RIVER CHURCH

Is situated in section 17, Taylor township, and was organized in 1844. The early records disclose the following membership: Shelton Dodd and wife, John H. Garnett and wife, James Singleton and wife, Mosco Garnett and wife, C. L. Harris and wife and J. T. Garnett. In the year 1882 the church rebuilt a nice frame building, costing \$1,000. Some of the officiating pastors were: John Sweeney, William Pulliam, S. C. Goodrich, John A. Clark, James Holt and John Raton.

LORNEY'S CREEK O. S. BAPTIST CHURCH.

Located in section 33—59—9, Tiger Fork township, was organized in 1835. The records disclose as its original membership the names of Edmund Rutter, Elizabeth Rutter, Edward Wilson, Mary Wilson, William Moffett, Evalina Elgin, Manly Elgin, Mary Louthan, Henry Louthan, William and Nancy Randolph. This is what is known as the Henry Louthan Church, the man for whom it was named, because of his untiring energy and interest in its welfare and who preached for the congregation without charge. His love for his Master was his pay. He was succeeded after his long term of service by F. M. Turner. Their early church was a brick, valued at \$1,200. This church was organized before the division of the Baptist church into the old and new school. (Further facts turn to history of Tiger Fork township.)

OAK RIDGE CHURCH.

Situate in Jefferson township, some six miles southwest of Shelbina. The organization was formed February 16, 1867, the following family names being found on their earliest records: The Kidwells, Kimble, Webdells, Thrasher, Dungan, Clark, Perry Wrights, Smith and Thomas. In the year 1881-82 a frame building, 36x34 feet, was constructed at a cost of \$1,200. Revs. Tolle, J. G. Swinney, W. B. Craig, A. G. Goodrich, Wilford Powers and other pastors have ministered to the spiritual need of this flock.

PRAIRIE VIEW.

Situate in Jackson township, 15—57—9, and was organized February 5, 1876. The church was a consolidation of the Oak Dale, Friendship and Hunnewell churches, and its original membership numbered some fifty or sixty members. It soon grew into a strong church, and has effected much good. A building erected in 1876 cost \$1,200. The Revs. Green, Terrill, Lile and Smoot have served this people.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CLARENCE.

The early records of the First Baptist Church of Clarence bears record it was organized October 27, 1877, with fifteen members, by J. S. Dingle, a missionary of the Bethel Association. The following officers were elected to steer its welfare: Deacons, J. W. Veal and Washington Lostutter, and James Pollard, clerk. From the date of birth, 1877, to the year 1890, they worshipped in the Presbyterian church, with Rev. Dingle as their first pastor. In the year 1890 the Bap-

tists built a new home for their congregation, which was dedicated October 26, 1890, by Dr. William H. Williams, one of the editors of the Central Baptist, St. Louis. The church has recently been improved. This membership, though numbering only seventy-five members at the present date, is one of the most loyal churches in the county. At times it has been up-hill work, but they never waver. Untiring in their efforts, they have accomplished much good. Rev. J. A. Johns, their recent pastor, was a great worker for his Master. He has just resigned and at this writing they are without a shepherd.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SHELBYNA.

The very early data of the Shelbina church was destroyed, but D. G. Minter states that the church was organized about 1863, with about a dozen members.

For some years they worshipped in an old frame school building, Rev. Powers being their first pastor. He preached once a month and perhaps received about \$50 salary per annum. In 1865 they moved their place of worship to Miller Hall, the present site of Minter & Smith dry goods store, they numbering about fifty. In 1866-67 the Baptists and Methodists built conjointly a brick house, where the Pictorium now stands. Here the church flourished. They called Rev. George Roby to preach twice a month, with a salary of \$300, the Missouri board paying half. Then followed Revs. Busby, Chambliss, Dingle. During the thirteen or fourteen years of joint occupancy there was no friction, each worshipping independently, a board of trustees of three from each church having charge all those years. Only D. G. Minter remains

to tell their struggles and their victories. In 1881 the Baptists bought a lot and erected a beautiful \$6,000 house, which was dedicated in the fall of 1881 by Dr. Pope Yeaman, and Rev. J. S. Dingle was recalled for part time at \$100. In 1884 came Rev. O. L. Brownson, called for all time at \$700. Since that date the church has been improved from time to time and several splendid ministers have served the congregation, among them Revs. J. R. Pentaff, J. M. P. Martin, Hunt and Scott, who served them faithfully several years. On Christmas day, 1910, Rev. Scott, beloved by all who knew him, preached his farewell sermon, and the church has called Rev. Volman, who comes highly recommended to this charge. This church at present has 250 members.

PRESBYTERIAN.

This church in Shelby county is at low ebb. We have many good people—the very best of this denomination—but the following is scattered here and there, and but little public ministry is held in this county. In the earlier history of the county they were more prominent. No trace can be found of records which bear evidence of this division till the year 1859, when a Presbyterian church was organized at Shelbyville. Previous to this date, even as early as 1836, came one Dr. David Nelson, of Marion College, a man of eminence and imperishable memory, also the prominent divine, Rev. W. P. Cochrane, preaching the word of life to the early settlers and trying to establish their doctrines on the frontier of the new country. Services were held from date to date and protracted or revival services succeeded from year to year, and

finally an organization was effected at Shelbyville.

PRESBYTERIANS AT SHELBYVILLE.

This church was organized by Rev. W. P. Cochrane, July 30, 1859. The originals were: Joseph M. Irwin, Esther Vaughn, Mary Vaughn, Elizabeth Carothers, Dr. Darius Day, Peter B. Lightner and Rachel Lightner. Some of the early day pastors were: Revs. George C. Crow, A. Steed, Duncan Brown, James Lafferty, J. C. Robinson, Edward Vincent and Blaney. The church building, erected in 1860 at a cost of \$3,000, is in a good state of preservation.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE CHURCH.

Situate in section 18—50—10 and was organized in 1866. Its records bear fact of the originals as J. A. Ewing, Rebecca Ewing, Sallie Cardwell, Eva Cardwell, Martha Cardwell, James Cardwell, Susan Cardwell, Joseph Blackwood, Ella Finley, Nancy Finley, Israel Cannon, Mary Cannon, Mary Cardwell, Susan Bostian and W. N. Bohon. In the year 1869 a church was erected at a cost of \$1,500. This was a loyal band of workers from the earliest date.

CLARENCE PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized July 17, 1859, by J. P. Winters, with a membership composed of James S. Martin, Mrs. Mary Martin, J. E. Martin, Susan M. Hollyman, James B. Ryland, Mary Ryland and R. A. Newcomb. The pastors having served this church are J. P. Winters, A. Steed, 1862-1872; James Lafferty, Duncan Brown, Carson, Robinson, E. Vincent. Rev. DeBolt was a late pastor who did much in building up this church.

At present the church has no services. A lot was donated by a land company and at a cost of \$1,200 the church building was erected in 1860, and in 1883 the church was remodeled at an expenditure of \$750.

CUMBERLANDS.

New Providence Church, situate in the southeastern corner of Taylor township, was organized on November 10, 1859, by Rev. S. C. Davidson, with the following original membership: Nathan Byars, J. P. Killinger, Hugh Kirkwood, S. F. Dunn and wife, Jacob Killinger and wife, Glenn Killinger, Margaret Kirkwood, Mary Evans and James G. Byars. Revs. Robert H. Mills, John Winn, Nicholas Langston, J. R. Lowrance and T. G. Pool. A church was erected in 1874 at a cost of \$1,000, and has been improved from time to time.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The first organization of this church effected in Shelby county was at the home of I. B. Lewis, in Salt River township, in the fall of 1837, when services were held for some. In 1838 a Sunday school in the Bacon school house; in 1850 a frame church was built on land donated by George Bacon, of Hannibal, and the church was named Bacon Chapel.

Bacon Chapel.—The present building was erected in 1870. Among the ministers who have served this historic church are: Revs. William Pryor, Conley, Smith, T. Ashby, Tyson Dines, Martin L. Eads, James M. Green, Jacob Sigler, James Wainwright, James B. Callaway, E. K. Miller, James Monroe, T. DeMoss, L. Bush, W. W. McMurry, G. Tanquary,

A. C. Browning, T. A. Allison, M. L. Shemwell. The present pastor is H. W. Buckner. The Sunday school superintendent is Nathan Taylor.

Shelbyville.—This church was organized about 1839 and reorganized in 1844. The present building was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Holliday and valued at \$7,500. The present pastor is Rev. T. E. Moseley. J. J. Hewitt has been Sunday school superintendent for many years. The membership numbers 296.

Shelbina.—The church was organized in 1858. The first meeting was held in the Thomas hotel, where the Waverly now stands. The congregation first worshipped in the school house, later building a church with the Baptists. In 1867 a brick church was erected, and in 1882 this was superseded by another brick structure, which in its turn has been superseded by the present handsome church building, which was erected in 1907, during the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Hanna, at a cost of \$22,000. The present pastor is Rev. J. N. Boyd and the Sunday school superintendent is Dr. Lyell. The church has a membership of 600 and the Sunday school 400. Among the former pastors were: Revs. W. W. McMurry, W. Bell, L. Rush, B. H. Spencer, George Warren, A. B. Culbertson, Robert White, J. A. Snarr and T. H. B. Anderson.

Clarence.—The first preacher to hold services in the town was Rev. D. C. Blackwell. In 1872 a class was organized by Rev. W. W. McMurry, presiding elder, the first preacher being Rev. L. Rush. Of the charter members Mrs. Mary A. Jacobs alone remains a member of this church. In 1877, during the pas-

torate of the Rev. W. M. Wainwright, a church building was erected, of which building committee the sole survivor is C. M. Shackelford. This church was altered and repaired during the pastorate of Rev. R. M. Dameron. The present splendid building was erected at a cost of \$16,500 during the pastorate of Rev. H. H. Johnson, the building committee being H. J. Simmons, A. R. Tucker, E. E. Casler and O. C. Perry. Among the other pastors who have served this church have been Revs. A. P. Linn, W. A. Tarwater, John Holland, C. T. McAnally, W. O. Medley and John W. Kimbrell. The present membership is 240. The Sunday school superintendent is H. J. Simmons and the membership is 200.

Bethany.—In the eastern portion of Black Creek township and was organized March 4, 1882. The charter members were: R. J. Taylor and wife, George Carmichael and wife, Lula Z. Taylor, C. E. Scott, Angie Foreman, Thomas Tingle and wife, Eliza Smith, J. H. Carmichael and wife, Levena Foreman, Sarah Smith, Sallie Raine, Lucia Carmichael. A frame house, costing \$1,200, was completed in 1881 and dedicated in July, 1884. Among the pastors have been W. A. Toole, J. M. O'Brien, O. B. Holliday, J. J. Reed, E. J. Speer and B. F. Leake.

The other churches forming the Shelbyville circuit, which has a membership of 182, are Morris Chapel, O'Brien Chapel and Duncan Chapel.

Oak Dale.—This church was organized soon after Bacon Chapel. The present church was erected in 1908, during the pastorate of Rev. Smith, and is valued at about \$3,500. The present pastor is Rev. O. Blackburn. Among the other churches

in Shelby county are Wesley chapel, four miles northeast of Clarence, which is served by the Clarence pastor.

Lowman chapel, part of the Shelbina circuit.

The total membership in the county is 2,250.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clarence First Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1866 by Rev. John Gillis and Dr. N. Shumate. In the year 1881 the present brick structure was built at a cost of \$3,250. Among its pastors we find Revs. John Gillis, Comfort Ransom, G. W. Walker, A. Chester, S. Knupp, R. Carlyon, O. Beistle and J. A. Westerman, the present pastor. The present membership numbers 150 loyal, faithful workers.

The Berean M. E. church, at Shelbyville, was organized January 13, 1850, by Christopher J. Honts, presiding elder Hannibal district, and J. M. Chivington. The original members were Leonard Dobbin and wife, James W. Ganby and wife, Joseph Hitch and wife, Daniel Wood and wife, E. B. Stover and wife and John Short and wife.

The first church building was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$2,500. It was removed from the original location to its present site in 1874, repaired at considerable cost and dedicated by Rev. N. P. Heath, of St. Louis, and rededicated by Dr. William Taylor, of India. After the organization of the M. E. Church, South, in 1846, the M. E. church had no organized church in Shelby county until 1850. The most of its members were taken into the M. E. Church, South, where they remained until the Mission Conference of the M. E. church was organized by Bish-

ops James and Morris, at the request of the general conference in 1848.

Shelbina M. E. church was built in 1889-90. The membership was small, and in 1905 a federation took place and the membership of this congregation for the most part united with the M. E. Church, South.

The Union Grove church, where a Methodist Episcopal class is maintained, was built in 1873. The present membership is forty.

Mt. Pleasant M. E. church was built in 1887. Present membership is thirty-five.

Evans Chapel M. E. church was built in 1881. Present membership is forty-five.

Forest Grove M. E. church was built about 1887. Present membership is thirty-five.

Epworth M. E. church was built about 1884. Present membership is thirty.

Bethel M. E. church was built in 1890. Present membership is 100.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Rose's Catholic church, located at Lakenan, is the stronghold of this church in the county. It was erected by Rev. E. A. Casey in 1887. The number of Catholics at present attending this church is about 250. Father Collins is the present officiating priest.

St. Mary's Catholic church, situated at Shelbina, was built by Rev. James O'Reilly in the year 1879. Previous to this date quite a strong membership held services at Miller's hall. The present membership is about 160. Father Collins is the present pastor.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church at Clarence was built in 1883. It is a frame building and was erected at a cost

of \$2,000 and has been well preserved. Its membership varies from 100 to 150. Father Collins is the present pastor of the church.

HAGER'S GROVE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The building is located about two miles north and east of Hager's Grove and was erected in 1866, but was destroyed by fire in 1867. The church was rebuilt in 1871. There are at present about sixty members who worship here, and the pastor's name is Rev. Father Adjodus Budde.

HUNNEWELL CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There is also a Catholic church at this place which was erected at an early date in the history of Shelby county. The building, however, became old and inadequate to serve the purpose for which it was built, and in 1905 it was torn down and a nice, new building erected in the place of the old one. The membership is about 100, who are under the pastorate of Rev. Father Connelly, whose home is in Monroe City.

HOLINESS CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

Since the year 1908 Clarence has had Holiness camp meetings. It is the independent branch of the Holiness church and was moved from Stephen's Park, Macon, at the above date. It was located here on the Independent Holiness school grounds until 1910, and next year it will be held at Macon.

It is a large gathering and ministers come here from all over the United States. There is a large tabernacle tent for the services, one large tent for dining quarters and some fifty or sixty are seated about the grounds for the campers.

Services begin at sunrise and close any time at night. There is great enthusiasm and many are converted. The church is making a rapid growth. As to the Holiness church inception in these parts, one closely connected with its growth gives the following history:

"The Holiness movement from the west was inaugurated by Elder W. B. Colt, of Illinois, in the spring of 1875. The first meetings were held in Hannibal. It was not the original intention to establish another church, but simply to lift church members and others up to a higher plane of worship. When Mr. Colt left Hannibal his work in Missouri was continued by Rev. A. M. Kiergan, then pastor of the Arch Street M. E. Church, South, at Hannibal. While yet a member of the conference Mr. Kiergan conducted Holiness meetings. These were attended by members of all denominations as well as the non-elect. Complaints were poured into the conference that there was a fanatical preacher over at Hannibal who was disintegrating the churches by telling the members that they were not good enough and needed finishing touches put on their religion.

"Mr. Kiergan pursued the even tenor of his way, all the while striving to increase the interest in the Holiness move. He was ably assisted by his wife, who was almost as good a talker and fully as earnest as himself. They conducted the first Holiness camp meeting west of the Mississippi river in 1877. The site of the camp was a picturesque grove west of Hannibal. The daily attendance was tremendous. Mr. Kiergan estimates there were frequently as many as 5,000 people on the grounds. No adequate tent could be secured, and the trees formed the only

canopy. This meeting served to put the Holiness move in the west on a firm foundation. The congregations were made up of people from various remote parts of the state, as well as the neighboring counties. When they returned home they began talking up the new faith and did an earnest missionary work.

"It was not a great while before Mr. Kiergan found more Holiness people on his hand than he knew what to do with. Many of his converts had not united with any church and seemed disinclined to do so. The reason was they felt it would be retrogression to unite with anybody holding less advanced religious ideas than those taught at the pioneer camp meeting. So Holiness churches, strictly independent, were established in those communities where there were sufficient members of the sect. Where there were no churches the meetings were held at residences. Anyone who had a mind to could do the preaching. A characteristic of the Holiness people is that nearly every man, woman and child among them can get up at a moment's notice and deliver a good talk on the faith that is in them. All of them are in the habit of relating their experiences before large congregations. And they enjoy to the utmost this part of the services. When a man feels called upon to enter the ministry they let him go in without objection if he is sound in the doctrine and of good reputation. No examining committee worries him with fine points of ecclesiastical law. The people among whom he has lived are supposed to know whether he is a fit subject or not, and if they recommend him for the ministry there is no red tape between that and his ordination.

The question of salary never worries a Holiness preacher, because he rarely gets one. If he goes to a community where the membership is fairly strong, he may get irregular donations of money and things to eat. If he doesn't, he goes to work at something to make a living and preaches on Sunday just as hard as if he were a high-salaried prelate."

CLARENCE INDEPENDENT HOLINESS CHURCH.

We have not been able to get data concerning the Holiness church of Shelby county, but there is located at Clarence the Independent Holiness church, whose membership worship in the college located at this place. The church is of recent birth and the growth has been rapid.

UNION INDEPENDENT HOLINESS CHURCH.

There is also an Independent Holiness church located near Otter Creek, south of Clarence. The congregation built a nice frame church house in the 80's. It has a strong membership for a rural location, numbering about forty members.

SHELBYVILLE MISSOURI HOLINESS ASSOCIATION.

In Shelbyville is located a membership of the Missouri Holiness Association. This branch has a goodly following at this point. It was organized by Rev. O'Brien, the father of that branch. They bought the M. E. Church house there and have an earnest, loyal church.

LENTNER INDEPENDENT HOLINESS CHURCH.

The Lentner Independent Holiness Church is the newest one in the county. They have a neat little church house and a good membership for a young church. It has only been organized a few years.

THE MENNONITES.

There is but one church of this denomination in the county. It is located near Cherry Box and has been an established church there for many years. This sect of Christian people have some very strong convictions on certain things. One is they believe a Christian should not take an oath, hold office or enter military service. They also believe the New Testament is the only rule of faith and that infants should not be baptized. Their local preachers are chosen by casting lots by the male members of the congregation. The women distinguish themselves by wearing sunbonnets and the men by wearing smooth upper lips. Some of the families who hold to this faith are the Detwilers, Bisseys, Hersheys and Johnsons. They are among the best people of the county.

HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SHELBY CO.

By J. H. Wood, Pastor Christian Church,
Shelbina, Mo.

The Christian church in Shelby county, Missouri, numbers a membership of about 1,700, and has seventeen organized churches as follows: Shelbyville, Shelbina, Clarence, Enterprise (Union), Maud, Lentner, Hager's Grove, Cherry Box, Leonard, Berea, Bethel, Concord, Emden, Fairview, Mt. Era, Lakenan and Hunnewell. There has for many years been a county organization of the Christian churches with a president and secretary and treasurer who co-operate with the churches in any work for the mutual good and establish churches at new points. The churches at Maud, Emden, Cherry Box, Fairview and Bethel were started by the county work, and many

other churches have been aided and helped in times of discouragement. J. H. Wood, of Shelbina, has been president of the county board for eleven years. T. P. Mannel, of Clarence, is secretary, and George B. Bedwell, of Shelbina, treasurer. Besides there are seventeen vice-presidents, one from each congregation, as follows: W. M. Hanly, A. Cooper, Dr. Ellis Roy, Carleton Smith, T. S. Baldwin, Hugo Bowling, J. P. Smith, J. H. Tarbet, Henry Kilb, Enoch Turner, Mintie Davis, T. S. Damrell, John Chapman, William Cadwell, Kenton Brown, Mr. Alexander, of Hager's Grove, and Mr. Turner, of Cherry Box.

The first preaching in Shelby county by a minister of the Christian church was by Elder Jacob Creath, who held a meeting on Black Creek in 1888. and a church was organized in Shelbyville soon after.

Shelbina.

The Shelbina Christian Church was organized in 1866 or 1867 by Elder T. M. Allen, of Columbia, Missouri. There had been occasional preaching before this in residences and in the public school building. In 1868 the old brick church, which has served to this day, was built. Some of the early members were Thomas Mitchell, Leroy Dye, Sarah Walker, C. H. True and wife, W. R. Stemmons and wife, Mrs. Sue E. Hanly, Daniel Givan and wife and many others. The Shelbina church has been served by many splendid pastors in its history—William Featherstone, W. G. Surber, H. F. Davis, E. C. Browniņg, C. B. Newman, O. P. Shront, L. J. Marshall, William Roe and J. H. Wood, who has been pastor of the church since 1898.

The church has had its ups and downs, but has made a steady and substantial growth, now numbering 325 members, 275 of whom are local resident members and include many of the best Shelby county families. This congregation is just completing a beautiful new church building on Center street, at the cost, complete, including furnishings and the lot on which it is built, of \$20,000. The present officers of this church are: Elders, W. M. Hanly, W. L. Shouse, W. S. Wood, W. S. Orr; deacons, George B. Bedwell, Charles White, James E. Ragsdale, Lee Francis, D. H. Tillett, Dr. E. M. Mills, E. T. Givan, Harry J. Libby and Oliver J. Lloyd.

W. L. Shouse is superintendent of the Bible school; Bess Dickerson, organist; Mrs. Mary Lyell, leader of the choir; Corinne Bragg, organist; Mrs. Kittie Francis, president of the Ladies' Aid Society; E. T. Hockaday, president of the Y. P. S. C. E.

Shelbyville.

The Shelbyville Christian Church was organized in 1839. Some of the first members were: William Gooch, Tandy Gooch, William S. Chinn, Joseph Chick, Hiram Rookwood, Warren Hall and Zerelda Hill. The church was reorganized in 1874, with Catherine Collier, Jane E. Black, Eliza J. West, Sallie Oaks, Sarah J. Hiter, Sarah Carley, Jane Brauner, Lucy S. Chinn, J. M. Collier, Maria L. Sullivan, Cordelia P. Dobyns and others. Their first church building was erected in 1844. They now have a commodious church building with modern equipment, valued at \$7,000. This church is a prosperous organization, and has a membership of 270 and one of the best Bible

schools in the county, with W. W. Mitchell as superintendent. Some of the officers at present are: L. G. Seofield, W. C. Chick, Magruder Pickett, John Gooch, A. Cooper, T. B. Damrell, Claud Anderson, George Miller, Aubrey Davis and Reason Baker.

Leonard.

The first Christian church organized in Taylor township was in the house of Lewis H. Gillaspay, who moved to the township in 1838 from Shelbyville, built a log house for his family, and his home became the center of the first small band of disciples in that community. Here in this home Jacob Creath and other pioneer preachers proclaimed the simple gospel. In 1866, after the war times, Elder John P. Tandy held a meeting three and one-half miles northwest of the present town of Leonard and organized a Christian church. Among the first members were: Lewis H. Gillaspay, John M. Alexander, William Baker, Preston Manuel, Andrew P. McWilliams, Jasper N. McWilliams and others. November 7, 1867, a large hewn log church house was raised and was known as Antioch Church. In August, 1873, E. C. Browning held a meeting of far-reaching results, the whole community was aroused and enlisted in the church. J. M. Chevront, Alexander Lorentz, Benjamin F. Smith, Dr. G. L. Smith, Samuel A. Magruder, John T. Tuggle, William Gaines and many others were converted. In 1882 John T. Weleh held a meeting in a hall in Leonard which was very successful and resulted in steps being taken at once for the erection of a substantial frame building in the town of Leonard. This church was dedicated in 1885. The Leonard

Christian Church has probably 175 members and has been the mother of the church at Cherry Box and Berea.

Clarence Christian Church.

A few members of the Christian church in Clarence had occasional preaching in the early 70's, but there was no church house or regular worship. In the year 1882 Rev. John T. Welch reorganized the little band into a congregation and gave them regular ministerial service. For several years their services were held either in the Methodist or Presbyterian church. Some of the early officers of this church were: George W. Chinn, A. W. McWilliams, Al Chinn, L. S. Wright, Rufus Farrell, Sr., E. Blakey, John E. Palmer and Jacob Melson. J. T. Welch, W. G. Surber and W. P. Dorsey were among the earliest preachers. In 1884 a new frame church was erected which supplied the wants of the congregation until 1908, when a new modern brick building was erected at the cost of \$10,000. This church now has a membership of about 200, with R. B. Havener as pastor. E. C. Shain, J. T. Garnett, T. P. Manuel and T. H. Phillips are elders. William McQuary, J. R. Snodgrass, C. W. Adams, T. M. Byland, G. B. Elliso and J. W. Stark are deacons. This church, equipped as it now is, should do a great work.

Union Christian Church.

In the early 60's Rev. John P. Tandy, an old pioneer Christian preacher, frequently held services at a school house southwest of Clarence. In 1873 a Union church house was built by the members of the Christian, Baptist and Methodist churches and these organizations all wor-

shipped and had services alternately and are doing so at this time. Among the first officers of the Christian church congregation were William Carver, Donaldson, John Sage, James E. Burns and Thomas Hagan. Rev. James Wright, of Macon, was the first pastor. This congregation numbers about seventy-five members and has regular services. Many substantial farmers are among the membership. This church has furnished large re-inforcements to the other congregations, in the towns especially.

Christian Church at Lakenan.

The Lakenan Christian church was organized in 1887 on Christmas day by H. F. Davis. S. D. Proffitt, B. E. Washburn and W. S. Orr were selected as elders, J. A. Irwine and Joseph Washburn as deacons; W. S. Orr, clerk and treasurer. This little church has been one of the most plucky and active little churches in the county for its numbers. It has given many good members by removal to other churches in the county and even in other states.

J. M. Vawter, J. C. Davis, C. R. Daniel and others have been pastors of this church. The membership at present is about thirty-five.

Emden Christian Church.

This church was organized by W. M. Roe about 1896. It has some choice people in its membership and does as much for the number of members as any church in Shelby county. R. H. Havener is the present pastor and is much beloved by this people for his splendid service. Their present membership is about fifty and they have a good Bible school. A. Martiu, Richard Wood, James Green,

J. M. Davis, Lee Turner, Lesley Robb and Bro. McGlothlin are the officers of this church.

Hunnewell Christian Church.

The Christian church had a small organization, but no place of worship, as early as 1870. This was disbanded sometime in the 80's, the members going to Mountjoy and a church north of Hunnewell. About 1890 there was a reorganization and a church house was built. This organization prospered. Dr. L. W. Dallas was a tower of strength in this church for years and was ably assisted by many good workers. This congregation has a membership of nearly 100 and a splendid Bible school, and is an active, aggressive body of splendid people. The present officers are: Mr. Baldrich, Joseph Hickman, George McClure, Dr. Furgeson, Charles Hickman, Ollie Howe and Frank Reed.

Hager's Grove Christian Church.

The Christian church at Hager's Grove was organized by Rev. John P. Tandy in 1867. Among its first officers and active members were J. M. Chinnoworth, Jonathan Peoples, John Patton and Samuel S. Patton. This old church has sent many substantial members to many other churches and has done an abiding work in Shelby county. The present membership is eighty or more.

Maud Christian Church.

The Christian church was built during the summer of 1896, with W. F. Miller, J. S. Daniel and P. F. Daniel as a building committee and F. G. Blakey and Ed Smock as collectors. This is the only church in the county so far as we know

which was built before there was an organization. The church was dedicated October 25, 1896, by Rev. G. W. Buckner, who followed with a meeting and organized this congregation with seventy-six members. J. S. Daniel, Will Naylor, Ed Smock and T. H. Phillips were selected as elders and F. G. Blakey, F. M. Dale, Robert Hanger and James B. Bryan as deacons. Since that time the following have been leaders and officers: Joe Stewart, Harve Doctor, Fred Heatlman, O. C. Davis, Charles Naylor, Ed Smock, Jr., Ed Daniel and Thomas Baldwin.

This church has had as pastors and evangelists C. J. Lockhart, Simpson Ely, A. B. Elliott, J. W. Davis, C. J. Weldon, J. H. T. Stewart, J. H. Bryan, C. V. Pierce, Allen Hitch, J. H. Harris and C. W. Worden.

The present membership of the church is eighty to 100.

Cherry Box Christian Church.

The church at Cherry Box was built in 1897. Dr. Luther Turner was the moving spirit and gave liberally for the building. The organization drew quite a number from the Leonard Christian church. This church has had a prosperous history and numbers probably 150 members at the present time. Many influential and substantial people are identified with the work and progress of this splendid church.

Berea Christian Church.

This church was a daughter of the Leonard Christian church and is situated in a splendid community, and has had a splendid record for good. It has suffered by removals as much as any church in the county perhaps and this

fact has discouraged them at times. They have a membership of about eighty.

Bethel Christian Church.

This church was organized in 1906 by Rev. Carr, following a tent meeting of several weeks. This meeting was held under the auspices of the county board. They have a good organization and a good Bible school. The church numbers about forty members. Rev. Byron Ingold preaches for them. Henry Kelb, P. D. Shouse and others are the leaders here. They have no church house of their own, but plan to build very soon.

Fairview Christian Church.

This church was the result of a tent meeting held by J. H. Bryan in the summer of 1898. The church was built and dedicated in 1899 by J. H. Wood, who was pastor for several years. T. S. Damrell, James Baker, A. E. Jordon, Tom Stone, B. G. Blackford, Frank Sherwood, Virgil Alexander, Chester Bethards and others have been officers during the years since organization. This church has about seventy-five members, but is now without a pastor.

Lentner Christian Church.

This church of 100 members was organized sometime in the 90's, and a substantial frame building was erected. Rev. Alfred Munyon has preached for them for a number of years, and they have enjoyed quite a measure of prosperity under his ministry. They have a good Bible school and take pride in keeping a church up in good shape.

Mt. Era Christian Church.

This church has had a checkered history. The building was first erected at Walkersville, afterwards moved to the present site north of Salt river, near the Shelby County Railroad. It once had a good membership, but removals and death has discouraged them and they now number only about twenty-five. They have no regular preaching, but have a Union Bible School during the summer.

Concord Christian Church.

The Concord Christian church was organized December 1, 1883, in Tiger Fork township. A frame building was erected the year of the organization at a cost of \$1,200. The organization was effected by Rev. J. P. Tandy. Some of the charter members were: L. Hunter, William Daniels, S. I. Bragg, William Peak, James DeMoss, Levi Plight, Millie Plight, Mary Bragg, Martha W. Triplett, M. Peak, Alice Browning, Caroline Dougherty, Ida Dougherty, Mary E. Wolf, Susan Melburn, E. P. Allen, America Allen, Mahala Siminon, A. S. Rife, G. A. Rife, John McGraw, Eliza J. Bragg, Benjamin Talbott, Mary J. Pierce, Walker Pue, Ellen Siminon, Mary E. Jones, Charles Siminon, Elizabeth Poor and F. M. Poor.

This church has served splendidly in its community and today has an aggressive organization of about 100 members and a good Bible School. Oscar Ingold, of Canton, is pastor. Concord can be counted on in every good work in the county.

A Brief History of the Evangelical Association in Shelby County, Missouri.

The Evangelical Association originated through the labors of Jacob Albright, who was born near Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1759. In his thirty-second year he was soundly converted through the labors of Adam Riegel, an earnest minister, who was not connected with any church.

After his conversion he became interested in the salvation of his neighbors, and five years later he tried to preach among the Germans; in barns, private residences, school houses, groves, or any place where he was able to gather a few of the people together to listen to the gospel. Those that were converted he organized into classes for spiritual oversight. In the early history of our church it was named "The So-called Albright People." In the year 1816 the name of "Evangelical Association" was adopted. It was customary from the beginning of the organization among the preachers and members to call themselves "This Association," or "Our Association" (Gemeinschaft), hence the adoption of the name Evangelical Association.

This association is Methodist in its doctrine and polity. It has a large publishing house in Cleveland, Ohio, and a splendid college at Naperville, Ill.

The work of the Evangelical Association in Shelby county, Missouri, consists of three churches, namely: Zion church, situated on section 36, township 59, range 11, west; Ebenezer church, situated on section 8, township 58, range 11, west, and Leslie church, situated on section

33, township 58, range 11. These three churches, with a fourth church in Bloomington, Macon county, Missouri, constitute what is known as "The Shelby Mission Field" of the Evangelical church.

In the year 1866, Rev. J. G. Pfeifer, a minister of the newly organized Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Association, who was living at Bloomington, Macon county, Missouri, and preaching to the Evangelical congregation of that place, commenced to preach in the home of Rev. C. Stauffer, east of Bethel, Shelby county, Missouri, and also at the Messner school house, south of Bethel.

These services were conducted in the German language, and all of the pioneer preachers of the Evangelical church in Shelby county were Germans. In a year or so these services were moved to the Short school house, two miles west of Bethel, where the first class of the Evangelical church in Shelby county was organized by Rev. J. G. Pfeifer, February, 1868, with the following charter members:

Rev. C. Stauffer, Susanna Stauffer, Phillip Christman, Mrs. P. Christman, Charles Christman, Fred Christman, Caroline Christman, Michael Fye, Mrs. M. Fye, Jacob Wise, John Stauffer, Mrs. J. Stauffer, John C. Bower, Frederika Schnauffer, Henry Schnauffer, Ferdinand Wester, Mrs. F. Wester.

This class worshiped in the Short school house until the year 1870, when they hired a hall in Bethel, Missouri, and in this year our first church Sunday school in Shelby county was organized and it has been an evergreen Sunday school for forty years.

In the summer of 1879 the class moved

their place of worship back to the Short school house and under the able leadership of Rev. C. Linge they laid the foundation for a church building on section 36, township 59, range 11 west. This building was finished that year and formally dedicated to the worship of God in April of the following year by Rev. J. G. Pfeifer, who was at this time a presiding elder in the Kansas Conference.

For thirty years this church has been the center of religious activity in that community. In the Sunday school, Young People's Alliance and preaching services this church has advocated a genuine experience in the forgiveness of sins; this to be manifested always by a righteous life.

From this congregation have come four noted workers in our church, namely, Rev. W. A. Schuttee, a former presiding elder in the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association, now the pastor of the First Evangelical church at Naperville, Ill., and Rev. Wesley Stauffer, who died April 12, 1900, at Holton, Kan., in the fourth year of his pastorate of the Evangelical church in that city. These two noted brethren, with their wives, are a quartette of workers that any church would be glad to honor. They were converted through the labors of our ministers, trained in our Sunday Schools, educated in our college, and went out into the Lord's harvest field with the endorsement of the Zion class, and under the blessing of God became workmen that needeth not to be ashamed rightly dividing the word of truth.

This church was one of the strong country churches of Shelby county, but

today it is reduced in numbers. Is its mission about finished? We hope not, but trust that it may stand for thirty years more, telling to the traveler the faith of man in an Omnipotent God.

The Ebenezer Class.

Rev. J. G. Pfeifer on his trips from Bloomington to Bethel, in the years of 1866 to 1868, often stopped in the community about seven miles north of where Clarence, Mo., is now situated. He was asked by the people of this neighborhood to christen their children and to perform other duties pertaining to his calling. The majority of the people in this community were English and Rev. J. G. Pfeifer usually preached in German. There was little preaching done by him in this neighborhood.

The Rev. C. Timmer, Rev. B. Hoffman, Rev. Koepsal, Rev. Ferdinand Harder, also visited among the people in this neighborhood as they went from their home in Bloomington to preach to the Evangelical congregation at Bethel, Mo.

In the years 1874 and 1875 the Rev. M. Alsbach, who had charge of the Evangelical congregations at Bloomington and Bethel, preached occasionally in this neighborhood.

In the year 1875 Rev. C. Stauffer had charge of the work at Bloomington and Bethel, commenced regular preaching services in the Rawson school house and organized a class with the following charter members:

John Schwada, Clara Schwada, Henry Leutcherding, Lydia Leutcherding, Richard Dove, Henry Wilkie, Sophia Wilkie, S. Rawson, Mrs. R. Rawson, George Farber, Louise Farber, Rosa Farber.

Some time in the year 1878 the people living in the neighborhood of the Rawson school house concluded to build a union church building. This church was dedicated as the "Rawson Chapel" by Rudolph Dubbs, a bishop of the Evangelical church. This chapel was used by the various religious societies in that community, the Evangelical society having a stated time each month that the preacher in charge of their work was expected to preach. This building was destroyed by fire in the beginning of the year 1894.

The Evangelical congregation having no place to worship, determined to build a church building of their own. Under the leadership of Rev. M. Walter the building was finished in the fall of 1894 and on November 11 of the same year it was dedicated as "The Ebenezer Church" of the Shelby Mission Field by John J. Esher, a bishop in the Evangelical church.

A church Sunday School was organized and is one of the evergreen Sunday Schools in the rural districts of Shelby county.

A glance over the list of members belonging to this church during the last sixteen years reveals the names of many an earnest, quiet worker in the Lord's vineyard who received their early religious training in its Sunday School, the Young People's Alliance, Women's Missionary Society and prayer meetings held by this Evangelical congregation.

This plain chapel has been the birthplace of many a soul; here they found the Pearl of Great Price and commenced a life of service for God and humanity in the church militant which finally ended in the church triumphant.

When it was destroyed by fire December 25, 1910, the members and friends gathered around its smoking embers with tears in their eyes and sadness in their hearts, for it had been a veritable Bethel to many of them. They said with one accord: We must rebuild this church; we cannot let our children grow up without the influence of God's word and ministry. May God bless the new church edifice and the future congregations that gather within her walls as He did the old church and her congregations. God grant that the glory of the latter house shall be greater than that of the former house.

Leslie Church.

Rev. J. S. Stamm, an assistant pastor under Rev. J. B. Gresser, commenced preaching services in the Brewington school house in the spring of 1900. These services were continued that year with some success. The following year Rev. J. B. Gresser took charge of work and as there was no assistant pastor that year Rev. Gresser could not devote as much time to this new appointment as it ought to have received.

In 1902 Rev. W. H. Manshardt was appointed to the Shelby mission field as preacher in charge, but was not able to give this appointment any preaching service. However, he secured pledges from men living in that neighborhood to the amount of nearly eight hundred dollars for a church building in that neighborhood.

In the spring of 1903 Rev. I. H. Hauptfuhrer took charge of the Shelby mission field and after a successful arbor meeting held near Mrs. Eliza Van Houten's farm in August of that year or-

ganized a class with the following charter members:

George Crawford, Mary Crawford, Charles Crawford, J. F. Webb, Catherine Webb, Relda Webb, Rosa Shepherd, Clarence Messick, Ruby Messick, L. L. Wheeler, Cora E. Wheeler, Nora Beulah Wheeler, E. Agnes Wheeler, Vincil Wheeler, J. B. Dehner, Katie Dehner, Mary E. Heathman, Mary Oneal, Nathan Gibson, Mollie Thresher, Ada Thresher, Bertha Copenhaver, Maudie Hall, Mary

Whitby, Theodore Dove, Maria Crawford, Rosa Hopper.

A church building was started in the fall of 1903 and dedicated by Rev. C. F. Errfmeyer, presiding elder of the Kansas City district, in May, 1904.

The Shelby mission field built a good, substantial parsonage in the year of 1910 in the Culver addition to the city of Clarence, Mo., and is well prepared to take good care of her future pastors.



PHILIP DIMMITT, M. D.

BIOGRAPHICAL

PHILIP DIMMITT, M. D.

The late Dr. Philip Demmitt, whose death on November 23, 1898, at the age of seventy-one years cast a shadow over all of Shelby and the adjoining counties of this state, was one of the leading physicians and surgeons in this portion of the country, and also one of the most extensive and progressive farmers Shelby county has ever known and one of its most prominent and influential citizens, giving close and intelligent attention to public affairs and rendering the general public excellent service in various ways besides the advantages they derived from his professional work and his farming operations.

Dr. Dimmitt was born in Washington county, Kentucky, on December 11, 1824, and was a son of Judge Walter B. and Louisa (Hughes) Dimmitt, also Kentuckians by birth, the father having been, like the son, a native of Washington county. He was, however, reared and educated at Harrodsburg, in the adjoining county of Mercer, and for a time was assistant county clerk of that county. Later he returned to Washington county and served as sheriff there. In 1829 he moved his family to what is now Marion county, Missouri, arriving in this state and that portion of it before the government surveys were made. He made

a wise selection of his location and pre-empted a large body of land, on which he carried on extensively as a planter and general farmer. He also rose to prominence and influence in local affairs, served as county judge for a number of years, and was everywhere regarded as one of the most public-spirited and representative citizens of the section of the state in which he lived. His death occurred in 1849, and that of his widow, whom he married in Kentucky, in 1872.

The Dimmitt family was of French origin. Its progenitors in the United States came to this country at an early day and took up their residence in Maryland. But the spirit of adventure and desire for better conditions in life and opportunity that brought them across the Atlantic led them to leave the older and more settled part of the country and seek a new home in Kentucky when that now great and progressive state was a part of our expansive frontier, and to brave the hazards and privations of pioneer life. The same spirit impelled the Doctor's parents to come to Missouri when it, too, was on the frontier, and repeat on its soil the performances and achievements of their forefathers on that of Kentucky.

Dr. Philip Dimmitt, who was one of the most successful and distinguished

members of the family in the New World, began his scholastic training in the primitive country schools of his boyhood and youth and completed it at Marion College. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. H. Kibby, of Palmyra, Missouri. After a sufficient preparatory course of reading he entered Missouri Medical College, and from that institution he was graduated in 1849. But he was not satisfied with his professional acquirements, even as a beginner, and after a practice covering a number of months he matriculated at the St. Louis Medical College, where he pursued a more extended course and from which he was graduated in 1852. During the next four years he practiced his profession at Monticello, in Lewis county. In 1856 he changed this to Boonville, Cooper county, where he remained four years.

But in the meantime he visited Shelby county in 1860 and bought a farm four miles northeast of Shelbyville, which became his final home and from it as a center he conducted a very active and extensive practice for a period of fourteen years in addition to farming on a very extensive scale. At the time alluded to the Doctor owned a number of slaves, and as he would neither sell nor hire any of them to other persons, he was obliged to keep them employed himself and he added to his landed estate until at one period he and his sons farmed over 1,400 acres of land, and he was one of the busiest, most extensive and most successful cattle feeders in Shelby county, and by his progressive methods one of the most valued con-

tributors to raising the standard of live stock in this portion of the state.

Still, large and exacting as were his farming and stock operations, they did not curtail his professional activity. He was universally considered the leading physician of Shelby county while he remained in active practice, which he did until he reached the age of fifty years, retiring in 1874. In that year he founded the Shelby County Savings Bank and became its cashier. Some years later this institution was converted into the private banking house of Cooper & Dimmitt, and as such it continued in business and flourished many years. For data concerning this banking institution see sketch of J. T. Cooper on another page of this volume.

On January 31, 1850, Dr. Dimmitt was united in marriage with Mrs. C. F. (Agee) Henderson, the widow of Addison J. Henderson, and at the time of her marriage to the Doctor only twenty-two years old. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living: Walter A., a leading farmer of this county, a sketch of whom will be found in this work; Frank, who is president of the Old Bank of Shelbina, and whose life story is also recorded in this volume; Marvin, a banker in Clarence, this county; Prince, the president of The Bank of Shelbyville, an account of whose useful life adds to the interest and value of this history; Pope, who is a resident of the city of St. Louis; and Lee, whose home is in Shelby county.

The mother of these children died on July 6, 1893, and the father, as has been stated, on November 23, 1898. He was united in a second marriage with Mrs.

Hattie Hillias, the ceremony being performed in 1897. She is still living. The Doctor's first wife was regarded as one of the most estimable ladies in the county. In fraternal life the Doctor was a Freemason and active in the order for a long time. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in its affairs he also took a zealous and serviceable part. In all the relations of life he was worthy and fully entitled to the high rank he held in the regard of the people as a man and citizen. In his profession he was highly cultivated and exhibited great practical skill. In business he was upright, conscientious and progressive, and in connection with public affairs and the general welfare of the people he was one of the most enterprising and far-seeing, as well as one of the most helpful and inspiring men in the community.

WILLIAM H. WARREN.

The late William H. Warren, who passed the greater part of his life of seventy-two years in this state and much of it in Shelby county, and whose death on September 7, 1898, was universally deplored, was one of the leading and most representative citizens of the state. He was prominent in business and social circles, dignified and adorned domestic life by the practice of every manly virtue and took an active and helpful part in building up and improving the city of his home.

Mr. Warren was a native of Kentucky, born in the famous county of Bourbon on July 23, 1827. He was a son of William and Charlotte (Harrington) Warren. They were born and reared in Ken-

tucky. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living. These are: Amanda, the wife of W. P. Sidner, of Clarence, this county; Nan, the wife of James Combs, of Los Angeles, California; Georgiana, the wife of S. A. Sparks, of Blackwell, Oklahoma; and Sallie, the wife of J. T. Smith, of Monroe county, Missouri. In politics the father was a Democrat and in church affiliation a Baptist. He moved to Kentucky with his parents in his childhood and to Missouri in his early manhood. In this state he was profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock in Monroe and Marion counties until his death in 1872.

William H. Warren grew to manhood on his father's farm in Monroe county and obtained his education in the public schools near his home. The period of his childhood and youth was one of hardship, privation and toil, for the country in which he was reared was still wild and undeveloped, and to bring it to productiveness and civilization required the energies of all who lived in it. His opportunities for schooling were therefore very limited and embraced in their scope only the rudimental branches of scholastic training. But the purpose of Nature seemed to be to breed in our Western wilds a race of men rather than scholars, and fit it for conquest over the wide domain of fertility through which the savage denizens of the plain and forest were still roaming. And in doing this she was preparing the children of her seeming neglect, but real providence and care, for any duty that might subsequently devolve upon them. The demands of the time were for men of capacity in useful, practical affairs, and accordingly, after leaving school, Mr. Warren learned the

carpenter trade, and for a number of years worked at it steadily. In this way he acquired a warm and serviceable interest in the welfare of the people which he exhibited throughout all his later occupations.

Soon after he reached his maturity the voice of trade was heard loudly calling for recruits in the land and he hearkened to the call. He turned his attention to extensive dealing in tobacco and followed that for a period of sixteen years. He then became a lumber merchant, and during the next fifteen years devoted his energies and broadening capacities to supplying the needs of the people in materials for homes and the improvements they necessitated. When the hour was ripe for more extensive financial facilities, he became one of the founders of the Old Bank of Shelbina, with which he was connected until his death, giving it excellent service for a number of years as president and general director of its affairs.

He served three years in the Confederate army during the Civil war, being under the command of General Price, and participated in a number of important and sanguinary battles, from all of which he escaped without disaster, except, of course, the hardships and privations incident to the service.

In politics Mr. Warren was a life-long and consistent Democrat, and although he never held or sought public office for himself, his interest in the welfare of his state and country never faltered or was abated for a day of his long and useful life. He belonged to the Order of Odd Fellows and was a member of the Baptist church. On October 17, 1870, he united in marriage with Miss Lucy Lewis, of Monroe

county, in this state. They had no children, but reared the daughter of Patrick List, of Shelbina, whom they took into their home as an adopted child when she was four years old. In 1893 she was married to Senator George W. Humphrey, a brief account of whose life appears in this volume.

Mr. Warren died on September 7, 1898, full of years and of honor. His career was creditable to the citizenship of the county. His life was useful among its people. His example of upright and productive manhood had produced and is still producing good results in the activities of those who followed it, and when he passed away there was universal sorrow throughout his own and the adjoining counties. During all the years of his manhood he was a hard worker and a judicious and frugal man, and when he died he left a considerable estate for the enjoyment of his widow, who had helped him to win it. She is still living and has her home in Shelbina, where she is held in the highest esteem. She is now sixty-four years old, but still hale, vigorous and active, and she exemplifies now, in her devotion to every worthy undertaking for the good of those who live around her the spirit of enterprise and progress which has governed her through life, in this way keeping alive, in the most practical way, the memory of her esteemed husband and doing well her part as a useful member of society.

WILLIAM W. MORGAN.

William W. Morgan is a member of a family well known and held in the highest esteem in Shelbina, where he was born on January 23, 1861. His parents

were David and Mary E. (Williams) Morgan, the latter of whom is still living and has her home with him. A sketch of the life of the father will be found elsewhere in this work.

William grew to manhood in Shelbina and obtained his education in its schools, beginning it in the great university of the people, the district schools, and completing it at the Shelbina Collegiate Institute. After leaving school he went into business with his father, aiding him in conducting an extensive enterprise in the manufacture of wagons and dealings in vehicles of all kinds and general farming implements. He is still engaged in the same line of endeavor and doing well at the undertaking, having his brother, James H. Morgan, an account of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume, associated with him. When the partnership was formed the father was living and the firm name was D. Morgan & Sons. Although the father has been dead a number of years the sons still adhere to this name and do their trading under it.

Mr. Morgan has been very successful in business and has also risen to prominence in the public life of the community. He served six years as city clerk of Shelbina, giving the duties of the office careful attention and satisfying all classes of the people by his administration of it. In politics he is a pronounced and unwavering Democrat, active and zealous in the service of his party and enjoying the full confidence of its leaders and also of the rank and file. His church affiliation is with the Baptists, and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

DAVID MORGAN, JR.

This gentleman is a worthy follower of his well known and highly esteemed father, the late David Morgan, of Shelbina, a brief account of whose useful life will be found elsewhere in this work. The younger David Morgan, who is the immediate subject of these paragraphs, was born at Shelbina on April 24, 1871. He grew to manhood in his father's home and was educated in the public schools of the village of his nativity and at Shelbina Collegiate Institute. After leaving the institute he pursued a special course of business training at the Southwestern Business College of Wichita, Kansas.

When he was twenty-two years of age he took up his residence in Monroe county, this state, where for nine years he was actively and prosperously engaged in farming. He then moved to Shelbina and began operations as a real estate dealer, a line of business in which he is still engaged. He is also interested in the manufacture of concrete blocks for building, paving and other work of construction. In all his undertakings he has been eminently successful, rising to the first rank among the business men of Shelbina and winning a wide and lasting popularity as a citizen.

Like his father and brothers, Mr. Morgan adheres to the Democratic party in politics and gives it his earnest support at all times. He is a member of the Christian church and belongs to the Order of Knights of Pythias. On January 23, 1893, he was married to Miss Clara Pearl Sears, a native of Monroe county, in this state. They have had seven children, all of whom are living. They are

Lucille Marie, Gladys Pearl, David Sears, Thelma Nadine, Joseph William Chilton, John Lyell and Anna Marian. The father is a very active man in behalf of the welfare of the community and warmly supports every enterprise for its promotion.

JAMES H. MORGAN.

Worthy son of a worthy sire, and true to the teaching and examples given him at the parental fireside, James H. Morgan is justly accounted one of the leading business men and best citizens of Shelbina. He was born in that town on September 24, 1862, a son of the late David Morgan and brother of John R. Morgan, in a sketch of whom on another page of this volume a brief account of the father's life is given.

James H. Morgan grew to manhood and obtained his education in Shelbina, and after leaving school learned his trade as a blacksmith under the tuition of his father. In 1885 he and his brother William entered into partnership with their father under the firm name of David Morgan & Sons, and together they conducted a flourishing business in manufacturing wagons and dealing in road vehicles of various kinds and farming implements of all kinds. The sons are still carrying on the business under the old firm name, and their enterprise is one of the leaders of the kind in this part of the state. Their operations are extensive and profitable, and they give the business their whole attention, using every means at their command to expand their trade and fully satisfy their patrons.

Mr. Morgan takes an active and intelli-

gent interest in public affairs, ardently supporting the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. He is an Odd Fellow in fraternal relations, and a very active and useful man in promoting all that makes for the betterment of the community, or contributes to the comfort or convenience of its people. He was married in Monroe county on September 11, 1894, to Miss Jennie Threlkeld, who was born and reared in this state. They have two children, their sons Harold and Clarence. Their home is a center of social culture and generous and grateful hospitality.

WADE HAMPTON JONES.

This prominent and successful citizen and business man of Shelbina is a native of Missouri, and in several towns in the state has exemplified the lofty attributes of citizenship for which its people are noted. He was born at Humphreys, in Sullivan county, on November 7, 1879, and is a son of Augustin and Rachel T. (Haley) Jones, both born and reared in this state. His grandfather, Gabriel Jones, was born in Virginia, and in 1831 came to Monroe county, Missouri, securing a farm near Clinton, where he was extensively engaged in farming and tobacco growing. During the war he recruited a company in Sullivan county, where he moved in 1840, for the Union army, but did not enter the service himself. He died in 1883 in Sullivan county.

The father of Wade H. Jones was for three years a merchant at Humphreys, and later gave his attention to farming and raising live stock on a large scale. He is now retired from active pursuits and living in peace and the enjoyment

of a high and wide spread reputation for all that is worthy and commendable in manhood and citizenship at Shelbina. He no longer works as he did with vigor and unceasing industry for many years, but still retains his interest in his farm and live stock industry.

In 1869 he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel T. Haley, who was, like himself, a native of Missouri. They had six children, five of whom are living: Gabriel, a resident of Denver, Colorado; Charles A., who lives in Humphreys; William T., one of the prominent citizens of St. Louis; Susan A., the wife of J. H. Wood, of Shelbina, a sketch of whose life will be found in this work, and Wade H. Although he is known to the people of the present day mainly as a man of peace and productive industry, he did not shirk what he conceived to be his duty when the political principles in which he believed were assailed with force and arms. When the Civil war began to drench this unhappy country in fraternal blood he gave practical illustration to his faith by enlisting in the Union army in 1861, in Company C, 18th Missouri Volunteer Infantry and preparing to offer up his life, if necessary, on the altar of his convictions. His service in the field of carnage was, however, soon ended. In the first year of the war he was so seriously injured that he was compelled to retire from the service and he was never thereafter able to resume his military post. He thereupon returned to his farm and stock breeding enterprise, and to them he devoted all the remaining years of his activity. He has been a life-long Democrat in politics, a Freemason of many years standing in fraternal life

and a zealous member of the Christian church in religious affiliation. He was a gentleman of great energy and activity during his years of business enterprise and very successful in everything he undertook.

His son, Wade Hampton Jones, who was named in honor of the distinguished South Carolina cavalry leader in the Civil war who conducted, at Gettysburg, one of the most daring charges in all military history, was reared on the paternal homestead and obtained his education in the public schools, at the college at Humphreys and at the University of Missouri located at Columbia. After leaving the university he entered the banking business at Humphreys, where he remained a few years in successful use of his faculties according to his bent. In 1906 he moved to Galt, in Grundy county, and became cashier of the Galt State Bank in which he had acquired an interest. A few years later he sold his interests in the bank of Galt and bought one in the Shelbina National Bank, of Shelbina, Missouri. He became at once a director of this bank and accepted the position of cashier, which he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the other officers and the patrons of the bank until the spring of 1910. He is also treasurer of the Jones Farming Company of Humphreys, which belongs to his father.

In political faith Mr. Jones is an ardent and active Democrat. He has never yet sought office for himself, but has always taken a deep and helpful interest in the affairs of his party. In religious connection he is a member of the Christian church and in fraternal life

a Freemason and a member of the Order of Elks. In business he is very prominent and has been very successful.

On August 28 he was joined in marriage with Miss Fay Hanly, a native of Missouri, who presides over their beautiful home in Shelbina with a grace and dignity which makes it one of the favorite social resorts of the town and gives it a wide renown and excellent reputation for refined and gracious hospitality. Mr. Jones is at this time (1911) but thirty-two years of age, and he has already risen to the first rank in the business life of the community. He is energetic, healthy, and wideawake. His alertness of vision and quickness of response leaves no opportunity unused for his advancement, and if a judgment can be predicated on his past with reference to his future, he is destined to become one of the leading and most substantial citizens of the county. All who know him look forward to a bright and useful career for him in the years to come, and all wish him success in every undertaking, for he is universally esteemed. He is at present engaged in wheat growing near Milford, Canada, having a section of land all under cultivation.

WILLIAM A. REID.

Coming to Shelbina when it was only a country railroad station on the prairie, and spending thirty-two years of his useful life in helping to develop its latent resources, which his penetrating eye enabled him to see and his business capacity enabled him to use for his own advantage and that of the people who followed his lead into this locality, the late William A. Reid was a potent factor

in pushing forward the progress and improvement of this portion of the state of Missouri, and through his worth, enterprise and public services became one of its leading and most respected citizens. He has left behind him a memory that everybody reveres and a record of fruitful work that all classes of the people are justly proud of.

The Old Dominion claims him as one of her native sons, he having been born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, on January 24, 1829, the son of Alfred and Patsy (Rector) Reid, prosperous planters of that county, and held in the highest esteem by its people. His father was a farmer and passed his life in Virginia. He was the only son in a family of twenty-five children and he and his wife died in Fauquier county, Virginia.

The educational facilities surrounding Mr. Reid in his boyhood and youth were neither extensive nor advanced. His education in books was therefore limited and confined to the rudiments of scholastic acquirements. At the age of fifteen years he began the battle of life for himself as a clerk in a general store at Rectortown, in his native county, and there he remained until 1858, when he came to this county and located at what is now the city of Shelbina. Everything in the neighborhood in the way of development was but begun, but to his prophetic vision the region possessed great possibilities, and to bringing them into notice and service he sedulously devoted all his energies. He opened a general store in a small frame building on the north side of the railroad track, on a capital of \$1,200. His beginning in business was on a small scale, and his progress for a time was slow and by short advances.



WILLIAM A. REID

He had all the inconveniences and difficulties of a new country remote from business centers and sources of supply to contend with, and these were often magnified by climatic conditions and other elements of obstruction.

But the man with whom Fortune seemed to be toying, and at times trifling, was of a heroic mold and had great tenacity of purpose. He was also prudent and frugal, and knew how to manage his affairs so as to make every dollar of his capital and every day of his labor count to his advantage, until the time of his death, which occurred on April 29, 1890. Within three years after he opened his store and began his business career in this county, the Civil war broke out and placed the whole of this part of the country in a condition of great disturbance and uncertainty. Mr. Reid, however, continued his business operations, in spite of the difficulties and dangers of the situation, and kept on triumphing in the very face of a fate that seemed adverse to his welfare.

Many times he was obliged to remove his stock and other valuables from place to place, and on one occasion took all he had to Quincy, Illinois. When Anderson raided the town in one of his forays Mr. Reid's store was one of the first to be plundered by the raiders, and he suffered heavily by their depredations. The disaster did not daunt him. He at once restocked his store and went on with his business. At various times during his mercantile operations in Shelbina he had his brother, Oscar Reid, George T. Hill and P. H. List associated with him, but during the greater part of the time he was alone in business.

Throughout his residence in the city

he always manifested the deepest and most serviceable interest in its welfare and the comfort and benefit of its people. He secured for the community its first postoffice and acted as postmaster from the opening of the office until the inauguration of President Lincoln in 1861. In 1866 his store, along with the greater part of the town, was destroyed by fire. He immediately rebuilt his store, putting up a modern brick building, which was about the first erected in the place, and is still one of its most substantial brick business structures.

After sixteen years of great activity and zeal in merchandising he grew tired of that line of business and sold his store in 1874. He then turned his attention to banking in partnership with Daniel Taylor under the firm name of Reid & Taylor. They were very successful and a few years after opening their banking house merged the institution into a state bank. This also flourished and enjoyed the confidence of the whole county. This bank is now known as "The Old Bank of Shelbina", Mr. Reid being president of it at the time of his death. Mr. Reid was a careful and judicious investor as well as a wide-awake and progressive business man.

He was one of the few men who in making money never acquired a love for it for its mere possession. Nothing escaped him in the way of a business opportunity, but he was as free in opening his hand for benevolent and other worthy purposes as he was alert and firm in closing it on a profitable business deal. He was at all times throughout his life warmly, sincerely and practically interested in church work, and never withheld his help from any commendable un-

dertaking in this line of endeavor. The first religious services ever held in Shelby were conducted in his store, and he also originated the first Sunday school in the town and for many years served as its superintendent. The First Southern Methodist Episcopal church in the community was indebted almost wholly to him for its existence and the edifice in which the congregation worshiped. But he was far from being sectarian in his devotion to religious institutions. He aided generously all church organizations in the city and county, no matter what denomination they belonged to.

On April 22, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Minter, a daughter of Dr. Antony and Jane (Bybe) Minter. Eight children were born of the union, five of whom are living: Jessie, now Mrs. A. R. Wherritt, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Lena, now Mrs. George H. Mansfield, of New Jersey; Margaret, still at home; Victor M., a leading business man of Shelby; Clifford L., engaged in business at Shelby.

Mrs. Reid, the mother of these children, is still living in Shelby, where she continues, as far as possible, the church and charitable work begun by her husband, and where she enjoys the confidence, esteem and admiring regard of all the people. Her husband had the happy faculty of making his business highly successful without exciting the envy or ill will of his fellow men. And she has the equally valuable gift of doing good without ostentation or having the loftiness of her motives called in question. Husband and wife are firmly enshrined in the regard and good will of the people as leading citizens of the

city and county, and promoters of every good work in the service of their residents.

ALBERT F. HUGGINS.

A valiant soldier during the Civil war, the marks of whose cruelty he still bears, an industrious potter for many years in Illinois and this state, and an active and successful politician, Albert F. Huggins, of Shelby, has borne a faithful and serviceable part in many lines of endeavor and has won high and well deserved credit for himself in all. Yet, notwithstanding the adventures he has had, the sufferings he has undergone and the success he has won, he bears his excellent reputation modestly and claims no credit for himself beyond that of having performed with fidelity every duty that has been assigned to him.

Mr. Huggins was born in Parke county, Indiana, on February 3, 1843, and is a son of David F. and Nancy J. (Clendenning) Huggins, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of North Carolina. The father obtained a district school education and worked at his trade as a potter to the end of his life. In 1852 he moved from Indiana to Illinois, where he remained and kept his family until 1869. In that year he came to Missouri and located in Shelby county, taking up his residence at Lakenan. In that village he built a pottery which he conducted until he was killed in 1902. He was married to Miss Nancy J. Clendenning, who was born and reared in North Carolina. They had six children, three of whom are living: A. F. Huggins, of Shelby, the immediate subject of this brief memoir; Elizabeth, the wife of C. H. Ayers, of Lakenan; and H. D. Huggins, a prominent resident of

Shelbina. In politics the father was a Republican and in fraternal life a Freemason.

His son, Albert F. Huggins, was reared by the parental fireside and secured his education in the public schools, attending them in Winchester, Illinois. Immediately upon leaving school he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was soon afterward at the front battling for the salvation of his country from dismemberment. He remained in the army three years, taking part in the spectacular march of General Sherman's command from Atlanta to the sea. At the battle of Resaca, Georgia, he received a severe wound and was taken from the battlefield to the field hospital at Chattanooga. From there he was transferred soon afterward to Nashville, and then to Louisville, and a little later to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri. But wounded and suffering though he was, he was not allowed to remain at this fourth halting place. He was taken to Camp Butler at Springfield, Illinois, from there to Quincy in the same state, and then to Chicago, where he was soon afterward transferred to the invalid corps, which was the Second battalion of the Veteran Reserve corps. He remained in Chicago many months, and was there when the remains of President Lincoln were brought to the city in 1865, a short time before his honorable discharge from military service, and his return to the pursuits of peaceful industry.

After the war he was engaged in the pottery business with his father at Whitehall, Illinois, until 1869, when the

whole family moved to Missouri. For twenty years after that he was occupied in the manufacture of pottery at Lakanan, this county, in association with his father. In 1890 he was appointed postmaster of Shelbina by President Harrison, a position to which he was again appointed by President McKinley, and which he lost during the first term of President Roosevelt because of factional difficulties in the party. But he was once more appointed in President Roosevelt's second term, and is still filling the office.

Throughout the whole of his manhood Mr. Huggins has been a Republican in political faith and very active in the service of his party. He has at all times been a wheelhorse in the local party campaigns and has held many offices in county and state conventions. In fraternal life he is a Freemason of the Knights Templar and 32nd degree, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He was married on February 2, 1870, to Miss Mary A. Ayers, of Whitehall, Illinois. They became the parents of four children, three of whom are living, as follows: Richard, a resident of Shelbina; Allie, who lives in St. Louis; and Eva M., who is now Mrs. Shell D. Erwin, of Le Grande, Oregon.

Mr. Huggins has the esteem and good will of all who know him. He is regarded as an excellent citizen, a useful factor in the development and improvement of the community in which he lives, and a valuable addition to any social circle with which he mingles. No resident of Shelbina has a better reputation or a wider circle of admiring friends; and none is more deserving of the esteem of the people.

DR. JACOB D. SMITH.

Doubly orphaned by the death of both his parents when he was but four years of age, Dr. Jacob D. Smith, of Shelbina, has largely been the architect of his own fortunes. His success in his profession proves that he has builded well and the universal esteem in which he is held establishes the fact that his life has been useful to others as well as profitable to himself.

Dr. Smith was born at Hannibal, Missouri, on January 25, 1849. His parents, Columbus and Mary Smith, were natives of Kentucky but removed to Marion county, Missouri, in about 1838 or 1839. He was reared in the home of his uncle, Daniel Harris, of Quincy, Illinois, and was given every care and attention it was possible for a child to receive. He obtained his academic training by attending Soule's Academy and passing one year at the Quincy College. He began the study of medicine by private reading under the direction of a good physician and then attended Rush Medical College in Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1870.

The doctor began his practice in Shelbyville in September, 1871, and remained there two years. In 1873 he moved to Shelbina and formed a partnership with Dr. E. N. Gerard, which continued about three years. Since its dissolution in 1876 he has been constantly in active general practice for himself, rising steadily in the confidence and esteem of the people and his professional brethren, and building up an excellent reputation as a physi-

cian and as a citizen of worth and great usefulness.

The life of a country physician in a new territory is necessarily one of privation and self-sacrifice. He belongs wholly to the public, and his services are in continual demand. The population is scattered and the calls cover many miles of travel every day, often continuing into or even through the night. Leisure for rest, for recreation, for enjoyment, even for more advanced study in his work, is often totally denied him, or can be snatched only in fragments from more immediate and exacting claims upon his time and energies. Thus his life becomes a continual round of toil and self-immolation on the altar of the public need and the general good of the community in which he lives and operates.

The experience was altogether a new one for Dr. Smith. From his childhood he had not been obliged to forego his own wishes for the comfort or welfare of others. But he accordingly accepted his daily consecration to the requirements of his fellows as a part of his destiny, and concerned himself mainly in discharging with fidelity and all the skill he could command the duties which were before him. This has been his habit and he has won the regard and good will of the whole county thereby. His practice is a large one and his patrons are representative in character and standing. He has also kept pace with the advance of his profession and is abreast with its latest thought and discovery. For even though a very busy man for many years, he has also been a studious one, and is well informed on all branches of his work, having taken post-graduate lee-

tures in both Chicago and New York city. Socially he is agreeable and obliging, and this is an additional equipment for success in his practice and popularity among the people. He is a member of both county and state medical societies and holds membership in the National Medical Association. The doctor is local surgeon for the Burlington railroad and enjoys a wide acquaintance in Northern Missouri.

On February 20, 1873, he was married to Miss Ida M. Myers, of Palmyra, Missouri. The six children who have blessed and brightened their household are all living. They are: Mark H., a resident of Brookfield, Missouri; Madge G., the wife of B. T. Willis, of Clarence, this state; Julia C., the widow of Dr. J. C. Settles, of Arkadelphia, Arkansas; Bessie B., the wife of E. W. Jewett, of Shelbina; Effie D. and Jo. The doctor is a Democrat in politics, a Baptist in religious faith and a Knight of Pythias in fraternal life.

THOMAS W. LYELL, D. D. S.

Dr. Thomas W. Lyell, who is one of the leading dentists in Northern Missouri, is a scion of a distinguished family. He is a son of the late Thomas P. Lyell, a prominent citizen of this county, a brief account of whose useful and inspiring life will be found in the biography of John R. Lyell, another son of the same household and a brother of the doctor. In his professional work and private life the doctor worthily sustains the reputation of the family for intellectual supremacy, moral excellence and high-toned citizenship, with a progres-

sive spirit that renders good service wherever the enduring welfare of the community is involved.

Dr. Lyell was born in Shelby county on October 18, 1871. When he was twelve years of age the family moved to Shelbina, and here he has ever since resided except during his absence at school. He began his academic training in the public schools of the town and the locality of his earlier home, and completed it at Central College, in Fayette, Missouri. In 1893 he began the study of dentistry, finding in it agreeable occupation for his faculties at the start and pursuing it with a diligence and interest which have never flagged. He was graduated from the Western Dental College in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1896, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Shelbina, where he is still actively engaged in it.

The science of dentistry is a progressive one and requires close and continued study to keep pace with its rapid advancement. Dr. Lyell has been all that the case requires in this respect and is well up in all departments of his work. He is master of the theories on which the science is based and has been developed, and is also a skillful, ready and resourceful practitioner. All that is latest and best in dentistry he has literally at his fingers' ends, his primary ambitions being to give his patrons the best possible returns for the money they pay him and make himself a complete and unquestioned master of his business.

Although he is wedded to his professional work and makes it his chief concern, Dr. Lyell finds time to carefully consider and actively aid in promoting

the general weal of the community. He is zealous in the support of every commendable undertaking for the advancement and improvement of the city and county of his home, and deeply and intelligently interested in the public affairs of the state and the country. In political faith and allegiance he is a firm and faithful Democrat, giving his party and its candidates effective support although seeking none of the honors or emoluments of office for himself. Having interests in several farms in the county to the cultivation of which he gives a share of his personal attention, he is also useful in helping the agricultural interests of this portion of the state to higher and better development. His social rank in the community is among the highest, and his attention to social matters gives them tone and intensity of life, while his genial and captivating personality renders him a favorite in any circles of which he is a part. His religious affiliation is with the M. E. Church South and his fraternal connection with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On October 1, 1896, he united in marriage with Miss Mary Wilson, who was born and reared in this state. She presides over their pleasant home with grace and dignity, making it a favorite resort for their hosts of friends, who find it a center of social and intellectual culture and a summer region of refined and generous hospitality.

JOSEPH A. DANIEL, D. D. S.

Dr. Joseph A. Daniel, who is a prominent dentist of Shelby and making an excellent record and reputation in his

profession, is a native of this state and wholly a product of its institutions, having never lived out of it except when he was attending the dental college in preparation for his life work. He was born in Randolph county on September 8, 1877, and is a son of John S. and Elmyra V. (Hutton) Daniel, the former born in Kentucky in 1831 and the latter a native of Missouri. They were married in 1869 and became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living. They are: Rolla E., a resident of this county; Elizabeth, wife of A. W. Meadows, of Clarence; Edgar J., also a resident of Clarence; William O., of Clarence, and Josephus, of Shelby, twin brothers; Iva M., wife of Dr. Maddox, of Middlegrove, Monroe county; and Ora M., whose home is in Shelby county.

When the father was eighteen years old the siren voice of California was filling the world with its golden music, and he, like many another adventurous spirit, was lured by it to the distant Pacific slope, joining the hardy and hopeful band of argonauts who have passed into history as "the Forty-Niners," and whose daring journey across the trackless plains of our then unknown western world has taken its place high among the romantic and heroic episodes of all our history. The success Mr. Daniel achieved in the new eldorado has not been made a part of the record, but it was not enough to induce him to remain in the mining regions. He returned to his Randolph county farm in due season and in 1884 moved to this county, where he has ever since remained and devoted his energies to advanced and profitable farming and stock raising on an extensive

scale. He was the first man in Shelby county to handle mules in his farming operations, and through his example and success with them their use soon became general. He is not now actively engaged in farming, but is taking for the remainder of his days a needed and well-earned rest, living quietly amid the substantial comforts of the home he has created and happy in the general regard and good will of his fellowmen. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, active in the service of his party and firmly holding on to its principles in spite of all new theories of government, heresies of politicians and vagaries of public sentiment. His religious connection is with the sect known as the Christians, with whom he has been long and faithfully affiliated.

Dr. Joseph A. Daniel grew to manhood on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools of Shelby county as a preparation for higher training, and this he obtained in a two years' course at the State Normal School at Kirksville. After leaving that institution he taught school in this county two years. In 1902 he entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, from which he was graduated in 1905. He began practicing the same summer at Shelbina as a partner of Dr. Thomas W. Lyell, and from then until now he has devoted himself wholly to his profession. He has been very successful and is regarded as one of the leading dentists of this portion of Missouri. By close study and judicious reflection he keeps in touch with all that is progressive and advanced in the profession, and his patrons can always rely on getting from him the best service which the

science of dentistry administered by skillful practice can give. He adheres to the Democratic party in politics and belongs to the Christian church in religious association. On June 9, 1909, he was married to Miss Anna Blakey of Boulder, Colorado. The doctor stands well in the community and is deserving of the general esteem he enjoys among all classes of the people.

JAMES F. ALLGAIER.

This prominent and influential citizen of Shelbina, who is at this time (1911) the mayor of the city, is descended from good old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and has exemplified in his career all the sturdy and sterling qualities for business pursuits and reliable citizenship which are characteristic of the people from whom he sprung. His grandfather, George Allgaier, was born and reared in the sterling and substantial old city of Reading, Pennsylvania, and in his early manhood moved into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, locating near what is now the city of Georgetown in that progressive and flourishing commonwealth.

In that vicinity Mr. Allgaier's father, Michael S. Allgaier, was born on January 1, 1828, and there he grew to manhood and obtained such schooling as the frontier was able to furnish to its hardy and self-reliant children; and later graduated from Bordstown College of Bordstown, Kentucky. In 1856 he did as his father had done in his early manhood, made his way into the farther West and helped to lay the foundations of a new empire remote from the centers of popu-

lation and refinement. He came to Missouri and planted his hopes in Platte county, where he carried on an extensive business as a wholesale and retail grocer until the beginning of the Civil war in 1861. Believing firmly as he did in the sovereignty of the states, and seeing in the political conditions of the time, as thousands besides him saw, a menace to that sovereignty, the call of the South for volunteers to defend her institutions and political principles was to him a trumpet-toned command to duty, and he at once enlisted in the Confederate army in Texas. He served in the same command throughout the war, his services being confined almost wholly within that state. He belonged to what was known as the army of "Minutemen," and was under command of General Joe Selby.

When the cause he espoused went down into everlasting defeat at Appomattox, and its gory banners were forever furled from warlike strife, he returned to this state and took up his residence in Monroe county, where he turned his attention to farming. In 1869 he moved to Clinton county, and there until 1893 he was actively engaged in cultivating the soil and raising live stock. He was active in the public affairs of the county, as a good citizen always is, and in course of time was elected sheriff for three terms. His political force and capacity for official duties was so well known that he was also appointed at another time sergeant-at-arms of the Missouri house of representatives. For a number of years thereafter he lived contentedly on his Clinton county farm and gave the general public the good service as an auctioneer throughout a wide ex-

tent of the surrounding country, lifting up his voice in this capacity in many counties and winning golden opinions everywhere for his excellent judgment and skill in exercising it in his public work.

In 1893 he moved to the city of St. Joseph, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying on August 2, 1908. He was twice married, first to Miss Harriet M. Anderson, a native of Kentucky, whom he espoused in about 1848. They had four children. Of these only one is living, James F. Allgaier, of Shelbina, the immediate subject of this brief review. The father's second marriage was with Miss Amanda M. Williams and occurred in May, 1859. They became the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: Albert W., of Shelby county; Sebastian A., of Chicago; John J., of Wichita Kansas; Eugene A., of Buchanan county, this state; Catherine, the wife of Daniel S. O'Haron, of Richmond, Missouri; Mary A., the wife of Richard Rigney, of Shelbina; and Michael Owens, of Sedalia, Missouri. In politics the father lived and died a Democrat of the old school. In religious belief and training he was a Catholic. To his party and his church he was true and faithful, as he was to his family and every duty that called him to action.

James F. Allgaier was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, on September 21, 1853. When he was three years old he was brought by his parents to this state and became a resident of Platte county. He began his education in the district schools of that county, continued it in those of Monroe county and finished it in those of Clinton county. After leav-



GEN. J. WILLIAM TOWSON

ing school he worked on his father's farm until 1881, acquiring strength of body and independence of spirit in its useful labors and from his continual communion with nature, and also the self-reliance and resourcefulness which result from conditions that require every man to be ready for emergencies at a moment's notice. In 1881 he moved to this county and during the next three years followed farming and raising live stock on his own account. At the end of that period he took up his residence in Shelbina, where he clerked in a dry goods store for a short time, then engaged in the grocery trade for awhile. He grew tired of this line of merchandising and sold his business in order that he might give his attention to the drug trade.

Mr. Allgaier has been active in promoting the welfare of the town, taking a broad view of its needs and employing all his energy to aid in providing for them. His busy brain and tireless hand have lent their force to every commendable enterprise for improving the city and augmenting the comfort and convenience of its people. He has shirked no duty and gone at nothing worthy of his attention in a half-hearted way. His value as a leading citizen is highly appreciated, and as an evidence of this fact he was elected mayor of the city in April, 1907, and is still filling the office with great credit to himself and decided benefit to the community. In politics he is a Democrat, in fraternal life a Modern Woodman and in religion a Catholic.

In addition to his regular mercantile industry Mr. Allgaier is extensively engaged in feeding cattle and hogs, ship-

ping large numbers of each to many different parts of the country. He is also a stockholder and director of the Old Bank of Shelbina, the oldest bank in the county. On April 19, 1881, he was married to Miss Nancy E. Gaugh, a resident of this county. She is an enthusiastic second to his own generous intellectual hospitality, cordially welcoming and entertaining any good suggestion, no matter where it comes from, and seeking to make the best of it for the good of the people around her. Together they interest themselves in all worthy undertakings whereby the moral, mental and social agencies of the community may be increased in usefulness, augmented in power and rendered more serviceable. They do not say or think this of themselves, and perhaps their modesty may be offended by having it said of them by others. But it is true, nevertheless, and worthy of being recorded here where the makers and builders of the community are commended according to the disposition they have shown and the work they have done.

GEN. J. WILLIAM TOWSON.

The history of Maryland is glorious in peace and war. Her Old Line battalions confronted the scarlet uniform and glittering steel of Great Britain in the Revolution from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. In the Mexican war her gallant soldiery was conspicuous in winning some of the most spectacular victories of that short but decisive conflict. And when the clouds of civil strife burst with destructive fury over our unhappy land in 1861, the valor of her arms and brav-

ery of her sons were manifested on many a sanguinary field under both the Star Spangled Banner and the Stars and Bars. In the civic affairs of the country her statesmen have been farsighted, prudent and progressive. They stood by the Declaration of Independence with all their worldly possessions pledged to its support. It was their firm and far-seeing policy that gave to the country its immense public domain. And in all other public matters they have been recorded on the side of right, justice and humanity.

Gen. J. William Towson, the interesting subject of this brief review, is a native of Maryland, having been born in that state on March 2, 1839, near Williamsport, in Washington county. His parents were William and Louisa (Hamm) Towson, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. The father was a merchant and then a farmer and passed the whole of his life in his native state, dying in the region hallowed by his labors in 1868. He was a son of Jacob T. Towson, who also was born and reared in Maryland, where he was an extensive landholder and planter, and also engaged extensively in merchandising, and where he dwelt from the beginning to the end of his life. He was a gentleman of prominence and influence in the state, widely known throughout its extent and highly esteemed by all classes of its people. He was of English ancestry but thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American institutions and devotedly loyal to them according to his predilections and training.

General Towson, the subject of this

sketch, grew to manhood and was educated in Maryland, completing his scholastic training at schools in Baltimore. He began the battle of life for himself as a clerk in a wholesale drug store, and served in this capacity until the great Civil war called to its ranks the manhood of the country to supply two mighty armies for fraternal and sectional strife. Following his convictions he went south—purely a volunteer—willing to offer up his life on the altar of his faith in defense of them. Mr. Towson enlisted in the Confederate army, commanded by the great military chieftain, Gen. Robert E. Lee, as a member of the renowned “Black Horse Troop” of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. In this command he served to the end of the war, except for a period of about thirty days, when he was a prisoner, having been captured at Warrenton, Virginia, in May, 1863.

The command to which he was attached was that of Gen. Fitz Lee, one of the great fighting divisions of the Southern army that fought its most memorable conflicts between Washington and Richmond, the Confederate capital, battling also at Gettysburg, Sharpsburg and elsewhere. He personally participated in many memorable engagements, such as Brandy Station, Raccoon Ford, Aldie, Hanover, Carlisle and the battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Yellow Tavern, where the superb cavalry leader, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, fell, Travillion Station, Winchester, the siege of Richmond by Grant, ending in the disastrous conflict at Five Forks and the retreat of what was left of that grand army of Robert E. Lee, known as “The

Army of Northern Virginia," to Appomattox, where he surrendered it to Gen. Grant. The war over, he stayed in Virginia and Maryland until March, 1866.

At the time last mentioned he came to Shelby as land agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He has ever since been actively engaged in selling the lands of the railroad company and the real estate business on his own account, and has been very successful in his undertakings. Being a man of very energetic and versatile mental equipment, he has also given attention to other lines of business, has been president of the Commercial Bank, vice-president of the Old Bank of Shelby, serving it in that capacity for a number of years, and is still one of its directors. All the affairs of the community of his home have had the benefit of his close and conscientious attention and the benefit of his intelligence in council concerning them and his enterprise in promoting whatever was good for the people.

Politically Mr. Towson is a Democrat, and under all circumstances he has taken an active and serviceable interest in the affairs of his party. As one of its leading members he was elected mayor of Shelby at the first election after the incorporation of the municipality. He was knowing, courageous and independent in the performance of his official duties and gave the city an excellent administration of its affairs. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church and his fraternal allegiance is given to the Masonic order. In this fraternity he is prominent and well known all over the state. He holds the rank of Past Master in the Blue Lodge and has

ascended the mystic ladder of the craft through many of its more elevated divisions; is a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He keeps the memories of his military service alive by prominent membership in the order of United Confederate Veterans, in which he is now commander of the eastern half of Missouri, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Mr. Towson was first married in 1868 to Miss Gabie Combs, the nuptials being celebrated in Shelby. Her life ended sadly in an accident on the railroad, April 13, 1890. His second marriage occurred October 20, 1891, and in this he became united with Miss Emma Mosher, who was born in Michigan. Mrs. Fowson entered the life eternal in July, 1910. They had no children of their own, but reared an adopted daughter, who is now Mrs. Clyde F. Lloyd, of Chicago.

For forty-three years Mr. Towson has been a resident of Shelby and contributed to its advancement and the substantial comfort and enduring welfare of its people. He is highly esteemed among them, being regarded as one of the leading and most representative citizens of the community, and one of its most fruitful factors in business, social and general life. Although he has reached the limit of human life as fixed by the sacred writer, he is still hale, vigorous and active, and continues his industrious contributions to the business progress of the community. The record of his peaceful enterprise is written in its development, and the foundation for advancement that he has helped to build is such that it will be creditable to and suf-

ficient for any superstructure that may be reared upon it. Living in it during the formative part of its history, he has done well his part, and has thereby given to those who may come after him a fine example of fidelity, breadth of view and high class citizenship which is well worthy of all imitation.

THOMAS J. RICE.

For a full quarter of a century a resident of Shelby county, and during more than a third of the time a citizen of Shelbyna, Thomas J. Rice has contributed his full share to the growth and development of this portion of the state and done well his duty as an active and industrious factor for good among this people. He is a native of the state, born in Scotland county on November 7, 1858, and although portions of his life have been passed elsewhere, he has always been deeply interested in the state of his nativity and the enduring welfare of its people.

Mr. Rice is of Kentucky ancestry, his grandfather, Daniel C. Rice, having been born and reared in that state and having lived there many years. He is a son of Jackson A. and Margaret (Roseborough) Rice, the former born in Hardin county, Kentucky, where his life began on December 25, 1835, and the latter in Scotland county in this state. The father accompanied his parents to Missouri when he was but one year old and returned with them to Kentucky when he was four. The family remained in Kentucky three years, and in 1845 again became residents of Missouri, locating

in Scotland county, where the father conducted a flourishing business as a farmer and breeder of live stock, in which his son united with him as soon as he was old enough.

In 1860 the elder Mr. Rice went to California with an older brother. He was very successful in locating good claims in Colorado, having returned that far east after a short stay in California, and returned to this state in 1863 with money enough to buy a farm near that of his father in Scotland county. He took up his residence on this farm, but it brought him a trying existence. Not only was the country wild and undeveloped, and therefore difficult to bring to cultivation and fruitfulness, but the state militia was exceedingly troublesome during the Civil war. The force was out of commission and many of its members, realizing that they were not responsible to any definite authority, roamed at will and committed continual depredations on unprotected settlers. Horses and cattle were stolen and run off by them, outhouses and even dwellings and personal violence was sometimes inflicted. The Rice family bore its troubles bravely, enduring the wrongs it suffered with fortitude if not always with patience and forbearance, and at length conditions greatly improved for it.

In 1867 the family moved to Clark county and located on a farm which it occupied and operated until 1903. when the father moved to Howell county, where he now resides. He was married in 1857 to Miss Margaret Roseborough, of Scotland county, this state. They became the parents of one child, their son,

Thomas J., who is the immediate subject of this sketch. The father is an earnest Democrat in political faith and belongs to the Christian church. The mother died at the birth of our subject in 1858 and the father married a second time, his second wife being Ruhama Morrill who is still living. They had three sons and three daughters.

Thomas J. Rice attended the public schools in Scotland and Clark counties and also the Baptist College at Alexandria, Missouri. Upon the completion of his education he went to Arkansas, where he remained five years, teaching school during the winter months and acting as private secretary for Robert McClelland, a wealthy cattle man, during the summers. At the end of the period mentioned he returned to Missouri and passed one year in Shelby as a clerk and salesman for W. H. Dye, then one of the leading general merchants of the city. He next located on a farm near Shelby, on which he dwelt eleven years. From that farm he moved to another near Lentner which he occupied and worked for five years. In August, 1901, he returned to Shelby, and here he has ever since resided. He is now busily engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business, largely in behalf of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Association of Shelby county, of which he has been president since 1897.

Mr. Rice's interests are numerous and valuable. He is a large landowner, a stockholder in the Old Bank of Shelby and connected with several other enterprises of moment in themselves and highly beneficial to the community. He was also one of the founders of the

Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, which is now the Shelby National Bank, and one of its first stockholders and directors. He is a Democrat in politics and holds membership in the Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Royal Neighbors fraternally. He is also an active and zealous church worker, being steward of the congregation to which he belongs in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On April 30, 1885, Mr. Rice was married to Miss Ida M. Freeland, of this county. They have had five children, three of whom are living. These are: Vivian, wife of P. G. Fox, of Shelby; and Giles G. and Freeland R., who are living at home. Margaret died in 1909. Exemplifying in their daily lives all domestic and social attributes, and giving to those around them examples in every relation which are worthy of all imitation, Mr. and Mrs. Rice are justly regarded as among the best and most estimable citizens of the county, and are universally respected and admired as such.

WILLIAM H. GILLISPIE.

Actively engaged in a business of universal interest and value to all classes of the community, prominent in social, fraternal and church relations, and taking always a good citizen's share of the burden of public affairs upon himself, William H. Gillispie, of Shelby, is one of the leading and most serviceable men in the world of Shelby county life, and is universally esteemed as such. He was born in this state on June 24, 1875, a native of Monroe county, but comes of good old Kentucky stock. His grand-

father, Angel Gillispie, was born and reared in the Blue Grass state and inherited from his ancestors a decided tendency to adventure and conquest. The same spirit that led them to leave the older and more civilized sections of the country and brave the hardships and privations, the daily toils and nightly perils of frontier life in the wilds of Kentucky, impelled him to turn his back upon the home of his youth, and in early manhood become a pioneer in Missouri and hew out a pathway of progress in manly endeavor for himself in this then unsettled country, which was still fraught with hazards that always lie beyond the boundaries of civilization.

Accordingly he gathered his household goods about him, bringing his family to what is now Missouri when his son, John W. Gillispie, the father of William H., who is the occasion of this writing, was but a child. On the virgin soil of our present state John W. Gillispie grew to manhood and obtained the limited extent of scholastic training that was then available in the wilderness. Upon reaching his maturity he turned his attention to farming, and this proved to be his life's occupation, for he continued at it until his death in 1884. He was married in 1870 to Miss Alice Crow, of Monroe county, and they became the parents of six children, all of whom are living, and in various capacities contributing to the growth and development of the country. They are: Jacob C., who lives in Shelbina; Maude, the wife of R. A. Threlkeld, of Shelby county; Edward, who is a prominent citizen of Monroe county; William H., of Shelbina; Elsie, who is living at home; and John M., who is also

one of the wideawake and progressive men that give life and interest to the business and social life of Shelbina. The father was a devoted member of the Democratic party in whose principles he saw the best theory of government under our constitution, and in religious affairs adhered to the doctrines and teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

William H. Gillispie obtained his early education in the district schools of Monroe county and later attended a good business college at Hannibal, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1895. When his preparation for the battle of life was completed he entered upon the struggle as a clerk for his uncle, Frank Crow, who carried on an extensive milling business at Shelbina, Missouri. He then passed three years as a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Smith & Bowling, leading merchants of Shelbina.

He had not yet found his proper bearings in business and continued in search of them. He next engaged in the real estate and abstract business in association with the present state senator from Shelbina, Hon. George W. Humphrey, whose life story is briefly recorded on another page of this volume. He remained with Mr. Humphrey until 1902, when he purchased the interest of the senator in the business and took in as new partners J. H. Wood and R. L. Thomas, the firm name being Wood, Thomas & Gillispie. This firm continued in business until 1907. In that year Mr. Wood sold his interest in the enterprise to his partners, and they have since been conducting the business under the name and style of Thomas & Gillispie.

At all stages of the game Mr. Gillispie has been successful and prosperous. He owns considerable real estate in this county, in Kansas City, and in other parts of the state. He is widely and favorably known as a business man of integrity and intelligence, a citizen of great public spirit and progressiveness, and a gentleman of social culture and genial disposition and manners. He is a Democrat in politics, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman of America in fraternal relations and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in religious affiliation.

The city of Shelbina and the whole of the surrounding county are much indebted to him for his activity and stimulating example in the matter of improvement and development, and the people always expect to find him at the front in behalf of any worthy and commendable enterprise in which the welfare of the public is involved; and they are never disappointed in this respect. In addition to being active in such matters, he is also far-seeing and resourceful, and his aid is always valued whether it be given in counsel or in zealous and productive service as a worker. His citizenship is elevated and elevating; his example is impressive and stimulating; his fidelity to duty is constant and effective. No man stands higher in the regard of the people and none deserves more in the way of respect and good will.

JOHN T. GOSE.

John T. Gose and George Gose are the sole surviving children of John S. Gose and Margaret A. Gose. They were born on what is known as the Gose farm,

in Monroe county, Missouri, and one and one-half miles south of Shelbina. They lived on the farm until the death of their father in 1873, and then moved with their mother to Shelbina where they still live. Margaret A. Gose died in October, 1905.

John S. Gose was born in Virginia and was a son of Levi Gose and Mary Gose, nee Davis. They came to this state in the thirties and settled in Monroe county.

Margaret A. Gose was a daughter of Angel Gillispie and Lucinda Gillispie, nee Spencer. Her father and mother were native Kentuckians and came to Monroe county soon after Missouri became a state. She was born on the old Gillispie place near Old Clinton, Monroe county, in 1834, and first married to William Lasley. C. H. Lasley, of Shelbina, is the only surviving child of this marriage.

John T. Gose was two years old when the family moved to Shelbina. He attended the public schools and the Shelbina Collegiate Institute, graduating in 1888. He spent one year in the mercantile business in Monroe City, Missouri, and then entered Central College at Fayette, Missouri, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1894. The following year he held a scholarship in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1896 this institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

In the fall of 1896 he returned to Central College as professor of philosophy, but soon resigned this position to enter the ministry. He spent the next two years preaching in Keytesville, Missouri, and then resigned from the ministry to become a post graduate student in the

University of Chicago. From the University of Chicago he went to Culver Military Academy as professor of English and history. At the close of the school year he returned to Chicago and matriculated at the Illinois College of Law. This institution conferred upon him the degrees of LL.B., LL.M., and D.C.L., made him a professor in the college and chose him, with its president, as delegate to the "Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists," at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In 1903 he resigned his position in the law school to return to his native state to practice law. He located in St. Louis and was engaged in the active practice of law in that city until the fall of 1906 when he returned to Shelby where he now lives and practices his profession.

On December 21, 1904, he was married to Miss Eugenie Burruss Blocker, of Marshall, Texas. They have one child—George Blocker Gose.

HARRY J. LIBBY.

The law is a jealous mistress and exacts the utmost devotion and fidelity from her votaries. At the same time, she is generous and bestows her bounty with unstinted hand upon her deserving worshipers. Harry J. Libby, one of the leading lawyers of Shelby county, young man as he is yet, learned of her exactions early in the study of his profession and determined to meet the requirements, if assiduous effort and close application on his part would enable him to do it. He has paid his devotions at the shrine of Themis with the ardor of a zealot, and the goddess of his worship has re-

warded his constancy with imperial generosity, enabling him to win high rank as a lawyer and prominence and influence as a citizen.

Mr. Libby was born at Laeledge, Linn county, Missouri, on July 31, 1885, and is a son of Judge Oscar F. and Rebecca J. (Watson) Libby, the former a native of Minnesota and the latter of this state. The father was born in 1851 and is a member of the Pioneers' Society of his native state. He also was bred to the law and has been in active general practice from the time of his admission to the bar, except during his service as district judge, which lasted a number of years. His professional studies were carried on in Linn county, this state, of which he became a resident in 1868. He was admitted to practice in that county, and he is still living at Laeledge and still engaged in conducting a large and remunerative practice. He is of English ancestry. The mother is also still living, and like her husband, stands high in the regard of all who have the benefit and pleasure of knowing and associating with her.

Their son, Harry J. Libby, began his scholastic training in the public schools of his native town and completed it at high school in Brookfield in the same county, from which he was graduated. He read law under the direction of his distinguished father, and was admitted to the bar of his native county in 1905. He at once began practicing in association with his father at Laeledge, the firm name being O. F. & H. J. Libby. But he was ambitious of making a reputation for himself unaided by family influence, and building his professional career ac-

ording to his own design. Therefore, in 1907, he started out for himself in independent practice, removing to Clarence for the purpose. In October of the year last mentioned he changed his residence to Shelbina, where he now enjoys a steadily increasing practice and is well established among the leading lawyers of the county.

Mr. Libby has taken nothing for granted and left nothing to chance in his professional work. He is well grounded in the basic principles of the law, and has also made himself master of the interpretations the courts have made of it. In addition, he has studiously acquired freedom and fluency in speech and alertness and skill in the trial of cases, so that he is both a judicious counselor and an able and resourceful advocate. He is, besides, a gentleman of high character and culture, exemplifying in his intercourse with his professional brethren and the people generally all the bland amenities of life and an exalted sense of uprightness and personal integrity.

In the public affairs of the county he has manifested a helpful practical interest and a constant readiness to aid in promoting every worthy undertaking for the good of the people among whom his useful labors are performed. In politics he is allied with the Democratic party, and is one of the most resourceful and effective workers for the success of his party in all its campaigns. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In each of these organizations he takes an active

interest and makes himself a serviceable and valued member.

On October 21, 1909, Mr. Libby was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Belle Young, a native of Linn county, Missouri, and a daughter of Robert and Emma (Bradley) Young. Her father, who is now deceased, was one of the most prominent and successful merchants of Brookfield, and one of the most highly respected and representative citizens of the county of his home. Mr. and Mrs. Libby are zealous and energetic members of the Christian church, sincerely devoted to its welfare and progress and earnest workers in the promotion of every phase of its useful activity. In all parts of Shelby county they are esteemed as among its leading citizens, and throughout a large extent of the surrounding country they are held in cordial and appreciative regard by all classes of the people.

WILLIAM A. MAUPIN.

Beginning life for himself as a farmer and breeder of superior strains of live stock, and forced by declining health to retire from pursuits so arduous and exacting, William A. Maupin, of Shelbina, has nevertheless continued to fill an important place in the community and contribute essentially to its advancement and the substantial welfare of its people. He is an extensive dealer in real estate of his own holdings and serves the Commercial Bank of Shelbina as a stockholder and director.

Mr. Maupin was born in Monroe county, this state, on March 4, 1860. He is a scion of old Virginia families which

dwelt on the soil and helped to promote the wealth and greatness of the Old Dominion for generations, keeping up in their daily lives the lofty standard of its citizenship and doing all in their power to dignify and adorn its domestic and social life. Mr. Maupin's grandfather, Thomas G. Maupin, left the home of his fathers when he was in the full maturity of his manhood, and came to the wilderness west of the Mississippi to aid in subduing it to civilization and found a new home and shrine for the family on the far frontier. He arrived in this state in 1832 and located in Monroe county, where at an advanced age he died on a farm he had redeemed from the waste and made fruitful and attractive.

His son, William H. Maupin, who was the father of William A., was born in Virginia on May 20, 1816, and was sixteen years old when the family moved to this state. For a number of years he worked on his father's farm, helping to break up the stubborn soil, and lending his assistance to the limit of his powers in making it over into a comfortable and valuable home. In January, 1848, he was married to Miss Lizzie Maupin, who was a distant relative of the family and a native of Kentucky. The young couple settled at once on a farm of their own and began a useful and profitable career as farmers and live stock producers. They flourished in their enterprise, making steady gains in material substance and winning their way to extensive popular appreciation and approval. Fourteen children were born to them, and of the fourteen seven are living: Mary A., the wife of R. G. Estill, of Kansas City,

Missouri; Thomas C., a prominent citizen of Monroe county; Judge R. G. Maupin, of Shelbina; William A., also living in Shelbina; Minnie, the wife of E. J. King, of Shelbina; Joseph F., of Shelbina; and Dr. Robert E., of Dwight, Illinois. The father gave his support through life to the Democratic party in political affairs and for long years was a devout and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. The mother of these children died December 19, 1878, and the father in 1888.

William A. Maupin obtained his education in the district schools of Monroe county, leaving the altars of Cadmus at an early age to engage in the struggle for advancement in life as a farmer and breeder of live stock. He continued his farming operations for a number of years until, as has been noted, the state of his health obliged him to seek a less active and exacting pursuit. He still retains his interest in his farm and live stock industry but does not give them his whole attention. He now resides in Shelbina and is an important factor in the business and social life of that city. His chief occupation is connected with the purchase and sale of real estate as a member of, or in connection with, the firm of Dennis & Maupin of Clovis, New Mexico. He has extensive holdings of his own and carries on an active and thriving business. He is also connected with the financial and mercantile activities of the community in other lines, being a stockholder in and one of the directors of the Commercial Bank of Shelbina, as has been stated, and having a part in the management of other fiscal or mercantile concerns. He is also zeal-



JOHN T. COOPER

ous and industrious in making investments for those who have capital and leading them to a wise use of their money, his judgment in this respect being highly valued and generally relied on. He is active in the affairs of the county, state and nation as a Democrat of firm convictions and serviceable loyalty, and in the fraternal life around him as a Modern Woodman of America and a Knight of the Maccabees.

Mr. Maupin has been very successful in business and he stands high in the social world. On all sides he is regarded as a leading and representative citizen, and as such he enjoys the esteem and good will of the whole community. On October 8, 1886, he was married to Miss Carrie Morrison, of Monroe county. They have four children all of whom are living at home with their parents and adding brightness and happiness to the domestic fireside. They are three sons, Howard S., now attending the Chicago Medical University; James and Warren, and one daughter, Mildred.

For three generations this family has been a potential element in the development and progress of Missouri, and now that it is firmly planted on the soil of the state and become a part of its productive and advancing life, the increasing usefulness of its members in all social, political and religious relations, as time passes, may be counted upon for higher achievements and more extensive results. That is the promise embodied in its past and plainly shown in the present. For the children of the household are imbued with the spirit of their parents and are day by day exemplifying

the teachings given them by precept and example around the family hearthstone.

JOHN T. COOPER

Among the citizens of Shelby county, Missouri, from the beginning of its authentic history, none has stood higher in public esteem or been more entitled to universal regard than the late John T. Cooper, of Shelbyville, who became a resident of the county in 1846 and passed the remainder of his life in that city, ending a useful career as a merchant, manufacturer, farmer, stockman and banker, which covered nearly fifty years there, on July 31, 1893, and was altogether successful in every particular. He became master of every occupation in which he engaged and of every situation in which he found himself, and gave to this locality a fine example of the vigor, resourcefulness and self-reliance of American manhood.

Mr. Cooper was born in Scott county, Kentucky, on September 1, 1817, and was a son of Samuel and Jane (Tarlton) Cooper, also natives of Kentucky. He came to Missouri in 1842 and located in Paris, Monroe county, where he worked at his trade as a saddler and harness maker for a period of four years. He learned his trade in his native state and learned it well. He had also fine business ability, and this helped to develop and expand his usefulness to the communities in which he lived and his own prosperity. In 1846 he moved to Shelbyville, and here he founded his first saddlery and harness shop. He gave his business close and careful attention and, for a time, devoted himself exclusively

to building it up. It grew to great importance in this part of the state, having the advantages of early establishment, excellent management and first class reputation for the quality of its output in material and workmanship.

Having gained a foothold in the city and won substantial prosperity, Mr. Cooper turned his attention to farming and raising live stock as a side line for the employment of his surplus energy. He bought 1,000 acres of land and on it conducted extensive operations in farming and raising stock. He gave special attention to raising mules, handling from 125 to 150 annually for a number of years with great success and profit. When his three sons arrived at the necessary capacity and development to handle this business he turned it over to them, and from that time until his death gave his whole attention to his harness and saddlery business and a lively trade in real estate which he had worked up from a small beginning, and his banking interests.

He was one of the founders of the Shelby County Savings Bank, which was started in 1874, and one of the most potential factors in preparing the way for it. When it was organized he was elected president and as such conducted its affairs for several years. Then he and Mr. Dimmitt, his partner in another enterprise, bought all the stock of the institution and converted it into a private bank known as the Cooper & Dimmitt bank, to which for awhile he gave his whole energy, leaving the management of his harness trade to Julius Ritter. He was also a member of the firm of W. A. Dimmitt & Co., dealers in carriages and

other road vehicles. The Cooper & Dimmitt Bank was one of the soundest and best managed financial institutions in this part of the state and enjoyed a wide and exalted reputation in the business world.

Mr. Cooper was married on September 6, 1848, to Miss Frances Shambaugh, a native of Caroline county, Virginia. They had three children, their sons, Alonzo, John H. and David L., all residents of this county, where John and David died some years ago, leaving Alonzo the only survivor of the family. A sketch of his life will be found in this work. The father retired from active work a few years before his death, but to the end kept his finger on the pulse of all his business interests.

JAMES E. RAGSDALE.

From his boyhood James E. Ragsdale, of Shelbina, has mingled with the people of Missouri and been a part of the state's productive activity. He was born in Monroe county on April 23, 1841, and is a son of James and Sallie (Deaver) Ragsdale, natives of Kentucky. The father came to this state in 1830 and located in Monroe county, where he was extensively engaged in farming and raising live stock until his death on June 9, 1850. High hopes blazed his way into the wilderness and he was subsequently rewarded by their full fruition. Fortune did not jest with him, as she does with many, but gave him opportunity to secure her bounty if he was willing to pay the price she exacted in sacrifice, endurance and patient toil. She was dealing with sturdiness of character and deter-

mination of purpose, and she unbound her treasures to them in recognition of their worth.

Just one year after his arrival in the state the father was united in marriage with a lady of his choice, Miss Sallie Deaver, who was, like himself, "bred in old Kentucky." They became the parents of seven children, four of whom are living—Martha E., wife of Isaac Greening, of Monroe county; James E., a resident of Shelbina, and the subject of this record; C. H. and Mary A., the wife of James A. Spencer, both living in this county. The father was a Whig in political faith and allegiance and a member of the Christian church. He was successful in his farming and stock-raising operations and became a man of considerable substance in a material way.

James E. Ragsdale was born to a boyhood and youth of privation and toil, as most of the offspring of the frontier are. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, taking his part in its labors and making the most of the slender opportunities for academic training which the district schools of the neighborhood afforded. Not only were their facilities very limited, but the terms during which they were in operation each year were short and confined to the winter months. For at all other seasons of the year all the available force in the community was required in the arduous work of conquering and fructifying the wilds and providing the means of subsistence for the daring adventurers who had braved their perils and stubborn inhospitality.

At the age of thirty-one Mr. Ragsdale bought a farm of his own, beginning over again for himself the work of develop-

ment and improvement he had so zealously assisted in for his father. On this farm he lived and carried on active operations in tilling the soil and raising live stock until 1902, when he sold the place and retired from active pursuits, taking up his residence in Shelbina. He did not, at this time, however, turn his back upon the duties of life, but only cut out the more laborious and exacting ones. He took an immediate interest in the business life of the community and became an important factor in carrying it on to greater development and more extensive operations. He is the vice president and one of the directors of the Shelbina National Bank and owns considerable real estate in and around the city, to the care of which he gives diligent attention.

He also takes a good citizen's part in the affairs of the city, county, state and nation, ardently supporting the Democratic party in political matters and working with zeal and effectiveness for the welfare of the Christian church, of which he has long been a prominent and useful member. In the social life of Shelbina and the county he and his family are also active and prominent, holding a high place in the regard of the people and showing that they deserve it by the interest they take in the welfare of those around them and the agencies that minister to their comfort, convenience and advancement.

On December 6, 1870, Mr. Ragsdale united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Cox, who was born and reared in this state. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—John W., of Kansas City, Missouri; Winnie,

the wife of Edward Achuff, of Gallatin, Missouri; James E.; Sallie Belle, the wife of W. S. Eller, of Mexico, Missouri; Lelia M., the wife of Ripley Spencer, who lives in Shelby county; and Mrs. Bird Estes, a resident of Shelbina, who married Dr. Selsor, also of Shelbina, in the fall of 1910.

Mr. Ragsdale is nearing the limit of human life fixed by the Psalmist, but he is yet hale, vigorous and energetic. Whether there be much or little of an earthly career vouchsafed to him yet, the sunset of his day is mild and benignant, and the retrospect of its period of toil and trial must be pleasing to him. For he has lived acceptably and usefully, and can now see blooming and bearing fruit around him the progress and development of a great commonwealth to whose advancement he has essentially contributed, and many valued institutions which he has helped to found and has sustained and fostered with assiduous devotion and commendable generosity. He has lived for the community and its people, even while most industriously pushing forward his own fortunes, and their appreciation of his career is shown by the universal esteem with which they regard him and his family.

JOHN S. MILES.

From his youth John S. Miles, who is now one of the leading merchants of Shelbina, has been connected with the mercantile life of the city. All the activities of his life in business have been given to that line of endeavor, and as he started in it with natural aptitude for its requirements and has had his faculties

trained and developed in long experience, it is not surprising that he has succeeded and now stands in the front rank among the business men of this part of the state.

Mr. Miles was born in Monroe county, this state, on April 19, 1864, and is a son of William F. and Nancy W. (Jackson) Miles, natives of Kentucky. The father passed many years of his life in his native state, coming to Missouri in 1849 with a colony of Kentuckians, who located near Paris, in the adjoining county of Monroe. There the father reared his family and passed his time in farming and raising live stock until 1866, when he sold the farm and moved to Shelbina, retiring from all active pursuits. He was married to Miss Nancy W. Jackson, a Kentuckian by birth and belonging to families long resident in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Miles became the parents of six children, three of whom are living—R. E., a resident of Santa Ana, California; Susie, the wife of N. H. Langford, of Hannibal, Missouri; and John S., who still lives at Shelbina. The father is an ardent Democrat in political allegiance and adheres to the principles of his party with steadfast loyalty, giving it active and effective aid in all its campaigns. His church relations are with the Baptists.

John S. Miles obtained his education in the public schools of Shelbina, and having a decided turn toward merchandising, left school early to follow the path in life which nature and his own predilection seemed to have marked out for him. He began his mercantile career as a clerk and salesman in a hardware store, to which he rendered faithful

service for three years, using all his opportunities and facilities in learning the business in detail and the ins and outs of mercantile life in general. He then clerked in the clothing establishment of Thompson & Miles until 1892, all the while expanding his knowledge of business, his acquaintance with men and his general intelligence concerning mercantile pursuits.

In 1892 he formed a partnership with his older brother under the firm name of R. E. Miles & Bro., and during the next sixteen years they were extensively engaged in the clothing trade with great benefit to the community and considerable profit to themselves. In 1908 the store and business was sold to W. H. Hanly, and Mr. Miles formed a new association in the same line of trade with T. F. Bates, with whom he is still connected and carrying on a vigorous and flourishing business, the firm being known as Miles & Bates.

Mr. Miles is a man of substance and connected with a number of business enterprises in the city and surrounding country, among them being the Old Bank of Shelbina, of which he is one of the stockholders. His political faith is fixed on the principles of the Democratic party, whose campaigns always enlist his attention and bring forth his active efforts for success, although he has no ambition for official station or public life for himself. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and in religion he and his wife belong to the Baptist church. He is a zealous worker for both his fraternal order and his church, and both enjoy the benefit of his helpful zeal and energy. On October 19, 1892, he was married to

Miss Lillian D. Sparks, of Shelbina. They have one child, their daughter Adaline, who is the light and life of their pleasant home.

JOHN T. BAILEY.

Almost from his boyhood John T. Bailey, of Shelbina, who is one of the leading business men of the city, has been contributing to the enjoyment of the people among whom he has lived, long as a teacher of vocal music and for nearly a quarter of a century as a dealer in musical instruments. All living in his range who find pleasure in the "concord of sweet sounds" have been indebted to him for many a soothing or a stirring entertainment and have ever been willing to acknowledge the obligation. He is now conducting also a flourishing business in undertaking and embalming, in which he has been interested since 1892.

Mr. Bailey was born in Monroe county, in this state, on September 25, 1851, and is a son of Tilmon O. and Sarah A. (Stalcup) Bailey, the former born in Harrison county, Kentucky, and the latter in Virginia. The father's life began on October 29, 1822, and the first twenty-one years of it were passed in his native state, where he obtained his education and fitted himself for the active duties of progressive farming, which was his occupation until he retired from all active pursuits in 1904. He left the home of his childhood and youth as soon as he reached his majority and strode with confident step into the wilderness of the farther West with a view to making a home and a name for himself, daring the dangers and privations of the frontier

with resolute courage and depending on his own endeavors with manly self reliance. He took up a tract of land in Monroe county which was in a state of almost primeval wildness and converted it into a well-improved and highly cultivated farm. On this he lived, engaged in farming and raising live stock until he determined to heed the admonitions of advancing years and pass the evening of his long and toilsome day of earthly existence in quiet and ease. In 1904 he moved to Shelbina, where he has ever since resided.

This venerable citizen of the progressive community which he has known so long and helped so materially to build up and improve, is one of the patriarchs of the town. Not only is he far advanced in years, but he is also the father of a numerous family. He has been married twice, the first time in 1848, when he was united with Miss Mary Sherman, a native of Missouri. They had one child, their daughter Mary, who is now the wife of John W. Chambers, of Clarence, in this county. His second marriage was with Miss Sarah A. Stalcup, who was born in Virginia and reared in Monroe county, Missouri. They became the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom are living and are: John T., the subject of this sketch; Elijah M., Tilmon A. and William B., all residents of Shelbina; Isaac N., who lives at Moberly, this state; and Ernest T., who is a prominent citizen of Shannon county, Missouri. The father still takes an active part in political affairs and still follows the banner of the Democratic party, behind which he has marched from his youth. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The wife and mother died in March, 1908.

John T. Bailey was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Monroe county and obtained his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. For ten years after leaving school he found continual and profitable occupation as a teacher of vocal music and made a reputation for skill and capacity in the art which spread throughout his own and adjoining counties. In 1886 he located in Shelbina and started a mercantile enterprise in the sale of pianos, organs and other musical instruments and musical supplies. He took his brother William into the business as a partner in 1891, and during the next seventeen years the firm of Bailey Bros. flourished as the leader in the musical implement and supply trade in this part of the state.

On June 19, 1908, Mr. Bailey bought the interest of his brother William in the business and took as a new partner his son, Roy L. Bailey, changing the firm name to J. T. Bailey & Son, under which two generations of the family are still doing an extensive and popular business. Since 1892 the house has also been carrying on extensively in the undertaking and embalming line, the father having received his certificate as a well qualified and licensed embalmer on October 16, 1895.

Mr. Bailey's political faith is that of his father and the greater part of the men living around him. He has never wavered in his loyalty to the Democratic cause, and has for many years given it faithful and effective service in all its campaigns. He has also long been an active and zealous member of the South-

ern Methodist church, contributing liberally to its advancement by energetic participation in church work and with material aid for all its undertakings. He is influential in both business and church circles and he and his family are among the leading lights in the social world of the community, throughout all of which they are highly esteemed and everywhere warmly welcomed on all occasions.

On June 20, 1880, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Baker, of Madison, Missouri. Of their four children three are living and all dwelling at the parental fireside. They are Mary Belle, Nannie Bess and Roy L. The social disposition of the parents and the presence of the children, who have inherited the same spirit, in the home make it a social center and a very popular and hospitable resort for persons of all ages acquainted with the members of the household, and that includes almost everybody in the county and hosts from elsewhere.

NEWTON E. WILLIAMS.

Lawyer, editor, public official and man of affairs and winning high commendation in all lines of activity in which he has been engaged, Newton E. Williams, of Shelbina, is one of the most successful and popular men in Shelby county. He is almost wholly the product of his own abilities and energies, and he has made the most of his opportunities for advancement in life. But he has not lived for himself alone. During all of his mature life he has been deeply and intelligently interested in the welfare of the town and county of his home and has done all in his power to promote it.

Mr. Williams was born in Adair county, Missouri, on October 10, 1869, and is a son of Gamaliel and Mary E. (Morgan) Williams, the former a native of Indiana, where he was born on May 18, 1838, and the latter a native of Kentucky, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Adair county, Missouri. They had six children and five of them are living—Lucy E., the wife of J. E. Bowers, who has her home in Colby, Kansas; Mary E., the wife of H. F. Davis, who is also a resident of Colby, Kansas; Alice, the wife of J. D. Bean, of Grand Junction, Colorado; Newton E., of Shelbina; and Martha, the wife of Dr. M. W. Bailey, of Denver, Colorado.

The father came to Missouri in 1852, when he was fourteen years old, and found a home in Adair county, where he grew to manhood and completed his education. After leaving school he engaged in farming and raising live stock, continuing his operations with success and profit until 1904, when he retired from active pursuits and removed to Shelbina, and here he has ever since had his home. His marriage occurred in 1858. In politics he is and always has been a Democrat. Fraternally he has long been affiliated with the Masonic order, and in religious association he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Newton E. Williams began his education in the district schools of Adair county, continued it at a select school at Brashear, in that county, and completed it at the Kirksville State Normal school. He studied law in Kirksville under the direction of M. D. Campbell and Hon. Isaac Morgan, probate judge of Adair county, and served as probate clerk for

one year after his admission to the bar in October, 1893. At the end of his service as a clerk of probate he began practicing his profession at Kirskville, where he remained until July, 1897. He then moved to Shelbina and formed a partnership with R. A. Cleek, with whom he continued to practice until 1902, the firm being Cleek & Williams. The partnership was dissolved in the year last mentioned and Mr. Williams practiced alone and edited the Shelbina Torchlight, which he and Mr. Cleek bought in 1900.

In 1904 Mr. Williams was elected prosecuting attorney of Shelby county, and at the end of his first term was re-elected for another. This ended on January 1, 1909. At the time of his first election he sold his interest in the newspaper and devoted himself wholly to his official duties until they were ended. He then bought the Shelbina Torchlight and has since been its sole owner and publisher. He is also a stockholder in the Shelbina National Bank and connected with other enterprises of moment and value to the community, in which he has always felt the deepest interest, and to which he has rendered effective and valued service in helping to promote every undertaking for its advancement which he has deemed of worth.

On August 29, 1895, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Rosa N. Deaton, a daughter of M. G. Deaton, of Kirskville. They have one child, their son Meredith, who is living at home with his parents. The father's political allegiance is given warmly and consistently to the Democratic party, and he has always been very active and effective in its service, his work in its behalf being

based on broad intelligence, good judgment and devoted loyalty to its principles. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Court of Honor and the Modern Woodmen of America, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has been very successful and is one of the leading and most influential citizens of the county, universally esteemed for his elevated manhood and his worth and usefulness as a force for good in the community of his home.

JOSEPH R. RIDGE.

For fifty-seven years this now venerable citizen of Shelbina has been a resident of Missouri and during all but two of them has dwelt in Shelby county. For more than half a century he was actively engaged in farming and raising live stock, first on the farm of his father as a boy and later on one of his own as a man. During his long activity in cultivating the soil he contributed extensively and notably to the development and improvement of the county and the aggregate of its wealth and influence. For he has always shown estimable public spirit and enterprise and given breadth of view and vitalizing force to worthy projects for the welfare of the section and the advantage of its people.

Mr. Ridge was born on January 31, 1838, in Hickman county, Kentucky, the state of which his parents were natives and in which his ancestors lived for at least two generations before him, his paternal grandfather, Isaac Ridge, having been born and passed his life in that

state. He is a son of William and Anna (Robey) Ridge, both products of the blue grass soil, on which the father's life began on July 7, 1814. They were reared on farms and never sought any other occupation in life but that to which they were accustomed from childhood. In 1852 they adventured into the wilderness beyond the Mississippi from their home, planting their hearthstone on the frontier and giving their children the benefit of its sturdy and invigorating lessons in endurance and self reliance. The first two years of their residence in this state were passed on a farm in Monroe county. The family then moved into Shelby county and this has ever since been its home.

The marriage of the parents occurred in Kentucky. They became the progenitors of six children, of whom three are living—Joseph R., the subject of this review; Martha E., the wife of Lewis Hale, of Shelbyville; and William M., one of the prominent and influential citizens of this county. The father retired from the activities of life in 1875 and moved to Shelbyville, where he died in 1877. He adhered to the Democratic party in all political affairs, and was to the end of his life vigorous and resourceful in the service of his party, although he never sought or accepted a public office. In religion he was a devout and consistent Catholic.

Joseph R. Ridge grew to manhood on his father's farm and was well schooled in farm work by energetic participation in it from his boyhood. He obtained his education in the district schools near his home, which were fair samples for their day and location of the many temples of

Cadmus that stud the surface of our democratic empire, where liberty receives her purest worship, and where, though in humble and lowly guise, she secretly breathes her strength into the heart and sinews of the nation. When he left school he turned his attention to what was then the leading pursuit of the county, agriculture, and from that time until 1903 he gave his whole energy and time to farming and raising live stock. He was a good manager and an excellent farmer, and his farming operations brought him large returns for the period, so that when he retired he was in the enjoyment of a competence which he had gained by his own industry, frugality and skill. In the year last named he sold his farm and took up his residence in Shelbyville, of which he is now one of the most substantial and respected citizens.

He has ever shown a good citizen's interest in the public affairs of the country and general welfare of the community of his home. Believing firmly in a government by the people, he was a staunch and zealous Democrat until the formation of the Populist party, and since then he has been devoted to its principles and effective in supporting them and its candidates. On November 22, 1858, he was married to Miss Nancy Ann Hale, a native of Tennessee, and, like himself, an adventurer into the wilderness of this state, as it was when they came into it. Of their eight children five are living—William L., of Shelbyville; Minnie, the wife of John Boettcher, of this county; Annie, the wife of Hugh Sparks, of Shelbyville; Joseph E., who lives in Illinois; and Allie, the wife of Theodore Bethards, of Shelbyville.

Having reached the age of three score and ten, Mr. Ridge might look upon himself as an old man and consider that his day is past. But his health, energy and clearness of faculty all forbid this view to all who know him and share the benefits of his wisdom, feel the force of his influence or yield to the stimulus of his worthy example. They know that the fire within him is not spent and the fruitfulness of his exemplary life is not over. And the esteem which all who know him bestow upon him as his due and the just tribute to his merit, shows that his years have been well passed in usefulness and the results of his labors are highly appreciated.

SHELBY NATIONAL BANK.

With a capital stock of \$30,000 and a wise and farseeing directorate and official staff, the Shelby National Bank well sustains itself as one of the soundest, safest and best managed financial institutions in this portion of the state. It was founded in 1905 as the Farmers & Merchants Bank and became a national bank in 1908. The founders of the Farmers & Merchants Bank were: President, John Munch; vice-president, W. L. Shouse; cashier, E. J. King; directors, John Munch, George W. O'Bryan, James F. Allgaier, Thomas J. Rice, N. E. Williams, George Roff, W. S. Fox, H. M. Pollard and Weldon Cotton. George W. O'Bryan followed Mr. Munch as president, and T. A. Bailey succeeded E. J. King as cashier.

In January, 1907, J. H. Wood and W. H. Jones purchased an interest in the bank and the next year it was reorgan-

ized under its present name and with the following officers: President, J. H. Wood; vice-president, J. E. Ragsdale; cashier, W. H. Jones; directors, the above named officers and George W. O'Bryan, George Roff, E. W. Worland, O. F. Howell, G. G. Sanders and T. F. Bates. In March, 1910, Mr. W. H. Jones resigned as cashier and Oliver J. Lloyd was chosen to succeed him.

HIRAM COLLINS.

This veritable "Patriarch in Israel" among the people of Shelby county is not only one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of this part of the state, but has been one of the most sturdy and industrious and one of those most truly representative of the founders and builders of the commonwealth, who laid the foundations of its greatness and planted in its soil the early seeds of civilization, which they and their successors have cultivated and developed into the magnitude, wealth and influence of the present day, when Missouri is an empire fragrant and fruitful in all the products of twentieth century life.

Mr. Collins was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on January 31, 1828, and is a son of James and Sarah (Oglesby) Collins, the father a Kentuckian by birth and rearing, and the mother a native of Illinois. They became residents of Missouri in 1836, making their home in Monroe county, where they engaged profitably in farming and raising live stock until the death of the father in 1853. He was always a Democrat in politics, a zealous promoter of the welfare of his community, an exemplar of sterling and pro-

gressive citizenship and a man of great industry and frugality in his own affairs. Of his two wives the one whose maiden name was Sarah Oglesby was the mother of his son Hiram and seven other children, of whom but two are living—Jackson, of Boonville, in this state, and Marion, a resident of Randolph county.

Hiram Collins grew to manhood on his father's farm in Monroe county and received his education in the district school near his home. When he reached the age of twenty-two he was roused to adventurous action by the alluring voices from the California gold mines and made his way to that then most promising region, which seemed to offer all the wealth and wonders of the Arabian tales to men of endurance and enterprise. He remained on the Pacific slope five years, passing a part of his time in the mines and a part in mercantile life as a grocer, being located on the American river, near Sacramento. What his adventures were, what measure of success he attained to, what hardships and privations he endured and what hopes and prospects he finally abandoned, need not be recited here. It is enough to say that Missouri looked better to him than California, and that even prosaic life and slow accretions of fortune on one of her farms were more to his liking than the dramatic or romantic experiences or the wild dreams of affluence in what was at that time the Eldorado of the world.

In 1855 he returned to this state and located in Shelby county, where he has ever since made his home. He once more turned his attention to farming and raising stock, continuing his efforts in these uneventful pursuits until 1894, when he

gave up active exertions and entered upon a restful and undisturbed residence in Shelbina. He kept his farm for a number of years, however, and superintended its operations until 1908, when he sold it.

For many years he has been a zealous member of the Christian church and a helpful factor in all its good work for the betterment of the people in and around it. His political activity has always been expended in behalf of the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, to which he has been earnestly devoted from his youth. On April 3, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Gose, of Monroe county. They have had eight children, five of whom are living—Bettie, wife of C. W. Adams, of Clarence; Laura, wife of Calvin Garrison, of Shelbina; James, a resident of Choteau county, Montana; George, who lives in Jamestown, California; and Frank, who is one of the leading citizens of Sherburn, Minnesota. Mrs. Collins died in the fall of 1897.

HON. RICE G. MAUPIN.

This eminent citizen of Shelby county and successful farmer and stock breeder, who is also one of the leading professional men of Shelbina, is an ornament to the state of Missouri and a thoroughly representative man among her people. He has dignified and adorned several lines of serviceable endeavor, performing the duties of each in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to those around him, bearing himself in every walk of life in such a way as to win and hold the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a brother of William A. Maupin, a sketch of whom will be

found in this work. In that sketch the history of the parents is given at some length, and from the recital an idea can be had of the atmosphere of the home in which Judge Maupin was reared and the lessons and examples given him at his parental fireside.

Judge Maupin was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools of Monroe county, the circumstances of his early life affording no opportunity for farther progress into the domain of scholastic acquirements save what was furnished by his own reading and reflection. But he made good use of the means he had in this direction and qualified himself well for the honorable career he has wrought out for himself. When he left school he was willing to freely dispense to others the stores of learning he had gathered, and did so as a school teacher for a period of nineteen years, two of which he devoted to schools in Shelbina. In the spring of 1897 he was elected commissioner of the schools of Shelby county, and the next year was chosen probate judge of the county, an honorable and responsible post, in which he is still giving the people excellent service.

While he was connected with the school system as teacher and commissioner he studied law as a matter of mental discipline and source of information, but not as yet with any view to practicing the profession. But in 1900 he determined to become a lawyer in fact and began to devote himself to the study with seriousness and close application. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1903, and since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of the profession with a

steadily increasing clientage and elevation in rank as a practitioner, conducting his professional work in connection with his official duties and enlarging thereby his capacity for them. He also served as a member of the school board three years.

As a means of relaxation from more serious and onerous work and as a source of entertainment and profit to himself, he has always been interested in farming and breeding stock, and is at this time (1911) giving considerable attention to producing a superior strain of registered saddle horses. It is manifest that his contributions to the development and improvement of the county and state have been and are still extensive, and that his usefulness is well worthy of the high appreciation in which it is held. In other lines of endeavor besides those already mentioned he has done his part for the advancement and enjoyment of his fellow men. In fraternal life he has long held membership in several benevolent societies and devoted a liberal share of his time and energy to their advancement. He is a Knight of Pythias, a Knight of the Maccabess, a Modern Woodman of America and a member of the Court of Honor. His religious connection is with the Southern Methodist church and his political activity has always been devoted to the success and welfare of the Democratic party. In the work of both church and party he is zealous and energetic, and is recognized as an important factor, showing wisdom in council and great industry and resourcefulness in action, his primary consideration being the welfare of the cause to which he is attached, his own advance-

ment being a matter of secondary or incidental importance. It is this patriotic devotion to the general weal that has given him so firm a hold on the regard of the people and rendered his services to them so valuable and satisfactory.

On December 26, 1880, Judge Maupin was married to Miss Emma Chapman, of Monroe county, who is still the light and life of his pleasant home and the center of attraction for their hosts of admiring friends and appreciative acquaintances. Of the nine children which have brightened and sanctified their domestic shrine eight are living, one having died in infancy. Those living are: Elizabeth W., the wife of D. S. Buckman, of Chilli-cothe, Illinois; Minnie Lee, the wife of Arthur Lundin, of Orion, Illinois; Charles Byron and Paul Anderson, residents of Shelbina; and Anna Matt, Emma Ricie, Temple Graves and Bob N., who are still under the parental roof-tree.

Judge Maupin has been very successful in all his business undertakings and entirely faithful in the performance of his official duties in every post of public responsibility he has held. He ranks high in his profession and is elevated and high-toned in his citizenship. He is devoted to the welfare of the community in which he lives and interested earnestly and practically in the good of its people. His admirable qualities of head and heart, his wide fund of information and mastery and geniality in the use of it and his unvarying grace and gentility of manner, whether as advisor or companion, have united to make him one of the most popular men in the county and give him a well deserved eminence in the state.

THOMAS L. PUCKETT.

Connected with the mercantile and other business interests of Shelbina from the time when he was twenty-one years of age and before that for two years with those of Pilot Grove, in Cooper county, Thomas L. Puckett has passed the whole of his mature life in usefulness to the people of this state, and by the manliness of his course, the loftiness of his character, the inflexibility of his integrity and his devotion to the welfare of the community in which he lives, has risen to a position of prominence and universal popularity among them. He has been successful in his operations, accumulating a competence for his family and by this means enlarging his own power for good to the town and county and extending its use in the service of the people as rapidly as it increased.

Mr. Puckett was born on September 7, 1864, in Hardeman county, Tennessee, and is a scion of old North Carolina families who dwelt in the Old North State from an early period in American history. His grandfather, Leonard A. Puckett, was a native of that state, but left it while he was yet a young man for what was then the wilderness of Southwestern Tennessee. There he located and passed the remainder of his life profitably engaged in farming and rearing his family with the best surroundings and opportunities in life he was able to give it under the circumstances. His son, Thomas A. Puckett, was born in that section, his life beginning in Hardeman county on June 4, 1833. He grew to manhood on the farm, aiding zealously in its arduous labors and helping to make it

over from an unbroken wild into a cultivated and well improved farm. But profitable and independent as he found the farmer's industry in that time and locality, he had a taste and found within him capacity for a career of a different kind. He studied medicine, received the degree of M. D. from a medical college, and during all the peaceful years of his subsequent life devoted himself faithfully to his practice in the region of his nativity. He had been reared in loyalty to the doctrine of state sovereignty, and when he felt that it was assailed by the trend of national politics, in common with most other Southern people, he thought it his duty to resist what he considered dangerous encroachments on the fundamental principles of the government. Accordingly, at the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and during the continuance of that memorable struggle freely offered his life on the altar of his faith.

On June 19, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Victoria Ford, who was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, in 1849. She shared his struggles and did her part toward winning his success. And when he felt impelled by his sense of duty to join the army, she did not resist his purpose, but rather fortified his convictions and helped him buckle on his armor. She was a woman of strong determination and purpose. After being left a widow she moved to Shelbina and taught in public schools of Shelbina for fourteen years. Of their offspring, which numbered five, namely: Jeremiah D., Thomas L., Charles F., Basil D., Mary A., their son Thomas, the immediate subject of this memoir, is the

only one now living and the only survivor of his family. The father died at his Tennessee home on April 17, 1872. The mother and the four last named children then moved to Shelbina, where she died on April 26, 1892. She was a true and devoted Christian of the Baptist church, of which she had been a member for many years. Basil D. and Mary A. died soon after moving to Shelbina; Jeremiah D. died in Tennessee; Charles F. grew to manhood in Shelbina.

Thomas L. Puckett obtained his early scholastic training in the public schools of Shelbina and completed the education begun in them at the Shelbina Collegiate Institute and the college at Pilot Grove, in Cooper county. After completing the course at Pilot Grove he passed a year in attendance at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and in 1882 began his mercantile career as a clerk in a drug store at Pilot Grove. Some time later he bought the business of his employer, W. F. White, and during the next two years he conducted it himself. At the end of that period he sold it and returned to Shelbina, where for three years he was one of the proprietors of a flourishing grocery. In time he sold his interest in this establishment and in 1894 began operating in real estate, loans and insurance in company with Charles B. Martin, under the name and style of Puckett & Martin. The firm is still in business and carrying on extensively. It is recognized as one of the leading ones in the line in this part of the state, and has a high reputation for integrity and business enterprise and progressiveness.

Mr. Puckett is interested, also, in other

business undertakings, being one of the stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Shelbina and owning and managing considerable real estate in business properties in the city and farm lands in Shelby and other counties. On June 28, 1888, he was married to Miss Ida M. Lyell, who was born and reared in Shelby county. They have two children, their sons, Thomas Lyell, born in Shelbina, August 27, 1891, and Charles E., born in Shelbina June 12, 1893, both of whom are still living at home with their parents.

Mr. Puckett has long been one of the leading and most active promoters of the development and improvement of the town and county. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Shelbina, and for a year he gave the city an excellent business administration of its affairs. But owing to the failing condition of the health of one of his sons (Charles), he resigned in 1907 and took the young man to California for the winter. During that year, while out driving, he was thrown from his buggy and sustained a broken leg. The fracture did not yield readily to treatment and the limb had to be amputated on account of dangerous complications. But notwithstanding his crippled condition, he still takes an active part in his business and the affairs of the community. He is a Democrat in political faith and a Southern Methodist in church connection and takes a leading place in the work of both his party and his church.

HALLEY THOMAS WILLIS, M. D.

To no other class of professional men is it given to administer so directly and completely to the comfort and happiness

of mankind as to physicians. They deal with all kinds of human ailments, both mental and physical, and are called upon to render services as wide in range as human suffering and human sorrow, and are often the only persons who can do it. To how many persons a country physician in active practice supplies aid in distress, hope in gloom, comfort in agony, solace in sorrow and even consolation in death, it would be idle to guess at. He is required to have a strong combination of qualities for his work, of which his professional and technical requirements are but a small part, and the necessity for their activity is always at hand, the reservoir is always on draft. Among the physicians of northern Missouri Dr. H. T. Willis, of Shelbina, occupied high rank for the full possession of these qualifications and the skillful use of them.

Dr. Willis was born in Monroe county, this state, on July 3, 1864. He came of Kentucky stock, both of his parents, Samuel Pierson and Elizabeth (Thomas) Willis, having been born and reared in that state. The father's life began in April, 1825, in Shelbyville, Kentucky, where his father, John Pierce Willis, was a manufacturer of wagons and carriages until 1851, when he and his family moved to Missonri, located in Monroe county and engaged extensively in farming and raising live stock. The grandfather died in 1874. The doctor's father farmed in his native county until the Western fever took possession of him and in 1851 he too came to this state and located on a farm in Monroe county. He raised stock in considerable numbers on his farm and dealt extensively in mules, at that time a nearly new article of sale

and production in this part of the state. In 1868 he sold his farm in Monroe county and bought one in this county, on which he lived and labored until 1885, when he moved to Shelbina, determined to pass the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of the rest he had so well earned and the competence he had so laboriously acquired. He sold his farm and resided here until his death, October 30, 1904. In 1852 he married Miss Elizabeth Thomas, a native of Nelson county, Kentucky. They had two children. The father was a zealous and energetic Democrat in politics and a devout and loyal Baptist in religious affiliation. He gave a great deal of his time and energy to church work, in which his services were recognized as most effective and valuable. The wife and mother died in July, 1903.

Dr. H. T. Willis obtained his scholastic training in the public schools of Shelbina and at the Shelbina Collegiate Institute, which latter he attended five years. His professional studies were pursued in private reading and at the University Medical College, of Kansas City, which he entered in 1895, and from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1898. During his period of study at this institution he was first assistant to Dr. C. W. Adams, an eminent physician of the western Missouri metropolis, in his private practice, and the training he received through this experience was both extensive and thoroughly practical.

After receiving his degree the doctor took up his residence in Shelbina and entered at once on the active practice of his profession. He made that city his home and was industriously engaged in

a general practice which grew steadily in magnitude from year to year, as he had the esteem and confidence of the people and the regard of his professional colleagues. He was a close and reflective student of the literature of his profession, keeping abreast with its advancement and in touch with its latest thought and discoveries. He also took an active part in the societies organized for its improvement, being a valued and helpful contributor to the deliberations of the state and county medical associations, to both of which he belonged. He was also medical examiner for the Knights of the Maccabees and International Life Insurance Company of St. Louis. In 1902 he was appointed county physician and he served as such until his death, February 25, 1910.

Politically the doctor was a firm and energetic Democrat. He was always interested in the welfare of his party and did effective work in helping it to success in all its contests. Fraternally he belonged to the Masonic order, Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America. His church connection was with the Baptist sect. On December 29, 1904, he was united in marriage with Miss Mamie J. Lamb, of Port Republic, Virginia. In the cultivated social circles of Shelbina she had ample scope for the exemplification of the mental force, delicacy of feeling and grace of manner she inherited from long lines of Virginia ancestry and abundant opportunity to employ her faculties in connection with those of her husband in promoting the general welfare of the community in which they both felt an earnest and continuing interest. They were hospitable

in their home, helpful to every mental and moral agency at work among the people and zealous in the performance of every social and religious duty.

CHARLES BOGGS MARTIN.

Actively connected with the real estate and loan business in Shelbina for twenty consecutive years, and for six years prior to his entrance into that line one of the leading fire insurance agents of the city, county and surrounding country, Charles B. Martin has had an extensive opportunity to demonstrate his capacity for business and his right to the confidence and esteem of the people who have the pleasure of his acquaintance and the advantage of doing business with him. He is now the junior member of the firm of Puckett & Martin, real estate and loan operators, and as such enjoys in a high degree the regard and good will of the community.

Mr. Martin is a Virginian by nativity, having been born at Lexington, Rockbridge county, in the Old Dominion, on March 28, 1853. His ancestors lived for generations in the state that is known as the "Mother of States and of Statesmen," his grandfather, James Wesley Martin having been born and reared there, and having had before him a long line of progenitors born and reared in the same neighborhood, which was Greenbrier county, in that part of the state now known as West Virginia, which was torn from its maternal breast in the violence and unreason of the Civil war.

Mr. Martin, the interesting subject of this brief review, is a son of James Wesley and Nannie O. (Green) Martin, the

former born and reared in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, where his life began in 1812, and the latter a native of Rockbridge county, in the mother state. The father farmed for a number of years in West Virginia and became a resident of Missouri in 1869, reaching the state in November of that year. He located in Marion county and there farmed and raised live stock until 1883, when he sold his interests in that county and moved to Shelby county, purchasing a farm there and continuing to operate it until his death, in September, 1886, carrying on at the same time an active and flourishing business in raising live stock, and thereby contributing to the improvement of the stock in the county and aiding in supplying, by the excellence of his products, the best markets in the country.

He was married to Miss Nannie O. Green, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-nine, with all her faculties yet vigorous and her sinews strong. They became the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are living—Alexander J., a resident of Rockbridge county, Virginia; William P., who lives at Moberly, Missouri; Reuben L., a citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles B., whose interesting life story these paragraphs record; Samuel S. and Albert A., residents of this county; and Emmett, who lives in the state of California. In politics the father was a Democrat and in church relations a Southern Methodist. He was an active worker in both his party and his church and was esteemed by the members of each as a helpful factor in all their undertakings.

Charles B. Martin, like the majority of

the boys of his day, was reared and learned the lessons of preparation for life's battle on a farm. He took his place in the ranks of its workers and wrought as faithfully and efficiently as any of them. He obtained his education in the private schools of Lexington, Virginia, which is an educational center in that part of the country, being the seat of Washington and Lee University, in whose presidential chair the great general of the Confederacy, Robert E. Lee, passed the closing years of his illustrious life, and also the Virginia Military institute. But, although the city in which he gained his scholastic training was abundantly supplied with facilities for culture far beyond the curriculum of the public schools, they were available to him only in a limited way, and he was obliged to put up with what the great "university of the common people," the district schools, could do for him in the way of mental development. For the exigencies of his situation required that he should make his own way in the world of effort from an early age and he entered upon the undertaking without reluctance or repining.

After leaving school Mr. Martin worked on the parental farm with his father until 1873, assisting him both in the state of his nativity and that of his adoption. In the year last named he turned his attention to mercantile life, for which he had long felt a yearning, and became a grocer, carrying on a vigorous and flourishing business in that line for six years. Still, although he found mercantile life agreeable, the love of the soil was strong within him, and in 1880 he returned to the cultivation of it,

buying a farm near Oakdale, in this county, on which he lived and labored two busy years, producing good crops and raising fine herds of stock. In 1882 he moved to Shelbina and took up work for the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company in association with W. F. Fields, with whom he operated for six years. Then in 1889 he bought the interest of Upton Moreman in the firm of Lyell & Moreman, real estate and loan agents, and became a partner of John R. Lyell, under the name and style of Lyell & Martin. In May, 1894, Thomas L. Puckett, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume, bought Mr. Lyell's interest in the business and the firm has done an extensive business ever since under the name of Puckett & Martin.

Mr. Martin has therefore been connected in a leading way with the real estate and loan business for twenty consecutive years, and in that long experience has thoroughly mastered all its phases, details and requirements. During much of the time he has also been extensively engaged in the feeding and sale of 150 to 200 mules every year, thereby contributing greatly to the convenience and advantage of the farmers and other residents of the city and county.

In the political life of his section he has taken an earnest and serviceable part as a leading and influential Democrat. Although averse to public office, he filled one term of four years as a justice of the peace and has also been a member of the school board. Fraternally he is a Freemason and to the cause of religion he renders effective service as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is a trustee and was for five



REV. J. H. WOOD

years or longer superintendent of the Sunday school. In other departments of church work he has been constant in his service and enterprising in his spirit, giving every worthy undertaking of his congregation his valuable counsel and invaluable assistance in practical labor. During all of the last fifteen years he has been one of the stockholders and directors of the Commercial Bank of Shelbina. On March 2, 1873, he was married to Miss Nannie E. Jones, of Marion county, in this state. They have had five children and all of them are living. They are: May J., a resident of Shelbina; Jessie, the wife of Otis Sec, of the same city; and Eugene H., of St. Louis, Missouri; Charles Robert and John Lyell, who are living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Martin and their children add adornment and grace to the social circles of the community and on all sides are recognized as among the best and most representative and estimable citizens of a section in which the standard is high and the requirements are exacting.

JOHN H. WOOD.

This eminent banker and influential financial potency of Shelbina has been a resident of Missouri all of his life, and during the most of that period has been active in lines of endeavor which minister directly to the welfare of the people and help to build up the state in its industrial, mercantile and commercial power, some of them also bearing immediately and favorably on the mental and moral agencies at work in every community.

Mr. Wood controls the policy of the

Shelbina National Bank and is its leading spirit of enterprise and direction. He was born in Monroe county, this state, on December 8, 1869. He is a son of Winfield S. and Susan A. (Hepler) Wood, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. The father was a carpenter and farmer. He came to Monroe county in 1859 and from that time until a few years ago devoted his energies to farming, doing some work also at his trade when occasion demanded it. During the Civil war he served as a soldier in the Ninth Missouri Cavalry, Company F, of which he was one of the lieutenants. He and his command were stationed most of the time in Missouri, but they saw a great deal of active service and were engaged in numerous battles and skirmishes. Mr. Wood was in the army from 1861 to the close of the memorable struggle in 1865, and during all of the time of his military service devoted himself wholly to the cause which he had espoused. After the close of the war he returned to his home and resumed his farming operations. A few years ago he retired from active pursuits and took up his residence in Shelbina, where he now lives. His wife died in that town. They had two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. The father is a scion of an old English family, his branch of which has lived in this country for several generations.

J. H. Wood was reared and began his education in Monroe county. He also attended the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of L. B. He was pastor of the Christian church at Boonville, Cooper county, two years, and taught in

Christian College at Columbia, Missouri, during his pastorate. In 1897 he moved to Shelbina and became pastor of the Christian church, which position he still fills. Was associated with Messrs. Thomas & Gillespie in the abstract business for three years, the firm being known as Wood, Thomas & Gillespie. In 1907 he became interested in the bank, to which his time has since been largely devoted. He is also president of the Shelbina Telephone Company, which he founded and incorporated in the autumn of 1908. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never been an active partisan or filled or desired a public office. His fraternal allegiance is given to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Order, in the latter of which he has risen to the degree of the Royal Arch. During the whole of his residence in Shelbina he has served as pastor of the Christian church, doing a great work for the congregation and building it up from a membership of 100 to one of 250. He is now engaged in the erection of a new church edifice which will be completed at an early date. He is much esteemed in church circles as well as in business relations, and illustrates in every walk in life the best attributes of an elevated, progressive and high-minded American citizenship.

In June, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan A. Jones, a sister of W. H. Jones, who was cashier of the bank of which he is president. They have no children, but take a warm and helpful interest in the education and well being of all the children in the community, being leaders and active workers in every good undertaking for the

welfare of the people and the promotion of every interest in which that is involved. Among the residents of Shelbina they are accounted as worthy of the highest regard and looked up to as examples of correct and upright living, which all might imitate with advantage to themselves and great benefit to the community.

Mr. Wood is a member of the board of regents of the Kirksville State Normal School, being chairman of the board, and is also a member of the board of trustees of Missouri Bible College at Columbia, Missouri.

GEORGE ROFF.

This estimable citizen of Shelbina, who is passing the closing years of his life in rest and quiet after a long struggle for advancement in a worldly way, in which he almost at times dared Fate herself into the lists and felt prepared to meet it on nearly equal terms, presents to the contemplation of the biographer a subject of unusual interest. He came of a family of roving and adventurous disposition, and although he showed his heritage in this respect in one particular he did not in others, for which his ancestors were distinguished. So far as daring danger, enduring hardship and undergoing arduous toil and privation are concerned, he has upheld the family traditions in a manly and admirable way. But he has never roamed far from the place of his nativity to seek a residence, but has helped to the limit of his ability and opportunities to develop the section and interests amid which he was born and reared.

Mr. Roff was born, reared, educated and married in Shelby county, and, as an industrious and skillful tiller of the soil, has contributed practically and essentially to its development and improvement. So that whatever he is, he is all the county's own. His life began on June 12, 1841, and for a full half century he was one of the producing forces of the county except during a short portion of the Civil war, when he was engaged in the defense of his political principles as a member of the Confederate army. His service in that memorable and sanguinary contest lasted only about six months, for at the end of that period he was taken prisoner and soon after paroled on condition that he would return to the plains of the West and engage no further in the war. He is the grandson of Jonathan Roff, a native of New Jersey, and a son of Peter and Sarah (Anderson) Roff, the former born and reared in Mason county, Kentucky, where he made his advent into the world in 1800, and the latter a native of Virginia.

The father grew to manhood on his father's farm, assisting in its labors and attending the district school when his services were not needed at home. In 1832, while what is now the great and progressive state of Missouri was still a howling wilderness for the greatest part, he came west and located amid its unbroken wilds in this county. He took up a tract of wild land and devoted himself to its transformation into a cultivated and productive farm. He also raised stock in considerable numbers and thus helped materially to provide for the wants of the pioneers and build up the country around him. His farming and stock-

raising operations continued until his death in 1866. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Anderson, became the parents of six children, of whom three are living. They are Carolina, the wife of Daniel Givens, of Shelbina; George, who is the inspiration of this sketch, and Thomas, also a resident of Shelbina. In political faith and adherence the father was an ardent Democrat. In fraternal relations he was a member of the Masonic order, and in religion belonged to the Christian church.

George Roff was reared on his father's farm in this county, and early in life began to learn the lessons of endurance, privation and self-reliance incident to residence and struggle with adversity and difficulty on the frontier. His only facilities for scholastic training were those supplied by the primitive schools of the wilderness at that early day, and when he had completed the course they covered, he at once went to work on the farm, again assisting his father until he started an enterprise in cultivating the soil and raising stock on his own account. This he continued until his retirement from all active pursuits in 1903, when he moved to Shelbina, and there he has ever since resided. He sold his farm and thus relieved his mind of all care concerning its management, and the only business he has given attention to since has been looking after his financial interests in connection with several business enterprises, among them the Shelbina National Bank, of which he is one of the stockholders and directors. As has been noted above, he was in the Confederate army six months at the beginning of the Civil war, but after being taken prisoner and

paroled to the plains of the West, he felt obliged to abide by the terms of his release and never entered the service of the Confederacy again.

Mr. Roff has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Julia Connolly, of Kentucky. They had one child, who died a number of years ago, as did the mother. On February 12, 1896, he was united with his second wife, who, before her marriage, was Miss Jennie Hinthorn, a native of McLean county, Illinois. He and his wife are highly respected and counted as among the best and most estimable citizens of the county. They are well and widely known and everywhere among their friends and acquaintances their lives are regarded as worthy of the good will of the people because of their uprightness and usefulness. Both have been active in all commendable projects for the good of the county and town, manifesting an earnest interest in their improvement and the lasting welfare of their inhabitants. Mr. Roff is a staunch Democrat in politics and he and his wife are members of the Christian church in religious faith and association.

JESSE T. HARDY.

This eminent jurist and esteemed citizen of Shelby county is an ornament to her public life, and his occupancy of the bench is a guaranty that the rights and interests of her people will be sedulously watched and guarded against wrong, so far as it is in the power of an upright and enlightened court to furnish such protection, her peace, order and good government will be preserved, and the laws of the state will be strictly and

properly enforced within her boundaries.

Judge Hardy is a native of the county, born on May 1, 1848. He was reared on its soil, educated in its public schools, for years engaged in tilling its fertile farm lands, and has been prominent in its professional and official circles. He is therefore closely connected with its people and has a personal as well as an official interest in their welfare. He is now serving his third term as county judge, and is more firmly intrenched in the confidence and esteem of the people than when his official life began. For his course on the bench has been eminently satisfactory to them and in the highest degree creditable to himself.

The Judge is a son of Samuel B. and Mary J. (Sparrow) Hardy, natives of Virginia and members of families that have dignified and adorned all walks of life in the history of that state. The father, impelled by a spirit of daring and self-reliance, and wishing to found a name for himself and his descendants on his own achievements, sought his opportunity in what was in his young manhood an unbroken wilderness. He came to Missouri in 1834 and took up a tract of wild land in what is now Shelby county and about eight miles northeast of the present city of Shelbina. He also opened a country store, and during the next few years was actively engaged in reducing his farm to subjection and productiveness and supplying the wants of the people around him from his mercantile establishment. When the railroad was partially completed he moved to Shelbina and built the Adams hotel, which he occupied and conducted for four or five years. He then returned to

his farm to pass the remainder of his days on the expanse he had redeemed from the wilds and die at last in the home which was hallowed as the product and the scene of his useful toil.

He was always deeply and intelligently interested in public affairs and freely gave time, attention and material help to direct their course aright according to his views. He served two terms as county judge in the early history of the county, and when the Civil war burst upon our unhappy country, fearful of the dismemberment of the Union, he enlisted in the Federal army in its defense. His command was a part of the army of General Glover, and was stationed at Palmyra. While it saw comparatively little active service, it was at all times ready for duty and willing to dare death on the field of carnage. In the engagements in which it took part it made its military spirit and capacity manifest and admirably exemplified the highest type of American manhood. The elder Judge Hardy was married in Virginia to Miss Mary J. Sparrow, who was, like himself, a native of Virginia, as has been stated. They had eight children, of whom the present Judge is the only one living. The father was a Republican in politics, a Freemason in fraternal life and a Southern Methodist in religion.

Judge Jesse T. Hardy obtained his education in the public schools of Shelbina, and on leaving them turned his attention to farming and raising live stock, and also to contracting in works of construction. After a successful career of over a quarter of a century as a farmer and contractor he sold his farm, gave up his other business and moved to

Shelbina, making himself free to discharge his important and responsible duties as county judge, having been elected to the position in 1904. At the end of his first term he was re-elected, and at the close of the second received renewed and increased assurances of the confidence and esteem of the people by a very complimentary and enthusiastic election to a third term.

An analysis of his administration of the office of judge is not intended or necessary here. His official record so far has passed into the history of the county and been twice passed upon by the electorate with high approval, and this gives it higher standing and a firmer foundation in county and state chronicles than anything would that might be embodied in these paragraphs. It is enough for them to state that his services have been thoroughly satisfactory to the people of the county and have given him a high rank among the jurists of the state.

In political allegiance and activity Judge Hardy has always been a Democrat, and in fraternal affiliation he has long been an Odd Fellow. While free from offensive partisanship and undue political activity since he has been on the bench, he has nevertheless shown a keen interest in the welfare and success of his party on all occasions, as every good citizen should, and to the fraternal society in which he holds membership he has also given a commendable share of time and attention. He was married on February 22, 1868, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Maddox, of this county. They have had ten children, six of whom are living: Samuel Tolbert, of Shelby county; Dora Belle, wife of William Howell; John E.;

Jessie, wife of Perry Parsons, and Chester and Lee, all residents of Shelby county and prominent and useful in promoting its development and improvement.

WILLIAM T. SWEARINGEN.

Born in Monroe county on July 24, 1849, at a time when this portion of the state was almost virgin in its wilderness and unsettled condition, and growing to manhood here, taking part in all the stirring activities incident to peopling and developing a new country, William T. Swearingen, of Shelbina, has had fine opportunities for being useful to his locality and writing his name in enduring phrase among the monuments and products of its progress. That he has employed his opportunities to good advantage is proven by the numerous and imposing structures for residence and business purposes which he has erected in the county and city of his long home and by the universal esteem in which he is held by all classes of the people.

Mr. Swearingen is a son of Thomas and Polly (Ashcraft) Swearingen, the father a native of Kentucky, born in 1815, and the mother born and reared in Missouri. Thomas Swearingen came to Missouri early in the thirties and located in Monroe county. There, for a number of years, he was actively engaged in farming and raising live stock, giving his whole attention to his operations and making them as profitable as the circumstances would allow. In the course of time he became enamored of Shelby county, and, selling out his interests in Monroe, he moved to this county on a farm which he purchased,

and on which one of the old landmarks of the section was located in the form of a flour and saw mill on Salt river. He worked the farm and operated the mill greatly to the convenience and advantage of the people within a large extent of the surrounding country and his own profit for many years, when he sold all his real estate and farming appliances, and retired from active life to a home in Walkersville, in which he died in 1893.

In politics the father was a Democrat, firm in his devotion and zealous in his services to his party, and in religious connection was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to which he also gave the benefit of his wisdom in council and his fidelity and industry in work. He was married twice, the first time to Miss Polly Ashcraft. Of the nine children born to them five are living and all but one are residents of Shelby county. They are: James, Sallie, the wife of John Wood; William T. and Maleomb, of this county, and Ephraim, who is a citizen of Monroe county. The second marriage of the head of the house occurred in 1868, and by it he was united with Miss Ellen Wood, of Shelby county. They became the parents of two children, Milton, who lives in St. Joseph, this state, and Ora, the wife of William Dungan, of Shelby county.

William T. Swearingen grew to manhood on the parental homestead in this county and obtained his education in its public schools. After leaving school he continued to work on his father's farm until 1869, doing also considerable work as a builder and contractor, having acquired a mastery of

the carpenter trade, for which he had a natural aptitude. He put up many of the best dwellings and other buildings in the neighborhood, and they still stand out among the improvements in the county as evidences of his skill and ability as a builder. Since taking up his residence in Shelbina, which he did in 1904, he has devoted himself exclusively to contracting and building on a large scale and with great success in results, both in the products of his art and the profits reaped from them. He has worked at his trade practically for forty-one years, and has won a reputation for mastery of it that is second to none in this portion of the state and that places him in the first rank among mechanics wherever he is known.

In all parts of Shelbina, and in many other localities, stand structures built by him which are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they were erected, and which potentially proclaim his merit as a builder. For he has been a student of his craft and has enlarged and trained his natural ability in it by keeping himself posted in its latest phases and higher developments, acquiring some skill as an architect along with fine mechanical execution, and placing all his attainments liberally at the service of his patrons and his employes, thus enriching the property of the one class and the acquisitions of the other.

On July 21, 1870, he united in marriage with Miss Isabelle Wood, of Shelbina. Of the five children who have blessed and brightened their home four are living and all dwelling in Shelbina. They are George, Claudia, wife of Harry Keith, and Mabelle and Freda, both of

whom are still members of the parental household. It is much to have lived sixty years among the same people and to have grown steadily in their respect and esteem, but this is what Mr. Swearingen has accomplished. For his life has been clean and useful, constant in its fidelity to duty in all private and public relations, and ennobling in the high example of worthy citizenship it has given those associated with and living around him. It is of men like him that the best American manhood is made, and it is from such lives as his that our most stable and valued standards are taken.

GEORGE C. GRANT.

Although for nearly twelve years a member of the bar, and during a portion of that period an active practitioner of the profession, George C. Grant, of Shelbina, has found mercantile life of the most strenuous and exacting character more to his taste than professional pursuits, and during the last seven years has devoted himself principally to that as an extensive dealer in real estate and was the junior member of the firm of Cleek & Grant, but is now doing business under the style name of George C. Grant, Real Estate Dealer, Shelbina, Missouri. He has been very successful in his undertakings and is accounted one of the best and wisest business men in Shelby county.

Mr. Grant was born on November 4, 1875, in the adjacent county of Monroe and village of Granville, where his parents, William and Mary A. (Moulton) Grant, then lived. The father was born and grew to the age of fourteen in Eng-

land. His life began in 1831, and was like that of most English boys of his station until 1845. He attended school and engaged in the pastimes of the day, as his companions did, but in the year last named he had an experience which was denied to most of them and was probably desired by all. He was brought by his parents to the American continent, his young life being enriched by the experiences of an ocean voyage across the stormy Atlantic and the novel incidents, adventures and surroundings of existence in a new world. The family located in Canada and William remained there until 1871, marrying Miss Mary A. Moulton, of that country, in 1861, who now resides at Clarence, Missouri, and taking his part in the productive industries of the land as an active and energetic farmer.

In 1871 he came to the United States and took up his residence at Granville, in Monroe county, of this state. There he again gave his attention to farming and raising live stock on a large scale, and in addition carried on a flourishing business as a merchant in shoes and boots. Some years later he sold his interests in Monroe county and moved over into Shelby county, making his home in Shelbina. Here he again engaged in mercantile life, in the shoe trade, for some years. He then sold his business and turned his attention to insurance, which occupied him until his death in February, 1894. Eight children were born in his household and all of them save one are living and adding to the wealth and greatness of the country in various localities and occupations. They are: Charles E., who lives in Butte, Montana; Elizabeth E., the wife of Up-

ton Moreman, of Lake Howell, Florida; William H., of La Belle, Missouri; Albert L., of Baker City, Oregon; Alicia, the wife of Hon. H. J. Simmons, of Clarence, this county; George C., the subject of this memoir; and the only one of this large family now remaining at Shelbina, Missouri; and Edward B. who died in St. Louis, Missouri, July 30, 1910, after an operation for appendicitis, having gone there from his home in Clarence, Missouri, where he was engaged in the newspaper business and under the name of Simmons & Grant, published the "Clarence Courier." Agnes B., also resident of Clarence. The father was a Democrat in the politics of this country, a Freemason in its fraternal life and a member of the Southern Methodist church in religion. He was very zealous in the work of his church, teaching the Bible class in its Sunday school for a number of years.

George C. Grant became a resident of Shelbina when he was but a child and has passed all his subsequent years in the city. He obtained his education in its public schools, graduating with credit from the high school, then pursued a course of special business training at the Shelbina Commercial College. As a preparation for what he looked forward to as his life work he studied law under the direction of R. A. Cleek, Esq., then state's attorney, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. During the next few years he practiced his profession at Clarence, and then for several years in Shelbina. In 1902 he formed a partnership with Mr. Cleek, under the name of Cleek & Grant, for the purpose of engaging in the real estate business, but this partnership

was dissolved in the year 1910, and since then he has been engaged individually in that line of mercantile effort. He is now a leading real estate dealer in this part of the state and does a very extensive business. He owns considerable real estate in farm lands and city property, and handles enormous extents of it in supplying an active demand in a busy and engrossing market. He also owns two very fine highly improved farms of 440 acres in Monroe county, Missouri, where Marion and Shelby counties corner with the north line of Monroe county, a short distance south and east of Hunnewell, which are said by many to be two of the best farms in the three counties. Mr. Grant is also connected with some of the leading financial and industrial institutions of the city and county, among them the Old Bank of Shelby, in which he is one of the stockholders. He has been very successful in all his projects, showing fine business capacity with great industry in conducting his affairs, and at the same time the utmost fairness and consideration toward others in all his dealings. He is an excellent judge of real estate, both as to its character and its value, and keeps in touch with all that is likely to be available for his purposes; so that he is prepared at all times to secure for any purchaser just what the buyer needs.

On May 7, 1901, Mr. Grant was united in marriage with Miss L. Virginia Swearingen, of Shelby county. They have two children, their son, Malcolm E., and their daughter, Alicia M., both of whom still help to warm and brighten the family hearthstone, being yet children of tender ages. The father believes firmly in

the principles of the Democratic party and lends it his active and effective aid in all its campaigns, although he is not desirous of any of the honors or emoluments of official station for himself. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman of America, and in religious affairs is affiliated with the Southern Methodist church. Although he is yet a young man he has won high rank in business circles and has a firm hold on the regard and good will of the people as an upright, progressive and altogether useful and estimable citizen.

SILAS THRELKELD.

Born on May 19, 1833, in Henry county, Kentucky, reared and educated in Boone county, Indiana, where he worked for years at his trade as a carpenter, and during the last fifty years a resident of Missouri, Silas Threlkeld has been a part of the human history of three great states in the American Union and a valued contributor to the productive industries of two of them. He is now not far from four score years of age, and the retrospect of his long and useful life must bring before his mental vision many scenes of the highest dramatic interest, many incidents of heroic struggle and endurance, many startling changes in American life, conditions and aspirations, all of which he has witnessed and been a part of. And through the whole warp and woof of the extended period his friends can see his own record running like a veritable thread of gold, bright in the luster of its excellence, valuable in the strength it adds to the fabric and suggestive in its unyielding texture

against the wear and tear of every day life.

Mr. Threlkeld is descended from old Virginia families, whose history in the Old Dominion runs back to colonial times and adorns every walk of life among its people. His grandfather, Daniel Threlkeld, was a native of that state, and, with the adventurous spirit that characterized his family and the society in which he was reared, left the home of his fathers in his early manhood to win a name and an estate for himself amid the wilds of Kentucky at the time when Daniel Boone was fixing forever the fame of that then remote and unsettled region in the pages of romantic history. There the parents of him who is now one of the patriarchs of Shelbina, Arway and Jemima (Wilson) Threlkeld, were born and reared, the father's life beginning in 1810, and the mother's in Owen county about in 1806. Following the example of their parents, they also became emigrants, moving first to Boone county, Indiana, and in 1866 to Monroe county, Missouri. Here the father of Silas bought a farm on Water creek, which he improved and cultivated until advancing years and failing strength obliged him to retire from all active pursuits. He then sold his farm and from that time until his death in Shelbina, in 1898, made his home with his children. He and his wife were the parents of five children, and of these but four are living: The subject of this writing, who is passing the evening of his long and stirring day of life in Shelbina; William and Thomas, venerable residents of Monroe county; and Mary Nancy, the wife of F. D. Crow, of Moberly in Randolph county. The

father was a life-long Democrat in politics and for many years a devout and zealous member of the Baptist church. He died at the age of about 83 years, and his remains were followed to the grave with every demonstration of popular esteem and affection.

Silas Threlkeld obtained his scholastic training in the district schools of Boone county, Indiana. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade and worked at it in Indiana until 1859, when he brought his strength and aspirations as a man and his skill as a mechanic to Shelbina. His mechanical acquirements were badly needed in the village at the time and for some years he found employment at his trade that was both plentiful and profitable. But he had a natural inclination to farm life, and yielding to this, he bought his first farm near Paris, Monroe county; then sold it and bought another, also in Monroe county but not far from Shelbina, renting in addition 400 acres of land which he farmed for four years. At the end of that period he found himself able to purchase a much desired farm in this county and he made the purchase.

During the next twelve years he occupied and cultivated this farm with energy and success, adding greatly to its value by bringing it to a high state of productiveness and by extensively improving it in buildings and equipment. The milling industry was then in great need of recruits and offered many opportunities to men of enterprise and sagacity. He therefore sold his farm and moved to Shelbina, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, F. D. Crow, with whom he was associated in



JAMES O. STRIBLING

extensive milling operations for a period of twenty years. Farm life, however, still beckoned him with persuasive hand, and he traded his interest in the mill for another farm on which he took up his residence, and to which he gave his attention for a number of years and then sold it. In 1899 he gave up business of all kinds and again located in Shelbina, to pass the remainder of his days in peace after so many contests, in comfortable rest and leisure after such arduous and long continued effort.

Through life Mr. Threlkeld has followed the fortunes of the Democratic party through victory and defeat, always contributing effective aid in its campaigns and cordially supporting its candidates. He is a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge in Shanaldah, Indiana, and has given it the benefit of his helpful membership ever since its organization. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Old Bank of Shelbina and takes an active interest in its business. Twice has he bowed beneath the flowery yoke of Eros, the first time being joined in marriage with Miss Mildred Acuff, of Monroe county, in 1863. Four children were born of this marriage, all of whom are living and residents of Shelby county. They are: Nettie, wife of W. S. Bryan; Henry; Jennie, the wife of William Lawrence; all living in Shelbina; and Cornelia, the wife of James Miller, who has her home in another part of the county. The father's second marriage took place in 1884, when he was united with Miss Cornelia Acuff, of Monroe county. They have two children, their sons Roy, who lives at home, and Harold, who married Lotus

Smock August 11, 1908, and is conducting a grocery store in Shelbina.

While Mr. Threlkeld is now but a restful sojourner on the shady wayside of the world's strenuous activities, and only looks upon the passing pageant of its busy and productive life, he still feels a keen and abiding interest in all the phases of men's work and especially in the welfare of the community around him. He is no longer one of its militant forces, but by no means ignores or grows indifferent to its interests. Revered as a patriarch and looked up to as a sage, his counsel is still earnestly sought and his admonitions are heeded, so that his influence is felt in the county among whose people he is everywhere most highly esteemed as one of their worthiest citizens and most upright and sterling men.

JAMES O. STRIBLING.

The life story of this prominent citizen of Clarence, in this county, is one of adventure and thrilling incident in parts and of great energy, determination and good business management in all. He has been a soldier and faced death on many a bloody battlefield. He was a prisoner of war for several months, languishing in Federal military prisons. He has also been a farmer of prominence and successful operations, and a timber contractor for one of the leading railroad lines in this part of the country. He has met every requirement of his busy and varied life in a manly and masterly way and every week of his time and every faculty of his being minister to his substantial and continued advancement.

Mr. Stribling was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on October 8, 1840, and is a son of Taliaferro and Jane C. (Boggs) Stribling, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania. Their marriage took place in Missouri and by it they became the parents of three children, all of whom are living. They are: Loupine, the wife of A. Damrell, of Shelbyville; James O.: the subject of this memoir; and Loretta, the wife of W. G. Sanders, also a resident of Shelbyville.

The father came to Missouri in an early day and for a number of years worked at the salt works on Salt river in Ralls county. He then turned his attention to farming and raising live stock and adhered to these pursuits continuously until his death in 1844. He was a man of enterprise and progressive-ness, warmly interested in the progress and development of the region in which he lived, and gave earnest and very helpful attention to the welfare of the people all around him. By his course in this respect he rose to prominence and influence and won the high esteem of the whole population.

James O. Stribling, like most of the boys and youth of this locality of his time, obtained his education in the public schools, attending them in Florida, Missouri. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army under Col. Theodore Brace, and entered actively into the designs of the government, which he had volunteered to help and defend. He carried the first dispatch, after going into a regular camp, from General Harris, then holding his command in Ralls county, to Colonel

Green, whose camp was in Scotland county. He took part in the battles of Monroe City, Lexington and Sugar Creek, Missouri, Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and many skirmishes. The service was hazardous and he was daring. This resulted in his capture after seven months in the field, and during the next two or three months he was confined in Federal military prisons at Clinton, Sedalia and St. Louis, Missouri. After he was mustered out of the service he was again taken prisoner while on his way home and again kept in confinement for some time.

After his release he returned to his former home in Monroe county, this state, but only remained a short time. In 1865 he went to work for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company and took up his residence at Lakenan, in this county. He quit the railroad service in 1869 and turned his attention to farming and raising live stock near Lakenan, conducting his operations with great enterprise and vigor and under very flourishing conditions. While thus engaged he drove the first self-binding harvester ever used in Shelby county, and for a period of twenty years was one of the leading farmers and stock men in this part of the state.

In 1889 Mr. Stribling sold his farming interests and moved to Clarence, where he has made his home ever since. Immediately after locating in Clarence he bought an interest in what was then known as the Clarence Roller Mill, and with this industrial institution he was connected for ten years. At the end of that period he sold his interest in it. During the last fifteen years he has been

actively engaged in furnishing timber for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and during this period has made a number of short stays at Texarkana, Texas, in the vicinity of which he has about 8,000 acres of good timber land. The greater part of the timber now supplied for the use of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line is procured along its right of way. Mr. Stribling also holds a considerable block of stock in the Shelby County State Bank, of Clarence. In December, 1910, he was elected president of The Clarence Savings Bank, which position he is now filling.

He was united in marriage with Miss Susan Dorothy Hamilton, of Monroe county, Missouri, on April 28, 1868. She is a daughter of Clement A. and Cecilia T. (Brown) Hamilton, of Clarence. Seven children have been born of the union, five of whom are living: Jane Oneta, the wife of Joseph McDonald, of Brookfield, Missouri; Lela, the wife of T. C. Stutz, also a resident of Brookfield; Ava and Clyde C., who are living at home with their parents; and Loretta, the wife of I. C. Yates, who lives in Monroe City.

In his political alliance Mr. Stribling is a pronounced and active Democrat, zealous and effective in the service of his party, although seeking none of its honors or emoluments for himself. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and in religious faith and allegiance is connected with the Catholic church. He is loyal and devoted to his party, his lodge and his church, and has been faithful and serviceable in his performance of all the duties of citizenship, standing

high in the esteem of all the people as one of the best and most representative men in the county.

THOMAS ROFF.

Having reached the age of sixty-five and retired from all active pursuits of a strenuous character, the present life of Thomas Roff, one of the esteemed citizens of Shelby, might seem to be one of rest, recreation and retrospection merely, but it is not so. He is still actively and intelligently interested in the improvement and general welfare of the community in which he makes his home and does his part as ever to promote its good; he still reveres the county and state in which his labors have been expended, to whose advancement he has materially contributed, and is at the front with others in efforts for their yet greater development and progress; he has lost nothing of his regard for the people among whom his years of productive industry were passed, and he is constant in his wish and his endeavors to enlarge their happiness and substantial well being. So that even if he does no longer hold the plow, or reap the harvest, or supply the live stock market, he is, nevertheless, still one of the workers for Shelby county's benefit and is regarded as one of its most worthy and useful citizens.

Mr. Roff was born in the county on April 2, 1844, and is a son of the late Peter Roff, an account of whose life will be found in a sketch of his other son, George Roff, in this work. Following the course of most boys in the early days of a new country, Thomas Roff obtained

his education in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home, and while attending them assisted in the labors of all hands on his father's farm. The times were exacting in his boyhood and youth, the necessaries of life being so difficult to get and requiring so much effort, that all the luxuries were unthought of. The pioneers of this section had the wild expanse around them to awaken from its sleep of ages and the rough face of the country to smooth before they could find comeliness in its aspect or liberality in its bosom. And the exacting conditions bore heavily on the boys as well as on the men, on the daughters of the household as well as on the mothers.

Thomas Roff was obliged by circumstances to take his place among the toilers and do his full share toward supplying the needs of the home and family, and was therefore unable to seek other means of mental culture than those immediately at hand. He accepted his destiny with cheerfulness and performed its duties with all the ability and strength he could command. So entirely did he fall in with the genius of the time and locality that when he left school, instead of turning his back upon the rough life of the frontier, he remained on his father's farm and wrought with the rest until he reached the age of twenty-eight. Then, in 1872, his father deeded him a portion of the land he owned, and on this the son went heartily to work for himself. During the succeeding twenty-seven years he farmed and raised live stock industriously and profitably, continuing his operations until 1889, when he gave up active industry and sought a retired life in Shelbina, where he has ever since

had his home. He is a stockholder in the Shelbina National Bank and connected with other institutions of utility and value in the city and county, and to these he still gives the required share of his attention.

His political faith has ever been fixed in the Democratic party and his activity in public affairs has been devoted to its welfare. His church affiliation is with the Christian sect, and in its behalf he has long been a faithful and a zealous worker. On April 15, 1881, he was married to Miss Ella Hardeastle, of this county. They have had three children, of whom their daughter Lillian is the only one now living.

TILMON A. BAILEY.

Tilmon A. Bailey is a brother of John T. Bailey, of Shelbina, in a sketch of whom, on another page of this work, will be found an account of the life of their father, Tilmon O. Bailey, and the mother of the family. The subject of these paragraphs was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on August 22, 1862. He was reared on his father's farm, attending the district school in the neighborhood when he could be spared from the labor of cultivating the homestead, and made good use of his limited opportunities in the way of scholastic acquirements. At the age of twenty he entered the Shelbina Collegiate Institute, which he attended until 1884, when he began a three years' course of study at Central College, which is located at Fayette, in this state.

After completing his college course he became a teacher in the public schools of his native county, to which he rendered

excellent service during a period of twelve years. He was elected county school commissioner of that county in 1896 and held the office two years, vacating it in 1898 and taking up his residence at Shelbyna. He brought with him into Shelby county a number of select shorthorn cattle with several jacks and jennets of a superior strain and stallions of high grade. With these he started an active industry in breeding stock, and also gave his services as a bookkeeper to the Commercial Bank of Shelbyna and afterward, for a short time, to the Old Bank of the city. In 1906 he was elected cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, as it was then called, but which, owing to a reorganization and change of management, is now known as the Shelbyna National Bank. But he did not remain in this position long. Stock-breeding was more to his taste than banking, and in 1907 he retired from a business that was not entirely agreeable to him in order that he might give his whole time and attention to one that was. Since then he has been continuously and extensively engaged in raising stock, breeding considerable numbers of his own and handling many more by purchase and exchange.

In this industry his interest is absorbed and to its study and development his time is given. He has become thoroughly familiar with all the details and features of the business and is recognized wherever he is known as an authority of extensive information and entire reliability on the subject and all matters connected with it. In this connection it should be noted that he served for years as secretary of an industrial association

made up of Shelby and Monroe county shorthorn breeders, and also as manager and conductor of its sales of stock, which took place annually, the two positions being awarded to him without opposition, so complete was his mastery and knowledge of the business considered.

Mr. Bailey has taken considerable interest in the public affairs of his county, state and country. He is an ardent believer in the principles of the Democratic party and an earnest and effective worker in its behalf. He is also prominent in the fraternal life of the community as a member of the Masonic order, having served as Worshipful Master of the Lodge, High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and Worthy Patron of the local organization of the order of the Eastern Star. He and wife hold membership in the Southern Methodist church and are energetic and zealous workers. On September 1, 1892, he was married to Miss Frances Quisenberry, of Santa Fe, this state. They have had five children, three of whom are living and still under the parental roof-tree. They are Blanche, Twila and Phyllis.

JUDGE NEWTON ADAMS.

This venerable citizen of Shelbyna, has outlived the allotted time of man, as prescribed by the palmist, but he is still hale and hearty, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the progress and advancement of the people among whom he has so long lived and labored. Judge Adams is a native of the "Blue Grass" state, having been born in Henry county of that state on January 1, 1823.

His parents, James and Katherine (Thornton) Adams, were natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, the father, like himself, being a native of Henry county, and there passed the active years of his life engaged in farming. In 1864, however, he severed the ties that bound him to his native state, and joined his children, who had preceded him to the great state of Missouri, making his home with them until his death, which occurred in Monroe county in 1874.

He was twice married. His first wife, the mother of the interesting subject of the article, died in Kentucky, in 1845. Six sons and three daughters were born to them, all of whom are now dead but two sons and a daughter. The father chose for his second wife, Susan Kerlin, a widow. To them was born one son, Joseph W., who is now a resident of Chariton county, Missouri.

The grandfather of Judge Adams was William Adams, a native of Ireland. He emigrated to America just prior to the revolution and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the war of the revolution, serving for nearly two years. When the colonies secured their independence, and peace was at last restored he emigrated to Kentucky, and there passed the residue of his life. Four of his sons saw service in the war of 1812, three of them were in the Northern campaign, and one was with General Jackson at New Orleans. One son, William, died in Canada, while in the service.

Judge Newton Adams grew to manhood among the pioneer scenes of his native state, and endured many of the hardships and dangers incident to the settle-

ment and development of that great commonwealth.

He attended the primitive schools of the day, but was early in life compelled to make his own way in the world, and began laying the foundation of his own fortune by working on nearby farms. The wages were small and thinking to better his condition, in 1850, he severed the home ties and started for Missouri, which was at that time attracting so many of the young men of that section. The trip was made by water to Hannibal, and he arrived there on Christmas day of the same year.

He at once made his way inland to Monroe county, and purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres, five miles south of Shelbina.

The land was unimproved, and he at once set about making a home for himself, enduring all the hardships and privations incident to the founding of a home in a new country. He continued to reside on that farm until 1864, bringing it to a high state of productiveness. In that year he disposed of the land and removed to Shelbina, where he made his home until 1883, when he purchased another tract of land in Monroe county, six miles southwest of Shelbina.

This land he improved and resided upon until 1889, when he disposed of it and removed to Columbia, Missouri, that his children might have the advantage of the excellent schools of that place. After a residence of two years in Columbia, he again returned to Shelbina, and purchased a farm one mile south of the city on which he lived until 1906, when he retired from all active pursuits, and is now

passing the evening of his long and active life in the city of Shelbina, surrounded by a host of friends who respect him for the many sterling qualities of mind and heart they know him to possess.

While a resident of Shelby county, Judge Adams was called upon to serve as county judge of the county, being first appointed to fill an unexpired term in 1871, and elected in the fall following to succeed himself in the same office, and in this connection it might be well to state that he was the first Democrat elected to office in Shelby county after the war. While a resident of Monroe county he filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and also of county assessor for one term.

In politics the judge was first a "Know Nothing," but after the death of that party he aligned himself with the Democratic party, and for many years was considered one of the leaders in Shelby county.

He was married in Monroe county, March 2, 1851, to Mrs. Martha (Sparks) Heridon, who like himself is a native of Kentucky. Ten children have been born to them, seven of whom are living—Sarah, William, Lucy, Mattie, Newton T., Jane and Vinnie.

In religion he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, the judge having united with the church when he was twenty years of age. He was also one of the charter members of the church at Shelbina and an elder of the same. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, becoming a Master Mason in 1862, and has filled the chairs of Sr.,

Deacon and Worshipful Master of Shelbina Lodge, No. 228.

CHARLES S. BARKER.

In the productive fields of peaceful industry, in military service during the great Civil war, in connection with the management of mighty utilities of every day service to the people, and again in farming for a period, and then in the employ of the national government, Charles S. Barker, of Shelbina, has been of great service to the citizens of Missouri and several other states. His life of sixty-five years to this time has been a very busy one from the age at which he became able to work, and all his pursuits have ministered directly and substantially to the comfort, convenience and general well-being of the public. His long and faithful devotion to duty and his excellent record in every way have brought him the continued esteem of all who know him and registered him in the regard of the people as one of the most useful and worthy citizens of this county.

Mr. Barker is a native of Shelby county and was born on November 17, 1844. He is of Scotch ancestry on his father's side, his grandfather, John Barker, having been born in the romantic land of Scott and Burns. In the war of 1812 he raised a company of soldiers, with his brother George as captain. He emigrated to this country in early manhood, locating in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, where Jonathan Barker, the father of Charles, was born on July 27, 1808. From his youth until November, 1840, he was boatman on the Susque-

hanna river. In the autumn of 1840 he came to this state and founded a new home on Salt river, in Shelby county, buying a tract of land which gave him water power for a mill. He developed his land and made it fruitful, and also built up an extensive trade at his mill, which he continued to develop until the high water of 1846 swept it away, following these pursuits steadily, industriously and profitably until his death on May 3, 1894.

Besides Jonathan Barker, others of his immediate family were instrumental in aiding the development of the country they had chosen for a home. His brother George, who came to this country in 1820, was a surveyor for forty years. He also built the first mill at Walkerville, the place taking its name from Jonathan Walker, an own cousin of the father of Charles Baker, and the grandfather, Charles Smith, built the old court house in Shelbina.

In November, 1842, he was married to Miss Emeline R. Smith, a resident of this county at the time but a native of Kentucky. Their offspring numbered ten and five are living, widely scattered in location and pursuits, but all exemplifying the lessons and examples given them around the family hearth in useful avocations and contributions to the growth and development of our common country. They are: The subject of this brief review; Washington D., a resident of Gridley, California; Mary F., now Mrs. William Kealey, of Shelbina; Amanda, wife of Samuel E. Baker, of Shelbina; Helen N., who is married to James S. Barker and lives at Gridley, California; and Jennie, who is Mrs. Will-

iam Baird, of Spokane, Washington. The father was a Whig in national politics until the death of the Whig party and the formation of its vigorous and aggressive successor, the Republican party, after which he gave his allegiance to the new organization and faithfully supported it as long as he lived. He was also a devout and serviceable member of the Baptist church for a great many years. He died after nearly completing his eighty-ninth year of life on earth, and left behind him as a priceless heritage for his children a good name and the record of well spent years and powers, in addition to the material accumulation they had enabled him to gather.

Charles S. Barker grew to manhood on his father's farm in Shelby county and obtained his education at the district school of the neighborhood, his experiences in these respects being like those of nearly all the children of the frontier. When the Civil war began he was but sixteen years of age, but he felt a stern call to duty in defense of the integrity of the Union, and, boy as he was, enlisted in the Federal army in a company that was soon afterward placed under the command of General John McNeil, of St. Louis, whose principal headquarters were at Cape Girardeau, in this state. The company participated in the battles of Cape Girardeau, Bloomfield and Kirksville in Missouri, and in many minor engagements. Mr. Barker escaped uninjured from the war and soon after its close became an employe of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, which he served with fidelity and ability for a period of eighteen months. He then moved to Lockhaven, Pennsylvania,

to be still connected with the railway service and take an appointment in it under the Pennsylvania system, in which he was employed five years.

In 1878, with the training he had secured in his experience in the railway service, and his faculties broadened and brightened by work in a different section of the country, Mr. Barker returned to Missouri and during the next five years devoted his energies to building bridges. He next engaged in farming for eight years on the old family homestead. In 1901 he entered the postal service of the United States in Shelbina and is still connected with it. He has given his support loyally to the Republican party from the dawn of his manhood, for many years has found the consolations of religion as an earnest worker in the Baptist church, of which he is a member, and has enjoyed fraternal life as a member of the Masonic order. On December 15, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Parrish, of Macon county, in this state. The two children that have blessed their union, their daughters Virginia Frances and Ruth, still abide with them in their pleasant home in Shelbina, which is a favorite resort of their hosts of admiring friends.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNNEWELL.

This valued financial institution, which has been of great service to the community in which it has been operating for about two years, has already secured a hold on the public regard and confidence that assures its continued and increasing success, and promises great things for

the future in the way of convenience to the people and development of the town and surrounding country, which have been greatly in need of the facilities it affords for the quick dispatch of business and convenience in transactions.

The bank was founded in November, 1908, with a capital stock of \$10,000 and the following directorate: President, Albert L. Vaughn; vice president, W. B. Arnold; cashier, W. B. Herron; directors, Albert L. Vaughn, W. B. Arnold, John W. Carr, Harry Duer, Ben Parsons, Jerry Jeffries, E. A. Frye and C. L. Landrum. Mr. Frye died in April, 1910, and he was succeeded by J. Weldon Hardesty. From the day on which its doors were opened for business it has been doing well and steadily increasing its trade, while the public appreciation of its wise management, liberal policy and manifest soundness has grown as its operations have expanded. Located, as it is, at the junction of three rich and progressive counties, and having the enterprising people of them all to draw upon for business, the bank is bound to succeed and make its mark in the financial world. It is, moreover, under the management of careful and capable men, who, in protecting and advancing their own interests in connection with it, will do all in their power to promote the welfare of its patrons and facilitate their business operations to the fullest extent consistent with safety and good banking direction. The bank does a general banking business, embracing every approved and up-to-date feature, and lays all its resources under tribute to provide for the wants of the community and its people in every possible way.

Albert L. Vaughn, the president of the bank and its leading business inspiration and controlling force, is conducting his new venture right among the people with whom his whole life, so far, has been passed. He was born, reared and educated in Monroe county, and found his partner for life in Hunnewell. Those who trade with him and his bank know well, therefore, what to expect from his high character and the record of his years, which is an open book before them. His life began on his father's farm on July 31, 1870, and was passed under the family roof until he reached the age of twenty-eight.

His parents were Fielding Pope and Eva (Williams) Vaughn, the former a native of Lexington county, Kentucky, and the latter born and reared in Platte county, Missouri. They were married on November 16, 1868, and Albert was the first born of their six children, five of whom are living, the others being J. C. Vaughn, of Rocky Ford, Colorado; Mattie B., wife of Eugene Gardner, of Nampa, Idaho; T. B. Vaughn, of Shelbina, and Pattie, who lives in Shelbina.

In political faith and activity the father was a firm and loyal Democrat all the days of his mature life, taking a great interest in the welfare of his party and doing all he could to promote it. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic order, in which he was a Knight Templar; and in religious affiliation he was a member of the Christian church, in whose benevolent and evangelizing work he took the share of a zealous and effective worker. The first few years of his life in this state were passed on a farm in Platte county, and from there

he moved to Monroe county, where he lived until his death in 1903. His father, who also was named Fielding Pope Vaughn, was a native of Kentucky.

Albert L. Vaughn located in Hunnewell on May 25, 1898. His first venture into the business life of the community was as a livery keeper and dealer in horses, a line of industry and merchandising he still follows in addition to his services at the bank. He was made president of this institution when it was founded in November, 1908, and is still rendering valued and fruitful service in that capacity, showing a firm grasp of the business, a high degree of capacity for its requirements and continued fidelity and strict integrity in attending to it.

In politics Mr. Vaughn is a staunch and unwavering Democrat; and although he desires none of the honors or emoluments of public office for himself, he takes an active part in the campaigns of his party and gives its candidates energetic and effective support on all occasions. His fraternal relations are with the order of Modern Woodmen of America and his religious connection is with the Christian church. In both organizations he is zealous and productive in his work, exhibiting wisdom and prudence in counsel and productive industry in effort in their behalf. He was married on November 20, 1897, to Miss Lyda McAttee, of Hunnewell. Four children have brightened and sanctified their domestic altar. Of these, three are living and still surround the parental hearthstone. They are two daughters, Gladys and Althea, and one son, Albert L., Jr. Mr. Vaughn is in the prime of life, with all his faculties in full vigor, his energies awake and

potential, and the ambitions of his career still unsatisfied. But with the progress he has made as a standard of deduction it is safe to say that he will win the success he aims at in business, as he has already won the guerdon of a high place in the good will and regard of the people among whom he lives and labors, expending his efforts in their behalf as well as in furtherance of his own fortunes.

OLD BANK OF SHELBYNA.

This fine and sterling institution, whose history runs like a veritable thread of gold through the chronicles of Shelbina, was founded in 1873, with a capital stock of \$25,000. It was the successor of the First National Bank, which was founded by John F. Benjamin, who conducted it for a number of years. It was then turned into a private bank and operated as such by Messrs. Reid & Taylor, who had charge of it until it was reorganized as the Bank of Shelbina. Under this last name it was known and did a flourishing business until 1903, when a new charter was granted and "The Old Bank" was founded. In the management of its affairs William H. Warren succeeded Mr. Reid and served as president of the Bank of Shelbina until his death in 1898.

When the Old Bank was organized in 1903 it started business with a capital stock of \$50,000. Its officers were: President, Frank Dimmitt; vice-president, D. G. Minter; cashier, C. K. Dickerson; assistant cashier, E. J. King; directors, C. H. Lasley, George W. Humphrey, James F. Allgaier, J. William Towson, R. E. Smith, Silas Threlkeed and Frank Dim-

mitt. It has a very creditable career and has been an essential and exceedingly serviceable factor in the development and progress of the community, and has contributed vitally and steadily to the comfort, convenience and substantial welfare of the people, helping, by its liberal policy and enterprising methods, all forms of public improvements and private undertakings, and it is justly esteemed as one of the leading elements of all that is good and useful in the financial life of the community.

THE HUNNEWELL BANK.

After ten years of active and increasing business, in which it has fully justified the hopes of its founders and met the expectations and requirements of the people who trade with it, the Hunnewell Bank can confidently claim that it deserves the high regard in which it is held in the community and the excellent reputation it has in the financial world. It was incorporated on January 18, 1889, under the name it now bears and with the following official staff and directorate: President, J. V. Cox; vice president, John Bohrer; cashier, W. F. Blackburn; directors, the above named gentlemen and Thomas Irons, A. C. Balliet, who is secretary of the board, W. H. Sanders and Obe Thomas. The capital Sanders and Obe Thomas. The capital stock was \$25,000, having been raised to that amount from \$20,000 in January of the year 1909, when a general reorganization took place.

The first organization continued until January, 1892, when W. B. Thiehoff was elected a director in place of W. H. San-

ders. In January, 1894, Mr. Thiehoff was elected secretary of the board in place of A. C. Balliet, and filled it until September, 1909. In January, 1909, as has been stated, a general reorganization took place, resulting in the increase in the capital stock above mentioned, with the addition of a surplus of \$1,250, and the election of the following officers: A. C. Balliet, president; B. F. Broughton, vice president; Edward L. Blackburn, cashier; and A. C. Balliet, B. F. Broughton, J. W. Nesbit, J. A. O'Daniel, Wesley Barker, R. H. Durett and W. B. Thiehoff, directors, the last named being secretary of the board. On February 22, 1909, Edward L. Blackburn died and J. A. O'Daniel was chosen cashier in his place with C. P. Painter assistant cashier. In April, 1910, J. A. O'Daniel was elected president and C. P. Painter cashier. The official statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business on June 23, 1909, made under oath by the president and cashier, showed total resources amounting to \$93,564.47, with the sum of \$65,787.29 on deposit, subject to check or time certificates, and net undivided profits aggregating \$2,777.28. The management of the bank from the beginning of its career has been wise and progressive. Its business has been of a general character, including all approved features of advanced modern banking, and as its resources and the volume of its trade have increased, its good name and sterling character have correspondingly risen among the people, so that it is now recognized as one of the soundest, most complete and best directed financial institutions in this part of the country.

William B. Thiehoff, who is one of the

leading potencies in the management of the bank and in popularizing it and spreading its influence among the people of the three counties at whose junction it is located, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, on September 23, 1844. His parents were Anthony B. and Caroline (Kibler) Thiehoff, the former a native of Germany and the latter of the same nativity as her son. The father was born in 1812 and came to the United States in 1834. He at once took up his residence in Shenandoah county, Virginia, and there he wrought faithfully and profitably at his trade as a tailor until 1861, when he brought his family to Missouri and located at Hunnewell, where he was engaged in general merchandising until his death in August, 1892. His marriage occurred in 1837 and resulted in a family of six children, three of whom are living: John H., of Austin, Texas; William B., of Hunnewell; and Isabelle C., who is now the wife of R. B. Durbin, of Hunnewell. His wife died after many years of faithful service to her home and offspring, and in September, 1862, the father married again, being united with Miss Sarah E. Spalding, a native of Kentucky. They had one child, their daughter, Mary E., who is now the wife of A. C. Spalding and lives in Hunnewell. The father was a Democrat in politics, a Catholic in religion and an Odd Fellow in fraternal life.

His son, William B., began his education in the district schools of Virginia and completed it in those of Missouri. After leaving school he followed general farm work until 1869, when he embarked in the furniture and undertaking business in Hunnewell. He adhered to these

lines of mercantile life until 1905, then sold out his business and moved to Hannibal in this state. Near that city he engaged in farming and raising live stock, and also in dairying on a large scale. He is still conducting those enterprises with success and profit for himself and greatly to the advantage of the people living around him and in the city of his home, where he has his principal market. Although living in Hannibal, he still serves the Hunnewell Bank faithfully and efficiently as the secretary of its board of directors. Always active and intelligent in working for the good of the community in which he maintained his home, he exhibited to the people of Hannibal such superior qualifications for administrative duties that they elected him mayor of the city and found they had made no mistake in their choice. He gave them a good administration of city affairs, promoting the progress of the municipality and carefully guarding all its interests from neglect and spoliation.

In his political allegiance, Mr. Thiehoff has always been a pronounced working Democrat. The candidates and struggles of his party always enlist his active aid and his services are at all times found to be effective. In fraternal life he is a prominent member of the Masonic order, in which he has long been a hard and fruitful worker. He served the Hunnewell lodge of the order seventeen years as secretary, one year as senior warden and two as worshipful master, holding it up to the highest standard of Masonic work and regularity at all times, and infusing great interest and instruction into its meetings. He

was married in 1880 to Miss Sarah Etta Jones, a native of Missouri. They have had one child, their daughter Augusta L., who is now the wife of C. D. Young and a resident of Hannibal. In all the relations of life, Mr. Thiehoff has exhibited an elevated and elevating citizenship, and in all his business ventures he has shown great capacity and energy, involving zeal tempered with prudence, and a commanding progressiveness restrained and governed by an enlightened conservatism. He has been very successful and is regarded as one of the leading business men and best citizens of the portion of the state in which he lives.

ANDREW B. DUNLAP.

Descended from long lines of sturdy and productive ancestors, Andrew B. Dunlap, of Hunnewell, had shown in several fields of human endeavor that heredity has weight, exemplifying by his own industry, capacity, sterling character and success in life the strains from which he sprang and the fiber of which they were composed. He has taken the qualities of his being as his capital and invested them in a career of great credit to himself and decided advantage to the community in which they have been employed.

Mr. Dunlap was born on August 13, 1874, in Hannibal, Missouri, and is a son of Robert H. and Delma C. (Smith) Dunlap, a brief account of whose lives is published elsewhere in this work. He was brought to Hunnewell by his parents in his infancy, so that practically the whole of his life has been passed in that city. He was educated in its public

schools, grew to manhood among its people, and learned his trade of printer in the office of its newspaper. He is therefore almost wholly a product of the community in which he now lives and labors, and the community is well pleased to have him taken as one of its most representative citizens.

For several years after acquiring a mastery of the craft with which he is still allied, he worked as a journeyman printer in different places in the state, enlarging in every day experience his knowledge of his business and extending his acquaintance among the people, acquiring extensive information of their aspirations, feelings and convictions by mingling with them in a variety of localities and under a variety of circumstances. This experience was most valuable as a schooling and preparation for the work that was before him and in which he is now engaged.

In 1897 he purchased "The Graphic," a weekly newspaper published in Hunnewell, of which he has ever since been the proprietor and editor. In conducting this paper and seeking to make it the expression of the interests, the progress and the ambitions of one section of the state—the character of its people and the high purposes that animate them—he is enabled to do better work and give clearer views by reason of his knowledge of other portions. And it is much to his credit that, having acquired this knowledge, he makes free and proper use of it to the advantage of all sections.

Mr. Dunlap has a broad and comprehensive mind of great activity which could never be satisfied or employ all its

energies in one line of effort. In addition to editing and publishing "The Graphic," he is also assistant cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Hunnewell, in which he holds stock, and is secretary of its board of directors.

With so many business interests in the city, it is inevitable that Mr. Dunlap is earnestly, actively and intelligently interested in its welfare, and this he has shown on all occasions and in reference to every enterprise for its advancement and improvement. He could not be what he is in business if he were not progressive and far-seeing, and as he is these in his own affairs, he is correspondingly progressive and far-seeing in reference to the general welfare of the community. So manifest have been his traits in this respect that in 1906, when he was but thirty-two years old, he was elected mayor of Hunnewell, and during the three succeeding years guided the fortunes of the city with a skillful hand and to the satisfaction of all the people, resigning the office in the spring of 1909. Re-elected in 1910.

In public affairs on a larger field Mr. Dunlap is also earnestly, actively and intelligently interested. His county, his state and his country engage his attention in the warmest manner and he does all he can to promote the general weal of each and all. He is a Republican in politics, but his patriotism is not limited by party lines. Whatever seems good to him in local or general political requirements secures his support and advocacy. In fraternal life he is connected with two of the benevolent societies so numerous among men, the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. His church affiliation is with the Southern Methodists.

On December 3, 1896, Mr. Dunlap was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie P. Hightower of this county. They have four children, their son, Chester Howard and their daughters, Ethel Virginia, Eva Oneta, and Andrew Lewis, who are the ornaments and the light and life of their pleasant home. That the head of the household has been very successful in his business is a logical sequence of his natural endowments, his acquired powers, and the use he has made of them. That he is popular in the community follows from his warm interest in its welfare and his continuous efforts to promote it. As an evidence of his progressiveness it should be stated that he put up the first concrete building in the county. With youth, health and strength on his side, and a high ideal of citizenship as his inspiration, the future should have much in store for him, in business, in public life, or in both, according to his desire.

EDWIN A. FRYE.

(Deceased.)

Like many others of our men of mold and consequence in business, industrial and public life, the late Edwin A. Frye, of Hunnewell, drew his stature and his strength practically from the soil, growing from infancy to manhood on a farm, and, as soon as he was able, taking his place among those who were performing its useful labors and getting in return strength of body and independence and self-reliance of spirit.

Mr. Frye was a son of Henry B. and

Permalia A. (Wilson) Frye, and was born in Shelby county on February 1, 1864. His grandfather, Henry Westfall Frye, was a native of Virginia before its division into two states in the lottery of civil war, living in Hardy county, in that part which is now West Virginia, and there the parents of Edwin A. Frye were born, reared, educated and married. The father's life began in September, 1826, and all of its maturity, except the last four years, as well as its boyhood and youth, was devoted to farming and raising live stock. These pursuits occupied him until 1860 in his native state. In that year he yielded to a longing that had long possessed him and determined to try his fortunes in the virgin region beyond the Mississippi. He came to Missouri and in this state continued the operations in which he had been engaged in the state of his nativity.

He took some time to look the ground over in his new location, and in 1868 bought a farm in Shelby county, and on that exerted his efforts for advancement and success until 1905. He then sold his farm and took up his residence in Hunnewell, where he has ever since been living, retired from active pursuits and looked upon as one of the most estimable citizens of the community, whose people know that he has borne well his part in the battle of life and is fully entitled to the rest he is enjoying. He was united in marriage with Miss Parmelia Wilson, and three children blessed their union. Two of them are living: Henry W., an esteemed citizen of Kansas City, Missouri, and Mary E., the wife of George T. Smithey, of Monroe county, this state. The father is an ardent Democrat in pol-

itics, loyally devoted to the welfare of his party, and a zealous member of the Southern Methodist church in religious faith.

Edwin A Frye obtained his education in the public schools of Shelby county, ending his specific scholastic training with the course of instruction they afforded. After completing that he continued the assistance on his father's farm which he had been giving from his boyhood, and then rented land which he farmed on his own account until 1896. In that year he turned his attention to another line of endeavor, engaging in the insurance business, with headquarters in Hunnewell, carrying on also operations in real estate and loans. He devoted himself to these avenues of business with success in a financial way and with growing eminence and esteem among the people. He was one of the stockholders in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Hunnewell, and a member of its board of directors at the time of his death, April 29, 1910.

He was ever active and intelligent in his efforts to promote the welfare of the community in which he lived. In political allegiance he was a firm and faithful Democrat, loyal to his party and as earnest and zealous as any in his efforts to maintain its supremacy. Fraternally he was a member of the Court of Honor, and in church affiliation was allied with the Southern Methodists. No man in the city was more highly esteemed.

WILLIAM B. HERRON.

The family of which William B. Herron, of Hunnewell, is a scion illustrates in three generations of its life the gen-

eral trend of American history from colonial times to the present day, or almost until this period. That history has been a continual flow of the tide of emigration from the Atlantic toward the Pacific and a conquest of one portion of the wilderness after another, the sons taking up the march of advance in the wake of the setting sun where the fathers laid it down, until the whole continent became covered, settled and subjugated to the requirements of civilization.

Mr. Herron's grandfather, David Herron, was a native of Pennsylvania, and felt the "call of the wild" when he was a young man. He left the scenes and associations of his boyhood and youth and plunged into what was then the wilderness of Indiana, locating in the portion now forming Ohio county of that great, populous and progressive state. There the father of William B. was born and reared, and he in turn took up his pilgrimage toward the Farther West when his time came for the task, moving onward with the tide of progress to Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his days.

William B. Herron was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on January 28, 1866, and is the son of Jesse T. and Augusta (Lanekin) Herron, natives of Indiana, where the father's life began on July 21, 1834. The father grew to manhood in his native state and obtained his education there. On leaving school he turned his attention to the occupation to which he had been reared, farming and raising live stock, and in that he was engaged during the remainder of his residence in Indiana and for a short time after his arrival in the state of Missouri

in the spring of 1868, tilling the soil of Shelby county. In 1875 he abandoned farming and turned merchant, carrying on extensively as a grocer at Clarence until 1903, when he sold his establishment and retired from business. He died in Clarence on October 24, 1905. He was a Republican in politics, a Freemason in fraternal life and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in religious connection, and was zealous and faithful in his duty in all. Called upon to lay down his trust at the advanced age of seventy-one, he went to his tomb respected by all who knew him and his memory is cherished by the people among whom he lived and labored as that of one of the best citizens of the county.

On March 16, 1865, he was joined in marriage with Miss Augusta Lamkin, whose life, like his own, as has been stated, began in Indiana. Of the four children born to them all are living: Their first born, William B.; Cora, the wife of R. R. Smith, of Craig, Missouri; Kate, the wife of Dr. F. L. Magoon, of St. Louis; and Minnie, who lives in Clarence, this county.

On the completion of his education, which was obtained in the public schools of Clarence, William B. Herron entered his father's grocery as a clerk and salesman, in which he was employed until 1890, when he entered general merchandising as an employe of B. P. Rutledge, of Clarence. He remained with Mr. Rutledge ten years, with the exception of a few months, and devoted himself to the business of the house with such close and studious attention that he acquired a thorough knowledge of it and became so confident of his proficiency that in

1901 he entered the lists as a general merchant himself in Hunnewell. The next year he took H. Kirkwood in as a partner, and the firm then became Herron & Kirkwood. They disposed of this business December 1, 1909. Mr. Herron was elected cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank on March 15, 1909. He is still rendering satisfactory service to the bank and the community in that capacity and by his business acumen, personal influence and enterprise in his work is greatly helping to build up the trade of the institution and enlarge and strengthen its hold on the confidence and regard of the people.

Mr. Herron's political faith is given to the Republican policies and principles in national affairs, and while he is not an extreme partisan, he acts upon his convictions by loyally supporting his party and its candidates at all times. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, a Modern Woodman of America and a member of the Masonic order, being the treasurer of his lodge in the society last named. On March 25, 1884, he was married to Miss Belle Hill, a native of Shelby county, in this state, who was reared and educated at Clarence. They have had two children, but one of whom is living, their son, Claude E., who is a resident of Hunnewell. Mr. Herron is a gentleman of fine public spirit, which he manifests by his cordial and intelligent interest in all the affairs of the community of his home and his earnest efforts to promote the welfare of the people in every way. He enjoys in a marked degree the regard and good will of all classes of the citizenship of the county.

ELI C. DAVIS, M. D.

All his life a resident and for more than fifty years an active physician and surgeon among the people of Missouri, and in every relation and under all circumstances an exemplar of all the bland amenities of social culture and natural gentility, Dr. Eli C. Davis, of Hunnewell, is justly esteemed as among the finest types of citizenship the state has to offer for the consideration and high regard of men. The best estimate of his elevated character, extensive professional attainments and generous and courtly disposition is to be found among the people of this county who have dwelt with him and had the benefit of his labors for a period of half a century.

Dr. Davis was born in Marion county, this state, on March 3, 1830, and is a descendant of old North Carolina families, which dignified and adorned the professional, business and public life of that good old state for generations before the branch to which he belongs founded a new home for the name in Kentucky, whither his grandfather, John Davis, moved in his early manhood. The Doctor's parents, John and Elizabeth (Dick) Davis, were born in North Carolina and reared in Kentucky, the father's life beginning in 1790. He farmed for a living, and while the fruits of his labors were considerable in the state of his adoption, either because they were not all he wished, or because he had inherited a love of adventure and conquest from his ancestors, he determined in 1824 to leave the region which had welcomed him into being and try his fortunes in the farther wilderness of that day.

On his arrival in this state in the year last mentioned the elder Davis located in what is now Marion county and continued his farming and stock-raising operations until 1856, when he became an invalid and was forced to give up all active pursuits. He died in September, 1859, generally esteemed as a good man who was called from his earthly labors at an age when he was just prepared to enjoy the rest he had so richly earned. He was a firm believer in the principles and theories of government proclaimed by the Whig party and gave that organization his earnest and effective support from the dawn of his manhood to the close of his long and useful life. His religious feelings found a suitable field for their exercise and employment in the doctrines of the Baptist church, of which he was long a member and in which he was for many years an active worker. He was married in 1811 to Miss Elizabeth Dick, a native of North Carolina. They had twelve children, of whom the Doctor is the only one now living.

Dr. Davis obtained his scholastic training in the district schools of Marion county, the only means available to him for such discipline, and might have been expected to turn his attention to the occupation of his father and his forefathers, situated as he was. But he had aspirations to a different career, and supplemented his slender academic acquisitions by industrious and reflective reading as a means to the end he had in view. In 1856 he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University at Keokuk, and from this he was graduated in 1858 with the degree of M. D. He at once began the practice of his pro-



FRANK DIMMITT

fession in Knox county, but a short time afterward located at Hunnewell, where he found a ripe field for his labors, and in this county he has ever since resided. He continued in active practice until 1906, when he deemed that he had earned the right to retire in obedience to the admonitions of advancing years. For a long time he has been an active member of the Shelby County and the Northern Missouri Medical associations and taken a prominent part in their proceedings, contributing to their deliberations all the light he could from his experience and observation and drawing unto himself from them all the benefit his opportunities allowed.

On November 9, 1858, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Susan Day, of Marion county. They became the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom are living: Lily Jane, wife of Charles T. Cox, of Hunnewell; John Thomas, a resident of Kansas; Jennie, wife of Dr. William T. Bell, of Stoutsville, Monroe county; Herman C.; Myrta Ellen, wife of W. L. Pollard, of Montrose, Colorado; Ida Elizabeth, wife of Fletcher Blanford, of Lebanon, Kentucky; Effie, of Lamar, Colorado; Alice, wife of S. C. McAtee, of Lamar, Colorado; Florence Dixie, of Denver, Colorado; and Susan, who is still at home.

The Doctor is allied with the Democratic party in national politics and has long followed its fortunes in success and defeat, at all times doing what he could to win the former, and bearing the latter with all the resignation of a philosopher and the enthusiasm of youth, which hopes for better results next time. He belongs to the Masonic order and the

Odd Fellows in fraternal relations and has been prominent and zealous in behalf of the enduring welfare of both orders. In his Masonic Lodge he has served well as Worshipful Master, and in his Odd Fellows lodge has occupied every chair in succession to the highest. In his profession he has been eminent in this section of the state, and as a citizen he has always been held in the highest esteem. The nearly sixty years of his mature life have been crowded with usefulness and its evening is full of benignant cheerfulness while he rests calmly under its retiring sun crowned with the laurels of a faithful performance of duty and a record of achievements not many men, even of his years, can surpass and but few can equal.

FRANK DIMMITT.

Frank Dimmitt, who is president of the "Old Bank of Shelbina," has been an important factor in connection with the industrial and business affairs of Shelby county, which has represented his home from his boyhood days, and he stands today as one of the honored and influential citizens of the county in which he has attained to success and prestige through well-directed efforts along normal lines of productive enterprise.

As a banker he has long been prominent and influential and as a citizen and man of affairs he stands exponent of the utmost loyalty and public spirit.

Mr. Dimmitt, who has been from the start its leading impulse and controlling spirit of the "Old Bank of Shelbina," was born on December 2, 1857, near Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri, and

is a son of Dr. Philip T. and Frances (Agee) Dimmitt, the former born and reared in Kentucky and the latter in Virginia. A complete sketch of the father's life appears on other pages of this volume.

His son, Frank Dimmitt, grew to manhood on a farm in Shelby county and obtained his education in the Shelbyville high school. He was zealous and faithful in the performance of his duties on the farm, and admiring friends who observed his capacity for farm work and his steady adherence to its exacting requirements, looked upon him as one of the coming leaders in the agricultural life of the county. But he was not himself satisfied with his daily round of toil, blessed as it was with independence, plenty and good prospects, but felt within him a stirring impulse toward an occupation which would bring him more extensively and directly into contact with men and provide greater immediate and subsequent rewards for devotion to its claims and development of its possibilities. He was graduated from Shelbyville high school in 1874, then taught school for four years during the winter months, and after that clerked for a time in a mercantile enterprise. From 1878 to 1881 he was engaged in farming. In the year last named he moved to Clarence and gave his attention to the dry goods and clothing trade for a period of six years.

At the end of that time he returned to Shelbyville, where he worked in his father's bank until 1890. In 1888 he was elected county treasurer for a term of two years, and when his term in this office expired was chosen clerk of the cir-

cuit court and recorder, a capacity in which he served eight years with credit to himself and benefit to all who had dealings with his office. In September, 1898, he was made president of the Old Bank, and in this important and responsible position he has served the patrons of the bank and the people of the community faithfully ever since.

In politics Mr. Dimmitt is a pronounced and zealous Democrat. In fraternal relations he is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and in church affiliation a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was married on March 13, 1879, to Miss Emma E. Jackson, who was born and reared in Marion county. They have three children living, James J., a resident of Monroe City, in the adjoining county of Monroe, and Clara C., of Chillicothe, Missouri, now Mrs. A. M. Shelton, and F. Ellison, who is living at home. The father stands well in the community and throughout his own and the adjoining counties. He has been serviceable in the progress and development of this part of the state, performing with ability and uprightness all the duties of citizenship and illustrating in a striking manner in his daily life the best attributes of an elevated American manhood.

JOHN A. O'DANIEL.

Descended from good old Maryland stock, with the family traits and characteristics seasoned by the residence of a generation in Kentucky, John A. O'Daniel, of Hamnewell, has within him the inspirations and incentives of two commonwealths of our common Union

whose histories are glorious in war and crowned with immortal bays for their achievements in the peaceful pursuits of industrial effort and the higher walks of learning and art. He was born in Hunnewell, where he is now living, on October 6, 1866, and has passed the whole of his subsequent life in this community.

Mr. O'Daniel's grandfather, James O'Daniel, was born, reared and educated in Maryland, and soon after attaining his majority struck out into the untrodden West to make a home and a name for himself amid scenes yet wholly attuned to nature and not yet freed from the wild denizens of the wilderness, savage beasts and still more savage men. He located in Kentucky and there hewed out from the wilds an estate for himself and reared a family whose members have reflected credit on his name and finely exemplified in their several callings the lessons given them by his teachings and example. His son, James P. O'Daniel, the father of John A., the immediate subject of these paragraphs, was born in the Kentucky home in 1834. On leaving school he became a farmer on his own account, as he had previously been on the account of his father by assisting the latter in the labors of the homestead, and followed the occupation of the old patriarchs, tilling the soil, until 1850 in his native state.

In 1850 James P. O'Daniel migrated to Missouri and located in Monroe county, where he continued his operations as a farmer and stock-breeder until 1865. He then changed his residence to Shelby county, and here he has made his home and employed his energies ever since. He is still actively engaged in farming

and raising live stock, and is one of the highly respected and most representative citizens of the county. He is one of the stockholders of the Hunnewell bank. He was married in 1865 to Miss Martha Leake, of Ralls county, Missouri, and by this union became the father of six children of whom John A. was the first born. The others are all living and are: Manie, the wife of F. Selsor, of Kansas City, Missouri; Eugene P., a resident of Washington, D. C.; Joseph A., of Hunnewell; Rosie Alice, the wife of Augustus Gannon, of Brookfield, Linn county, in this state; and William F., of Hunnewell. In politics the father is a Democrat and in religion a Catholic. He is loyal to both party and church and stands well in each.

John A. O'Daniel obtained his education in the public schools of Hunnewell, and upon the completion of the course of study they made available to him, became a farmer and stock-breeder, occupations he had mastered while living at home and working under the supervision of his father, with whom he was associated in his new operations for about three years. Mercantile life was, however, more to his taste, and in 1887 he began a career in the drug business which he has continued and expanded to this time (1911), being still engaged in that necessary and helpful trade in connection with other duties.

On March 15, 1909, he was elected cashier of the Hunnewell bank, in which he is a stockholder and of which he is one of the directors, and in April, 1910, was elected president of the bank. He gives the requirements of the bank his first attention and it is flourishing under

the stimulus of his enterprising and careful management, growing in popular favor and steadily enlarging the volume of its business. His drug store continues to be one of the established institutions of the city and holds its patronage because of the excellence of its stock, the wisdom of its management and the skill bestowed upon all its operations in its efforts to serve the public.

In addition to these two lines of endeavor, which would be enough to engross the faculties of a less comprehensive and active mind than that of Mr. O'Daniel, he carries on farming operations and is still interested in raising live stock on an elevated plane. In politics he is a Democrat, firm in the faith and active in the service, contributing to the campaigns of his party both wisdom in council and energy in effort which are highly appreciated. His religious affiliation is with the Catholic church, of which he is a devout and consistent member.

On November 16, 1905, he united in marriage with Miss Penelope A. Brown, of Shelby county. Two children have blessed their union and brightened their home, their sons James A. and George Eugene. Having passed all his life so far in Hunnewell, it is but natural that Mr. O'Daniel should be warmly interested in the welfare of the city and its people. He has shown that he is by his approval of all worthy public improvements and his aid in promoting them, and by his zealous and energetic support of every moral and intellectual agency at work in the community for its good. Among the leaders of enterprise and advancement in the town and county he

is always to be found, and he is esteemed accordingly as one of its best and most useful citizens.

JULIAN A. WHEELER.

Born in Hunnewell, this county, on August 15, 1858, and living practically on the border during a part of the Civil war and the rest of the time within the actual boundaries of the Confederacy, Julian A. Wheeler, of Hunnewell, dwelt during the period of that awful contest "in the midst of alarms," and had his childhood and youth darkened by its terrible shadows. In the exacting pursuits of peaceful industry and the struggles for material conquest and acquisition which have engaged his faculties since then the memories of the war have faded to a considerable extent, but nothing can ever wholly efface them. They were born of a time that tried men's souls, and were literally burned into the consciousness and recollection of those who took part in or were in any sense a party to the events of that date.

Mr. Wheeler's grandfather, Nathan W. Wheeler, was a native of New York state and a member of one of the noted families of that great commonwealth. He lived in Otsego county and tilled the soil for a livelihood, as his parents had done before him, and on his farm he reared his family, among them his son, Edwin R. Wheeler, who was the father of Julian A. and was born in Otsego county, New York, on September 14, 1824. He did not follow the occupation of his ancestors, but became a carpenter and builder, and in an extensive apprenticeship so thoroughly mastered all the de-

tails of the trade, for which he had a natural aptitude, that in 1857, when he was but thirty-three years old, he was sent to Missouri to superintend the construction of railroad stations for the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. After two years of excellent and appreciated service to the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad in the capacity named, he went to Beaumont, Texas, and helped to build the first railroad in that state. By the time the line was completed in 1863 he desired a change of occupation and settled down to farming in Parker county, Texas.

This was no time, however, for peaceful industry in that section of the country. The Confederacy was in the last stages of its disastrous history, and needed every man it could get into the service to recruit its failing armies in the field. Mr. Wheeler was a firm and loyal Union man and yet was face to face with conscription into the Confederate service. So he left his family in Texas and came to his old home city of Hunnewell to escape the fate that threatened him, and in the city last named engaged in the grocery trade for a period of six months. But he could not rest in seeking his own profit while his country was in danger. The love of the Union was strong within him and he felt it his duty to make his faith practical by helping to defend the cause to which he was so warmly attached. Therefore, in the fall of 1864 he went to Quincy, Illinois, and enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was soon afterward assigned to the first regiment that followed in the wake of Sherman's march to

the sea. His company took part in the battle of Dalton, Georgia, and many engagements of less importance.

At Atlanta, Georgia, he obtained a furlough signed by General Sherman authorizing him to go to Weatherford, Texas, and take his family further North. In the fall of 1865 he bought eight yoke of oxen and with them and the rest of his equipment, conducted his family into Illinois, locating about fourteen miles south of Quincy, and being three months on the journey. Taking up his residence on a farm, he devoted himself to raising wheat and live stock for two years. At the end of that period he returned to the state of New York, where he followed contracting and building until 1871. He then moved to Titusville, Pennsylvania, and during the next two years carried on a flourishing business in the same line in that then enterprising and progressive city, to which the great wealth of fast flowing oil wells had given enormous prosperity and world-wide fame.

In 1873 he returned to this county and again took up his residence in Hunnewell, where he devoted the remaining years of his strength to contracting and building on a large scale. He built the first house in Shelbina and put up a number of the most notable buildings in this part of the state, among them the Prairie View Baptist church in Jackson township. Failing health in 1877 drove him out of business and induced him to seek recovery amid the blandishments of the climate of California. He went to Santa Rosa in that state, where he lingered for a year, dying there on April 10, 1878.

Mr. Wheeler was twice married. His

first wife was Miss Johanna Steer, a native of Connecticut, with whom he was united in 1853. They had two children, one of whom died in childhood and the other after reaching manhood. The second marriage of the father occurred on October 10, 1857, when he was united with Miss Mary Elizabeth Hickman, of this county. They became the parents of eight children, three of whom are living: Julian A., the immediate subject of this sketch; William D., a resident, also of Hunnewell; and Lena M., the wife of Herman C. Davis, of Lamar, Colorado. The father was a Republican in politics, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and belonged to the Baptist church. He was highly esteemed and his early death was universally deplored.

Julian A. Wheeler began his education in the public schools of New York state and finished it in those of Shelby county. After completing his academic training he turned his attention to farming and raising live stock, in which he was extensively engaged until 1898. In that year he was appointed postmaster of Hunnewell, a position which he has ever since filled in a manner that has fully satisfied the government and the patrons of the office. He still owns and operates his farm of 200 acres, and also has a controlling interest in the Hunnewell telephone system, in the ownership and management of which his brother, William D. Wheeler, is associated with him. In addition he owns a block of granitoid buildings and a very fine residence.

In politics Mr. Wheeler is an ardent Republican and has considerable influence in the councils of his party, in whose service he is always active and effective.

His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Court of Honor, and his church affiliation is with the Southern Methodists. He is a zealous church worker, taking a leading part in all the benevolent and evangelizing efforts of his congregation, of which he is one of the stewards, and renders excellent and appreciated service as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Two generations of this family of Wheelers have dignified and adorned public and private life in Hunnewell and given its people good examples of high character, ardent local and general patriotism, and fruitful and elevated citizenship. No name stands higher in the annals of the city than its name does, and none more truly deserves the esteem in which it is held. In business, in social and in domestic life its members have met every requirement of duty and in official station the one of whom these paragraphs are written has shown ability, fidelity and upright manhood of the highest order, greatly to his own credit and the substantial welfare of the people of the whole community.

WILLIAM P. JANES.

William P. Janes, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Shelby county, whose achievements as an agriculturist have given the people around him strong lessons as to what skill and intelligence allied with industry and good judgment can accomplish on the fertile and responsive soil of Missouri, is a native of Washington county, Kentucky, where he was born on March 10,

1840, and whence he came to Marion county in this state when he was eleven years old.

Mr. Janes is a son of John H. and Rebecca (Gibbs) Janes, both born, reared and educated in Washington county, Kentucky, where they were married. They were farmers in their native state, and after their arrival in Missouri, in 1851, they followed the same line of effort on a tract of land of which they became possessed in Marion county. There was a mill on the farm which the father also operated until 1879, and which was known far and wide during his management of it as a source of great convenience and help to the people because of the excellent work it did and the superior quality of its products. It is still known as Janes's mill, but has passed out of usefulness into history, being nothing now but an old landmark whereby some idea of the progress and development of the country can be gained, and standing in the public eye as a reminder of the strenuous days and nights of toil and privation, of arduous effort and constant peril of the pioneer period of the past.

In 1879 the father sold the farm and the mill and took up his residence in Shelby county, where he died, having done well his part in the life and development of this section and laying down his burden crowned with the esteem of the whole people. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living: James G., a prominent citizen of Monroe county; Thomas B., who lives at Lakenan, in this county; John H., whose home is at Cortland, Nebraska; William P., of Hunnewell, the

immediate subject of this writing; Katharine, the wife of Benjamin Green, of Santa Fe, Missouri; and Rebecca, now Mrs. George Ruberson, of Marion county, on our eastern border. In politics the father was a pronounced Democrat, faithful in loyalty to his party and effective in its service. His religious affiliation was with the Catholic church, and to this also he gave firm and faithful support throughout his life, zealous in attention to his duties as a member and unswerving in his devotion to its teachings.

William P. Janes was reared on his father's farm in Marion county and obtained his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. After leaving school he operated the farm in connection with his father for a number of years, then moved to Hunnewell, where he carried on a flourishing business as a blacksmith and wagon maker until 1889. In that year he sold his business and outfit, and again engaged in farming, locating on a good farm in Shelby county, which he still manages, although practically retired from its more exacting duties and more arduous labors.

While living in Hunnewell Mr. Janes took an active and serviceable part in the public affairs of the city and contributed essentially to its growth, development and improvement. He was its first mayor and held a number of other city offices, all of which he filled acceptably, leaving a good record as an official and rearing monuments to his enterprise and public spirit in substantial contributions to the comfort, convenience and advancement of the people. He was also active, and still is, in national politics as a Dem-

ocrat of the old school, seeing in the principles of his party the best assurance of public and private security and clean and upright government, and standing by them as with the tug of gravitation. For over forty years he has been a member of the Masonic order and has studied with zeal and clearness of vision the lessons portrayed in the symbolism of the order, all of which he has tried to exemplify in his daily life. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in whose good works he has long been an active and potential factor.

Mr. Janes has been married twice. His first union was with Miss Sarah Meford, of Marion county, Missouri, and occurred on September 22, 1860. They had four children, all of whom are living. They are: Sarah Etta, wife of W. B. Thiehoff, of League City, Texas; William H., of Paris, Missouri; Vincie B., of Cameron City, Missouri; and Lula E., wife of Bruce Blackburn, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Janes' second marriage took place on May 11, 1881. In this he became the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Scratch, the widow of John D. Scratch, and a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children, both living: Lozetta, wife of William H. Jones, of Paris, Missouri; and Mattie, wife of James E. Spencer, of Hummelwell. Mr. Janes has known Shelby county from his childhood and has lived in it for more than a generation of human life. He is a living witness of its progress and also of the struggles and trials through which the advance has been won. He has borne his full share of the burden incident to the develop-

ment of the country and is therefore fully entitled to enjoy the fruits of the labors he has shared with others in this behalf. The people accord him this right without stint, regarding him as one of their most useful and representative citizens.

JOHN W. LAIR.

The interesting subject of this brief review, who has been one of the most successful and enterprising farmers in Shelby county, has passed the whole of his life until the summer of 1910, at which time he moved to Gordon, Nebraska. He was born in Shelby county on March 18, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Culberson) Lair, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of North Carolina.

The father's life began in 1810, and he became a resident of Missouri in 1828, coming to the state as a youth of eighteen with his parents, who followed the example given them by their parents and emigrated from their native heath to the farther west when it was a part of the almost untrodden wilderness of our wide domain. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Lair, William Lair, was a native of Pennsylvania and became a resident of Kentucky when he was a young man, striding boldly into the wilds in the wake of that hardy adventurer, discoverer and civilizer, Daniel Boone, and taking up his part in the work of improvement in the region that great man and his followers were wresting from the dominion of the wild forces of nature and their offspring of the plains and the forest. In Kentucky he transformed a tract of wild land into a good farm and on it he

reared his family, but finally left the worn and wasted tenement of his adventurous spirit to be laid at rest in the soil of a newer state. He brought his family to Missouri in 1828, and again gave himself up to the demands and dangers of the frontier, repeating in Missouri what he had achieved in Kentucky.

A few years after his arrival in this state Robert Lair located in Shelby county and started farming and raising stock on his own account. To these lines of industry he adhered until his death in 1884. He married Miss Elizabeth Culberson, a native of North Carolina, and they became the parents of six children. Of these three are living: Mary, wife of George Latimor of Shelby county; John W. of Shelbina, who is the subject of this review; and Frances Marion, wife of George Bowers, of Shelbyville. In politics the father was a Republican from the birth of the party to his death, standing by its principles through all changes of conditions and firmly supporting them and its candidates in all campaigns.

John W. Lair was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the district schools of the vicinity. His natural bent was to farming and he yielded to it without murmur or hesitation, assuming charge of the parental homestead when he left school, and conducting its operations until 1870. He then bought a farm of his own and gave himself up wholly to its cultivation and improvement. His success was such as to inspire him to more ambitious efforts, and he became a dealer in farm lands, buying them, improving them and then

selling them, his operations working greatly to his own profit and equally to the advantage of the county and its people. He has also been long engaged in raising stock on an extensive scale and has for years been ranked among the leading shippers in this part of the state. In all his undertakings he has been very successful, and furnishes an impressive example of what good judgment and enterprise in the use of opportunities is capable of in this land of boundless chances and this state of rapid progress and development.

Like his father, Mr. Lair has given his faith, loyalty and support to the principles of the Republican party in national politics. But in local affairs his first consideration has been the enduring welfare of the county and its people without regard to partisanship or personal relations. He has been of great service in promoting that welfare and is esteemed on all sides as one of the most useful citizens of the county and one of its most worthy and representative men.

On December 25, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Wilson, of this county. They have had seven children and have five living: Myrtle, wife of Nathan Cochran, of Gordon, Nebraska; Ella, wife of Howell Jewett; Maudie, wife of Dr. John Hendricks, of St. Louis; William, one of the prosperous and influential citizens of Shelby county; and Bonnie Jean, wife of Brooks Corwine, of Shelbina. These all, in their several localities, are exemplifying the family traits of enterprise, thrift and intelligent devotion to duty, and have won the regard and good will of all who know them.

Although the father has passed his three score years and lived a very industrious and exacting life, he is still vigorous and energetic, and as eager for any new undertaking for the good of the county, whether by private or public forces, as he ever was, and is as willing to undergo exertion as younger men, with the assurance that his efforts will be as fruitful as those of any. He is an example to all, active himself and of great service through the activities he awakens and stimulates in others.

JAMES A. McATEE.

Now and for many years one of the leading business men of Hunnewell, and held in the highest esteem throughout the surrounding country, in this and adjacent counties, James A. McAtee went through a variety of trying experiences before he settled down to the interesting and useful life of trade with which he has been connected for nearly a third of a century. He was born in the old colonial city of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, on December 30, 1849, and lived for a number of years in that then antique settlement which, as a suburb of the new capital of the country had an importance all its own. The conditions of travel and the surrounding country at the time made it remote from the capital, but still near enough to catch some reflection from that enterprising and ambitious municipality, especially as it was the residence of men eminent in the civil, military and naval life of that period of our country's history.

While it may not be a fair deduction to assume that Mr. McAtee's spirit of

patriotism was quickened and intensified by the suggestions and associations of his boyhood in the old town which still bears the name of the last English king that had dominion over this country or any part of it, although it has for years been a part of the city of Washington, it is a fact that he has at every period of his life manifested a very warm interest in the welfare of his country and done all he could, with the light he has had, to promote that welfare. Living and flourishing on the plains of the great West, he has been able to take in the feelings and aspirations of the East and regard our nationality with a sweep of vision that reviewed every part of the country and looked upon all sections as equally important.

Mr. McAtee is a son of Samuel I. and Annie (Kidwell) McAtee, the former a native of Marion county, Kentucky, and the latter of the state of Maryland. The father came to Missouri in 1852 and bought farms in Lincoln and Ralls counties, which he farmed for a few years. He then became a grocer in New London, Ralls county, and continued in business as such until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he sold his business and retired to a farm just outside the limits of New London. The portion of the state in which he lived was torn by dissension during the war, both sides to the great sectional conflict laying it under tribute and harassing its people. By 1864 the atmosphere of sectional controversy became so hot that the family moved to Monroe in that year, and there the father again entered the grocery trade, continuing his operations in this line until 1867. He then took up his resi-



HON. JAMES T. LLOYD

dence in Hunnewell and retired from active pursuits altogether. For many years he served the several communities in which he lived as a justice of the peace, and was still in office at the time of his death, in about 1903.

The elder Mr. McAtee was married to Miss Annie Kidwell, a native of Maryland. They had ten children, seven of whom are living: Frank, who lives in Portland, Oregon; Rose, widow of the late P. J. Thiehoff, who resides in Hunnewell; Joseph, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Missouri; James A., of Hunnewell, the immediate subject of these paragraphs; S. S., whose home is in Los Angeles, California; W. N., of Kansas City, Missouri; and Agnes, the wife of James Willett, of Hannibal. The father was a devout Catholic in religion and an ardent Democrat in politics.

James A. McAtee obtained his education in the public schools of Hannibal and New London, Missouri. After leaving school he worked in the grocery store of his father, and when he left that establishment he started to learn the trade of buggy making. He served his apprenticeship faithfully and mastered the trade, then went forth to work at it on his own account, which he did at various places during the next four years. In 1887 he started an enterprise in blacksmithing and wagon making which he carried on for thirty years, conducting in connection with the other departments of the undertaking an extensive trade in farming implements. At the end of the period mentioned he sold the blacksmithing and wagon business and outfit and since then he has devoted himself exclusively to his trade in implements.

He has been zealous and intelligently active in all efforts to promote the growth and development of the city, the comfort and convenience of its people and the power and fruitfulness of all its moral and mental agencies for good. He has also helped to keep the good name of its business men at a high position by giving an example of entire uprightness and fairness in all his dealings and by being square and manly in all the relations of life. He is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Hunnewell and connected with other institutions of a helpful and stimulating character. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a firm and faithful Catholic.

On December 28, 1878, he was married to Miss Celia Shearer, of Monroe county, in this state. Of the eight children born to them seven are living: Samuel C., who lives at Lamar, Colorado; Roy, a resident of Washington; Maud, the wife of John Woods, of Kansas City, Missouri; Lyda, the wife of A. L. Vaughn, of Hunnewell; Ruth, who is living at home; Carl, whose home is at Kansas City, Missouri; and Lottie, who is also a member of the parental household.

HON. JAMES T. LLOYD.

James T. Lloyd, present representative of the First district of Missouri in the United States congress, is one of the distinguished members of the bar of his native state and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Shelbyville for more than a quarter of a century, though he has not given close attention to his profession since he assumed the

duties of his office in congress, of which he has been a member since 1897, and in which he has most ably and acceptably represented and safeguarded the interests of his home state. He is known as a lawyer of high attainments, as a man of progressive ideas and mature judgment, and is ably upholding the prestige of his native commonwealth, which has sent many able and distinguished citizens to the national legislature. He is insistently loyal to his native state, whose interests he has made his own in a significant way, and this is shown by the high official preferment which has been given him through popular franchise.

Mr. Lloyd, as the name implies, is a scion of staunch Welsh stock, but the family was founded in America in the Colonial epoch of our national history, having early been established in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Zach Lloyd, who was born in Delaware, figures as the founder of the family in the state of Missouri. This worthy ancestor became one of the pioneer settlers of Lewis county, this state, where he continued to maintain his home until his death. He was a man of force and ability, strong in his individuality and of impregnable integrity, thus possessing the staunch timber that well fits into pioneer life and labor. His son Jerry, father of the present congressman, was born in the state of Delaware, on the 3d of July, 1826, and was there reared to maturity, receiving a good common school education and learning in his youth the trade of cooper. As a young man he accompanied his honored father on the family emigration to Missouri, and for some time he followed the work of his trade in Lewis

county, after which he turned his attention to farming and stock growing, in connection with which he gained a large and generous measure of success, becoming one of the representative agriculturists of Lewis county, where he owned a fine landed estate of 200 acres. He resided on this homestead and gave his attention to its supervision from 1860 until 1887, when he retired from active labors and removed to the village of Clarence, Shelby county, where he passed the residue of his life, secure in the high regard of all who knew him and known as a man devoted to all that is best in connection with human thought, motive and action. He was summoned to the life eternal on the 17th of September, 1897, at the age of seventy years, and his loved and devoted wife still survives him, maintaining her home in the family homestead and being held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as was also her husband, and in politics he was ever aligned as a staunch advocate of the generic principles for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. The old homestead farm, one of the best in this favored section of the state, is still owned by the family and is in charge of the youngest son, Frisbie Lee Lloyd.

In January, 1856, was solemnized the marriage of Jerry Lloyd to Miss Frances Jones, who was born in the state of Kentucky on the 3d of March, 1827, being a daughter of William Jones, who removed from that state to Missouri in 1829, when she was but two years of age. The family settled in the vicinity of Emerson,

Marion county, and Mrs. Lloyd has lived within a distance of fifty miles of the old homestead during the entire course of her life since that time. She is one of the venerable pioneer women of the state and retains in a remarkable way her mental and physical faculties. Jerry and Frances (Jones) Lloyd became the parents of three children, all of whom are living—James T., the immediate subject of this review; Samuel R., of Kirksville, this state, and Frisbie L., in charge of the old home farm. The honored father was for many years affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, of whose noble ideals and works he was deeply appreciative.

James T. Lloyd passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, having been three years of age at the time of the family removal thereto from his native town of Canton, Lewis county, Missouri, where he was born on the 28th of August, 1857. He gained his preliminary education in the district schools and through study at home, and finally he was matriculated in Christian University, at Canton, his native town, in which institution he completed the prescribed four years' course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. While still an undergraduate he gave his attention to teaching in the public schools at intervals, principally during his college vacations, and after leaving the university he continued to follow the work of the pedagogic profession until 1881, meeting with marked success and having held the position of superintendent of the public schools of his native town of Canton, thus nullifying the application of the

scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." For two years he served as deputy sheriff of Lewis county, and in 1881 he was chosen deputy circuit clerk and recorder for that county, and in that position remained for two years. During the time he was engaged in teaching and also while serving as a county official Mr. Lloyd prosecuted the study of law with marked earnestness and under effective preceptorship, thoroughly grounding himself in the science of jurisprudence and in due time proving his eligibility for membership in the bar, to which he was admitted at Edina, Knox county, in 1882.

Mr. Lloyd initiated the practice of his chosen profession by opening an office at Monticello, Lewis county, this state, in 1883, and there he was associated in practice with Oliver C. Clay, under the firm name of Clay & Lloyd, until March, 1885, when the alliance was dissolved and he forthwith removed to Shelbyville, which city has since represented his home and the center of his work in his profession, which he has signally dignified by his abilities and services. He gained marked distinction as an able and versatile trial lawyer and well fortified counselor, and he has not only appeared in connection with much important litigation in the state and federal courts, but has retained a clientele of essentially representative character. He gave his undivided attention to the work of his profession until 1897, in June of which year he was elected to congress as representative of the First congressional district of Missouri. In this high office he has since continued to serve by successive re-election, and the voters of his dis-

trict have thus given positive and emphatic endorsement of his course and services in congress, where he has shown naught of the elements of obscurity or apathy, but has ably and forcefully championed causes which he believed right and where he has also been influential in the councils of the committee room. His effective labors in congress have been a matter of newspaper and official record, and it is not necessary to enter into details concerning the same in this article. Mr. Lloyd served as prosecuting attorney of Shelby county from January, 1889, until January, 1893, and in this office he greatly heightened his fame as a successful trial lawyer. He is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and has been an effective exponent of its principles and policies, especially as a campaign speaker, in which connection his services have been much in requisition. He has shown loyal interest in all that had touched the civic and material welfare of his home city, county and state, and is a progressive, liberal and public-spirited citizen. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville, was its first vice-president and is still a member of its directorate. A brief sketch concerning the bank is given on other pages of this work. He was also one of the original stockholders of the Shelby County Railroad company.

Mr. Lloyd is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,

with which he has thus been identified from his boyhood days. He was a delegate to the general conference of that church in 1894.

On the 1st of March, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lloyd to Miss Mary B. Graves, who was born and reared in Lewis county, Missouri, and who is a daughter of Thomas A. Graves, an honored and influential citizen of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd became the parents of four children, of whom three are living. Their names are here entered in order of their birth: Oliver J., Thomas L. and Ethel Lee.

ANDREW J. SMITH.

Fifty-five of the eighty-one years of life already vouchsafed to this venerable "Father in Israel" have been passed in Missouri and forty-four of them in Shelby county, in the productive industries of which he was engaged as an important factor for more than thirty years. He is now living retired in Hannewell, universally respected and esteemed and enjoying in vigor and the full activity of his faculties the rest he has so richly earned. While his years have been occupied almost wholly in peaceful and improving pursuits, such as minister to the comfort, convenience and general welfare of the people, he has not hesitated to bear his portion of the hardships and face his share of the dangers of war whenever duty called him to the field of conflict.

Mr. Smith was born on August 1, 1828, in Oswego county, New York, where his parents were then living. They were Abel and Veneria (Parker) Smith, also

natives of the state of New York, within whose borders they passed the whole of their lives. The father learned the trade of a cabinet maker in his youth, and at this useful craft, which is productive of many of the convenient and some of the most beautiful and artistic articles of furniture in household and office use, he wrought diligently and with fair profit until his death in 1853. Of the seven children born in the household the interesting subject of these brief paragraphs of biographical notice is the only one now living. The father was a Democrat in political allegiance and a Baptist in religious faith.

Andrew J. Smith had no facilities for advanced education. He was born at a time when every agency of the home was required to keep it going, and was therefore obliged to take his place among the workers of the family as soon as he was old enough. He did, however, obtain a good common school education, and on this basis he built up, by subsequent reading and observation throughout his long and fruitful experience, a considerable superstructure of general information. In the time of his school days the family was living in Chautauqua county, New York, and it was in the district schools of that now famous source of intellectual inspiration that he acquired his scholastic training.

After leaving school he became apprenticed to a carriage and wagon maker, and he gave attention to his trade of a kind and for a length of time that made him a thorough master of it. In 1854, following the course of empire westward, he came to Missouri and located in Marion county, where he oper-

ated a saw mill until 1861. When the cloud of civil war that had been hovering so long in the American political sky burst with all its fury upon our unhappy country, he promptly obeyed the call for volunteers to defend the integrity of the Union and enlisted in the Northern army as a member of Company K, Second Missouri Cavalry, the regiment becoming later a part of the division of the army commanded by General McNeill.

Mr. Smith was assigned to scout duty, one of the most hazardous and trying departments of military service and one requiring tireless energy, quickness of perception and good judgment. In this department he passed the greater part of his time during the war, but he also participated in a number of important engagements, among them the battles of Springfield, Cape Girardeau, Chalk Bluff and Bloomfield. He was mustered out of the service in 1866 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He also saw much service in fighting the Indians in Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska. He made a good record in the Civil war, as he did in his other military service, and as he has done in everything he has undertaken.

On his return from the army in 1866 he engaged in farming for one year, then again turned his attention to his former occupation of milling, taking up his residence in Shelby county for the purpose, and carrying it on extensively here until he retired from all active pursuits in 1907. In the public affairs of the community of his home Mr. Smith has always taken an active and intelligent interest and a prominent part. Every worthy enterprise for advancement and

improvement has commanded his zealous aid, every local interest his close and careful attention. He served efficiently and acceptably as mayor of Hunnewell for four years, although he had never before sought or desired public office. For this position he seemed so well qualified that he was chosen against his will, but did a good citizen's part in yielding to the desire of the people by accepting it and discharging his official duties to the best of his ability.

In national politics Mr. Smith is a Republican and in religious attachment he was reared a Baptist. But he now leans to the Christian church, which is the one his wife belongs to. She was born on August 14, 1829, and is still living in vigorous health. They were married on February 22, 1850, and have had four children. Two of these are living: Delma, the wife of Robert Dunlap, of Hunnewell, and Pearl, the wife of J. J. Johnson, of Victoria, Texas. Mrs. Smith, whose maiden name was Susan Salmon, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, where her ancestors were long resident, and in various ways contributed to the growth, development and general welfare of the commonwealth.

Mr. Smith, by the products of his mills, has been of great service to the general improvement of the county and state in aiding in the work of constructing many public utilities of great value, chief among them, perhaps, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, for which he sawed a large part of the lumber required for cars, ties, bridges and turn tables. By the same means he has helped materially to promote the convenience, prosperity and comfort of the people, providing ma-

terials for their dwellings and other structures of necessity, in the towns and on the farms. And by his sterling integrity and elevated citizenship, he has also aided in the general advancement through his own activity the forces he has put in motion in others, and the influence of his excellent example, which has been effective both as a stimulus and a restraint among this people. In times of peace his industry has been productive. When war called men to arms in defense of their convictions he became a valiant soldier, and did his whole duty to the side he espoused, shirking no claim upon his services and shrinking from no danger. Wielding the sword effectually when duty placed it in his hands, he has still ever been a man of peace, and during the whole of his long life has never been a party to any law suit, complainant or defendant. He and his estimable wife stand high in the regard of the whole people and deserve the universal esteem in which they are held.

ROBERT H. DUNLAP.

Born, reared and educated in that hive of industry, Pennsylvania, in whose multifarious activities almost every occupation that engages the energies of men is embraced, Robert H. Dunlap, of Hunnewell, has well illustrated on the soil of Missouri the sterling qualities of enterprise, resourcefulness and all commanding potency that distinguish the people of that mighty commonwealth and have made it one of the leading states of the country. His life began in Butler county, of that state, on September 20, 1849, and he represents the third generation

of his family living in that section of the state. His grandfather, John Dunlap, came over from Ireland and located there in his early manhood, and there the family has dwelt ever since, aiding in the development of the state's resources in various lines of life, living acceptably, working industriously and in every way doing the best they could to advance their own interests and promote those of the people dwelling around them.

Robert H. Dunlap was reared in his native county and obtained his education in its district schools. His life as a boy and youth were passed on his father's farm, and after completing his education and assisting his father in the farm work until he was eighteen, he left his native heath and turned his face to the great West as the scene of his future activity and achievements. He arrived in Missouri in July, 1869, and during the next two years worked with his cousins on their farm in this county. On October 10, 1871, he was married to Miss Delma C. Smith, of Hunnewell, a daughter of Andrew J. and Susan (Salmon) Smith, an account of whose lives will be found on other pages of this work. He then took up his residence in Hunnewell, and here he has been living ever since, except during two years, when he resided in Hannibal and worked in a saw mill.

After locating in Hunnewell Mr. Dunlap turned his attention to milling. This has been his occupation during the whole of his subsequent years, and he has earned his success and prominence as a mill man by close attention to his business, a thorough knowledge of all its requirements and a masterful energy in

conducting its operations. His contributions to the industrial and commercial development of this section of the state have been extensive and are highly appreciated, and his aid in promoting the building of homes and other improvements for the enjoyment of domestic life has also been considerable and is valued by the people to whose welfare it has ministered.

In the public affairs of the community he has long been one of the prime movers and most esteemed leaders, giving helpful attention to every public need and directing provision for all with judicious liberality, wise counsel and the stimulus of his excellent example. In religious faith he was reared as a Presbyterian, but for a number of years he has not taken a prominent part in the affairs of the church. His fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In this excellent benevolent society he has been very active and holds deserved eminence, having passed through all the offices in his lodge, shown earnestness and zeal in behalf of the higher bodies of the order, and looked after its welfare in every way. His offspring numbers five, four of whom are living. They are: Charles Arthur, of Macon City, Missouri; A. B., of Hunnewell (see sketch of him elsewhere in this volume); Ernest C., of Cameron Junction, Missouri; and Goldie V., the wife of James Howe, of this county. In their several stations and localities they are all doing well and showing in their daily lives all the domestic, social and public virtues that dignify and adorn American citizenship of the sterling and most serviceable kind.

Robert H. Dunlap is a son of Robert and Isabella (Hutchinson) Dunlap, both born, reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and passing the whole of their lives among its people. They were useful and esteemed citizens of the state, industrious and frugal, and helpful in all that aided in the promotion of the substantial good of the community in which they lived. And when they passed over to the activities that know no weariness, their remains were laid to rest in the soil their labors had hallowed. The father was born and reared in Mercer county and followed farming all his life. He found a deposit of coal on his farm and became interested in coal mining in connection with his farming operations, making both profitable by industry and good business capacity. He and his wife were the parents of six children, four of whom are living: William P., of Butler county, Pennsylvania; Martha Jane, the wife of J. W. Everett, of Parker's Landing, in that state; and Robert H., the widely popular subject of this memoir, and Lewis M., of Grove City, Pennsylvania.

MATTHEW M. COX.

For a full quarter of a century Matthew M. Cox, of Humewell, has been connected with the mercantile life of that city, and during that period has risen from a very subordinate position in his line of effort to one of leadership, making the ascent by sheer merit and business capacity. He was born in our sister county of Monroe on March 15, 1861, and is a son of Samuel H. and Mary F. (Lasley) Cox, both of whom were born in Virginia, where their an-

cestors had lived and contributed to the welfare of the commonwealth for generations, the paternal grandfather, James A. Cox, having been an extensive planter and leading citizen in his part of the state, and later having followed the same pursuit and occupied a similar social and political rank of influence in Missouri.

The father of Mr. Cox came with his parents to this state in 1834, when he was but eight years old. He took his place in the wild life of the frontier as it was then and grew to manhood on his father's farm, which he helped to redeem from the wilderness and build up into fruitfulness and beauty, and secured what education he could in the district schools of the neighborhood. This was limited at the best, for the schools were primitive in appointments and course of instruction, and even such as they were he was able to attend them only during the winter months and then irregularly. After leaving school he turned his attention to farming and raising stock, in which he was engaged until 1888. He then quit farming and entered mercantile life in Humewell in partnership with his son, the firm name being S. H. Cox & Son. As a member of this firm he continued merchandising until his death, on February 19, 1898.

The father was married on November 7, 1857, to Miss Mary F. Lasley. They had five children, all of whom are living: James W., of Quincy, Illinois; Willie C., the wife of the late W. C. Blackburn, of Shelbina; Charles T. and Matthew M., of Humewell; and Alwilda, the wife of W. A. Vance, of Shelbina. In politics the father was a pronounced and unwavering Democrat, and in church relations

was allied with the Southern Methodists. He was serviceable to his party and took a warm and helpful interest in all the good works of his church. In all the relations of life he bore himself with manliness and uprightness, and on all sides he was esteemed as an excellent citizen, a good business man and a worthy representative of the best elements of the population of the county.

Matthew M. Cox grew to manhood on his father's farm in Monroe county, and, like most of the offspring of the plains, obtained his education in the public schools. After leaving school he remained with his parents and assisted them in the work of the farm until 1884, when he took a position as a clerk in a Hunnewell dry goods store belonging to an older brother. In November, 1885, he formed a partnership with W. C. Blackburn and together they started a grocery and grain business under the firm name of Blackburn & Cox. Mr. Cox has remained with this establishment through many changes in the firm and has at length become a stockholder in the co-operative concern known as the Hunnewell Mercantile Company, with which he is still actively connected.

From the dawn of his manhood he has taken an active and serviceable part in all matters of public improvement and helped to promote the usefulness of all moral and intellectual agencies at work in the community. He served as a member of the school board four years, and in many other ways has given the people around him the benefit of his enterprise and public spirit and the stimulus of his excellent example as a citizen. In politics he is a firm and faithful Democrat,

loyal to his party and serviceable in all its campaigns. For many years he has been a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and taken an active part in its work.

Mr. Cox was married in 1888 to Miss Anna M. Balliet, of Hunnewell. All of their six children are living. They are: Callie L., Pauline, Willie M., Henry Hollis, Pearl V. and Thomas Jay. They all live at home and contribute greatly toward making the household a popular resort for their hosts of friends and one of the social centers of the city. The father has helped to elevate and keep up the standard of the business life of the community by fair dealing and strict integrity in all his transactions. He has given light, animation and proper stimulus to its social activities, and he has been one of the prime factors in promoting its public interests and giving the spirit of improvement among its people proper trend and restraint. He stands high in the esteem of the whole county and well deserves the regard and good will bestowed upon him by all classes of its citizens.

CHARLES T. COX.

This leading business man and eminent citizen of Hunnewell is a brother of Matthew M. Cox, a sketch of whom, containing the family history, will be found elsewhere in this work. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on June 20, 1859, and is a son of Samuel H. and Mary F. (Lasley) Cox, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Missouri. His education was obtained in the public schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm in

Monroe county, on which he lived until 1879. He was then twenty years old, but felt impelled by a strong sense of duty to take up the battles of life for himself, and in obedience to this feeling he took up his residence in Hunnewell, determined to make his own way in the world without waiting for fortune to smile on him or circumstances to favor his aspiration.

For eight years thereafter he hauled lumber in connection with W. C. Blackburn, encountering the rage of the elements on many occasions and cheerfully enduring all the hardships incident to his occupation. He made the business pay and took good care of his earnings, showing then, as he has shown ever since, a commendable frugality and thrift in connection with his admirable industry. In 1887 he gave up the line of effort in which he had been successfully engaged for eight years and returned to the family homestead, on which he carried on extensive operations in farming and raising live stock during the next nine years.

Neither teaming nor farming was exactly suited to his taste, however, and so, in 1898, he gave the impulses within him free rein and followed their demands by moving to Hunnewell and engaging in mercantile life. To this end he bought the interest of C. L. Landrum in the grocery business of which his brother Matthew was a partner. They conducted the business together until 1902, when their establishment became a part of the co-operative concern known to the world as the Hunnewell Mercantile Company, in which he is still one of the leading factors. His business life among this people has been successful in a material way,

but it has been more. It has helped to hold up the good name of the mercantile interests of the city to credit and high standing in the business world all around the town and throughout a large extent of the surrounding country, and has given an example in mercantile life worthy of all imitation because of its uprightness, enterprise and real manliness without regard to circumstances.

Mr. Cox has also been active and serviceable in the public affairs of the community. He has ever shown a cordial and intelligent interest in the welfare of the community and intense activity in promoting it. No move for the substantial and enduring good of the city has lacked the aid of his energetic mind or the directing force of his skillful hand, and the people appreciate his services in their behalf as those of one of their leading and most intelligent citizens. He is now serving them well as one of the aldermen of the city, a position in which his loyalty to the community and devotion to its lasting good have full scope for exercise to the advantage of the municipality and all the people living within its limits.

On December 20, 1879, Mr. Cox was joined in marriage with Miss Lillie Jane Davis, of Hunnewell. They have had six children and all of them are living. They are: Nellie Leone, the wife of Thomas Hawkins, of Shelbina; Ethel, the wife of Samuel Haskett, of this county; Samuel C., a resident of Hunnewell; Elizabeth, now Mrs. J. C. Maupin, of Enterprise, Shelby county; John H. and Edward, both living at home. In politics the father is a Democrat. In fraternal life he is connected with the Modern Wood-

men of America and in religious affiliation he is allied with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is an active and zealous worker.

On the soil of Missouri and amid its mercantile interests Mr. Cox has exemplified the traits of character and elements of elevated manhood that gave his ancestors prominence and influence in the "Old Dominion" for generations. He has been sedulous in industry, upright in conduct and enterprising in all personal and public affairs. And as no example of worth and potency is ever lost on the American people, he is esteemed in the community which has witnessed and had the benefits of his earnestness and zeal as one of its best and most serviceable citizens. In business, in social relations and in domestic life he has met every requirement of upright and serviceable living, and in public affairs he has been both a stimulus and a sedative, inciting his fellow citizens to all good works for the advantage of the community and restraining them from all excesses in the exercise of their enterprise. The community is indebted to him for wise counsel and productive energy, and also for prudent guidance and conservative force, and it esteems him accordingly.

CHARLES A. HICKMAN.

A scion of valiant ancestry and filled with the spirit of American patriotism, Charles A. Hickman, of Hunnewell, has exploited in the pursuits of peaceful industry the attributes of exalted manhood that have distinguished other members of his family on the field of carnage and helped to give American citizenship its

standing in the estimation of the world. His grandfather, William A. Hickman, fought under Andrew Jackson at New Orleans in one of the decisive battles of the world's history, where native courage and love of liberty were matched and won against splendid discipline and the heroism of ten thousand sanguinary conflicts.

Mr. Hickman was born in Shelby county on December 7, 1873, and began his education in the public schools of Hunnewell, which he completed at the Christian University at Canton, Missouri, where he was a student in 1892 and 1893. He is a son of Joseph H. and Fannie (Reid) Hickman, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Shelby county. A brief account of their lives will be found elsewhere in this volume. After leaving school the son entered the employ of W. Stoddard, a railway contractor of St. Paul, Minnesota, with whom he worked until 1905. He then passed one year in Chicago, and since that time has been continuously connected with the contracting firm of C. H. Sharp & Co. Construction work has engaged his attention from the dawn of his manhood until the present time except for two years, when he was engaged in farming in the Indian Territory. It will be easily inferred from the story of his life as outlined above that he has had a great variety of experiences and has mingled with men under vastly differing circumstances. His opportunities of observation have been extensive and have presented a wide expanse in phases of human life. He has profited by them to his own advantage and that of the community in which he has so long lived and

labored, and in consequence his services to the city and its people have been of a high order of excellence and fruitful for their good. He has studied conditions and requirements under many circumstances and is able to deduct the right measure of good from all for any particular necessity at home. And being engaged in construction work, he has also been in touch with the genius of improvement and learned just how men feel toward it in any given case. He has therefore been able to apply his own energy and capacity in this regard intelligently and by it lead up to good results. He is regarded as one of the best and most useful citizens of Hunnewell, for he is always alert to its substantial and enduring welfare and eager in his efforts to promote it.

In political faith Mr. Hickman is a firm Republican, standing by the principles of his party with unquestioning loyalty and supporting its candidates with all his power under all circumstances. In local affairs, however, his first consideration is the welfare of the community, whether the interests involved be those of the city or the county, and for their good he works incessantly without regard to partisan or personal claims. In fraternal life he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Masons. In these organizations he finds latitude for the exercise of his public spirit, and he gives it free rein in them to the end that the people around him derive the benefit of his activity. His religious affiliation is with the Christian church, and in that also he has long been active and effective as a worker and

wise and judicious as a counselor. He is a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants' Bank of Hunnewell and connected with other institutions of value in promoting the enduring welfare of Hunnewell and Shelby county, of which he is recognized as one of the leading and most influential citizens.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SHELBYNA, MISSOURI.

This bank, which is one of the historic financial institutions of Shelby county, was founded on October 28, 1888, with a capital stock of \$30,000, all of which was paid in at once before the bank was opened for business. The officers at the beginning were: President, William H. Warren; vice-president, C. H. Lasley; cashier, John J. Bragg; directors, William H. Warren, C. H. Lasley, John J. Bragg, John J. Ellis, J. W. Thompson, S. G. Parsons, John T. Frederick, F. D. Crow and Thomas M. Sparks.

Mr. Warren served as president until July, 1890, when he was succeeded by S. G. Parsons, who served until February, 1894. John R. Lyell was then elected president, but in September, 1895, he resigned and was chosen cashier, J. W. Thompson succeeding him as president and serving as such until his death in 1898. Soon after the death of Mr. Thompson the bank went into liquidation. A reorganization was had in 1898, with J. William Towson as president. Mr. Towson retired in 1900 and J. R. Lyell, the present incumbent of the presidency, was chosen to succeed him.

The vice-presidents have also changed from time to time. Mr. Lasley served

but a short time and then gave way to J. W. Thompson, who held the office until 1895. B. F. Dobyns was also vice-president for a short time. He was succeeded by T. M. Sparks, who filled the office until his death in 1896. Then Martin S. Buckman was elected and he is still rendering valued service as vice-president.

The next cashier after Mr. Bragg was Alonzo W. Combs, who resigned soon after his election and was followed by John R. Lyell. The present cashier, Arthur E. Jones, began his term of service in 1900, and has filled the position continuously ever since. The officers of the bank at the time of this writing are: President, John R. Lyell; vice-president, Martin S. Buckman; cashier, Arthur E. Jones; directors, in addition to the above, J. R. Morgan, W. A. Maupin, W. B. Kendrick and Charles B. Martin. In 1908 the institution underwent another reorganization, raising its capital stock to \$40,000 in the new arrangement.

JOSEPH H. HICKMAN.

This venerable citizen of Shelby county, who has his home in Hummewell, was born in the county on November 20, 1840, his life beginning in what is now Jackson township, and before the county was organized as a separate municipality in the state. It is easy to infer that if he came into being before Shelby county was organized his life began amidst the constant hazards, continual privations and hardships and arduous requirements of pioneer existence and his habits were formed and his faculties developed in accordance with the requirements of

such a state of life. In fact, he has shown throughout his long and useful career the qualities of self reliance, resourcefulness and readiness for any emergency that is born of the frontier, and his early training has been of the greatest service to him under circumstances far removed from the requirements of the pioneer life.

Mr. Hickman is a worthy scion of a family of military renown, his grandfather, William A. Hickman, having taken part in the War of 1812 and fought valiantly under General Jackson in the decisive contest against the flower of the British army at New Orleans, which quieted all objection to the dominion of the United States over the territory they had purchased from France, and convinced all beholders of the power of this nation to defend with the sword every domain it might acquire by diplomacy or purchase. The grandfather was a native of Alabama and became a resident of Missouri early in the 30's, locating in Marion county, where he passed the remainder of his days in farming and raising live stock.

Joseph H. Hickman is a son of David and Sinah (Davis) Hickman, the former born in Alabama in 1808, and the latter a native of Kentucky. They were married in 1828 and moved to Missouri in 1829, making their first home in this state in what is now Marion county. In 1830 the father bought a farm of 160 acres within the present limits of Shelby county, but long before the county was organized. He and his young wife were among the first settlers of this portion of the state and shared with the few other hardy adventurers who started its redemption

from the wilderness all the hardships and privations, the perils and inconveniences of its frontier period, steadily working their way onward to independence and substantial comfort. They engaged actively in farming and raising stock until the death of the father on the farm he had made from the untrodden wilds, which occurred on August 17, 1844. On this farm also their nine children passed their early lives, taking their places in the work of building a home and risking the dangers through which their efforts had to pass to success. Of the nine children born on this farm only three are now living. They are: Hansford B., of Barry county, Missouri; Jesse H., of Humnewell, an account of whose life will be found in this work; and the immediate subject of this brief memoir. In politics the father was a Whig and in religion a Baptist.

His son, Joseph H. Hickman, was reared on the homestead and educated in the primitive frontier schools of his boyhood and youth. They did not offer much in the extent of variety of their course of instruction, and their appliances were of the crudest character. The school houses were built of logs fashioned according to the only available model of the time and furnished with slab benches of the coarsest and most unfinished kind. The schools therefore provided neither much sustenance for the mind nor comfort for the body. But such as they were, Mr. Hickman made the best possible use of them, and thus laid the foundations for the fund of general information which he now possesses, and which has been ripened and developed in the stern school of experi-

ence which he has subsequently attended. He remained on the farm with his mother until 1867, when he moved to Hannibal and took employment as a day laborer in a lumber yard. In 1870 he returned to Shelby county and again entered upon the occupation to which he had been reared, that of tilling the soil and raising live stock, in which he has ever since been actively and successfully engaged, except for a short time during which he was merchandising in Keokuk, Iowa, in sewing machines and musical instruments and supplies. He has also owned and operated in connection with his farming operations a saw mill at Humnewell.

In politics Mr. Hickman has been a Republican from the organization of the party, and for many years he has been a consistent and zealous member of the Christian church, being now one of the elders of the congregation in which he holds membership, and at all times rendering helpful service in all its worthy undertakings. He is also active in the service of his political party, supporting its principles and candidates loyally, although he has never himself sought or desired a political office of any kind. On March 11, 1867, he was married to Miss Fannie Reed, a native of Clark county, Missouri. All of the four children born to them are living: Homer C. and Charles A., of Humnewell (see sketch of Charles A. in this volume); Mamie, wife of R. L. Yancy, of this county; and Anna, wife of Ennis D. Noland, of Chilli-cothe, Illinois. Having lost his father when the son was but four years old, Mr. Hickman has been obliged to make his own way in the world from an early

age, and he has so conducted his affairs that he has been successful in business, and in addition has won the lasting regard of all who know him. He is accounted one of the most sterling and worthy citizens of the county.

JESSE H. HICKMAN.

This esteemed farmer had been living retired from active pursuits for a number of years in Hunnewell, after having passed the heat and burden of an active life of arduous labor in cultivating the soil, rendering good service to his country in the Civil war and in other lines of effort. He was a son of David and Sinah (Davis) Hickman, whose life story will be found recorded at some length in a sketch of his brother, Joseph H. Hickman, also a resident of Hunnewell, which appears on another page of this work.

Mr. Hickman was born in Jackson township, Shelby county, Missouri, on March 11, 1838. His father died when the son was but six years old, and the care of the family then devolved on the mother. She was a resolute woman of the frontier, inured to its hardships and privations and familiar with its dangers from attacks of savage beasts and wild Indians, by whom the plains and forests of the unpeopled West were still claimed as their rightful domain, and the early settlers were considered as legitimate prey to satisfy the hunger of the one or glut the fury of the other. She knew the difficulties and the magnitude of the duty before her, but she entered upon it with real heroism and performed it with ability and fidelity.

The son grew to maturity on the pa-

rental homestead, remaining at home and assisting in the labors on the farm until 1863. He then felt it his duty to offer his life in behalf of the integrity of the Union and become a part of the army fighting in its defense. In April of the year last mentioned he enlisted for the remainder of the war in the Federal army, Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, in which he continued to serve until he was honorably discharged in 1865. His service was rendered in Arkansas, at Duvall's Bluff, Grand Prairie and Cross Roads, under the command of Col. William D. Wood. After the war Mr. Hickman returned to the farm and remained on it with the rest of the family until 1867. On December 6 of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Hubbard, a resident at the time of Marion county, in this state, but a native of Ohio.

Mr. Hickman then took a farm of his own and for many years thereafter passed the greater part of his time on it, pushing with all his enterprise his dual occupation of farming and raising live stock. He was successful in his undertakings and became one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of Jackson township, Shelby county, in which his operations were conducted. As time passed and he began to feel the weight of years upon him he determined to give up active work and enjoy for the remainder of his days a rest which he felt that he had richly deserved. He accordingly sold his farm and all that belonged to it and took up his residence in Hunnewell, where his death occurred April 15, 1910.

He and his wife became the parents of

six children, three of whom are living: George H., of Edna, Missouri, and a twin son and daughter—Edward, who now lives in Manila, Philippine Islands, and Effie, the wife of H. M. Gould, of Hunnewell. In politics Mr. Hickman was a loyal and determined Republican, and as he did not hesitate to enforce his convictions on the field of carnage during the Civil war, so he never hid them in political affairs. He was always earnest and effective in the service of his party and his efforts in its behalf were highly appreciated by its leaders. He kept alive the memories of his military service by active and ardent membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. For many years he was a faithful and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and took a leading part in its works of benevolence. He was also energetic in promoting the welfare of the community around him and was esteemed as one of its best and most useful and representative citizens.

JAMES A. SPALDING.

Although born of a martial strain whose family name has been written in enduring phrase on the military annals of our country, James A. Spalding, of Hunnewell, has passed his life in the pursuits of peaceful and productive industry, depending wholly on himself for his advancement and on his own merit to win the regard and good will of his fellow men, without counting on any family record or heroic traditions to help him in the effort. By steady adherence to his chosen lines of endeavor and by fidelity to every duty he has succeeded

admirably in both, and now stands among the people who have witnessed his long years of effort and his upright and useful life a veritable patriarch of more than four-score years, venerated and beloved by all who know him.

Mr. Spalding was born in Marion county, Kentucky, on October 17, 1828, and is a son of James A. and Sarah (Green) Spalding, natives of Maryland and early settlers in Kentucky, going to that then distant region while it was yet under the dominion of barbarism, with the wild denizens of the forest roaming freely over its wide domain and exacting tribute from the invading race that was to exterminate them and call the waste they had so long used fruitlessly from its sleep of ages and make it minister to the general welfare of mankind. The father was a son of John Aaron Spalding, who served in the Revolutionary war and rendered his name immortal by being one of the captors of Major Andre, the unfortunate tool of our historic traitor, Benedict Arnold. He came into being in 1788 and moved to Kentucky while yet a mere youth. There he engaged in farming and blacksmithing until his death on March 4, 1833, except for a short period during which he rendered his country valiant service as a soldier in the Black Hawk Indian war. He was married in 1820 to Miss Sarah Green, who, like himself, migrated from the cultivated society and comfortable civilization of her native state at an early age, and found a new home with all its trials and privations in the wilds of the West, locating in what is now Marion county, Kentucky, where the marriage occurred. They became the parents of eight chil-

dren, all but two of whom have passed over to the activities that know no weariness, those living being the venerable subject of this memoir and his sister, Sarah E., who is now the widow of A. B. Thielhoff, of Hunnewell. The father was a Democrat in political faith and a Catholic in religion, and was faithful and constant in his devotion to both his political party and his church.

James A. Spalding was reared in his native county and educated mainly in private schools there. He also attended St. Mary's College in that county. In the spring of 1850, taking his parents' example as his guide and inspiration, he sought his fortune on his own hook and also in the farther wake of the setting sun. He came to Missouri and located in Ralls county, where he started an enterprise in blacksmithing, having learned the trade under the instruction of his father and others. He also followed farming in connection with working at his trade. In 1859 he moved to Shelby county and opened a blacksmithing establishment at Hunnewell. This he conducted until 1861, when he bought a farm about a half mile from Hunnewell, and on this he has ever since lived. He is now eighty-two years of age, but still manages his farm of 240 acres with vigor and progressiveness, although he has some of the land rented. But his activity remains despite his weight of years, and his faculties seem to be as keen and his enterprise as great as when he was a much younger man. It is given to few men to accomplish as much as Mr. Spalding has, even with his length of life, and to still fewer to retain health and strength at his advanced age. It is

probable that the toughening of tissue he received in his early years of outdoor toil has been one source of his long continued vigor and uniform good health. And it is certain that the self reliance and need of readiness for emergencies, which began with him in his youth, have been of great benefit in all his subsequent undertakings, both to himself and to those who have shared in the fruits of his industry, frugality and prudence.

Mr. Spalding was married on September 21, 1858, to Miss Mary Isabelle Leake, of Monroe county, Missouri. They became the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom are living: William B., of Monroe City; Martin J., of Venetia, Oklahoma; Sarah J., who is living at home; John A., of Chelsea, Oklahoma; Alice A., who is still a member of the parental household; Eva M., who is devoting her life to religious work and is now Sister Mary Crescentia of the Loretta Order; and Rose, at Sapulpa, Oklahoma. Charles Albert died in Montana in 1909 and Joseph L. died at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, March, 1910.

In political faith the father has been a lifelong Democrat, true and faithful to his convictions and strong and sedulous in the support of his party. In religion he is a devout and consistent Catholic, earnest for the welfare of his church and with an abiding reliance on its teachings. He has passed half a century of usefulness in Shelby county, contributing to its development and improvement by his useful labors and helping to give its fiscal and political affairs proper trend and guidance. No man among this people is more highly esteemed by them, and none has better deserved their regard, confi-

dence and good will. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1908, going through the entire Catholic ceremony.

PETER J. REARDON.

In the life of this highly useful and esteemed citizen of Jackson township, Shelby county, the pathetic is mingled with the sentimental, and eminent success has followed heavy trials, exacting privations and arduous industry. He came to this country when he was a young man, with no capital but his own energy, capacity and indomitable spirit. He confronted the difficulties of his situation with calm but determined courage, met its requirements with intelligence and fidelity and compelled reluctant Fortune to give him tribute of her bounty by the persistency and skill with which he wooed her favor.

Mr. Reardon was born and reared in Ireland, where his ancestors for many generations lived and labored and in the soil of which the mortal remains of his father, Eugene Reardon, and his grandfather, John Reardon, were laid to rest amid scenes of private grief and public lamentation, which he witnessed. On the death of his father the care of the family devolved upon the sorrowing mother, whose maiden name was Julia Curtis. She performed her duty to her offspring faithfully, meeting all difficulties with a resolute determination to yield to none, and giving the members of her household an excellent example as well as good counsel. She was the mother of eight children, of whom but two are living, her sons, Peter J., of Shelby county, and Daniel, now a resident of Kansas City,

Missouri. Feeling that this country offered her better opportunities for comfort and further success in life, she came over in 1882, following her son Peter, who emigrated from his native land to this state in 1881. She took up her residence in Shelby county, and here she passed the remainder of her days, dying in 1906 respected and lamented by all who knew her.

Peter J. Reardon grew to manhood in his inhospitable native land and realized fully that, while its inhospitality was not due to either the character or the habits of its own people, but to outside influences, it was, nevertheless, cruel and oppressive to the toiling millions and prevented the business success and social standing to which many of them felt that they might properly aspire. He therefore determined as soon as manhood "darkened on his downy cheek" to gratify a longing which had long stirred within him and seek his fortunes in the New World, which seemed to beckon him to its shores with open hands and golden promises. Accordingly, in 1881, he dared the heaving bosom of the stormy Atlantic and soon afterward landed in the United States. He came at once to Missouri and found a new home in Randolph county, where he engaged in telegraph construction work for four years. Following that occupation he served as foreman of a section gang on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, which is now a part of the Burlington system, for eighteen years.

Mr. Reardon had received but a limited education in his native land, but he had aspirations to better things than his service for the railroad company af-

orded him and he determined to go after them. In 1904 he bought what was known as the "Jerome Worland farm," which was one of the first cultivated farms in Shelby county. To the cultivation of his land he has since then diligently devoted himself, farming it with intelligence and spirit and improving it from time to time in accordance with the genius of development of the section in which it is located. He now owns 370 acres of land and has about 215 acres under skillful and productive cultivation. The place is improved with a good dwelling, barns and other necessary structures, and is regarded as one of the best farms in this part of the state.

In January, 1890, Mr. Reardon was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Markin, who was born and reared in Marion county, Missouri. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: Daniel, Julia, Joseph, Katie, Agnes and John, all yet under the parental roof-tree and assisting in the work of cultivating and improving the farm. The father is a Republican in politics and a Catholic in religion. He is earnestly devoted to the institutions of the land of his adoption and does his utmost to promote their welfare. His state and country have given him opportunity; his own capacity, industry and good judgment have given him success; and he returns the one and justifies the other by loyal devotion and service to both state and nation, showing his feelings in the matter by manly and effective efforts in behalf of every worthy interest or undertaking of either. In local affairs he has been a potent influence in building up his township and county and developing toward their

highest power all the intellectual, moral and material forces at work for their betterment. His friends and neighbors hold him in cordial regard and the whole people admire his manhood and respect the elevated character of his citizenship.

ROY JANES.

Mr. Janes was for some years an estimable citizen of Lakenan and is one of the enterprising merchants of Shelby county and has shown grit beyond his years and spirit worthy of a Spartan. He has been tried by several forms of disaster, among them the ordeal of fire, and has not flinched in the presence of any.

He was born in Shelby county on February 18, 1888, and is a son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Janes, both, like himself, born and reared in Shelby county. The father's life began in 1862, and after reaching his maturity he followed farming profitably and also conducted a threshing outfit until his death, on March 25, 1908, at Lakenan, where he was then living. He was married in 1886 and by his marriage became the father of four children—Roy, Walter, Bernice and Weldon—three of whom are living at home with their mother. In politics the father was a Republican, in fraternal life a Modern Woodman of America and in religious connection a member of the Baptist church. He was highly respected and his untimely death in the full vigor of his manhood and when he seemed to have many years of usefulness remaining for him was universally deplored.

Roy Janes was left an orphan by the

death of his father when he was twenty years of age and was obliged to at once begin the battle of life for himself. His preparation for the struggle was in part a common school education obtained in the district schools of Shelby county, and in part the companionship and example of his father, with whom he worked three years after leaving school on the farm from which he had drawn his stature and his strength. He was then employed for a time as a section hand and timekeeper in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He did not regard his sphere as too humble or his work as unworthy of him, for he had been imbued with the conviction that all useful labor is dignified and honorable. But he felt that there was a destiny of more extensive opportunity before him and that he could employ his faculties to better advantage than the occupation in which he was engaged afforded.

Yielding to this feeling, on June 1, 1908, Mr. Janes entered into partnership with John McGlasson in a general merchandising enterprise, the success of which from the start gave him high hopes of rapidly increasing material acquisitions. But on November 7, following the opening of the store, it and all its contents were totally destroyed by fire, and this ended the partnership with the business. Mr. Janes was not dismayed by his disaster. He at once began to look about him for a new connection with a view to undertaking a new enterprise. He formed another partnership, this time with C. W. McIntosh, of Lentner, and on February 1, 1909, they opened their new store. Mr. Janes continued

in this firm until the summer of 1910, when he disposed of his interest in the business and removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he is now employed.

JOHN R. LYELL.

John R. Lyell, the president and controlling spirit of the Commercial Bank of Shelbina, the man who directs its policy and looks closely and intelligently after all its affairs, is a native of Shelby county, where he was born on November 14, 1866. He is a son of Thomas P. and Sarah E. (Jones) Lyell, the former of whom was born and reared in Virginia and the latter in Missouri. The father came to this state at an early age and located in Marion county. Some time afterward he moved to Shelby county and took up his residence north of Hunnewell. There he became possessed of a tract of wild land which had never yet responded to the persuasive hand of systematic cultivation, but lay buried in the sleep of ages waiting for the voice of its master to call it forth to fruitfulness and beauty. Mr. Lyell broke up the tract and improved it, making of it one of the best and most productive farms in the county, and finally ending his days on it amid the monuments to his enterprise and progressiveness which he had reared around him. His widow survived him a few years, passing away at Shelbina. They have three sons and one daughter living, and all contributing actively and practically to the welfare of the communities in which they have their homes. The family is of Scotch ancestry.

John R. Lyell grew to manhood in this county and obtained his education in the



JOHN R. LYELL

Shelbina schools and Collegiate Institute. He began life for himself as a clerk and salesman in a grocery store, and during the short time he served the requirements of his position with industry and fidelity. But he felt within him an urgent call to fields of higher endeavor and wider opportunity. Accordingly he engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, which he followed until he became president of the bank. Since then he has given the affairs of the bank his close personal attention, looking into all the details of its business with intelligent scrutiny and an earnest determination to secure the best possible results in every respect for its promoters and patrons. In addition he owns and operates a large farm.

In political faith Mr. Lyell is allied with the Democratic party, but, although he is active in the support of its principles and candidates, he has never sought or consented to accept an office for himself except in the government of the town. Among the many fraternal and benevolent societies existent and active in the country he has allied himself with but two, the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. In the former he holds the rank of Knight Templar. In religious affiliations he belongs to the M. E. Church, South, and is president of the board of stewards of the congregation in which he has his membership. On June 28, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Idress Stephens, of Macon, Missouri. No man stands higher in the community than Mr. Lyell, and none better deserves the esteem in which he is held. To every interest of the town and county

he has been attentive in the most practical and beneficial way.

THOMAS JANES.

The interesting subject of this writing, who is one of the venerable and venerated citizens of Shelby county and now has his home in Lakenan, was born in Washington county, Kentucky, on November 2, 1832, and is a son of John H. and Henrietta (Gibbs) Janes, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter born and reared in the same state. The father was born in 1800 and became a resident of Missouri in 1851. He took up land in Marion county, which he cultivated and improved, and on which he was extensively engaged in raising live stock, until 1865. In that year he retired from active work and moved to Shelby county, making his home with his son-in-law, Benjamin Green. He died in 1866. In 1819 he was married to Miss Henrietta Gibbs, and by this marriage became the father of eleven children, six of whom are living: James L. G., who has his home in Monroe county; Thomas, who is the theme of these paragraphs; John H., a resident of Nebraska; William P., of Hunnewell; Kittie, the wife of Benjamin Green, now living in Monroe county; and Rebecca Ann, the widow of George Ruberson, deceased. In politics the father was a pronounced Democrat and in religion a firm and faithful Catholic.

Thomas Janes lived to the age of nineteen in his native state and was educated in the district schools near his home, supplementing their course of instruc-

tion as a student at St. Rosey Infirmary for a few terms. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1851 and remained with them on the new farm they were cultivating in this state until 1853. His father then gave him fifty acres of land in Marion county, and to the development and improvement of this tract he devoted himself with skill and industry until 1862. The storm of the Civil war having by that time developed into a hurricane of disaster, he felt it his duty to give his services to his state in the endeavor to save it to the Union and defend it against armed invasion. He therefore enlisted in the state military service and was connected with it until 1864, when he joined the Federal army as first lieutenant of Company G, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Kutzner. He was present at the battles of Centralia and Jefferson City and rendered excellent service in helping to break up the numerous bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers whose predatory warfare terrorized the state.

Mr. Janes was mustered out of the army on July 19, 1865, and at once located in Shelby county, where he has been living ever since, except for one year, during which he lived in Phelps county for the benefit of his health, and for another, when he was farming and raising stock in St. Louis county. He continued farming and raising live stock until 1885, when he retired, a little later moving to Lakenan, where he has passed all his subsequent years, enjoying the comforts of the estate he has wrung from the soil by industry and thrift, and the rest his long and trying labors entitle him to.

Two marriages have been the lot of Mr. Janes, his first wife being Miss Hulda Buzzard, whom he married in July, 1852. The fruits of this union were five children, three of whom are living: Mary Frances, widow of William H. Howe, now living in Hunnewell; Sarah Katharine, the wife of Frank Hudson, of Morrill, Michigan; and John L., deceased. The second marriage was with Miss Lucretia A. Mayes, of Shelby county, and resulted in two children, Joseph W. and James T. Their mother is still living, revered by all who know her, as is Mr. James himself, who is well and favorably known all over the county, and is everywhere esteemed as an upright and progressive man and a high-toned and admirable citizen. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Baptist.

ADOLPHUS G. WOOD, M. D.

One of the honored and distinguished representatives of the medical profession in Shelby county and a scion of one of the well known pioneer families of this section of the state, Dr. Wood has here maintained his home from the time of his childhood, and for many years he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Shelby county. For more than thirty years he has been a resident of the thriving little city of Lentner, and he is recognized as one of its most prominent and influential citizens. He has various capitalistic interests of importance and is one of the principal stockholders of the Bank of Lentner, of which he has been president from the time of its inception,

in 1906. A brief record concerning this solid and popular financial institution is entered on other pages of this work, so that detailed reference to the same is not demanded in this personal sketch of its president.

Dr. Wood has the distinction of being a native of San Diego, Cuba, where he was born on the 18th of March, 1831, and the lineage of the family is traced back to staunch English stock. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Wood, came from England to America prior to the war of the Revolution, was loyal to the patriot cause and continued his residence in this country until his death. Dr. Adolphus E. Wood, father of him whose name initiates this sketch, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in the year 1805, and he received liberal educational advantages, becoming a skilled physician and surgeon according to the standard of his time. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in San Diego, Cuba, for a period of about four years, and in 1834 he came to Missouri and located at Hannibal, which was then a mere village. There he followed the work of his profession about six months, at the expiration of which he came to Shelby county. He purchased a tract of 200 acres of land on Salt river, in this county, and leased the same, whereupon he established his home in the village of Oakdale, where he was engaged in the successful practice of his profession until his death, which occurred on the 20th of November, 1856. He was the first physician to make permanent location in Shelby county, and the history of this section of the state bears record of his

able and faithful service in the cause of suffering humanity—service rendered often at great personal discomfort and demanding the utmost self-abnegation. He was a man of fine intellectuality and of exalted character, so that he was well equipped for leadership in public thought and action in the pioneer community with whose interests he so thoroughly identified himself. He was a member of the first court convened in Shelby county, and he contributed generously to the civic and material development and progress of this now favored section of the state. He was a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance. The names of both he and wife merit an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Shelby county.

In the year 1828 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Adolphus E. Wood to Miss Anna C. Florette, who was born in France and whose death occurred in the year 1894. They became the parents of ten children, of whom seven are now living, namely: Charles S., who is a representative citizen of Shelbyville, this county; Dr. Adolphus G., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Matilda T., who is the widow of Anothy Gooch and who now maintains her home in Quincy, Illinois; Benjamin O., who is a resident of Monroe City, Missouri; Arabella, who is the wife of John E. Davis, of Hunnewell, this state; Henry M., who still resides in Oakdale, Shelby county; and Mary R., whose home is in the city of Shelbyville, this county.

Dr. Adolphus G. Wood, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a child of about three years at the time when his par-

ents took up their abode at Oakdale, this county, and there he was reared to years of maturity, being afforded the advantages of the best schools of the locality, and also having the beneficent influences afforded by a home of distinctive culture and refinement. He began the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of his honored father and after making definite progress in his technical study he was finally matriculated in the medical department of the University of Iowa, which department of the state institution was maintained in the city of Keokuk. He entered this medical school in 1856 and there completed the prescribed course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1859 and duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After his graduation Dr. Wood assumed the practice of his father in Oakdale, where he maintained his professional headquarters until 1857, when he located at Walkersville, this county, where he added much to the professional prestige of the name which he bears, having been most successful in his labors during the many years of his service as a physician and surgeon, and having continued a close and appreciative student, so that he has kept in instant touch with the advances made in both branches of his profession. He was engaged in practice at Walkersville until 1876, when he removed to Lentner, where he has continued in the active work of his profession during the long intervening period of more than thirty years, and where he has an immutable hold upon popular confidence and esteem, both as a physician and as a loyal and gen-

erous citizen. He is a member of the American Medical Association and is also identified with the Missouri State Medical Society and the Shelby County Medical Society.

In politics Dr. Wood is aligned as a staunch advocate of the generic principles for which the Democratic party has ever stood sponsor, but he has never desired public office, though frequently importuned to accept nomination for positions of distinctive trust. He has done much to further the civic and industrial progress of his home city and county and is one of the most influential citizens of this section. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Lentner, in 1906, and, as already stated, has been its president from the time of its incorporation.

On the 20th of January, 1863, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Wood to Miss Mary L. Mitchell, who was born in the state of Kentucky, whence her father, the late Thomas Mitchell, removed with his family to Missouri when she was a child. Dr. and Mrs. Wood became the parents of twelve children, and in conclusion of this brief sketch is entered the names of the nine children who are now living: Fernando is engaged in business at Houston, Texas; Ella M. is the wife of Henry Rheinheimer, of Butler, Missouri; Amanda P., Anna Clunette, Gertrude and Zelma remain at the parental home; Adolphus M. is engaged in the practice of medicine at Lentner; Lamar M. is a resident of Monroe City; Irene is the wife of Arthur Smith, of Shelbina, this county. The family has been prominent in the best social life of the community and the attractive home is a center of cordial hospitality.

BANK OF LENTNER.

There is no one factor that so well determines and designates the status and stability of a community as the extent and character of its banking institutions, and in this regard the financial and commercial prestige of Shelby county has been maintained by means of ample capital, reinforced by duly conservative management. The wise policy that has dominated the management of the Bank of Lentner from the time of its founding to the present has made it one of the substantial and essentially representative financial institutions of the county, and as such it is consonant that brief record concerning it be entered in this publication.

The Bank of Lentner, incorporated under the laws of the state, received its charter on the 24th of September, 1906, and on the 22d of the following month it began practical operations by opening the doors of its well equipped banking rooms and inviting public patronage. The bank is incorporated with a capital stock of twelve thousand dollars, and said stock is represented in one hundred and twenty shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each. The original board of directors of the bank was as follows: Dr. Adolphus G. Wood, William Kraft, Henry Arnold, James H. Melsor, Hugo Boling, Robert T. Jackson, and Judge John Byrum. At the meeting of the stockholders the following executive officers were chosen: President, Dr. Adolphus G. Wood; Judge John T. Perry, cashier; and James H. Melson, secretary of the board of directors.

Dr. Wood has continued incumbent of the presidency of the institution from its initiation, and the other officers at the time of this writing, at the opening of the year 1910, are as here noted: Henry M. Eaton, vice-president; Thomas W. Noel, cashier; and James H. Melson, secretary of the board of directors. The directorate is composed of the following well known and honored citizens: James H. Melson, Henry M. Eaton, George W. Stalays, Dr. A. G. Wood, Theodore Hinze, Harmon Van Thun, and Henry Arnold. The bank has met with most gratifying popular support, based upon public confidence in those who have its affairs in charge, and it is today one of the substantial and ably conducted financial institutions of Shelby county, with a support of essentially representative order.

JAMES H. MELSON.

Mr. Melson is one of the representative citizens of his native county, with whose business interests he has been long and prominently identified, and he served for a term of fully fifteen years as post-master in Lentner, where he still maintains his home and where he is now engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, with which line of enterprise he has been concerned for a decade and a half.

James H. Melson was born on a farm in Shelby county, Missouri, on the 6th of February, 1860, and is a son of Benjamin N. and Mary J. (Carman) Melson, the former of whom was born in the state of Maryland, on the 6th of January, 1823, and the latter of whom was

born and reared in Marion county, Missouri, where her parents took up their abode in the pioneer days. The Melson family was founded in America in the colonial era and Elijah Melson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Maryland, when he came to Missouri in 1837, settling in Shelby county, where he passed the remainder of his life, the major portion of his active career having been one of close identification with the great basic industry of agriculture.

Benjamin N. Melson passed his boyhood and early youth in his native state and was about fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Missouri. He was reared to manhood in Shelby county, this state, and he eventually became the owner of a well improved farm near the village of Clarence, this county. Much of the land was reclaimed by him and he became one of the substantial farmers and honored citizens of the county, where he continued to be actively engaged in diversified farming and stock-growing until his death, which occurred in August, 1905. His widow still resides in the old homestead, and of their eight children five are living. Concerning them the following brief data are entered: Emily A. is the wife of William Taylor, a prosperous farmer of Shelby county; James H. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Mollie J. is the wife of David R. Gray, who is engaged in farming in this county; Charles B. is a resident of Butte, Montana; and George A. is engaged in farming in Shelby county. In politics the father was a staunch Republican.

James H. Melson was reared on the

home farm and early began to contribute his quota to its work. His early educational training was secured in the public schools of Clarence and Shelbina, and in 1880 he went to Colorado, where he was identified with mining operations for two years, at the expiration of which he returned to his native county and took up his residence in the village of Lentner, where he purchased a general store, which he successfully conducted for the ensuing seven years, building up a substantial trade and gaining a strong hold upon the confidence and esteem of the community. After his retirement from this line of enterprise he passed one year as traveling representative for a wholesale commission house in the city of St. Louis, and he then returned to Lentner, where, in 1886, he was appointed postmaster, of which office he continued incumbent until October 1, of 1908. In the meanwhile he had built up a large and prosperous business as a buyer and shipper of live stock, with which important line of industrial enterprise he has been actively concerned for the past fifteen years, and through his operations he has done much to further the commercial prosperity of the county and village in which he has maintained his home during practically his entire life thus far. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Bank of Lentner, of which popular and substantial institution he continued a stockholder and director, and he is the owner of thirty-five acres of land in his home village, besides a number of buildings of substantial order. He takes a deep interest in all that tends to enhance the civic and material prosperity of the community, is

essentially progressive and liberal as a citizen, and, though he has never desired the honors or emoluments of political office, he is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 6th of January, 1887, Mr. Melson was united in marriage to Miss Amanda J. Livingston, who was born and reared in Shelby county, and who is a daughter of James D. Livingston, a representative farmer of this favored section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Melson became the parents of ten children, of whom eight are living, namely: May Pearl, who is now serving as postmistress at Lentner, in which office she succeeded her father; and Raymond Shelby, Claude M., Beulah, Lew, Pauline, Theodore Eldon, and Mark.

HARRISON EATON.

One of the venerable and highly honored native sons of Shelby county, with whose history the family name has been identified since the early pioneer days, before the organization of the county, is now living virtually retired in the attractive little city of Shelbina. He has contributed his quota to the civic and industrial development and progress of the county, as did also his honored father, and here he was long and prominently identified with farming and stock-growing, in connection with which lines of industry he gained distinctive success, so that he is today able to enjoy the generous comforts and the gracious environment which are the just recompense

for former years of earnest toil and endeavor. Mr. Eaton is one of the well known citizens of the county and to him is given the unreserved confidence and esteem of the community in which he has passed his entire life thus far. He is a representative of the third generation of the family in America, as his grandfather, Jacob Eaton, was a native of England, whence he came to America when a young man, becoming an early settler of Kentucky, and later coming to Missouri, where he passed the closing years of his life.

Harrison Eaton was born on the homestead farm, in what is now Salt River township, Shelby county, Missouri, on the 4th of April, 1838, and is a son of George and Rebecca (Anderson) Eaton, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky, where their marriage was solemnized in the year 1829. The father was born on the 3d of May, 1803, and his death occurred in February, 1871. His wife survived him by several years. They became the parents of ten children, of whom five are living, all being residents of Shelby county. Of the number the subject of this review is the eldest; George W. is a successful farmer in Salt River township; Martha A. is the wife of Ernest Harding; Sarah E. is the wife of William Cochran; and Nancy E. is the wife of James R. Baker. In politics the father was a staunch Democrat and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist church.

George Eaton was reared and educated in Kentucky and upon coming to Missouri he numbered himself among the pioneers of Shelby county, where he settled before the county had been or-

ganized as such. He secured 160 acres of land and set to himself the task of reclaiming the same to cultivation. He labored with all of energy and ambition and was not denied a due reward, as he became one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of the county and here accumulated a valuable landed estate of about 500 acres, which he devised to his children in his will. He continued to reside on his old homestead farm until his death, which occurred in 1871, as has already been noted in this article. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal about 1880, and the names of both should be permanently recorded on the roll of the honored pioneers of Shelby county, to whose social and material development they contributed to the full measure of their powers and opportunities.

Harrison Eaton, whose name initiates this sketch, was reared to maturity on the old home farm, and he continued to be actively associated in its work and management until he had attained to the age of thirty-two years. His educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period, and his discipline in this line was completed in the village schools of Shelbyville, the county seat. He later amplified his fund of scholarship and general information through private study and well directed reading, and while a young man he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church. He gave zealous and devoted service in the work of this church during a period of about twenty years, and in the meanwhile continued his active identification with agricultural pursuits. In 1870 he retired

from the work of the ministry, and thereafter he gave his undivided attention to farming and stock-growing, in which he is still interested, though he has lived essentially retired in the village of Shelbyville since 1895. He has about twenty-five acres of land within the limits of this attractive town, and retains the ownership of his well improved farm of 220 acres in Shelby county, to which he gives a general supervision. He is one of the substantial men and honored citizens of his native county, and here he has ever held the unqualified confidence and high regard of all who know him. Generous and tolerant and imbued with a kindly interest in his fellow men, he has made his life count for good in all its relations, and he has been one of those earnest and loyal citizens who have witnessed and contributed to the upbuilding of the county as one of the most favored sections of the state of Missouri. In politics Mr. Eaton has been arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party from practically the time of its inception, and both he and his wife have been most zealous in the work of the Baptist church, in whose ministry he served with much of consecrated zeal and devotion.

When the dark cloud of civil war cast its gruesome pall over the national horizon, Mr. Eaton was loyal to the cause of the Union, and he was among the first in Missouri to tender his services as a soldier in the federal ranks. In January, 1861, he enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. John F. Benjamin, and this company became an integral part of the Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He continued in service with this com-



THEODORE P. MANUEL

mand until April, 1863, when he received his honorable discharge, by reason of physical disability. His certificate of disability was signed by Dr. Gilroy Post, who was surgeon of the federal hospital at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Mr. Eaton took part in the engagements at Kirksville and Cape Girardeau, was present at the capture of the famous guerilla, Joseph Shelby, and took part in many skirmishes and other minor engagements. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

On October 25, 1870, Mr. Eaton was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Staleup, who was born and reared in Shelby county, where her father, the late William Staleup, was an early settler. The three children of this union are: George W., who is a resident of Idabel, Oklahoma; Anna M., who is the wife of Chester R. O'Neal, also of Idabel, Oklahoma; and Ethel E., who is the wife of Thomas M. Wood, a successful farmer of Shelby county.

THEODORE P. MANUEL.

The honored president of the Citizens' Bank of Clarence is a native son of Shelby county, a member of one of its sterling pioneer families and a representative citizen and business man of this favored section of the state. Mr. Manuel was born on the old homestead farm of his father, in Taylor township, this county, and the date of his nativity was January 19, 1859. His father, the late Preston Manuel, was born in Kentucky on the 6th of March, 1820, and was twelve years of age at the time of his

parents' removal to Missouri, in 1832. Here he was reared to manhood and received such advantages as were afforded in the somewhat primitive pioneer schools, and he eventually became one of the extensive farmers and stock growers and essentially influential citizens of Shelby county, where he continued to be actively identified with the great basic art of agriculture until his death, which occurred on the old homestead which was his original place of settlement, having been summoned to the life eternal on the 23d of September, 1876. He was first married to Miss Hulda McAfee, who died one year later, and his second union was with Miss Adaline McAfee, a sister of his first wife. She was born in the state of Kentucky and her parents were numbered among the worthy pioneers of Shelby county. She was summoned to the life eternal on the 28th of April, 1865, and of her four children three are now living—Oscar A., who is a representative farmer of Shelby county; Theodore P., who is the immediate subject of this review, and Warren E., who is engaged in farming in this county. In December, 1868, Preston Manuel contracted a third marriage, having been then united to Mrs. Delilah J. Garnett, whose maiden name was Delilah J. Wright, and who survives him, as do also their three daughters, all of whom reside in the city of Clarence. Mary E. remains with her widowed mother, Cora B. is now Mrs. Bart Hollyman and Lula P. resides at the maternal home. In politics the father was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, taking a loyal interest in public affairs and being known as a citizen of sterling character, so that he

commanded a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He was a member of the Christian church and exemplified his faith in his daily life.

Theodore P. Manuel, whose name initiates this article, secured his early educational training in the district schools of his native township and later supplemented this discipline by a course of six months in Oaklawn College, at Novelty, Knox county, Missouri. Thereafter he put his scholastic acquirements to practical test and utilization by engaging as a teacher in the schools of his home county. He continued to follow the pedagogic profession, teaching principally during the winter terms, for a period of five years, and in the meanwhile he did not sever his association with agricultural pursuits, under whose beneficent influences he had been reared.

In 1883 Mr. Manuel purchased a general store at Leonard, Shelby county, where he continued in successful business for the ensuing sixteen years, in the meanwhile becoming the owner of a fine landed estate of 700 acres in Shelby county and devoting the same to general agriculture and the raising of high-grade live stock. In 1899 he disposed of his store and business at Leonard and thereafter he devoted his entire attention to his farming interests until August, 1901, when he sold his live stock and removed to the city of Clarence. He still retains possession of a fine farm estate comprising 500 acres, and is also the owner of valuable realty in the city of Clarence. Upon his removal to this city Mr. Manuel entered into partnership with Rufus E. Dale, under the firm name of Dale & Manuel, and they built up an extensive

business in the handling of real estate. This alliance continued until December, 1904, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. In the meanwhile Mr. Manuel had also become interested in the Clarence Lumber Company, of which he was president and manager for one year. Upon the dissolution of the partnership mentioned he purchased a considerable block of the stock of the Citizens' Bank of Clarence, of which he became cashier, retaining this position until January, 1909, when he was elected president of the institution, an office of which he is now the able and popular incumbent. A brief sketch concerning this substantial banking concern is given on other pages of this work.

Mr. Manuel has ever been known as a loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizen, and he has so ordered his course as to retain the inviolable confidence and esteem of the people of the county in which his entire life thus far has been passed. In politics he gives an unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, and he served as postmaster in the village of Leonard for four years, under the administration of President Cleveland. He also held the office of notary public under commission from six different governors of the state, retaining this office for a period of twenty-four years. Both he and his wife are zealous and devoted members of the Christian church, in which he has held official position continuously since he was seventeen years of age and in which he has served as Sunday school superintendent for nearly a quarter of a century.

On the 20th of February, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Manuel to

Miss Richard Ella Harrison, who was born in Kentucky, whence her parents, Richard H. and Laura W. (Magruder) Harrison, removed to Missouri when she was a child, the family settling in Shelby county, where her parents passed the residue of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Manuel have one child, Mona M., who remains at the parental home, and who is one of the popular young women in the social life of the community.

JAMES L. O'BRYAN.

This enterprising and popular business man of Shelby county is proprietor of a well appointed general merchandise store in the village of Lentner and is a native son of Missouri. He is a son of George W. O'Bryan, who is now a resident of Lentner, where he is engaged in farming.

James L. O'Bryan was born on the parental homestead farm, in Monroe county, Missouri, July 12, 1883, and his educational training was secured in the district schools of Monroe and Shelby counties, Missouri, and the high school at Santa Ana, California. After leaving school he was associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm, near Lentner, Shelby county, and in 1907 he associated himself with Dee Botkins in the general merchandise business in Lentner, the enterprise being conducted under the firm name of Botkin & O'Bryan until July, 1908, when Mr. O'Bryan purchased his partner's interest. Since that time he has individually conducted the business, in the management of which he has brought to bear the most progressive

and up-to-date methods, keeping his establishment well stocked in all departments and offering to his large and appreciative patronage the most desirable bargains, while his genial personality and strict integrity in all his dealings have gained him the unqualified confidence and regard of the community. He is one of the popular and successful young business men of this section, and as a citizen shows a loyal interest in all that makes for the well-being of the community. In politics Mr. O'Bryan is found enlisted as a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On February 9, 1908, Mr. O'Bryan was united in marriage to Miss May Robinson, daughter of Joseph Robinson, of Clarence, Shelby county, and they have a winsome little daughter, Naoma Eloise.

HENRY M. EATON.

Mr. Eaton is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Shelby county and is himself one of its representative and honored citizens. He is now living virtually retired from active business, in the attractive little village of Lentner, and is vice-president of the Bank of Lentner.

Mr. Eaton was born on a farm in what is now Salt River township, Shelby county, Missouri, February 8, 1842, and is a son of James M. and Caroline (Tobin) Eaton, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, September 30, 1816, and the latter of whom was born in the state of Virginia: their marriage was solemnized in Kentucky, April 2, 1840.

James M. Eaton was reared and educated in his native state and was a young man at the time of his removal to Missouri. He settled in Shelby county, where he secured a tract of land, practically unimproved, and here he continued to give his attention to farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred April 16, 1853, on his old homestead farm. He was a man of prominence and influence in the county in the early days, having served as county clerk and also as justice of the peace. He was a successful farmer and sterling citizen, and he was an influential factor in public affairs of a local order, having been one of the leaders in the ranks of the Democratic party in Shelby county. He enlisted for service in the Mexican war, and went to the front with a Missouri regiment. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1843, at which time she was about twenty-five years of age. They became the parents of two children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the younger, and Ann E. died at the age of fifty-five years.

Henry M. Eaton was born and lived on the old homestead farm of which mention has been made, until the death of his honored father, and was a lad of about ten years at the time. He passed the ensuing four years in the home of his maternal grandfather and in the meanwhile continued his school work as opportunity afforded. After leaving school he continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits, principally in the employ of others, for several years, and in 1862, loyal to the institutions under which he had been

reared, he tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, enlisting in the regiment commanded by General Price and taking active part in a number of spirited skirmishes and other minor engagements, including those at Shelbina, Silver Creek and Pea Ridge. He was mustered out and given an honorable discharge in the summer of 1863, and he then located upon a farm in Salt River township, this county, where he engaged in farming and stock-growing, and made a specialty of the handling of mules. In 1869 he removed to Monroe county and located in Holliday, where he conducted a drug store and where he also had large farming interests. He continued his residence in that county for a period of sixteen years, at the expiration of which he returned to Shelby county. Here he is still the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres, in Lentner township, besides a nice residence property in the village of Lentner, where he has lived essentially retired since the year 1906. He was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Lentner, of which he is vice-president, and he has been a valued member of its board of directors from the time of its inception. Though never a seeker of public office he is aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On February 12, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Eaton to Miss Elizabeth L. Mitchell, who was born in Kentucky and who was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Monroe county, Missouri, where they became

pioneer settlers and where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton became the parents of seven children, and in conclusion of this brief sketch is entered record concerning the five who are living: James M. is a resident of Meade county, Kansas; Charles H. is a resident of McAllister, Oklahoma; Lillie is the wife of Peter O. Schofield, station agent of the Chicago & Rock Island railroad at Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Thomas T. is a successful farmer of Shelby county; and Birdie W. is the wife of John Harris, of Guthrie, Oklahoma.

HARDIN DOUGLASS.

Now living retired in the village of Lakenan, Shelby county, is to be found this venerable and honored citizen, who is a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of Missouri, which has been his home from the time of his nativity, and who gained definite success through his long association with the great basic art of agriculture. He has been a resident of Shelby county for nearly half a century, and has so ordered his life as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence and regard of his fellow men. He was loyal to the cause of the Confederacy in the Civil war and served for a time as a valiant soldier in a Missouri regiment.

Hardin Douglass was born in Howard county, this state, October 25, 1832, and is a son of Edward and Dysie (Green) Douglass, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Madison county, Kentucky, where their marriage was solemnized. Edward Douglass took up his residence in Missouri in the year

1820, settling first in Boone county, whence he later removed to Howard county, where he became one of the pioneers. He secured a tract of wild land and effected its reclamation, becoming one of the prosperous farmers and influential citizens of that section, and continuing to maintain his home on the farm until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he removed to the village of Palmyra, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in the year 1876. His wife passed away in 1880, both having been zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Of their eleven children only three are now living, and of the number the subject of this sketch is the eldest; Lula is the wife of Henry Green, of Monroe county, this state; and Joel A. maintains his home in Boone county.

Hardin Douglass was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm and was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the pioneer days in Howard county. After attaining years of maturity he continued to be identified with the great basic art of agriculture and remained a resident of his native county until the climacteric period of the Civil war. In 1863 he tendered his aid in defense of the Confederate cause, enlisting as a private in Company I, Missouri Infantry, which became a part of the command of General Clark. Mr. Douglass participated in engagements at Kansas City and Little Blue, Missouri, besides a number of skirmishes, and then proceeded with his regiment into the Indian Nation, where the regiment disbanded after he had been in service about eight months. He

returned to his home in Howard county, but in the year 1864 he removed to Shelby county. He became the owner of a good farm in Jackson township and devoted his attention to diversified agriculture and stock-growing until 1874, when he disposed of his farming interests and took up his residence in Lakenan, in which village he is now living. For the past few years he has lived virtually retired from active business, and, now venerable in years, he is able to enjoy the generous rewards of former years of earnest toil and endeavor, the while he has the gratifying associations implied in the companionship of old and loyal friends and the high regard of the entire community which has so long represented his home. He has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and has taken an intelligent and loyal interest in the issues and questions of the hour and in all that has tended to conserve the material and civic progress of his home county and state. Both he and his wife have long been consistent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In September, 1854, Mr. Douglass was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Andrews, whose death occurred in 1869. They became the parents of five children, all of whom are living, namely: Calvin, who is a representative farmer of Shelby county; Rhoda, who is the wife of Peter Chapman, of Monroe county; Isabelle, who is the wife of Alonzo Robbins, of Monroe county; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Charles Robbins, of Shelby county; and Minerva, who is the wife of John McClosky, of Monroe county.

In December, 1870, Mr. Douglass contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Anna E. Andrews, of Howard county, and of their four children two are living, Flavius, who is engaged in farming in Shelby county, and Jason, who is a successful business man of the village of Lakenan, this county.

JAMES F. HARRISON.

It is most consonant that in this publication be entered a brief review of the career of Mr. Harrison, who has been prominently identified with the agricultural industry and other productive lines of enterprise in this section of Missouri, which state has represented his home from the time of his birth, and who is not only a member of one of the old and honored families of this fine commonwealth of the Union, but is also one of the popular and influential citizens of Shelby county. He is still actively concerned with farming and stock-growing in this county, but maintains his home in the thriving and attractive little city of Shelbina, where he is the owner of valuable real estate, including his fine residence property.

Mr. Harrison was born on the parental homestead farm in Monroe county, Missouri, seven miles southeast of Shelbina, April 18, 1856. His father, Francis M. Harrison, was a native of Kentucky, where he was born June 8, 1827, and in 1830, when he was about three years of age, his parents removed from the Bluegrass state to Missouri and settled near the town of Old Clinton, Monroe county, where he was reared to manhood and given such scholastic ad-

vantages as were offered in the somewhat primitive common schools of the pioneer days. He continued to be concerned with farming interests in Monroe county until 1857, when he removed to Shelby county, where he operated a good farm in Salt River township. He was a man of broad and mature judgment, distinctive energy and good business ability, and thus he gained a success worthy of the name, while he ever held as his own the inviolable confidence and esteem of the people of this section of the state. He was long one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Shelby county, and he also gained a wide reputation as an auctioneer, in which capacity his services were much in requisition. In 1876 he was elected sheriff and tax collector of Shelby county, in which dual office he served for two consecutive terms, and in which his administration met with unqualified popular approval. His death occurred March 9, 1908. He had the elements of character that ever beget popular trust and esteem, and no citizen of Shelby county had a wider circle of friends than did he. He was a most zealous worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party and was recognized as one of its leaders in this section of the state. He was a charter member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Shelbina, and both he and his wife were devoted workers in the various departments of its service.

In 1848 was solemnized the marriage of Francis M. Harrison to Miss Nancy M. Collins, who was born and reared in Monroe county, this state, and whose father, the late James Collins, was one

of the honored pioneers of this section of the state. Mrs. Harrison survives her husband and maintains her home in the city of Shelbina. Of their seven children four are living, namely: Josephine, who is the wife of Robert V. Taylor, of Marshall, Missouri; Charles J., who is a prosperous business man of Clayton, this state; James F., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Norah, who is the wife of Albert S. Arnold, of East St. Louis, Illinois.

James F. Harrison was an infant at the time of the family removal from Monroe county to Shelby county, and he was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm three miles northeast of Shelbina, in Salt River township. After completing the curriculum of the district schools he was enabled to continue his studies in the public schools of the village of Shelbina, and after completing his school work he assisted his father in the operation and management of the home farm and also in the affairs of the office of sheriff and tax collector. Besides having held these offices his father also served for some time as constable of Salt River township. From his youth to the present time Mr. Harrison has given his allegiance to the great basic industries of farming and stock-growing, and in this connection he has gained distinctive success and prestige, as had also his honored father, under whose able and kindly instruction he was trained in a most thorough and effective way. He is the owner of a well improved farm of 130 acres, in Salt River township, and gives to the same a general personal supervision, though he has maintained his residence in Shelbina

since 1905. For five years he was successfully engaged in business as a buyer and shipper of grain, at Clarence, this county, and he still devotes considerable attention to this line of enterprise. Mr. Harrison clings to the political faith in which he was reared and is a staunch advocate of the generic principles for which the Democratic party ever has stood sponsor. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is affiliated with the Shelbina camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On April 18, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harrison to Miss Laura B. Penn, of Shelbyville, this county, a daughter of Rev. William Penn, who was a prominent and influential minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Of the four children of this union, three are living—Ernest, who is engaged as engineer on the Santa Fe at Marcelene, Missouri; William Penn, a farmer; and Howard, also railroading. The family is one whose members are distinctively popular in the community and the attractive home is a center of gracious hospitality.

JOHN FREDERICK BURCKHARDT.

John Frederick Burckhardt passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm and early began to assist in its work, in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the advantages of the district school of the neighborhood. Later he continued his studies in the public schools of the village of Leonard. He left school at the age of nineteen years and thereafter he continued to be identified with the work

and management of his father's farm until 1902, when he purchased sixty acres of land in section 17 of his native township and initiated independent operations as a farmer and stock-grower. His early experience and consequent intimate knowledge of these two basic lines of industry enabled him to direct his energies with marked discrimination, and the result has been that his success has been of pronounced order. To his original tract he has added until he now has a well improved farm estate of two hundred and ten acres, of which one hundred and eighty acres are maintained under effective cultivation. His homestead has excellent buildings and the able management that he gives to his farm is well shown in its general air of thrift and prosperity. Mr. Burckhardt was reared in the faith of the Republican party and has never deviated therefrom since attaining to the right of franchise. Like his parents he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in the same both he and his wife are zealous workers. They have a wide circle of friends in their home county and their home is one of gracious hospitality and refined atmosphere. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bethel, this county.

On the 19th of April, 1902, was recorded the marriage of John Frederick Burckhardt to Miss Minnie E. Baker, who was born in Washington county, Ohio, on the 30th of October, 1879, and who came with her parents to Shelby county, Missouri, when a child. She is a daughter of Leander and Susana (McCammon) Baker, the former of whom

was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ireland. They are now residents of Shelby county, where Mr. Baker is a successful farmer. Mr and Mrs. Burekhardt have one child, Burdett Frederick, who was born in December, 1904.

RICHARD COLLIER.

The subject of this sketch is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of his native county and city, and is at the present time incumbent of the position of postmaster of Shelbyville, of which city he was formerly mayor and in which he has held other offices of trust, betokening the high regard of the people of the community in which practically his entire life has been passed. He is a member of one of the old and honored pioneer families of this section of the state, and thus there are many elements which render consistent a review of his personal career and genealogical data in this publication.

Richard Collier was born in Shelbyville, Missouri, November 25, 1849, and is a son of James M. and Catherine B. (Gooch) Collier, both of whom were born in the state of Kentucky, whence their respective parents moved to Missouri in an early day. William Collier, grandfather of the subject of this review, was likewise a native of Kentucky, and he passed the closing years of his life in Grandy county, Missouri, where he developed a farm and was a well known pioneer. James M. Collier was reared to maturity in Missouri, where he received a common-school education and where he learned in his youth the trade of brickmason, which he followed for

some time, later becoming a successful contractor in connection with his trade. Just before the inception of the Civil war he settled on a farm near Oakdale, Shelby county, where the family home was maintained for several years. He finally took up his residence in Shelbyville, where he built up a successful contracting business in the erection of brick buildings and other structures, and he was among the early incumbents of the office of sheriff of Shelby county. He was one of the argonauts who made their way to California during the memorable gold excitement of 1849 and succeeding years, and he made a very successful venture in taking mules across the plains to the mining districts, where he disposed of the animals at a large profit. He was identified with gold mining in California about four years and was very successful in his operations.

James Collier manifested unqualified loyalty to the Union at the time of the Civil war. He enlisted in 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, becoming a member of a Missouri regiment and continuing in active service during practically the entire period of the great internecine conflict, within which he participated in a large number of the important battles on the sanguinary fields of the South. He was made captain of his company, and his regiment was commanded by Col. B. F. Benjamin. He continued throughout life to manifest a deep interest in his old comrades, though forgetting the animosities engendered of the great war between the states, and he was a popular and honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In

politics he was aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death, and he held membership also in the Masonic fraternity. He was a man of exalted integrity of character, was a devout and zealous worker in connection with religious activities and was one of the pillars of the Christian church in Shelbyville, of which he was a charter member and in which he served as an elder for many years prior to his death, which occurred in the year 1899, his devoted wife having preceded him to the life eternal by more than a decade. He was the foremost factor in connection with the founding of the church mentioned and was active in all departments of its work. He ordered his life upon the highest plane of honor and fidelity, and held the fullest measure of popular confidence and regard. He was a successful business man and was a stockholder of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville at the time of his demise. Of his ten children, five are now living, namely: Susan, who is the wife of Henry G. Miller, of Shelby county; Sarah, who is the wife of Oliver P. Robinson, of Quincy, Illinois; Laura, who is the wife of M. E. McMaster, likewise of Quincy, Illinois; Richard, who is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Edwin E., who is a representative farmer of Shelby county.

Richard Collier is indebted to the schools of Shelbyville for his early educational discipline, and after leaving school he was associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm for two years. He then served a virtual apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, in which he became a

skilled workman, and he followed the work of his trade, doing a general contracting business, for a period of about six years, after which he conducted a meat market in Shelbyville for about five years. Upon retiring from this line of enterprise he established himself in the furniture business in this city, continuing the same until September, 1902, when he became a carrier on one of the rural free mail delivery routes from Shelbyville, continuing to be thus engaged for five years, at the expiration of which, in February, 1908, under the administration of President Roosevelt, he received his commission as postmaster of Shelbyville, of which office he has since continued incumbent. He has done much to improve the service of this office and his administration of its affairs has met with marked popular commendation. Mr. Collier has long been influential in public affairs of a local order and is known as a loyal and progressive citizen. He served some years as a member of the board of aldermen of Shelbyville, was city treasurer for four years, and in 1896 was elected mayor, remaining in tenure of this chief executive office of the municipal government for two terms. His political proclivities are indicated in the staunch allegiance which he accords to the Republican party, and he has been an active worker in its cause. He and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church and he is affiliated with the Shelbyville lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On November 24, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Collier to Miss Martha Bigelow, who was born in the state of Indiana and who was a child at the



PRINCE DIMMITT

time of the family removal to Missouri. She is a daughter of the late William Bigelow, who was a successful farmer of Shelby county. Mr. and Mrs. Collier became the parents of nine children, all of whom are living except two, one who died at the age of thirteen years and the other an infant. Edwin W. is now a resident of Washington; Earl Sheldon is engaged in merchandising in Shelby county; Morte maintains his home in the mining city of Anaconda, Montana; and Gleeta, Maude, Jeanette and Clara remain at the parental home.

PRINCE DIMMITT.

The adaptability of the American mind to various pursuits and different lines of thought and action is well illustrated in the career of Prince Dimmitt, of Shelbyville. He has been successively a farmer, business man and banker, and has been masterful in each undertaking, compelling Fortune to wait upon his will and minister to his triumphs by the force of his character, his business acumen and his comprehensive breadth and readiness of view. He has been quick to see and alert to seize opportunities for his advancement, and has had the ability and the industry to make the most of them when he has embraced them.

Mr. Dimmitt was born in Cooper county, Missouri, on July 30, 1860, and was brought to Shelby county when he was but six months old, his parents becoming residents of this county at that time. He is a son of Dr. Dimmitt, now deceased, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume. Destined for an exalted place in the financial and busi-

ness circles of the county. Mr. Dimmitt grew to manhood among its people and was educated in the public schools of Shelbyville, completing the high school course and being graduated from the high school in that city.

After leaving school he turned his attention to farming, although he had a leaning to business pursuits. But he lost nothing by the venture, as he applied his business instincts to his farming operations and made them highly successful. In 1878 he entered into partnership with his older brother Frank in the management of an extensive farm, and they conducted its operations together until 1881. He then bought his brother's interest in the property, and from that time until 1898 farmed alone. He made his farm one of the best in the county and reaped the reward of his enterprise and industry in doing this when he came to sell the place a few months ago, receiving \$112.50 an acre for it, the highest price ever paid for farm land in the part of the county in which it is located.

In 1893 he was chosen vice-president of the Bank of Shelbyville, and five years later gave up farming and removed to Shelbyville, where he has ever since resided. In 1902 he rose by the choice of the directors to the presidency of the bank, and he has ably and progressively filled that position until the present time (1911). Under his vigorous and enterprising management the institution has made great progress, adding considerably to the volume of its business and the number and consequence of its patrons. It is known as one of the soundest and best managed financial institutions in this part of the state and has a high rank

in banking circles in all parts of many neighboring states. Conducting a general banking business embracing all the desirable features of present-day banking, it seeks to meet all requirements in the way of accommodation to the community and its people and aid in every way available to it in the progress and development of the county. And that it is succeeding in these endeavors is shown by the extent of its operations and the high regard in which it is held by all classes of the people.

Mr. Dimmitt was married on March 17, 1881, to Miss Cora E. Schofield, a daughter of Ellis and Elizabeth (Baxter) Schofield, of Palmyra, Missouri. The seven children that have blessed their union and brightened their household are all living. They are: Nora L., the wife of Wallace Quinsenberry, of Moberly, Missouri; Edith B., a teacher in the public schools in the state of Utah; Cora L., the wife of Robert Maupin, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Eula S., William P. E., Prince H., Jr., and Fannie Agee, all of whom are still members of the parental family circle.

With a broad enduring interest in the welfare of the masses of the people, and believing firmly in their right to a controlling voice in the public affairs of the country, Mr. Dimmitt has been a lifelong Democrat, zealous and effective in the service of his party and holding high rank in its councils in the county. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he takes an active and serviceable interest in its affairs, being one of the trustees of the congregation to which he belongs and a teacher in its Sunday school. Well es-

teemed as a man and social companion, standing high as a citizen, and exhibiting on all occasions a deep and practical interest in the welfare of the whole county and all its people, he is one of its most worthy, popular and representative men.

JOHN J. HEWITT.

The president of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville has been a resident of Shelby county from the time of his nativity, is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of this favored section of the state, and in both business and civic affairs he has ever stood exponent of the highest type of citizenship, the while he has commanded to the fullest extent the high regard of the people of the community which has ever represented his home.

John J. Hewitt was born on the old homestead farm in Bethel township, Shelby county, Missouri, February 24, 1849, and is a son of Samuel M. and Caroline (Morgan) Hewitt, both natives of Kentucky, where the former was born in the year 1800 and the latter in 1810. The father was reared and educated in his native state, where he continued to reside until 1836, when he removed to Missouri and took up his abode in Marion county. In the following year he came to Shelby county, where he secured a tract of land, upon which practically no improvements had been made, and there instituted the work of developing a farm. He became eventually one of the leading farmers of the county, where he accumulated a fine landed estate of 260 acres in Bethel township, and he continued to reside on his homestead until

his death, in 1871. He was a man of prominence and influence in his community, was a staunch Democrat in his political adherency, and he was a worthy and zealous member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and his wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Their marriage was solemnized in the state of Kentucky. Mrs. Hewitt was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1894. They became the parents of ten children, and concerning the seven now living the following brief data are given: Russell is a resident of Guthrie, Oklahoma, where he is engaged in business; Samuel M. is a successful farmer of Shelby county; Luther G. is engaged in the real estate business in Shelbyville; Missouri is the wife of Jacob Curry and they reside in the eastern part of the state of Colorado; John J. is the immediate subject of this review; Isabelle is the widow of Frank M. Magruder and maintains her home in Shelby county; and Virginia is the wife of John W. Howe, of this county.

John J. Hewitt was reared on the old home farm, in whose work he early began to lend his aid, and his rudimentary education was secured in the country schools, after which he continued his studies in the high school of Shelbyville. He made good use of his opportunities and proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors, as he had devoted no little time to the study of the higher branches in a private way. He was known as a successful and popular teacher in the public schools during a period of ten years, and during the last two years of this interval he was principal of the vil-

lage schools of Newark, Knox county, Missouri.

In 1880 Mr. Hewitt engaged in the general merchandise business in Shelbyville, where he built up a large and substantial trade, becoming one of the leading merchants of this thriving little city, where he continued operations in this line for a period of nine years, or until 1894, when he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville, of which he has since been president and to whose upbuilding his personal popularity and able services have been largely contributory. A brief record concerning this well ordered and successful financial institution is given on other pages of this work. Mr. Hewitt now devotes himself largely to the active supervision of the executive affairs of the bank, and he is a citizen who manifests at all times a deep and helpful interest in all measures that tend to advance the welfare and progress of his home city and county.

In politics Mr. Hewitt is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has been called upon to serve in various positions of distinctive public trust. He was elected county school commissioner in 1890 and retained this incumbency for two years, within which he was most zealous and efficient in furthering educational interests in his jurisdiction. In 1892 he was elected county treasurer, of which office he remained in tenure for four years and in which he gave an admirable and popular administration of the fiscal affairs of the county. He also served four years as mayor of Shelbyville after a regime

marked by the strictest business methods and the most progressive policies. He has been active in the work of his political party in his native county, and is well fortified in his convictions as to matters of public polity. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is identified with the lodge and chapter in Shelbyville, and both he and his wife are devoted and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In the Shelbyville church of this denomination he has held the position of Sunday-school superintendent for thirty years, and he is also actively concerned in all other departments of the church work.

On May 31, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hewitt to Miss Lillian Turner, who was born and reared in Shelby county, where her father, the late Halman Turner, was a successful farmer and honored and influential citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt have four children, namely: Esta, who is the wife of Roy L. Dimmitt, of Birmingham, Alabama, where he is superintendent of manual training in the public schools. Mrs. Dimmitt is a graduate of the Howard Payne College of Missouri. John Vance, who is attending the law department of Columbia University of New York; Floyd, who is now attending the State University of Missouri, and Cresap, who remain at the parental home.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF SHELBYVILLE.

There is no one factor that determines with so much of positive emphasis the status of the business and general prosperity of a community as the extent

and character of its banking institutions, and in this regard the financial interests of Shelby county are reposed in banks of ample capital and wise and conservative management, as well as by the enlistment of the support of citizens of the highest character and most thoroughly representative influence.

The Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville holds prestige as one of the substantial and ably directed financial institutions of the county, and though its age is comparatively represented by about half a decade, its effective policy and the personnel of its executive corps have gained to it an impregnable standing in the confidence and support of the community. The charter of the bank was granted in April, 1894, and it opened its doors for business on the 1st of the following month. It is incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 and the original board of directors comprised the following named citizens: John J. Hewitt, Alonzo Cooper, James T. Lloyd, James L. Feely, James Edelen, William A. Hughes and James M. Gentry. The personnel of the executive corps at the initiation of business was as follows: John J. Hewitt, president; James T. Lloyd, vice-president; and William W. Mitchell, cashier. Mr. Hewitt has retained the presidency to the present time and Mr. Mitchell served twelve years and was succeeded by James M. Pickett, besides being secretary of the board of directors, which now includes, besides these two officers, the following named citizens: Alonzo Cooper, who is now vice-president; John W. Frye, Theo. B. Damrell and Mrs. Nanie Terrell.

JOHN T. PERRY.

Judge Perry is another of the honored citizens contributed to Shelby county by the fine old Bluegrass state, whence have come many whose names have been prominently identified with the annals of Missouri history. Judge Perry has followed various lines of activity and has ever stood representative of the most loyal and useful citizenship. He served on the bench of the County court for six years, has held the office of county clerk for twelve years, and is at the present time (1909) representative of Shelby county in the state legislature, to which he was elected in the autumn of 1908. As a lawyer, judge, teacher in the public schools and business man he has acquitted himself well, and the diversity of his services bears evidence of his versatility and also stands as voucher of the trust reposed in him in the county which has represented his home for more than thirty-eight years. He is now living virtually retired in the city of Shelbyville.

Judge Perry is a native of Anderson county, Kentucky, where he was born on July 22, 1850, and he is a scion of a family early founded in Virginia, the fine Old Dominion that cradled so much of our national history. In that state was born his grandfather, William Perry, who was a youth at the time of the family removal to Kentucky, with whose pioneer history the name became intimately identified. The judge is a son of Berry and Polly (Searcy) Perry, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky, where their marriage was solemnized in the year 1849. The father was born on June 7, 1826, and is still

living, maintaining his home with his son Alfred on the old farmstead which he secured nearly forty years ago and which has since continued as his place of abode. He has attained to the venerable age of nearly eighty-four years and is admirably preserved in both his mental and physical faculties, while he has the respect and esteem that have been gained by righteousness of life and that are the grateful concomitants of worthy old age. His cherished and devoted wife died in September 1898. Berry Perry devoted practically his entire active career to the great basic industry of agriculture, with the allied enterprise of stock-growing. He came to Missouri in the year 1871 and purchased a farm in Jackson township, Shelby county, where he continued to be successfully engaged in general farming and stock-growing until 1895, when he sold his farm to his son Alfred, who now operates the same. He, himself, continued to reside on the homestead, as already noted. He is an honored veteran of the Mexican war, in which he served in the command of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and in the company of which John H. McBrier was captain. This Kentucky regiment saw much active service and he continued with the same until the battle of Buena Vista, in which he was so severely wounded as to incapacitate him for further service, whereupon he was granted his honorable discharge. During the Civil war his sympathies were with the cause of the South. He is one of the now comparatively few Mexican war veterans still living in Missouri. In politics he has ever rendered a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and he has long

been a consistent member of the Baptist church, of which his wife also was a devout adherent. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest of the six now living: George W., now deceased, was a resident of Hunnewell, this state; Alfred resides on the old homestead, as already stated; William is a resident of Eneho, Oklahoma; Sarah Belle is the wife of Wesley Barker, of Shelby county; Charles is now a resident of Oakdale; and Nannie G. is the wife of William F. Kincheloe, of Shelby county, Missouri.

John T. Perry, the immediate subject of this review, received his educational discipline in the public schools of his native county, including a course in the special school of higher academic order maintained in the Camden district. That he did not neglect the advantages thus afforded him is evidenced in the fact that he became a successful teacher, having been employed as such in the common schools of his native state from 1867 until 1872, in which latter year he joined his parents in Missouri. Thereafter he taught in the schools of Shelby and Monroe counties at intervals until 1884, becoming one of the successful and popular exponents of the pedagogic profession in this section of the state. In the meanwhile he had taken up his residence on a farm in the vicinity of Hunnewell, Shelby county, and he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in this county for many years, having sold his farm in Jackson township in 1904. In 1880 he was elected judge of the County court, retaining this incumbency for six years and giving an admirable administration. In the mean-

while he also taught school and gave a general supervision to his farm. In 1886 he was elected county clerk, in which office he served for three successive terms, within which he did much to systematize the work of the office and bring it up to a high standard of efficiency. During his tenure of this position he devoted careful attention to the study of law and he was admitted to the bar in 1898, after which he was engaged in the general practice of his profession in Shelbyville for a period of five years, controlling a successful business and having a representative clientele. Upon his retirement from practice he engaged in the hardware business in this city in partnership with his son John O., with whom he was thus associated until 1906, when they sold the business. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Bank of Lentner, in the village of Lentner, this county, and served as its cashier for several months. In 1908 he was elected representative of Shelby county in the state legislature, and he has proved an able, conscientious and discriminating legislator. He has given loyal service in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party and is an able exponent of its principles and policies. Judge Perry and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church in their home city and he is affiliated with St. Andrews Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On September 4, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Perry to Miss Rosa A. Snider, who was born and reared in Shelby county and who is a

daughter of the late John S. Snider, who was a representative merchant and farmer of the county. To Judge and Mrs. Perry were born seven children, of whom five are living, namely: Mary M., who is the wife of Prof. Ira Richardson, a member of the faculty of the Missouri State Normal School at Springfield; Margaret M., who remains at the parental home; John O., who is engaged in farming at Epworth; Myrtle, who is the wife of H. G. Kellogg, of Kirksville, this state; and Clarence, who remains with his parents and is attending the public schools.

JAMES M. FREEMAN.

This well known and highly esteemed citizen of Shelbyville is a native son of Shelby county, with whose annals the name has been identified for more than three-quarters of a century, implying that the family was here founded in the pioneer days. He is known as one of the aggressive, energetic and successful business men and loyal and progressive citizens of the county, and is now engaged in the jewelry business in Shelbyville, of which city he served as postmaster for more than a decade. Such is his standing in the community that a work of this nature most consistently may give brief record of his career, thus paying a slight tribute to a worthy citizen who has contributed generously to the industrial, commercial and civic progress of his home city and county.

James M. Freeman was born on the homestead farm of his parents, in Black Creek township, Shelby county, Missouri, on March 19, 1862, and is a son of James

M. and Nannie (Blackford) Freeman, the former of whom was born in the state of Kentucky, in 1832, and the latter of whom was born in Shelby county, Missouri, in 1838, being a daughter of Hardin Blackford, an honored pioneer of this section of the state. In 1844, when James M. Freeman, Sr., was a lad of about twelve years, his parents removed from Kentucky to Missouri and took up their residence in Marion county, where his father secured a tract of wild land and engaged in general agricultural pursuits. About four years later, in the memorable year 1849, young James M. Freeman, who was then seventeen years of age, joined the *higira* to California, whither so many ambitious and intrepid argonauts were wending their way in search of gold. Mr. Freeman made the long, tedious and perilous trip across the plains and passed four years in California, where he did a successful teaming business among the various mining camps and where he also met with no little success in his own mining operations. After his return to Missouri he was associated in the work and management of his father's farm, in Marion county, until the time of his marriage in 1854, when he removed to Shelby county and purchased a farm in Black Creek township, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life, becoming one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of the county and a citizen whose influence was always exerted in support of all that makes for the best in social and material affairs. He became the owner of a landed estate of 1,000 acres, and the fine old homestead bears today unmistakable

evidences of his thrift and well directed industry. He was summoned to his reward on May 8, 1891. His wife is still living. In politics he was a staunch and intelligent supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. During the Civil war his sympathies and support were given to the cause of the Union. Of the ten children of James M. and Nannie (Blackford) Freeman five are now living, and concerning them the following brief data are consistently incorporated for perpetuation in this sketch: John is engaged in business in the city of Spokane, Washington; Kate is the wife of John M. Peacher, of Shelby county; James M. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Thomas is a prosperous farmer of Shelby county; and Cora is the wife of Thomas Turner, of this county.

James M. Freeman, Jr., whose name introduces this article, was reared to the study and invigorating discipline of the home farm, in whose work he early began to lend his quota of aid, while he was also afforded the advantages of the district schools, so that he waxed strong in both mind and body, and later he was for two years a student in the Novelty High School, a well conducted institution of high academic order, in Knox county. After the completion of his school work he returned to the home farm, in the operation and management of which he was associated with his honored father until the death of the latter. In 1895 he removed to Shelbyville, though he still continued to give a general supervision to the farm and dealt somewhat extensively in live stock.

On June 6, 1896, under the administration of President McKinley, Mr. Freeman was appointed postmaster of Shelbyville, and his service in this position was one marked by care, discrimination and marked executive ability. The public appreciation of his labors in the office was shown in his long retention of the same, for he continued incumbent during the remainder of the administration of the lamented and martyred president and also the two terms of his successor, President Roosevelt, having retired from the office in February, 1908. He soon afterward sold his interest in the old home farm and made a number of judicious investments in real estate in Shelbyville, where he erected a number of substantial business buildings, which he still owns, together with other realty in the city. In the year of 1909 he engaged in the jewelry business in Shelbyville, where he now has an attractive and well-stocked establishment and caters to a substantial and representative trade. He is essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, has been a leader in the local ranks of the Republican party for a number of years, and he has done much to further the civic and material upbuilding and advancement of his home city and native county, where he is well known and held in unequivocal confidence and esteem. He was one of the charter members of the Shelby County Railway Company and is still a stockholder of the same. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On April 14, 1886, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Freeman to Miss Ella

M. Stuart, of Shelbyville, who was born and reared in this county, and who is a daughter of J. G. Stuart, a successful merchant of Shelbyville.

ADOLPHUS E. SINGLETON.

A native son of Shelby county, where he has maintained his home from the time of his birth, Judge Singleton has here been a prominent factor in connection with industrial and business affairs and has also been influential in connection with matters of public import. He is the owner of a fine farm estate in the county and is at the present time successfully engaged in the handling of coal, grain and feed in the thriving little city of Shelbyville, where he is associated with his brother in this important line of enterprise, under the firm name of Singleton Brothers. He has served as county judge and has ever shown a lively interest in all that has concerned the progress and prosperity of his native county and its people. As a thoroughly representative and highly esteemed citizen of Shelby county he is most consistently accorded recognition in this publication.

The Singleton family was early founded in the Old Dominion commonwealth of Virginia, that cradle of so much of our national history, and the lineage is traced back to staunch English origin. In that state was born Minor Singleton, who was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review and who there passed his entire life, devoting his active career principally to agricultural pursuits, with which basic line of industry the name has been identified prominently

in succeeding generations. William Singleton, the honored father of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Virginia in the year 1818, and was there reared to maturity, receiving a common school education. In 1834, when sixteen years of age, he came to Missouri, first taking up his abode in Marion county, whence he later removed to Lewis county, where he remained until 1854, when he removed with his family to Shelby county, where he became the owner of a large tract of land in Taylor township, and where he developed a fine farm, passing the residue of his long and useful life on this old homestead, which is still in the possession of the family. He was a man of exemplary character, leal and loyal in all the relations of life, zealous and earnest in the furtherance of his business affairs and successful in his well directed endeavors. He wielded much influence in his community and none could have held a more secure place in popular confidence and esteem. In politics he was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church. His wife is a devoted member of the M. E. church, South. He died on January 1, 1894, at the age of seventy-five years, and his widow still remains on the old homestead, having attained to the venerable age of eighty-seven years (1910) and being admirably preserved in both mental and physical faculties. She is one of the revered pioneer women of the county, being held in affectionate regard by all who know her. Her maiden name was Susan Vandiver and she was born in Virginia, where her marriage to Mr. Singleton was solemnized in the year

1848. Of the eleven children of this union five are now living: Benjamin H. is associated with the subject of this sketch in business at Shelbyville; Adolphus H. is the next in order of birth; Jacob H. is a farmer of Shelby county; Ella is still at the old home in this county; and Cary remains with her mother on the old home farm.

Adolphus E. Singleton was reared under the beneficent influences of the home farm, to whose work he early began to contribute his quota, so that he learned the lessons of practical industry while he was also availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of the locality and period. He continued to be actively and successfully identified with diversified farming and stock-growing until August, 1905, when he left the farm and took up his residence in Shelbyville, where he is now engaged in business, as already noted. His elder son now operates the farm on shares and thus Judge Singleton himself still continues to exercise a general supervision of the fine old homestead which so long represented his abiding place and which gives evidence of his able and progressive management, being one of the model farms of the county. The place comprises 240 acres of most productive land, all being available for cultivation, and the permanent improvements are of excellent order, so that everything bears unmistakable evidence of thrift and prosperity. The farm is located in Taylor township, about fourteen miles distant from Shelbyville, the county seat.

In politics Judge Singleton has never wavered in his allegiance to the Democratic party and he has been a zealous

worker in its local ranks. He has held various minor offices of public trust and in 1898 he was elected county judge, of which position he continued incumbent for one term, or four years, and in which he gave an able and acceptable administration of the affairs assigned to him for adjudication. His wife holds membership in the Baptist church and they are liberal and zealous in the support of the various departments of its work.

On February 20, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Singleton to Miss Alice Magruder, who was born and reared in Shelby county and who is a daughter of the late Thomas G. Magruder, long a representative farmer of this county. Judge and Mrs. Singleton have four children: Walter T., who had charge of the home farm, married Miss Edna Moore and they have no children; Susan E., Ellen M. and Benjamin A. remain at the parental home in Shelbyville.

Judge Singleton was elected mayor of Shelbyville in 1906, serving two years as such.

CHARLES H. LASLEY.

For nearly forty years the subject of this brief memoir has been connected with the mercantile interests of that section of Missouri in which he now lives, and during the whole of that period he has given to the world around him a fine example of uprightness in private life and sterling integrity in business. Born, reared, educated and married in this state, and having made his excellent record among its people, whatever he is he is all Missouri's own, her product in every particular and her representative



CHARLES H. LASLEY

in all that is worthy in manhood and elevated in citizenship.

Mr. Lasley is a native of Monroe county, in this state, where his life began on September 17, 1853. He is a son of William M. and Margaret A. (Gillispie) Lasley, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. The father came to this state and located in Paris when he was but a young man. For a number of years he clerked for Mr. Parsons, one of the leading dry goods merchants of Paris, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business started a store of his own in partnership with Marquis D. Blakey, under the firm name of Blakey & Lasley, the store being conducted at Clinton, in Monroe county, of this state.

The establishment was engaged in general merchandising and continued in operation for a number of years. Then Mr. Lasley's health failed and he retired to a farm in Monroe county, on which he died a few years later. His wife was Miss Margaret Gillispie before her marriage. She was born in Kentucky and became a resident of Missouri at an early age. They became the parents of two children, one of whom, a daughter (Virginia J.), has died, leaving Charles H. at this time the only survivor of his father's household. In politics the father was a pronounced and unyielding Democrat, but he was never an office seeker or desirous of public distinction of any kind. He lived for his home and his community, and gave his best energies at all times to promote the welfare of both. He was very successful in business and enjoyed a wide and well-founded popularity among the people.

His son, Charles H. Lasley, passed his

boyhood and youth on his father's farm, acquiring strength of sinew and flexibility of function in its exacting but vigorous labors. Through this steady communion with nature he also gained breadth of view, and like all farmers' sons who profit by the lessons of their homes, became a self-reliant and resourceful man. He was educated mainly in private schools, completing his academic training in a more advanced institution of learning at Palmyra. When he reached the age of seventeen he began the battle of life for himself by entering a dry goods store at Shelbina as a clerk and salesman. He remained in this store four years, giving his employer service that was entirely satisfactory, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, for he was studious and attentive and allowed no opportunity to gain useful knowledge to escape him unused.

In 1875 Mr. Lasley formed a partnership with Mr. Cotton to conduct the dry goods business under the name and style of Cotton & Lasley. He was now fairly launched on the uncertain sea of mercantile life, and his career in business, engineered and captained by himself, was begun. The partnership with Mr. Cotton lasted six years, being dissolved in 1881. In September of that year Mr. Lasley formed a new business connection, his associate in this being Mr. Thompson, and the business which occupied their faculties being the dry goods and clothing trade. The partnership continued and the enterprise flourished until the death of Mr. Thompson in 1886. Mr. Lasley then entered into partnership with Mr. Million and started a store devoted exclusively to the clothing trade,

the firm name being Lasley & Million. In 1873 Mr. Lasley purchased Mr. Million's interest in the business and took his brother in as a partner, the firm being known as that of C. H. Lasley & Bro. Three years later he bought his brother's interest and gave two of his sons a half share in the undertaking, changing the style of the house to C. H. Lasley & Co., under which name it is still doing an extensive and profitable business.

Mr. Lasley has been very successful in all his operations and his success is the logical result of his excellent business capacity, superior judgment and close attention to all the details of what he has had in hand. He is a stockholder and director of the Old Bank of Shelby and is connected in a leading way with other commercial and financial enterprises. In the affairs of the community he has always taken an ardent and helpful interest, being among the foremost in all worthy projects for its improvement. In political faith he is a Democrat who supports his party wisely and loyally without seeking any of its honors or emoluments for himself. On June 18, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Downing, a native of this state. They have five children, Roy D., Henry R., Roland R., Bessie and William Kenneth, all of whom are still living at home and adding brightness and charm to the parental fireside. The scion of an old Virginia family, the father has well sustained the virtues and traditions of his ancestry and exemplified on the new soil of Missouri the sterling manhood which has so long dignified and adorned that of the "Old Dominion." He is one of Shelby

county's best citizens and richly deserves the high esteem in which he is held by all classes of its people.

BENJAMIN H. SINGLETON.

The fine old state of Missouri has represented the home of this well known and popular citizen of Shelbyville from the time of his birth and he has here found adequate opportunities for the gaining of definite success. He was long identified with agricultural pursuits but is now well established in the coal, grain and feed business in Shelbyville as junior member of the firm of Singleton Brothers, in which his associate is his brother, Judge Adolphus Singleton, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work, together with adequate data concerning the family history, so that further reference to the same is not demanded in the present article.

Benjamin H. Singleton was born in Marion county, Missouri, February 6, 1850, and when he was but four years of age his parents removed to Shelby county, where he was reared to maturity on the home farm and where he had such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of the locality and period. He eventually initiated his independent career as a farmer and stock-grower and became the owner of a valuable farm of 240 acres in Monroe county, where he continued to be engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of excellent grades of live stock from 1881 until 1906, in which latter year he sold his farm and removed to Shelbyville, where he has since been engaged in successful business with his brother,

as has already been noted in this context. He is a progressive business man and public-spirited citizen, is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, is a charter member of the local organization of the Court of Honor, and his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

On January 29, 1879, Mr. Singleton was united in marriage to Miss Florida Fields, who was born in Kentucky, and who was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Missouri. Her father, Henry H. Fields, settled in Monroe county, this state, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Singleton became the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Martha, who remains at the parental home; Dennis E., of Fulton, Missouri; and Benjamin Clay, of Shelbyville.

JOHN W. FRYE.

Though a native of West Virginia and a scion of one of the sterling families early founded in the historic Old Dominion, this well known and honored citizen of Shelbyville has been a resident of this county from his boyhood days and has here risen to a position of prominence and influence as a citizen of utmost loyalty and public spirit, and as one who has ably contributed to the industrial and civic development and progress of this attractive and favored section of the state. He was long identified in an active way with agriculture and stock-growing and still retains his fine landed estate of 220 acres in Black Creek township, the same constituting

one of the best improved and most valuable farms of the county. He is now living virtually retired in the thriving little city of Shelbyville, where he is the owner of a considerable amount of real estate and has various capitalistic interests of importance.

Mr. Frye was born in Hardin county, West Virginia, May 22, 1856, and in that commonwealth also were born his grandfather, Westfall Frye, and his father, Benjamin F. Frye, the date of the latter's nativity having been November 18, 1829, at which time the state was still an integral part of Virginia. There the grandfather passed his entire life and his active career was devoted principally to agricultural pursuits, in which connection he was the owner of a good plantation. Benjamin F. Frye was reared and educated in his native state, where he continued to reside until 1852, when, at the age of about twenty-three years, he came to Missouri for the purpose of investigating conditions with a view to permanent location. He passed about two years in Shelby county and then returned to West Virginia, where, in 1855, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Eliza Clagett, who likewise was born in Hardin county, that state. They continued their residence there until 1857, when they came to Missouri and established their home on a farm in Black Creek township, where the father was actively engaged in diversified farming and stock-growing, in connection with extensive dealing in live stock, until 1895, when he retired, removing to Shelbyville, where he passed the closing years of his life in the home of his son, John W., subject of this review. He was

summoned to the life eternal July 30, 1902, at the venerable age of seventy-two years, eight months and twelve days, his loved and devoted wife having passed away in December, 1905. He was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife were worthy members of the Baptist church. He was a citizen who ever commanded the unqualified confidence and high regard of his fellow men, and his life was one of signal usefulness and honor. He attained definite success in his various business operations, was a charter member of both banking institutions in Shelbyville and was a stockholder of the Citizens' Bank at the time of his demise. Of the three children in the family, one daughter died in early childhood, and of the two surviving, John W., of this sketch, is the elder; Chester C. is now a resident of Fresno, California.

John W. Frye was reared to maturity on the home farm and after availing himself of the advantages of the district schools he continued his studies for three years in the Shelbyville high school. During his active career he never found it expedient nor did he desire to sever his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, and through his association therewith, he achieved a high degree of success, becoming one of the representative farmers and stock-raisers of the county and accumulating a fine estate of 220 acres, eligibly located about one mile northeast of Shelbyville. He made the best of improvements on his farm, which bears every evidence of thrift and prosperity

and is considered one of the model places of the county. He still gives a general supervision to the farm but has lived essentially retired in Shelbyville since 1908, enjoying the just reward of former years of earnest toil and endeavor. He is a stockholder and director of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville, was a charter member of the Shelby County Railroad Company, is the owner of a considerable amount of valuable realty in his home city, including his attractive residence property, and is known as one of the substantial citizens of the county which has represented his home during practically his entire life thus far. He has so ordered his course as to retain at all times the unqualified esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in business and social relations and he stands representative of loyal and liberal citizenship. Though never an aspirant for office and never specially active in the domain of practical politics, he takes a deep interest in all that concerns the general welfare of the community and gives his support to the cause of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Shelbyville lodge of Free & Accepted Masons and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Has served for several years as a member of the school board.

On the 25th of March, 1885, Mr. Frye was united in marriage to Miss Ella Vannort, daughter of Cyrus W. Vannort, an honored citizen of Shelbyville, and of the five children of this union three are now living,—Elmer R., Grover F. and Mary S., all of whom remain at the parental home.

ALONZO COOPER.

On other pages of this work is entered a memoir to that honored and influential citizen, the late John T. Cooper, who was long and prominently identified with the agricultural industry and other important business interests in Shelby county and who was a citizen altogether worthy of the unqualified confidence and esteem in which he was held. He was the father of him whose name initiates this paragraph, and in view of the fact that such review of his career is incorporated in this publication it is not necessary to offer the data again in the article at hand, as ready reference may be made from the biographical index to the sketch in question.

Alonzo Cooper, who is well upholding the high prestige of the name which he bears and who is now living virtually retired in the attractive little city of Shelbyville, was born in this same city on July 4, 1850, and his civic loyalty and patriotism in mature life have justified his "involuntary choice" of a natal day, which, as a boy, he was doubtless able to celebrate with double enthusiasm. He gained his early educational training in the public schools of Shelbyville and after completing the curriculum of the high school he was associated with his father in his business affairs in Shelbyville until 1871, when the family removed to the fine old homestead farm, in Black Creek township, where he turned his attention vigorously and enthusiastically to the divers duties and operations incidental to the proper prosecution of the great basic industry of agriculture, with its allied branch of stock growing. He

was twenty-one years of age at the time of the removal to the farm and he continued to be actively concerned in its work and management for more than twenty years, within which he gained prestige as one of the wide-awake, progressive and successful farmers of his native county. For two years he and his father were largely interested in raising, buying and shipping mules, handling from 125 to 150 annually. In 1893, upon the death of his honored father, who had in the meanwhile returned to Shelbyville and engaged in handling of harness and vehicles of various descriptions, Mr. Cooper likewise removed from the farm to this city, where he resumed charge of his father's business and became administrator of the estate, whose large and varied interests he has managed with consummate fidelity and ability. He finally closed out the business conducted by his father in Shelbyville, and since that time he has lived virtually retired, though he finds ample demands upon his time and attention in the supervision of his various capitalistic interests and in directing the general policy of operating the fine old farm of 500 acres, which he still owns and which is recognized as one of the best improved, most effectively handled and most valuable of the many admirable farms in this county. Mr. Cooper is the owner of a considerable amount of real estate in Shelbyville and elsewhere, and he has done considerable business in the buying and selling of realty in late years, having also improved many of his properties. Since his removal to Shelbyville he has rented his farm. Mr. Cooper is vice-president of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville, of

which he was one of the organizers and incorporators, and he was also one of those identified with the organization of the Shelby County Railroad Company, of which he was a charter member and in which he is still a stockholder. He takes much interest in the progress of his native city and county and is ever ready to lend his influence and tangible aid in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and civic welfare of the community. Though never ambitious for the honors or emoluments of public office Mr. Cooper is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and he has given effective support to its cause in both local and general campaigns. He is affiliated with Shelbyville Lodge, No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church, taking active interest in the various departments of its work. They are held in high regard in the county that has ever represented their home and their circle of friends is limited only by that of their acquaintances.

On October 22, 1876, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Perry, who was born and reared in this county, where her father, the late Joseph Perry, was a successful and influential farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have two children—Fannie, who is the wife of Benjamin F. Gwynn, of Shelbyville, and Roy B. Cooper, who is engaged in farming in Shelby county.

JOHN D. DALE.

Mr. Dale is a representative member of the bar of his native county, being es-

tablished in the successful practice of his profession in Shelbyville, the judicial center of the county, and by reason of his prestige in his profession as well as on account of his being a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of Shelby county for more than half a century, ever standing as a synonym of integrity and honor in all the relations of life. The Dale family was early founded in the state of Maryland, where Isaac Mitchell Dale, grandfather of the subject of this review, passed his entire life. There also was born Isaac Dale, the son, the year of whose nativity was 1818. He was reared to manhood in his native commonwealth, where he received a good common-school education and where he continued to reside until 1854, when he came to Missouri and took up his residence on a farm near the present city of Shelbyville, Shelby county, and in 1861 moved to a farm near Florence. There he devoted his attention to diversified agriculture and the raising of excellent grades of live stock until 1862, when he removed with his family to the village of Clarence, where, after disposing of his farm property, he engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he continued until his death, which occurred on August 26, 1878. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Dennis, was likewise a native of the state of Maryland, and she was summoned to the life eternal on September 1, 1876. The mother had been a member of the M. E. Church, South. Of their nine children five are now living, namely: William J., who is a resident of Mancos, Colorado; Jesse T., who is engaged in business at Shel-

bina, Missouri; Rebecca, who is the wife of John H. Hainline, of Bloomington, Illinois; Rufus E., who is a representative business man of Colorado Springs, Colorado; and John D., who is the immediate subject of this review.

John D. Dale is indebted to the public schools of the village of Clarence, this county, for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by attendance in the Methodist Academy in Shelbyville, in which well conducted institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878. Thereafter he took up the study of law, and was favored in securing as his preceptor Senator Cyrus S. Brown, of Clarence, one of the able members of the bar of the county and for several terms a member of the state senate. He continued his technical reading under the direction of his preceptor until 1883, when he was elected circuit clerk and county recorder, of which dual office he remained incumbent for two terms, giving an administration that met with popular approval and was marked by scrupulous care in the handling of the various details of the office work. In the meanwhile Mr. Dale had continued his legal studies, and on October 24, 1890, he was duly admitted to the bar of his native county and state. He retired from the office of county recorder in the following December, and since that time he has been engaged in active general practice as an attorney and counselor at law, with residence and professional headquarters in the thriving little city of Shelbyville. In 1896 he entered into a professional partnership with Hopkins B. Shain, with whom he was associated until 1898, when the alliance was dis-

solved by mutual consent, and since that time Mr. Dale has conducted an individual professional business, in connection with which he has appeared in much important litigation and retained a substantial and representative clientage. He is recognized as an able and versatile trial lawyer and as a counselor well informed in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence. He was official reporter of the house of representatives in the forty-second general assembly of the Missouri legislature and in this connection formed the acquaintanceship of many of the representative men in public and professional life in the state. Mr. Dale is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has rendered yeoman service in behalf of the party cause. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are zealous in the work of the church in Shelbyville.

On May 15, 1883, Mr. Dale was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Priest, of Shelbyville, and of their five children two are living—Mildred and Celeste B., both of whom remain at the parental home.

DR. WILLIAM CARSON.

Representing the second generation of his family that has been energetic and serviceable in developing the resources of Missouri, which before their advent in the state, and that of those who came hither about the same time, had lain for ages almost in their state of primeval wildness untouched by the quickening hand of systematic industry, Dr. Wil-

liam Carson, of Shelbyville, is entitled to credit in his ancestry and himself as one of the fruitful sources of power and enterprise in the great commonwealth which he has seen born into the world of civilization and grow from infancy to its present standing in the political and civil, the mental and moral and the industrial and commercial forces of the country.

Dr. Carson was born in Marion county, Missouri, on May 5, 1846, and is a son of William and Elethea (Seeley) Carson, the former born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1798, and the latter a native of St. Charles county, Missouri. They were married on October 2, 1823, and they became the parents of ten children, four of whom are living—Martha, the wife of J. S. Green, of Palmyra, Missouri; Maria L., the wife of Rev. J. T. Williams, Baptist clergyman of the same city; Dr. William, the immediate subject of this memoir; and Samuella, the widow of the late J. W. Paul, of Nevada, Missouri.

The father, who was a son of Simon C. Carson, a Virginia planter, came to Missouri in 1819 alone. He lived for a time in St. Charles and Ralls counties, then settled in Marion county, where he followed general farming until 1860. In that year he was appointed assistant land agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and moved to Palmyra. He was afterward assistant cashier of the old State Bank of Palmyra. He was a man of considerable ability, earnestly alive to the development of the region in which he lived and at all times ready to do all in his power to promote it. For a continuous period of fourteen years he

represented the county of his home in the state legislature, serving three consecutive terms in the house of representatives and two in the senate. He was very successful in business and prominent in public life, and as he was one of the fathers of this part of the state and proved himself a very intelligent, progressive and stimulating parent, so he is revered by the people as one of the most useful citizens of the earlier days of northeastern Missouri and one of its best in later years. He died in 1870. In politics he was first a Whig, during the Civil war a conservative and later a Democrat. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist sect and he took a very active part in church work.

Dr. William Carson began his scholastic training in the public schools of Marion county, continued it at Bethel and St. Paul colleges, in Palmyra, and completed it at the University of Virginia. In 1866 he matriculated at St. Louis Medical College, and from that institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in March, 1868. He began the practice of his profession at West Ely, in Marion county, where he remained three years. From there he moved to Shelbina, in this county, and there, also, he remained three years. His next location was at Oakdale, and there he lived and practiced thirteen years, coming to Shelbyville in 1887. Here he has lived ever since and carried on an extensive, very active and widespread and remunerative practice. He is, and long has been, one of the leading physicians of Shelby county, and also enjoys an excellent reputation for his ability, extensive and accurate knowledge of the medi-



VERNON L. DRAIN

cal science and skill in practice in many other portions of the state.

Dr. Carson keeps posted in all phases of progress in his profession and is abreast with its most advanced thought and discovery. He is still a diligent student of its literature and is also an active and valued member of the American Medical Association and the Missouri and Shelby county medical societies. He takes an active part in public affairs as a zealous working Democrat, and in the fraternal life of the community as a Freemason and an Odd Fellow. In religion he gives his allegiance to the Baptist creed and is a working member of the Mission church of that sect. Locally he has given the people excellent service as an alderman, a school director and the county coroner. He is now the road commissioner of Shelby county. In all these positions he has won commendation for his directness, attention to duty and knowledge of the requirements of the county and city.

Three times has the little god of sentiment made the doctor his target, and each time his arrow has found its mark. He was first married in 1868 to Miss Mary Caldwell, a daughter of W. D. Caldwell. They had one child, who died at the age of six months. The mother died in 1870. His second marriage occurred on June 29, 1872, and was with Miss Lucy M. Caldwell, a daughter of Larkin B. Caldwell, of Shelby county. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living—William G., of Kansas City, Missouri; Claud W., of Sheridan, Wyoming; Harry B., of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mary A., the wife of Dimmitt Wainwright, of Monett, Mis-

souri; Larkin E., of Shelbyville, and James I., also of Sheridan, Wyoming. Their mother died in 1904. The doctor's third marriage was with Miss Martha Wilson, of Shelbyville, and occurred in 1908.

VERNON L. DRAIN.

Successful as a practicing lawyer and prominent and influential as a citizen far beyond the measure his modesty would allow him to admit, Vernon L. Drain, of Shelbyville, is justly accounted one of the leading and most useful citizens of Shelby county, and he is also well and favorably known in all of the adjoining counties. Wherever he is known he is esteemed for his worth, held in high regard for his elevated character and admired for the qualities of head and heart which have won him success in his profession and prominence among the people of Missouri.

Mr. Drain was born in Shelby county, Missouri, on January 21, 1864. He is the only child of Stanford and Mary M. (Lyell) Drain, the former a native of Sussex county, Delaware, where he was born in 1811, and the latter a product of Westmoreland county, Virginia. The father passed the first quarter century of his life in his native county and obtained his education there. In 1836 he moved to Missouri and was employed for a time in Hannibal. He then located in Shelby county and during a short period followed farming with success. But he tired of this occupation and took up his residence in Shelbyville, where he worked for a number of years at the carpenter trade, which he had learned in his

native state. He then again took up farming as his leading employment and adhered to this until his death, which occurred in 1892. Twice he yielded to the dominion of the tender passion, being first married on March 21, 1833, to Miss Sarah W. Parker. They had one child, who is still living, their daughter Mary, who is now the widow of John W. Jacobs, of Clarence, in this county. Her mother died September 8, 1850, and on January 5, 1857, the father married a second time, choosing Miss Mary M. Lyell as his partner on this occasion. One child was born of this union, Vernon L., the immediate subject of this brief review. Stanford Drain died November 20, 1892.

Vernon L. Drain attended the public schools of Shelbyville and studied a great deal at home. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm for a few years, then passed some time as a clerk and salesman in a store. But feeling within him a call to higher duties than those of a salesman, however necessary and worthy they may be, he began the study of law under the direction of the present representative of this district in the congress of the United States, Hon. James T. Lloyd, of Shelbyville. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Shelbyville, and here he has been actively and successfully engaged in it ever since. He has risen to very good standing in his profession and influence among the people on merit which his whole record has made manifest, and in social life he is in the front rank.

Mr. Drain has taken an active part in the affairs of the county as a citizen deeply interested in its welfare and zeal-

ous in promoting its advancement, and as a Democrat in politics eager to secure the best interests of the country by the application of proper principles and theories in the administration of its government. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Shelby county in 1892 and served two terms in that office. His religious connection is with the Southern Methodist church. On February 17, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie E. Turner, of Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri. The three children born of their union are all living and at home with their parents. They are: Benjamin Stanford, Katherine V. and Vernon L. No family in the county stands higher in the estimation of the people and none is more deserving of a high rank.

EUGENE M. CADWELL.

One of the well known and distinctively popular officials of Shelby county is he whose name initiates this article. Mr. Cadwell is incumbent of the office of circuit clerk, in which position he has served, with marked efficiency, since January 1, 1907, prior to which he has been one of the representative business men of the thriving little village of Shelbyville, from which he transferred his residence to Shelbyville, the county seat, when preparing to assume the duties of his present official position.

Mr. Cadwell is a native son of Shelby county and is a member of one of its honored pioneer families. His paternal grandfather was Moses Cadwell, who was a native of North Carolina, whence he removed to Kentucky in the pioneer days of the latter commonwealth, in

which he continued to reside until his removal to Shelby county, Mo., where his death occurred. Mr. Cadwell was born on the homestead farm, in Salt River township, this county, on May 7, 1877, and is a son of William M. and Elizabeth (Quigley) Cadwell, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, in 1844, and the latter of whom was born in Shelby county in the year 1854. Their marriage was solemnized in Shelby county, in 1875, and here they continue to maintain their home.

William M. Cadwell was about nine years old at the time of his parents' immigration from Kentucky to Missouri, and the family home was established in Shelby county, this state, in the year 1853. Here he was reared to maturity and here his entire active and independent career has been one of close and successful identification with agriculture and stock-growing. He is the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres, in Salt River and Black Creek townships, and the place is equipped with the best of improvements of a permanent order, so that on all sides are abundant evidences of thrift and prosperity. During the Civil war he served under Colonel Porter, taking part in many skirmishes marking the conflict between the opposing forces in Missouri, and having participated in the engagements at Kirksville and Edina. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and he has wielded not a little influence in public affairs in his community. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church, taking a deep interest in the various departments of its work, and both

are held in unqualified esteem in the county that has so long been their home. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom still reside in Shelby county, their names being here entered in the respective order of birth: Eugene M., Frank M., James V., Laura B., Willard T., Ethel M., and Ruth.

Eugene M. Cadwell passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, to whose work he early began to contribute his quota, and after completing the curriculum of the district schools he continued his studies in the high school at Shelbina, where he also completed a course in a business college. After leaving school he was employed for several years as clerk in general and hardware stores in Marshall and Shelbina, after which he was engaged for six years as traveling salesman in the south. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. Cadwell returned to Shelbina, where he became associated with his brother, James V., in the grain and feed business, under the firm name of Cadwell Brothers. They built up a successful enterprise, and the subject of this review continued to be actively identified therewith until October, 1905, when the firm sold the business and he entered the campaign to secure nomination, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of circuit clerk. He received the nomination at the county convention of the party on January 17, 1906, and in the election of the following November he received a gratifying majority at the polls. In the preceding April he had removed to Shelbyville, and there he served as deputy county recorder until January 1, 1907, when he assumed the office of circuit clerk, of which

he has since continued in tenure and in which his administration has met with unequivocal commendation. Mr. Cadwell has rendered yeoman service in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party and is one of its valued workers in the local field. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a citizen whose unqualified personal popularity in his native county stands as adequate voucher for his sterling attributes of character.

On January 1, 1905, Mr. Cadwell was united in marriage to Miss Goldie G. Walker, of Shelbina, who was born and reared in this county and who is a daughter of Enoch H. Walker, a well known and honored citizen of the county. Of the two children of this union one died in infancy and the survivor, William G., was born on November 12, 1908.

EDWIN M. DAMRELL.

Among the native sons of Missouri who have here attained success and prestige of no uncertain order is the present able and popular recorder of Shelby county, where he has maintained his home from his childhood days and where he has not only been identified with important business interests, but where he has also been called upon to serve in various positions of distinctive public trust, a fact that shows the estimate placed upon him in the county where he is best known. In the review of the career of his elder brother, Theodore B. Damrell, appearing on other pages of this work, is given sufficient information

concerning his parents and the family history to make it unnecessary to repeat the data in the present sketch. It may be noted, however, that he is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this section of the state, with whose history the name has been long and worthily identified, in both Monroe and Shelby counties.

Edwin M. Damrell was born on a farm in Jefferson township, Monroe county, Missouri, on March 9, 1869, and in 1877, shortly after the death of his honored father, the family removed from Monroe county to Shelby county, locating on an excellent farm which the father had purchased in Salt River township. There the subject of this sketch was reared to maturity, being afforded the advantages of the public schools of the locality and continuing to be identified with the work of the farm until he had attained to the age of eighteen years, when he took up his abode in Shelbyville, the county seat, where he became a clerk in the grocery store of Dussair & Levan, with which firm he continued in this capacity for several years, at the expiration of which, in 1893, he became associated with his brother, Theodore B., in purchasing the stock and business, which they thereafter conducted under the firm name of Damrell Bros. for a period of five years.

In 1898 Mr. Damrell was elected clerk of the circuit court for Shelby county, for a term of four years, and the best evidence of the popular appreciation of his services was that given in his being chosen as his own successor in the election of 1902. He continued incumbent of the office for a second term of four years, at the expiration of which he was

marked for further official honors, as he was elected county recorder in 1906, giving a most able administration and being re-elected in 1910, so that he is incumbent of the office at the time of this writing, being one of the faithful, efficient and valued officials of the county and commanding the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, in official, business and social life. He is one of the interested principals in the Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company, whose facilities and functions are of the best order, and he has ever manifested a loyal interest in all that has touched the progress and material and civic prosperity of his home county and state, while he is recognized as one of the representative citizens of Shelbyville, one of the thriving little cities of Missouri.

In politics Mr. Damrell has ever been aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has given most effective service, having been an active factor in campaign work and being one of the leaders of the party in Shelby county. He has held other offices of public order aside from those already mentioned and he is at the present time president of the city council. Prior to his election to county office he has served six years as city collector of Shelbyville. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the local organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America and he holds membership in the Christian church. His wife is Noble Grand of the Rebecca Lodge and a member of the M. E. Church, South.

On December 25, 1895, Mr. Damrell was united in marriage to Miss Elwynna Evans, who was born and reared in Shelby county, and who was the daughter of John and Mary Evans, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Shelby county, Missouri. Mrs. Damrell was summoned to the life eternal on February 28, 1901. No children were born of this union. On September 13, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Damrell to Miss Etta P. Foreman, who was born and reared in Shelbyville and who is a daughter of Aaron B. and Martha V. Foreman, who still reside in this city, Mr. Foreman being a native of Shelby county and his wife of Winchester, Virginia. The Foreman family was one of the earliest to become identified with the pioneer settlement of Shelby county, where Aaron Foreman, from whom Aaron B. Foreman is a lineal descendant, took up his abode in 1817, having come here in company with Edward Whaley and three other men. Mr. and Mrs. Damrell have no children.

EUGENE M. TERRILL.

The able and popular incumbent of the office of county clerk of Shelby county has passed his entire life in this section of Missouri, and he was for many years actively identified with agricultural pursuits.

Eugene M. Terrill was born on the old homestead farm, in Marion county, Missouri, on November 11, 1856, and is the younger of the two children of Oliver T. and Susan M. (McCullough) Terrill, both of whom were born in Kentucky, their marriage having been solemnized

in Marion county, Missouri. Samuel, the elder of their two sons, died when about fourteen years of age. Oliver T. Terrill was one of the valiant argonauts who made their way across the plains to California after the memorable discovery of gold in that state, where he remained two years, having engaged in teaming from Sacramento to the various mining camps and later having been identified with the operation of a ferry. He returned to the East by way of Cape Horn. Upon coming to Missouri he first located in Marion county, where he continued to reside until 1858, when he removed with his family to Shelby county, where he purchased a tract of land in Black Creek township, developing the same into one of the excellent farms of the county and was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1879, when he received from the governor of the state appointment to the office of presiding judge of the county court to fill out an unexpired term. At the ensuing election he was elected by popular vote for a full term, and he gave an admirable and acceptable administration on the bench. After his retirement from office he lived virtually retired, in Shelbyville, until his death, which occurred in 1889. His devoted wife survived him by a decade, being summoned to eternal rest in August, 1902. Both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and they ever held the high regard of all who knew them. In politics Judge Terrill was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party.

Eugene M. Terrill was about two years of age at the time of the family removal to Shelby county and he was

reared to maturity on the home farm, early becoming familiar with the practical details of its work and in the meanwhile duly profiting by the advantages afforded in the district school. He later was enabled to continue his studies in the high school in Shelbyville, and thereafter he was associated in the work and management of the home farm until the death of his honored father, who left to him 120 acres of valuable land, which continued to constitute the scene of his well directed individual enterprise as a farmer and stock grower until 1898, when he removed to Shelbyville and became a clerk in the office of the county recorder. This position he held until the spring of the following year, when he was appointed deputy county clerk under Charles Ennis. In this capacity he rendered efficient service for the ensuing eight years, at the expiration of which there came fitting recognition of his eligibility and faithful service in his election, in 1906, to the office of county clerk, of which he has since continued incumbent. His previous experience and his natural aptitude for the facile handling of detail work has made him a specially efficient executive, and his administration will pass on record as one of the best in the history of the office of clerk of the county.

In politics Mr. Terrill gives an unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, and its cause has found in him a staunch advocate and one well fortified in his convictions as to matters of public policy. As a citizen his viewpoint is liberal and public spirited, and he shows a lively interest in all measures and enterprises that tend to conserve the welfare of his

home city and county. He is a stockholder of the Shelby County Railroad Company, having become a charter member of the same. In Shelbyville he owns and occupies an attractive modern residence. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor.

In June, 1879, Mr. Terrill was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Speight, who was born in Indiana and reared in Shelby county, and who is a daughter of James Speight, who was for many years engaged in farming in this county. Of the six children of this union four are living, namely: Lida, who is the wife of Carl Emnis, of Shelbyville; Oliver J., Samuel M. and Nannie, who remain beneath the parental roof-tree.

FREDERICK M. FARR.

A scion of one of the pioneer families of Missouri and known as one of the substantial and representative citizens of Shelby county, Mr. Farr is now living a retired life in the city of Shelbyville, where he is enjoying the generous comfort and repose that are the just reward for former years of earnest and fruitful endeavor. He was long actively identified with agricultural pursuits in this county and still owns a valuable farm of 160 acres, in Taylor township.

Frederick M. Farr was born in Marion county, Missouri, on January 28, 1843, and is a son of William and Violet (Forsythe) Farr. His father was born in Virginia, whence he came to Missouri in an early day, becoming one of the pioneers of Marion county, where he was

engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1849, when he joined the exodus of gold seekers who were making their way across the plains to the new Eldorado in California. He never returned to his former home and passed the closing years of his life in Austin county, Texas, where he died in 1864. The maiden name of his first wife was VanVactor and for his second wife he married Miss Violet Forsythe, who was born in the state of Kentucky and whose death occurred in 1890. Of the six children only two are now living and of these the subject of this sketch is the elder; Frances is the wife of Charles Newman, of San Antonio, Texas.

Frederick M. Farr was reared to maturity in his native county, where his educational advantages were limited to the district schools. For several years he found employment at farm work and also cultivated rented land, and in 1868 he took up his permanent residence in Shelby county, where he eventually became the owner of a fine landed estate of two hundred acres, making the best of improvements on the same and developing one of the model farms of this section of the state. He started in life without financial resources and won success and independence through his own well directed energy and assiduous application. He placed true valuation on men and things, and has ever maintained the most wholesome appreciation of honest toil and endeavor, while his life has been guided and governed by the strictest principles of integrity and honor, so that he has not been denied the confidence and high regard of his fellow men. In 1909 he disposed of the

live stock on his farm and he and his wife now reside in the home of his son, Dr. George E. Farr, in Shelbyville. He rents his farm and continues to give to the same a general supervision in the matter of regulating its operation and keeping everything up to the customary high standard. He was one of the charter members of the Shelby County Railroad Company, giving both his influence and tangible aid in support of the enterprise. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church.

In January, 1867, Mr. Farr was united in marriage to Miss Frances Ann Turner, of Shelby county, where she was born and reared and where her parents were pioneer settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Farr became the parents of ten children, of whom eight are living. Concerning them the following brief data is consistently entered: Thomas F. is a prosperous farmer of this county; William A. is a resident of Miltonvale, Kansas; Mary Alma is the wife of Charles P. McCracken, of Knox county, Missouri; Frances E. is the wife of Henry M. Turner, of Cherry Box, Missouri; Dr. George E., of Shelbyville, is the subject of an individual sketch on other pages of this work; Zilpha is the wife of Otis McCully, of Cherry Box, this state; Martha is the wife of Lon P. Wright, of Cherry Box, this county; and Prudy T. is now Mrs. Notley Keith, of Cherry Box.

GEORGE E. FARR, M. D.

Dr. Farr is one of the representative younger members of the medical profes-

sion in his native county and is engaged in active practice in Shelbyville. He is recognized as an able physician and surgeon, well fortified in both the theoretical and practical branches of his exacting profession, and he has gained a representative support since establishing his home and headquarters in the thriving little city of Shelbyville. He is a son of Frederick M. Farr, a review of whose career appears on other pages of this volume, so that further reference to the family history is not demanded in the article at hand.

Dr. Farr was born at Leonard, Shelby county, Missouri, on October 31, 1878, and his early educational discipline was secured in the district schools, after which he was a student in Leonard Academy for a period of nine months. Later he completed a course in Oaklawn College, at Novelty, this state, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. Thereafter he was a successful teacher in the schools of Shelby and Knox counties until 1900, in the fall of which year he was matriculated in the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, in which he was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the active work of his profession by locating at Cherry Box, Shelby county, where he remained eleven months, and for the ensuing eighteen months he was engaged in practice at Novelty, this state. On January 8, 1909, he located in Shelbyville, where he purchased the practice of Dr. Bob. Maupin, and where he has gained a secure hold upon popular confidence and esteem, both as a physician and as a citizen. He is a member of the



WILLIAM A. HUGHES

Shelby county Medical Society and the Tri-State Medical Society, and is local medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, the International Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, and the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. The doctor is a bachelor.

WILLIAM A. HUGHES.

In even a cursory review of the careers of the honored business men and leading farmers of Shelby county there is eminent consistency and, in fact, imperative demand that recognition be given to the late William A. Hughes, who for seventy years was an honored resident of this county. He was a dominating figure in the business circles of the county, and through his well-directed efforts accumulated a modest fortune. Progressive in both private and public affairs, he proved a most valuable citizen, and he so ordered his course as to retain at all times the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

William A. Hughes was born in Boone county, Missouri, on the 18th day of February, 1830. He was a grandson of Joseph Hughes, one of the first pioneers to enter the wilderness of Kentucky, having emigrated to the "Blue Grass" state in about 1766, which was several years before Daniel Boone ever made a track in its wilderness, and there he passed the residue of his life, making for himself

and family a home in what is now Jessamine county of that great state. It was there that the father of our subject, John Hughes, was born in 1777. He grew to manhood amid the pioneer scenes of Kentucky and bore his full part in clearing away the forests and helping rid the country of the treacherous, lurking red men who made life perilous to the early settlers.

During the war of 1812 he saw active service in the northern campaign, and after peace was restored he returned to his home and began the work of clearing a home for himself amid the dense forests of his native county. Not being content with the advantages offered him in Kentucky, in 1822 he gathered together his belongings and started for the then far west, coming to Boone county, Missouri, in that year. The Indians were still in possession of the country and all was still a forbidding wilderness. Nothing daunted by these surroundings, he began at once the work of establishing a new home, and continued to be a resident of that county until 1838, when he removed to Shelby county, securing a farm in Black Creek township, on which he resided until his death in 1865, having reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

He was three times married. His first wife was Elizabeth Perry, who died in Boone county, this state. He chose for his second companion Mrs. Jane E. West, a daughter of Joseph Miller, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and after her death he married Mrs. Isabella Shambaugh, a daughter of Jacob Vannort, of Virginia.

William A. Hughes was eight years of age when his parents moved to Shelby

county. The country was unimproved and he bore his full part in reducing it to cultivation, and in early life became inured to the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He secured such education as was possible in the primitive schools of that day, which was necessarily limited. He remained on the home farm assisting in its labors, and on the death of his honored father he became the owner of a part of it, to which he added from time to time, until at the time of his death he was the owner of a fine landed estate of 320 acres, well improved with model buildings and everything that goes to make up a modern farm. Besides attending to his farm labors and its allied industry of live stock, of which he handled a large amount annually, he was also largely interested with the late Dr. Dimmitt and John T. Cooper in founding the first bank of Shelbyville, which was opened for business in 1874, and was known as the Shelby County Savings Bank. Mr. Hughes continued to be interested in that bank for some years, when he disposed of his stock, but later became one of the original stockholders in the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville, and continued to be a director of that bank until his death, which occurred at Shelbyville on May 4, 1908.

He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary E. Bowling, a daughter of Alexander Bowling, a native of Virginia.

One child was born to this union, Nellie E., who is now the wife of T. B. Damrell, of Shelbyville. Mrs. Damrell was a student of the Christian College, of Columbia, Missouri. Further mention of Mr. Damrell will be found on other pages of this volume.

Mrs. Hughes is still living and makes her home with her daughter at Shelbyville, where she continues as far as possible the church and charitable work begun by her husband.

In religion Mr. Hughes was not a member of any denomination, but aided generously all church organizations in the city and county, no matter what they belonged to. In fraternal relations he belonged to the Masonic fraternity, being a charter member of Shelbyville Lodge, No. 96, and was among the last of the charter members to pass away.

In politics Mr. Hughes was allied with the Democratic party, and was an intelligent advocate of the principles and policies for which it stood sponsor and rendered effective service in the promotion of the party cause, but would never consent to accept public office.

He was a man of the loftiest principles and strong intellectual powers, and will long be remembered as being among the most influential and honored citizens of Shelby county.

His memory is revered by all who remain to have remembrance of his gentle and noble life and who came within the sphere of his gracious and helpful influence.

JOHN M. TERRILL.

The life and labors of the late John M. Terrill, who died at his home in Shelbyville, on November 5, 1894, were such as to eminently entitle him to memorial tribute in this history, while added consistency is given from the fact that he was a native of this section of Missouri and a member of one of its honored pioneer families. He was a man of broad

mental ken, generous attributes of character and distinctive public spirit, and he did much to encourage and support measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material progress of the community. His life was ordered upon the loftiest plane of integrity and honor and he left that best of all heritages, a good name, which is "rather to be desired than great riches." Through his own ability and well directed efforts he accumulated a competency, but he ever had a deep appreciation of the responsibilities that success imposes and showed his stewardship by kindly succor and aid extended to "those in any ways afflicted in mind, body or estate." Loyalty is a fine thing in human nature, and this sterling citizen showed in all the relations of life the utmost loyalty, so that he richly merited the high esteem in which he was held by those with whom he came in contact.

John M. Terrill was born in Marion county, Missouri, on September 12, 1825, and, so far as available data indicate, his parents came to this state from Kentucky in the early part of the second decade of the nineteenth century, numbering themselves among the sturdy pioneers of Marion county, where they passed the residue of their lives and where his father was a farmer by occupation, tilling the willing soil and aiding in transforming the wilderness into productive fields and blossoming meadows. Owing to the exigencies and conditions of time and place, the subject of this memorial received in his youth only such educational advantages as were afforded in the primitive pioneer schools, but his alert and receptive mind enabled

him to profit generously from the valuable lessons gained under the tutorship of that wisest of all head masters, experience, and he became a man of broad information and mature judgment. He became eventually the owner of a landed estate of 320 acres, in Marion and Shelby counties, and he was long numbered among the progressive and representative farmers and stock-growers of this favored section of the state. He devoted much attention to the buying and shipping of live stock, and in this field of enterprise he built up a large and prosperous business, being one of the leading dealers in this part of the state and gaining a wide acquaintanceship in the country throughout which his operations were extended. He continued actively identified with this line of business until about ten years prior to his demise, when, owing to impaired health, he removed from his homestead farm to Shelbyville, where he thereafter lived virtually retired until he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. In Shelbyville he purchased the attractive and commodious residence in which his wife still maintains her home. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville and served as a member of its board of directors. His widow still retains his stock in this solid and popular financial institution and has also added somewhat to her holdings in the same.

Mr. Terrill was ever found ready to contribute generously of influence and means to the promotion and support of public enterprises that met the approval of his judgment, and few citizens were more liberal and public-spirited in this

respect. Mrs. Terrill has endeavored to emulate his example in this regard and is known as a woman of exceptional business acumen and as one who takes a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of the community. She was a charter member of the Shelby County Railroad Company, and had the distinction of being the only woman to become thus identified with the enterprise, to which she gave her support more through public spirit than from speculative motives. She is now associated with her brother, James Edelen, in the dry-goods and millinery business in Shelbyville, where she is thus an interested principal in the firm of James Edelen & Company, whose establishment is one of the leading mercantile concerns of the county. Mrs. Terrill is a devoted and zealous member of the Presbyterian church, as was also her husband, and in politics he was found arrayed as a staunch and effective exponent of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, though he never was a seeker of public office.

On November 13, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Terrill to Miss Nannie Edelen, who was born in Marion county, this state, on April 25, 1843, and who is a daughter of George and Ann (McElroy) Edelen, the both of whom were born in Kentucky. The parents were numbered among the sterling pioneers of this section of the state and the father was a merchant by vocation. The father died at Hannibal on October 20, 1843, and mother at Shelbyville on June 25, 1899, aged eighty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Terrill had no children. Mrs. Terrill has been a prominent and popular member of the social circles of Shelby-

ville, and here her friends are in number as her acquaintances.

JAMES EDELEN.

One of the venerable and essentially representative business men of Shelbyville is James Edelen, who is here engaged in the general merchandise business, as head of the well known firm of James Edelen & Co. His career has been one of marked productive activity and much success, and he is one of the honored citizens of the county which has represented his home during the major portion of his life, being a native son of Missouri and a member of one of its sterling pioneer families. His status in the community renders specially consistent a review of his career within the pages of this historical publication touching Shelby county.

James Edelen was born in the little village of Warren, Marion county, Missouri, on July 25, 1839. His father, George Edelen, was born in the state of Kentucky in 1808, and was a scion of a worthy pioneer family of that commonwealth. George Edelen was reared to manhood in Kentucky and there he initiated his efforts in connection with the general merchandise business, with which he continued to be identified in his native state until about 1833, when he came to Missouri and settled in the village of Warren, Marion county, where he opened a general store, to the conducting of which he continued to give his attention until his death, which occurred in 1843, having been fairly successful in his business affairs after coming to Missouri. In 1838 he was united in mar-

riage to Miss Ann McElroy, who likewise was a native of Kentucky and who survived him by a number of years, her death having occurred in Shelbyville in Shelby county, in 1899, whither she removed with her two children after the death of the husband and father. Of the children the subject of this sketch is the elder, and Nannie, the widow of John M. Terrill, now maintains her home in Shelbyville, Missouri.

James Edelen gained his early educational discipline in the common schools of his native county, and he was eighteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Shelby county, where he continued his studies for a time in the public schools of Shelbyville. He and his mother purchased a farm of 120 acres near Shelbyville, and after leaving school he there continued to devote his attention to farming and stock growing for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which, in 1864, he and his mother and sister removed from the farm to Shelbyville, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business for three years, as a member of the firm of Vaughn & Edelen, his associate being Wilson Vaughn. He then sold his interest in this enterprise, having also disposed of the farm previously mentioned, and after his retirement from the mercantile trade he purchased 176 acres of excellent land in Black Creek township. He removed with his family to this place, upon which he made many substantial improvements, developing the property into one of the model farms of the county. There he continued his active operations as a general agriculturist and stock grower until 1881, and in the mean-

while he had also become one of the interested principals in the firm of himself, John Sattles, Charles A. Haskins, James Vandever and James Gevin, which engaged in the importing of high-grade draft horses from France, the animals being sold from the well-equipped sales stables maintained by the firm in the village of Shelbina. The enterprise proved very profitable to those concerned, and Mr. Edelen also found that his farm contributed much to the success of the business, affording fodder and pasturage for the horses imported and raised by the firm of which he was a member. Upon leaving the farm, in 1881, he took up his residence in Shelbina, and after disposing of his interest in the horse-importing business at a distinctive profit, he returned to the farm, to which he continued to give his attention until 1887, when he sold the property and removed to Kansas, establishing his home in McCracken, Rush county, that state, where he became a prominent and influential citizen, having there become associated in the ownership and operation of a well equipped flour mill and also having become one of the principal stockholders of the Bank of McCracken, in McCracken, in which institution he still continues to be thus interested, also owning village property and farm land in that section of the Sunflower state. While a resident of McCracken he also conducted a prosperous enterprise in the buying and selling of farm lands and in the conducting of a general real estate business.

In the year 1890 Mr. Edelen returned to Shelbyville, where he has since been engaged in the general merchandise business, as head of the firm of James Ede-

len & Co. The large and well equipped establishment handles a stock whose average valuation is fully \$20,000, and the trade of the concern extends throughout the territory normally tributary to Shelbyville. The business represents one of the leading mercantile concerns of the county, and the reputation of the firm is of the highest order, as fair and honorable dealings have begotten the most implicit popular confidence and esteem. Mr. Edelen is a man of excellent judgment and much executive and initiative ability, as is evident when we revert to the fact that no enterprise with which he has identified himself during his long and active career has been a failure. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, though never ambitious for the honors and emoluments of public office, and both he and his wife are earnest and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On September 1, 1864, Mr. Edelen was united in marriage to Miss Susan Sheetz, who was born and reared in Shelby county, being a daughter of the late Henry Sheetz, who was a pioneer of the county. They have never had children, but have reared and educated a boy and girl.

WALTER A. DIMMITT.

A scion of one of the honored and prominent pioneer families of Missouri and standing well to the forefront as one of the representative citizens of Shelby county, where he has extensive real estate and capitalistic interests, Mr. Dimmitt holds the well merited prestige appertaining to large and definite accomplishment through individual ability and

effort, and he is thus specially well entitled to recognition in this historical publication, which has to do with Shelby county and its people. He was for many years one of the leading merchants of the county and he continued to maintain his home in Shelbyville, where he still has large interests, until May, 1909, when he established his home in the attractive village of Shelbina. His course has been marked by inviolable integrity and honor and in all the relations of life, and he commands the unqualified esteem of all who know him.

Walter A. Dimmitt was born in Monticello, Lewis county, Missouri, on November 22, 1850, and is a son of Dr. Philip Dimmitt, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

He gained his early educational discipline in the country schools of Shelby county, having been a lad of ten years at the time of the family removal from Booneville to this county. After completing this limited curriculum he continued his studies in the high school in Shelbyville, and that he duly profited by his scholastic advantages is shown in the fact that for four years he was a successful teacher in the district schools of this county, devoting his attention to such pedagogic labors during the winter terms and being identified with agricultural pursuits during the intervening periods. In 1874 he engaged in the general merchandise business in Shelbyville, and for more than a score of years he was actively identified with this line of enterprise, in connection with which he built up a business of wide scope and importance and one through which he gained large financial returns. He re-

tired from this business in 1902, and upon his career in connection with the practical activities of life there rests no shadow of wrong or injustice. Thus it may well be understood that he holds as his own the unqualified confidence and esteem of the people of the community in which practically his entire life has been passed. From 1897 until 1905 Mr. Dimmitt was editor and publisher of the Shelby County Guard, a weekly paper, and he made the same an effective exponent of local interests and also of the cause of the Democratic party, of which he has ever been a staunch adherent. Mr. Dimmitt is one of the extensive landholders of the county, where he is the owner of 1,060 acres, and in the thriving little city of Shelbyville he is the owner of an entire block of buildings used for business purposes. For twelve years he was a stockholder and director in the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville, and he served fourteen years as a member of the board of education of this city. He is one of the substantial capitalists and progressive and public-spirited citizens of Shelby county, and his aid and influence are ever to be relied upon in the support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and civic welfare of the community. He was one of the charter members of the Shelby County Railroad Company, in which he is still the owner of a considerable amount of stock. His various business interests are still centered in Shelbyville, though he now resides in Shelbina, as has already been noted, having purchased an attractive, modern residence in the latter village. Both he and his wife hold membership

in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

June 4, 1872, bore record of the marriage of Mr. Dimmitt to Miss Ann Elizabeth Vaughn, who was born and reared in Shelby county, and who is a daughter of the late Wilson Vaughn, a prominent business man and influential citizen of Shelbyville. To Mr. and Mrs. Dimmitt have been born five children, all of whom are living and concerning whom the following brief data are entered: Philip V. is now a resident of the city of St. Louis, where he is engaged in the post-office; Walter T. is engaged in the jewelry business at Shelbyville, this state; Roy is identified with business interests in the city of Birmingham, Alabama; Joseph holds a position in a business house in St. Louis; and Bertha remains at the parental home.

ROBERT T. JACKSON.

The senior member of the real estate firm of Jackson & Neff, of Shelbyville, the subject of this sketch, is a native son of Shelby county, with whose annals the family name has been identified for nearly seventy years, and he is one of the well known citizens and successful business men of the county, where he commands unqualified popular esteem. He is the owner of a valuable farm property in the county, and was for many years actively identified with agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Jackson was born on the old Marmaduke homestead farm, in Black Creek township, this county, on May 23, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Fer-

guson) Jackson, both of whom were born and reared in North Carolina, where the respective families were founded in an early day. The father was born in the year 1807, and in 1841 he came to Missouri and settled on the old Marmaduke farm, as it is now known, near Shelbyville, where he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits for fourteen years, at the expiration of which he removed with his family to a farm about ten miles northwest of Shelbyville, in Lentner township, where he continued engaged in general farming and stock growing until his death, which occurred on April 27, 1867, at which time he was about sixty years of age. At the time of his death he was the owner of a well improved farm of 170 acres, and was one of the substantial citizens of the county, where he was ever known as a man of the highest integrity and as one whose life was one of signal usefulness and honor. In politics, while never a seeker of office, he was a staunch and intelligent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and during the Civil war he favored and supported the cause of the South. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They were married in North Carolina in 1830, and Mrs. Jackson was summoned to the life eternal in 1881, at the age of seventy-three years. Of their seven children all are living save one. Perry is a prosperous farmer of Shelby county; Mary Jane also resides in this county and is not married; Martin is a resident of Linn county, Oregon; Sarah E. is the wife of Elias Edmonds, of Shelby county; Thomas is a resident of Josephine coun-

ty, Oregon; and Robert T., of this sketch, is the youngest of the children. The one deceased is Perthia, who was the wife of William K. Grundy, and who died in Shelby county.

Robert T. Jackson secured his early education in the district schools of Shelby county, and through his active association with men and affairs he has become a man of broad general information and marked business ability. After his school days he was associated in the work and management of the old homestead farm until 1874, after which he continued in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, becoming one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of the county and continuing to be actively concerned in the operation of his well improved farm until 1898, since which year he has maintained his home in Shelbyville. He is still the owner of his farm, which comprises 140 acres, and which is located in Lentner township. Upon locating in Shelbyville he established himself in the real estate business, in connection with which he has built up a prosperous enterprise and handled a large amount of property. Since 1906 he has been associated in this business with Andrew J. Neff, under the firm name of Jackson & Neff. He has also rendered efficient service as a carrier on one of the rural free mail delivery routes from Shelbyville. He is a loyal and public spirited citizen, his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Court of Honor and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On December 10, 1870, Mr. Jackson

was united in marriage to Miss Catherine F. Carroll, who was born and reared in Shelby county, where her father, the late Phasant B. Carroll, was a representative farmer. Of the four children of this marriage three are living—Nona Virginia is the wife of Vergil F. Hirrlinger, a farmer of this county; Thomas is a resident of the city of Seattle, Washington; and Nellie is the wife of L. E. Carson, of Shelby county.

WILLIAM R. TURNER.

No monarch is so independent as the farmer who holds title to productive acres of ground, and there is a decidedly ethical significance in the sovereignty of the soil. No man was ever contaminated by association with nature, and to our nation the farm has given brain and brawn. Along whatever paths their ambition may lead them, men who have known the solace of association and generous companionship with nature ever find allurements in the great basic industry under whose influence they were reared. It is emphatically one of the attractive features of this historical compilation that within its pages are found represented many of its successful and enterprising farmers and stock-growers, and not a few of these claim Shelby county as the place of their nativity. Of this number is William R. Turner, who is the owner of one of the fine farm estates of the county and who has made so distinctive a specialty and success of the breeding of high-grade sheep that he has gained the local sobriquet of "Sheep Turner", to which, owing to the wide

reputation he has attained in this field of enterprise, he can find no objection.

William R. Turner was born on his father's homestead farm, in Black Creek township, this county, on February 12, 1856, and is a son of Holman and Catherine A. (Settles) Turner, the former of whom was born in Kentucky on February 21, 1828, and the latter of whom was born in Virginia on June 21, 1833. The marriage of this worthy couple was solemnized on February 6, 1851, and of their nine children seven are now living, namely: Mary Jane, who is the wife of Rev. William N. Wainwright, a clergyman of the M. E. Church, South, and now a resident of Monette, Missouri; William R., who figures as the immediate subject of this review; Susan C., who is the wife of Newton Garrison, deceased, of Bethel township; Lillian, who is the wife of John J. Hewitt, of Shelbyville, this county; James, who is a representative farmer of Shelby county, as is also Charles; and Anna, who is the wife of Thomas Herbst, of this county. The honored father came to Missouri in an early day and located on a farm about ten miles east of Shelbyville, where he became one of the substantial pioneer agriculturists of Shelby county. He was a successful mule dealer, buying mules' colts and keeping them until three years old and had a very fine bunch of mules on hand when death claimed him on December 4, 1866, at which time he was but thirty-nine years of age. His widow now survives and lives on the old home place two miles north of Shelbyville. Both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in

politics he was aligned as a stalwart and intelligent supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He was held in high esteem as a man of inviolable integrity and honor and as a citizen of sterling worth.

William R. Turner is indebted to the district schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, which has been effectively supplemented by the valuable lessons gained in the broad school of experience, and he was reared to manhood under the invigorating influences of the farm. After leaving school he engaged in farming on rented land, and he thus continued operations until 1880, after which he passed about two years as clerk in mercantile establishments, and for a time he owned and conducted a furniture store at Shelbyville and clerked in Captain Collier's store one year. In 1882 he removed to a farm in Black Creek township, about two and one-half miles north of Shelbyville, where he has since maintained his home and where, through his well directed energies and progressive ideas he has attained a high degree of success, being now the owner of a well improved farm of 286 acres, the major portion of which is available for cultivation. Mr. Turner has made a success of handling pure bred stock along all lines, his motto being, "The Best Is None Too Good."

In 1885 he began the breeding of pure blooded Shropshire sheep, and was so successful in this undertaking that in 1893 he exhibited his sheep at the World's Fair in Chicago, and carried off first honors in this class, competing with the entire world.

In 1886 Mr. Turner turned his at-

tention to the breeding of Duroc-Jersey hogs, and has been more than successful in this undertaking—he often pays as high as \$300 for his male hogs—and his herd is now considered among the best in the state.

In addition to this he is largely interested in the breeding of "Short Horn" cattle, and for some years held annual sales at Shelbina and other points in the county, but on account of the vast amount of labor connected with this department, he has abandoned that feature of the business and now carries but a limited number of exceptionally fine bred animals on the home farm.

Mr. Turner's success in life has been due to his own efforts, having never had the advantages of capital, other than that he borrowed on his own security, but by fair dealing and strict attention to business he soon gained for himself a reputation for honesty that enabled him to secure from the banks any amount of capital needed to successfully conduct his business. He is known as one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of the county and as a man of much enterprise, ambition and progressiveness, while his course has been so directed in all the relations of life that he has not been denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the county that has been his home from the time of his nativity. In politics he is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On September 11, 1881, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Doyle, who was born and reared in



GEO. W. HUMPHREY

Saline county, this state, where her father, the late B. G. Doyle, was a successful farmer. Of the six children of this union, one, a son, Gordie W. Turner, died at the age of two years, and the other five are still living, namely: Adelaide May, who is the wife of Marion Feeley, a farmer of this county; and (Vera Florence, Cleveland Doyle, are in Colorado) Wade Grafflin, and Richard Lee, are at the parental home.

SENATOR GEORGE W. HUMPHREY.

Eminent in his profession, distinguished in official relations and upright in his private life, Hon. George W. Humphrey, one of the leading lawyers of Shelby county and state senator from the Ninth Missouri senatorial district, well justifies his right to the high place he holds in the councils of the state and the confidence and esteem of the people. In every relation, public and private, he has exhibited an elevated standard of excellence and proven himself to be a high type of the citizenship of the state.

Senator Humphrey was born near Rushville, Illinois, on August 21, 1865. He is a son of William T. and Mary (Rodifer) Humphrey, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. The father was a farmer and lumber merchant, whose undertakings were extensive and profitable, and gave scope for the full exercise of his superior and commanding mental faculties. He is now living retired from active pursuits at Shelbina. Always patriotic and devoted to the welfare of his country, when the Civil war broke out he followed his

convictions into the Confederate army, and during the momentous conflict which shook this country to its very foundations, rendered active and heroic service to the cause he favored. He participated in numerous engagements, and on one occasion faced it in captivity, being sentenced to be shot at Palmyra with a number of other prisoners. A few hours before the time fixed for the execution of the sentence he was released, and thus escaped the fate he seemed destined to, which the other prisoners suffered. It is worthy of note in this connection, that the first money ever earned by his son, Senator George W. Humphrey, was expended for a handsome monument, which he caused to be erected in the cemetery at Palmyra to the memory of Hiram Smith, the man who was substituted for his father at the time of the execution of Confederate prisoners at that place.

The family, on the father's side, is of English ancestry, but has long been resident in this country. The grandfather of the senator, William Henry Humphrey, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1839, making the journey on the rivers. He located in Lewis county, where he took up a tract of wild land and by skillful and systematic husbandry transformed it into a well improved and highly productive farm. On this he passed the remainder of his days, dying at a good old age and leaving behind him the priceless legacy of a good name and in addition a valuable monument to his thrift and enterprise in the excellent farm which he had redeemed from the wilderness and made fruitful in all the products of advanced

agriculture. His offspring numbered five, four sons and one daughter. Of these two sons are living.

Senator Humphrey was reared in Lewis county, this state, and obtained his education in the public schools and at La Grange College. He taught in the public schools for a number of years and for some time was the superintendent of those in Shelbyville. In 1890 he began the study of law in the office and under the direction of Hon. R. P. Giles, of Shelbyna, who was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives in 1896. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and for nearly a year was a partner of Hon. James T. Lloyd, the present representative of the district in the congress of the United States.

In 1907 he formed a co-partnership with J. T. Gose, who is still associated with him. From the dawn of his manhood, and even long before that, he has taken a deep and earnest interest in public affairs, both local and general, being a close and reflective student of political policies and governmental theories. He is therefore wise on the subject and the people know it. They showed their confidence in his intelligence and public spirit by electing him to represent them in the state senate in the fall of 1904. The period since his election has been an exacting and fruitful one, and has given him exceptional opportunities for demonstrating that the public confidence expressed in his election was not misplaced. He has been prominent in every session of the legislature since his election, including the extra session of 1905, which had highly important matters for the

welfare of the state to consider and dispose of.

In the most elevated legislative forum in the state Senator Humphrey has served on many important committees, including the committee on appropriations, of which he was chairman in the session of 1907, and others of which he was made a member by special resolution of the senate. He was president pro tempore of the senate in 1909 and 1910, and as such served as governor during the absence of the governor and lieutenant governor from the state. It is worthy of note that in the whole history of Missouri he has been the second man who has enjoyed the distinction of occupying the governor's chair as a member of the political party whose candidate was not elected to the office, and also that of being the only president pro tempore of the senate who has done this. While president pro tempore of the senate he appointed all committees for the entire session. These are small and accidental events, it is true, but they are significant in showing that a man universally esteemed throughout the state had been placed in a position of exalted trust and prominence, and was therefore ready for the performance of a duty for which he had not been especially chosen. With one voice the people of the state rejoiced that their welfare had fallen into such clean and capable hands for proper preservation and promotion.

Senator Humphrey has been the legal counselor of the city authorities of Shelbyna during all of the last twelve years and has rendered them satisfactory service in that capacity. He has also served

the city as mayor, giving it a clean and progressive administration and looking carefully after all its interests. All his life he has shown a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the community of his home and given his active and intelligent aid to every worthy undertaking designed to promote the comfort, convenience and substantial good of its people.

In fraternal relations he is united with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Elks. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church. On November 25, 1903, he was married to Miss Gertrude List, an adopted daughter of the late W. H. Warren, of Shelbina, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey are the parents of three children, their sons, William W., George R. and Patrick List, who bless and brighten the domestic shrine by their presence and the hopes of future good which they inspire in their parents and all who know them.

WILLIAM STEINBACH.

A sterling citizen and native son of Shelby county, Mr. Steinbach has been identified with the agricultural industry in said county during his entire active career, marked by industry and generous accomplishment, and he is now the owner of a fine landed estate of 255 acres, where he continued to reside until April, 1909, when he took up his abode in his native village of Bethel, where he owns and occupies an attractive and commodious residence.

Mr. Steinbach was born in Bethel, this county, on December 22, 1851, and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Froelich)

Steinbach, whose marriage was solemnized in the year 1844 and both of whom were natives of Germany.

Philip Steinbach was born on February 6, 1824, and was reared and educated in his native land, whence he immigrated to America as a young man. In 1845 he became a member of the German colony founded at Bethel, Shelby county, Missouri, and he became one of the prosperous farmers and stock growers of the county, having continued his residence in the village of Bethel until the disbanding of the colony, after which he resided on his farm. He passed the closing years of his life, however, in Bethel, where he died on April 6, 1909, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. His life was one of signal integrity and honor, and he was not denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the community that so long represented his home and the scene of his earnest and fruitful endeavors. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Bethel, of which he was president for ten years and of which he continued a director until the time of his death. He contributed materially to the industrial and social upbuilding of the county and was a broad-minded and loyal citizen. His political support was given to the Republican party, with which he identified himself at the time of its organization, and both he and his wife, who died on October 7, 1888, were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They became the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living—Philip, William, George and Henry, all of whom still reside in this county; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Julius Will, of Green City, Sulli-

van county; Mary, who is the wife of George Kraft, of Bethel; and Christian, who likewise resides in this village.

William Steinbach gained his early education in the village schools of Bethel, and as a youth he learned the trade of blacksmith, to which he here devoted his attention for a period of fifteen years, having been a skilled artisan and built up a successful business. His career has been marked by consecutive and well directed industry and also by that earnest regard for principle that ever calls forth the confidence and good will of men. After abandoning the work of his trade he removed to a farm in Bethel township, where he continued successful operations as an agriculturist and stock grower until the spring of 1909, since which time he has lived retired in Bethel, where he is enjoying the rewards of former toil and endeavor and is surrounded by friends tried and true. He owns 255 acres of most productive farming land, has made the most substantial improvements on the property and still gives to the same a general supervision. In politics he is found arrayed as a staunch and intelligent advocate of the cause of the Republican party, and he and his wife hold membership in the M. E. church.

On September 14, 1879, Mr. Steinbach was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ziegler, who was born and reared in this county, being a daughter of George Ziegler, who was for many years a representative citizen of Bethel, where his death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Steinbach have four children, namely: Sophia, who is the wife of Walter Curry, of Kit Carson county, Colorado; and Albert W. and

Flora (twins), and John, all of whom remain at the parental home.

ALBERT W. STEINBACH.

Mr. Steinbach is a representative of the third generation of the family in Shelby county, of which he is a native son, and he stands essentially as one of the alert, enterprising and loyal business men of the younger generation in the county and as a citizen whose popularity in the community is of the most unequivocal type. He is incumbent of the important office of cashier of the Bank of Bethel, of which his honored grandfather, the late Philip Steinbach, was one of the founders and for a decade the president. Mr. Steinbach is a son of William Steinbach, a sketch of whose career is given on other pages of this volume, so that further review of the family history is not demanded in the present connection.

Albert W. Steinbach was born in the village of Bethel, this county, on April 26, 1883, and to the public schools of his native town he is indebted for his early educational training. He manifested distinct predilection for business and in 1906, when but twenty-three years of age, he was elected cashier of the Bank of Bethel, of which position he has since continued incumbent. His administration of the practical affairs of the institution has been marked by discrimination, judgment and progressive policy, and his efforts have been a distinct factor in the upbuilding of the substantial business of the bank, which is one of the well-conducted and ably managed finan-

cial institutions of the county and one which receives a representative support.

Mr. Steinbach manifests a deep interest in all that tends to conserve the progress and material and social prosperity of his native town and county and lends his influence and aid in the promotion of all worthy public enterprises. He is a stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a popular figure in the social life of the community and his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

JOHN C. BOWER.

Mr. Bower is one of the substantial citizens of Shelby county, which has represented his home from his boyhood days, and here he is the owner of a well improved farm of 320 acres, eligibly located in Bethel township. The farm is now rented to his elder son, and Mr. Bower is living virtually retired in the village of Bethel, where his parents settled in the pioneer days, as member of the sturdy Germany colony founded here in the '40s.

John C. Bower claims the old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, having been born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on July 23, 1833, and being a son of John L. and Christina (Schmanfer) Bower, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, the father having been born in the year 1800. Their marriage was solemnized in the year 1832, in Pennsylvania. Of their twelve

children eight are now living, and concerning them the following brief record is entered: John C., the eldest, is the immediate subject of this review; and Theodore L., Samuel F., Walter C., Christina, August, and David, all of whom are residents of Bethel, this county; and Miranda, who is the wife of Charles F. Stecher, of Camp Point, Illinois. Christina is the wife of William Seppel, a well known citizen of Bethel. The family name has been prominently and honorably linked with the industrial and civic progress of this section of the county, and its representatives of the present day are well worthy of the unqualified esteem in which they are held in the community. The father came with his family to Missouri and numbered himself among the Bethel colonists in 1846. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and he followed the same in Bethel until his death, which occurred in 1872, his devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1863. Both were zealous members of the Bethel Colony church and he was identified with the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death.

John C. Bower, whose name introduces this article, gained his early education in the common schools of his native county in Pennsylvania and was about thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Missouri. He was reared to manhood in the village of Bethel, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaking and also that of wheelwright, under the able direction of his honored father, who was a skilled and versatile mechanic. He continued to be associated with his father in the work of

his trade until 1870, and in the meanwhile he has also turned his attention to farming and stock-growing. He eventually gave his undivided attention to the latter lines of industry, with which he continued to be identified during the remainder of his active business career. Since 1894 he has lived retired, having an attractive home in Bethel and renting his farm to his son, as has already been stated in this context. He is known as a plain, unassuming citizen of sterling integrity of character and as one who has ever borne his share in connection with the work of material and social development and progress. His political support is given to the Republican party and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1861 Mr. Bower was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Roser, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 1, 1833, and who came with her parents to Shelby county in the pioneer days, the family becoming members of the Bethel colony. Mr. and Mrs. Bower became the parents of four children, of whom three are living. Miranda, who is the wife of Henry Fox, of Bethel; John J., who resides on and rents the old homestead farm of his father; and Gideon, who likewise is a successful farmer of this county.

HARRY C. BAIR.

The able and popular postmaster of the village of Bethel is Harry C. Bair, who is a native son of Shelby county, where his grandfather, Reuben Bair, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, took up his abode in 1846, hav-

ing come hither from Stark county, Ohio. The postmaster is a son of Samuel J. Bair, who is the subject of a specific sketch on other pages of this volume, so that further reference to the family history is not demanded in this article.

Harry C. Bair was born in Bethel, this county, on October 15, 1875, and here he was reared to maturity, securing his early educational discipline in the public schools and assisting his father in his farming operations. At the age of twenty years he severed the home ties and during the ensuing five years he traveled about from place to place, principally in the west, for the sake of seeing the country, gaining experience, etc., the while he found employment at various occupations and defrayed his expenses, besides saving a portion of his earnings. In 1900 he returned to Bethel, and here he followed the carpenter's trade and house painting until July 1, 1907, when he received appointment to the office of Postmaster, under the administration of President Roosevelt. He has since continued incumbent of this position, has carefully handled the affairs of the office and has gained public commendation of an unequivocal type. He is well known in this part of the county and his friends are in number as his acquaintances. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican and he has been a zealous worker in the local camp of the "grand old party."

On August 30, 1908, Mr. Bair was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Ziegler, who was born and reared in Bethel and who is a daughter of William F. Ziegler, of this village.

SAMUEL J. BAIR.

It is gratifying to be able to enter in this volume even a brief review of the career of this well known and honored citizen of Bethel, who is a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of Shelby county, which has represented his home from his childhood days and which has been the scene of large and worthy accomplishment on his part, in connection with the practical and productive activities of life. He rendered valiant and faithful service as a Union soldier in the Civil war and in the "piping times of peace" his loyalty has ever been of the same insistent type, the while he has so ordered his life as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Bair claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, as he was born in Stark county, Ohio, in the year 1843. He is a son of Reuben and Mary (Berlin) Bair, both of staunch German lineage, and when he was about three years of age, in 1846, his parents came from Ohio to Missouri and numbered themselves among the German colonists in Bethel and vicinity, thus becoming pioneers of Shelby county, where they passed the remainder of their lives, secure in the respect and confidence of all who knew them. Mr. Bair's educational privileges were those afforded in the village schools of Bethel and were somewhat limited, owing to the exigencies of time and place. As a youth he found employment in a local furniture shop, where he worked at the trade of cabinet making, to which he devoted his attention for two years. At the age of nine-

teen years he subordinated all other interests to tender his aid in defense of the Union, whose integrity was in jeopardy through armed rebellion. On February 14, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Regiment of Missouri State Militia, under Capt. James B. Lambkin, and he received his discharge at the expiration of his term, on September 27 following. On May 14, 1863, he re-enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, which was regularly mustered into the United States service, and he was assigned to Company G, under Captain Collier. He participated in a number of the important engagements marking the conflict between the opposing forces in Missouri and Arkansas, and among the more notable of these may be mentioned those of Cherry Grove, Kirksville, Walkersville, Little Rock, Devall's Bluff and Clarendon, besides which he took part in many skirmishes and other minor engagements. He continued with his regiment until the close of the war and was mustered out in the city of New Orleans on July 27, 1865, duly receiving his honorable discharge.

After thus admirably acquitting himself as a loyal and faithful soldier of the republic, Mr. Bair returned to his native county and located in Shelbyville, where he served as carrier of mail between the local postoffice and La Grange for nearly a year, at the expiration of which period he returned to Bethel and in this immediate vicinity identified himself with farming and stock raising, in which connection he gained marked success through his close application and well directed energies, and he continued to give the same his personal supervision until

1906, when he sold the property. Since that time he has lived virtually retired in the village of Bethel, where he has an attractive home and is surrounded by friends who are tried and true. In politics he gives a staunch support to the cause of the Republican party, taking an intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour. He is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is now serving as justice of the peace.

On November 4, 1869, Mr. Bair was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca E. Gooden, who was born in Indiana, whence her parents, John and Elizabeth Gooden, came to Shelby county, Missouri, when she was eighteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Bair became the parents of five children, of whom four are living—William W., who is engaged in farming at Bethel; Harry C., who is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; Mary, who is the wife of Bruce Runyon, of Bethel township, this county; and Reuben, who lives in this county.

THOMAS W. P. REED.

In even a cursory review of the careers of the honored business men of the city of Shelbina there is eminent consistency and, in fact, imperative demand that recognition be given the late Thomas W. P. Reed, who was for more than a fourth of a century engaged in the real estate and loan business. He was a dominating figure in the business circles of Shelbina, and through his well-directed efforts accumulated a modest fortune. Progress-

sive in both private and public affairs, he proved a most valuable citizen, and he so ordered his course as to retain at all times the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Reed was born near Sidney, in Shelby county, Ohio, December 2, 1842. His parents, James and Mary (Johnston) Reed, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. His father, James S. Reed, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, but spent the most of his youth in Richland county, Ohio. In 1863 he moved to Iowa, in 1866 to Saline county, Missouri, and the following year to Monroe county. After a residence there of a few years he became a resident of Shelby county, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring at Shelbina on February 27, 1874, and that of his wife in 1880. Of their four children one is now living. The father was possessed of a fine landed estate at the time of his death, besides a considerable amount of city property. He was a man whom every one respected for his many sterling qualities, and was ever ready to promote the best interests of the people among whom he resided.

Thomas W. P. Reed was a young man at the time of the family removal to Missouri. After assisting for a short time with the labors of the home farm in Monroe county, he purchased a farm near Paris, Monroe county, in company with his brother Charles. This they successfully operated until 1876, when failing health compelled him to dispose of his interest in the same, and for a year following was engaged in business at Ottumwa, Iowa. In 1878 he became a resident of Shelbina, and was here actively



THOMAS W. P. REED

and successfully engaged in the real estate business until his death, on March 31, 1900.

In 1895 Mr. Reed was one of the ten men who formed what was known as "The Shelbina Corn Company." This company purchased the surplus corn crop of that year, placing the same in cribs along the railroad, and were compelled to hold it for over three years, finally disposing of it at a loss of several thousand dollars to themselves, but they prevented many a poor farmer from losing everything he possessed by thus furnishing a market for his crop and at a price far in advance of what was being offered for it elsewhere. Mr. Reed was a large stockholder of "The Old Bank of Shelbina" at the time of his death, besides having a large amount of city property.

He was married March 23, 1869, at Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Isabella Hoover. One child was born to them, Mary L., who is now the wife of John R. Morgan, of Shelbina, a sketch of whom will be found on other pages of this work. Both he and his wife were active and leading members of the Christian church. In politics he was ever found arrayed with the Democratic party, but never consented to hold public office of any kind, though often urged to allow his name to go before the people. He preferred to serve in the more humble position of a private citizen, though no worthy project ever went without his earnest support. He was a man who had unbounded confidence in the future of northern Missouri, and was ever ready to lend his aid and support to any plan that promised to

promote the best interests of her people. His wife's death occurred July 1, 1895.

AUGUST BOWER.

This well known business man and honored citizen of Bethel is a native son of Shelby county and a member of one of its sterling pioneer families. In the sketch of the career of his elder brother, John C. Bower, on other pages of this work, is given a review of the family history, so that it is not necessary to repeat the data in the present sketch.

August Bower was born in the village of Bethel, his present place of residence, on October 24, 1846, in which year his parents, John L. and Christina (Schnauffer) Bower, had taken up their residence in Shelby county, whither they came from the state of Pennsylvania. In the village schools of Bethel Mr. Bower secured his early educational training, and after leaving school he served a thorough apprenticeship to the trade of shoemaker, following the old German custom of the sturdy founders of the Bethel colony. After the completion of his apprenticeship he continued to follow the work of his trade for a period of three years and he then became associated with his father in the general merchandise business in Bethel. In 1867 he and his brother, Theodore L., purchased their father's interest in the enterprise, which they thereafter continued with ever increasing success, under the firm name of T. & A. Bower, until 1884, when their brother David purchased an interest in the business, which was continued under the title of Bower Bros. for the ensuing

four years, when August and David sold their interests to Theodore L., who continued in business some years. In connection with his operations in the local mercantile field the subject of this review became the owner of farming property, which he utilized in general agricultural operations and in the raising of horses and cattle upon a somewhat extensive scale. After selling out his interest in the mercantile business he devoted his entire attention to his farming and stock growing operations for a period of three years, when he again entered the general merchandise trade, associating himself with his brother David and son Wesley A. under the firm name of D. & A. Bower & Co., which is still retained. The firm has a large and well equipped store and controls an extensive business throughout the fine farming district tributary to the thriving little village of Bethel. August Bower still continues to give a general supervision to his farming interests, and his fine landed estate in Bethel township comprises 400 acres of most productive land.

Mr. Bower is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of his native county and his business career has been marked by earnest and honest endeavor along normal lines of enterprise, through which he has gained a large and definite success. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Bank of Bethel, in which he is still a stockholder, as is he also in the Commercial Bank of Shelbyville, another of the staunch financial institutions of the county. He takes much interest in all that tends to conserve the material and social well-being of the community, is a stalwart Republican in

his political adherency, and both he and his wife are regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On March 31, 1874, Mr. Bower was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Bair, of Bethel, a member of one of the well known pioneer families of this county, where she was born and reared. Of the four children three are living, namely: Wesley, who is engaged in business with his father at Bethel; Mary, who is the wife of William P. Kraft, of this village; and Gertrude, who remains at the parental home, which is one of the attractive residences of Bethel and known for its generous hospitality. Besides this property Mr. Bower also owns other real estate in his home village, where he commands the unqualified esteem of all who know him, and that implies the entire populace of this part of the county.

DAVID BOWER.

The family of which the subject of this review is an honored representative has long been established in Shelby county, as his parents were identified with the founding of the staunch German colony whose interests centered in the village of Bethel, where he himself was born and with whose business affairs and civic interests he is prominently identified. In the sketch of the career of his elder brother, John C. Bower, on other pages of this review, is given definite information concerning the honored parents, and by reason of this fact and the facility with which reference may be made to the article mentioned, the data are not repeated in this sketch.

Mr. Bower is one of the leading business men of Bethel, where he is junior member of the firm of Bower Brothers, who here conduct a thriving general merchandise business.

Mr. Bower was born in the village that is now his home and the date of his nativity was December 22, 1850. He is indebted to the public schools of Bethel for the early educational advantages that were accorded to him, and after leaving school he learned the trade of cabinet making, to which he continued to devote his attention for a period of eight years. In 1884 he became associated with his elder brothers, who had established themselves in the general merchandise business under the title of T. & A. Bower, and after four years of identification with this enterprise he and his brother August sold their interest in the same to their brother Theodore L., a member of the original firm. After his retirement from this business David Bower was associated with his brother August in general farming and stock-raising, to which he gave his undivided attention, making a specialty of the raising of horses and cattle, until 1891, when he and his brother August again entered the mercantile trade, by opening a large and well equipped general store in Bethel, where they have since conducted a large and prosperous business, under the firm name of D. & A. Bower & Company. The subject of this review still continues to give a general supervision to his farming and stock-growing interests, and is the owner of a fine farm of 400 acres, located in Bethel township. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Bank of Bethel, in which

he is now a member of the board of directors, and he is also a stockholder in the Commercial Bank of Shelbina, this county. He is known as one of the reliable and honorable business men and substantial and loyal citizens of his native county, where he commands unqualified popular confidence and esteem. His political support is given to the Republican party and he is now a member of the county central committee of Bethel township. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the year 1884 Mr. Bower was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Bair, who was born and reared in Bethel and who is a daughter of Reuben Bair, a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Bower have four children, Clara, Marvin, Frank and Fannie.

CARL E. BOWER.

Mr. Bower has the distinction of being the youngest bank president in his native county, being at the present time the chief executive of the Bank of Bethel, and he is known as one of the progressive and representative business men of the younger generation in Shelby county, where he is well known and where he is not denied the fullest measure of objective confidence and esteem. He is a son of Theodore L. Bower, one of the honored and influential citizens of the county, and one to whom is accorded consideration in a special article on other pages of this volume, so that further review of the family history is not demanded in the present sketch.

Carl E. Bower was born in Bethel, Shelby county, Missouri, on March 20, 1871, and he gained his early educational discipline in the excellent public schools of his native village, where he completed the curriculum of the high school when twenty years of age. He then, in January, 1892, engaged in the general merchandise business in his home town, becoming associated in this enterprise with his brother, John A., under the firm name of Bower Brothers. They continued the business with marked success for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which the subject of this review sold his interest and, in 1897, opened a drug store, besides which he became associated with his father in the furniture business. He continued his active identification with both of these prosperous enterprises until February, 1909, when he sold his interest in the same, his father retiring from active business at the same time. On January 1, 1908, Mr. Bower was elected president of the Bank of Bethel, of which his honored father was the first president, and he is proving a most able and discriminating executive, directing the affairs of this substantial and popular institution with consummate judgment and according to the most approved and duly conservative ideas. He is devoting practically his entire time and attention to the bank and, as already stated, is the youngest incumbent of this important official position to be found in Shelby county. He is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, is affiliated with the Independ-

ent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On October 26, 1898, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Bower to Miss Ella Vestry, of Shelbyville, this county, where she was reared and educated, being a daughter of John B. Vestry, a representative citizen of the attractive county seat city. Mr. and Mrs. Bower have two children, Vivian Maurine and Irene La-Carl. Mr. and Mrs. Bower are prominent and popular figures in connection with the social activities of the community, and their pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality.

THEODORE L. BOWER.

The Bower family has been one of special prominence and influence in connection with the civic and industrial development of that section of Shelby county which has its business and social interests centered in the thriving little village of Bethel, a town founded by sturdy German colonists more than half a century ago and one that has retained to the present day a large percentage of representatives of these worthy pioneer colonists. Of this number is Theodore L. Bower, who is one of the substantial citizens of the county, where he has large banking interests and is the owner of valuable farm property, besides which he was for many years one of the leading merchants of Bethel, where he is now living virtually retired, enjoying the rewards of former years of earnest endeavor and resting secured in the high esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Bower is a native of Beaver coun-

ty, Pennsylvania, where he was born on November 9, 1834, and he is the second in order of birth of the eight surviving children of John L. and Christina (Schmauser) Bower. His father was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in the year 1800, and the mother was a native of the same place, where their marriage was solemnized in 1832. In 1846 John L. Bower left the old Keystone state and came with his family to Shelby county, Missouri. He settled in Bethel and here engaged in the work of his trade, that of cabinet maker, becoming one of the valued and successful business men of the village and ever commanding the high regard of the community with which he thus identified himself. Here his loved wife died in 1863, and he was summoned to the life eternal in 1872. He was a Republican in his political proclivities. On other pages of this work may be found specific mention of their sons, John C., August and David.

Theodore L. Bower gained his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native state and was a lad of eleven years at the time of the family removal to Shelby county, Missouri. He was reared to manhood in this county and in the village schools of Bethel he completed his educational work. As a boy he began a practical apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade, in which he received instruction under the direction of his father, who was a skilled artisan in this line. He followed the work of his trade until 1863, when he engaged in the general merchandise business in Bethel. With this line of enterprise he was actively identified for many years, a portion of the time being associated with his

brothers, and his success was large, being based upon fair and honorable dealings and popular appreciation of his sterling integrity of character. He retired from the mercantile business in the spring of 1909, and since that time he has lived retired, though continuing to give his personal supervision to his various capitalistic and property interests.

Mr. Bower was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Bank of Bethel, in which he is still a stockholder and of which he served as president from the time of its inception until 1896, when he retired from this executive office. He is also a stockholder in the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville, the Bank of Green City and the First National Bank of Green City. He is the owner of 240 acres of valuable farm land in the county, the major portion of this property being located in Bethel township, and he is also the owner of improved realty in the village of Bethel. A practical, thorough and progressive business man, Mr. Bower never had any desire for public office, though he has been loyal to all the duties of citizenship and is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party.

On November 20, 1864, Mr. Bower was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Link, who was born in Ohio, whence she came with her parents to Shelby county when a child. Of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Bower three are living, namely: John A., who is now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Carl E., who is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; and Clara, who is the wife of Andrew Boehringer, of Green City, this state.

FRANK L. SCHOFIELD.

The able and popular county treasurer of Shelby county is a native son of Missouri and is one of the progressive business men and representative citizens of Shelby county, where he is held in high popular esteem, as is evident from the fact that he has been chosen incumbent of his present responsible office.

Mr. Schofield was born in Marion county, Missouri, on November 9, 1862, and his early educational training was secured in the public schools of the village of Palmyra, after which he completed a course in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill. After leaving school he became clerk in a mercantile establishment in Shelbyville, and he continued to be thus employed until 1885, save for one year devoted to agricultural pursuits. In the year mentioned he engaged in the confectionery business in Shelbyville, and he has built up a prosperous enterprise, which he still conducts, having an attractive establishment and catering to a large and discriminating patronage.

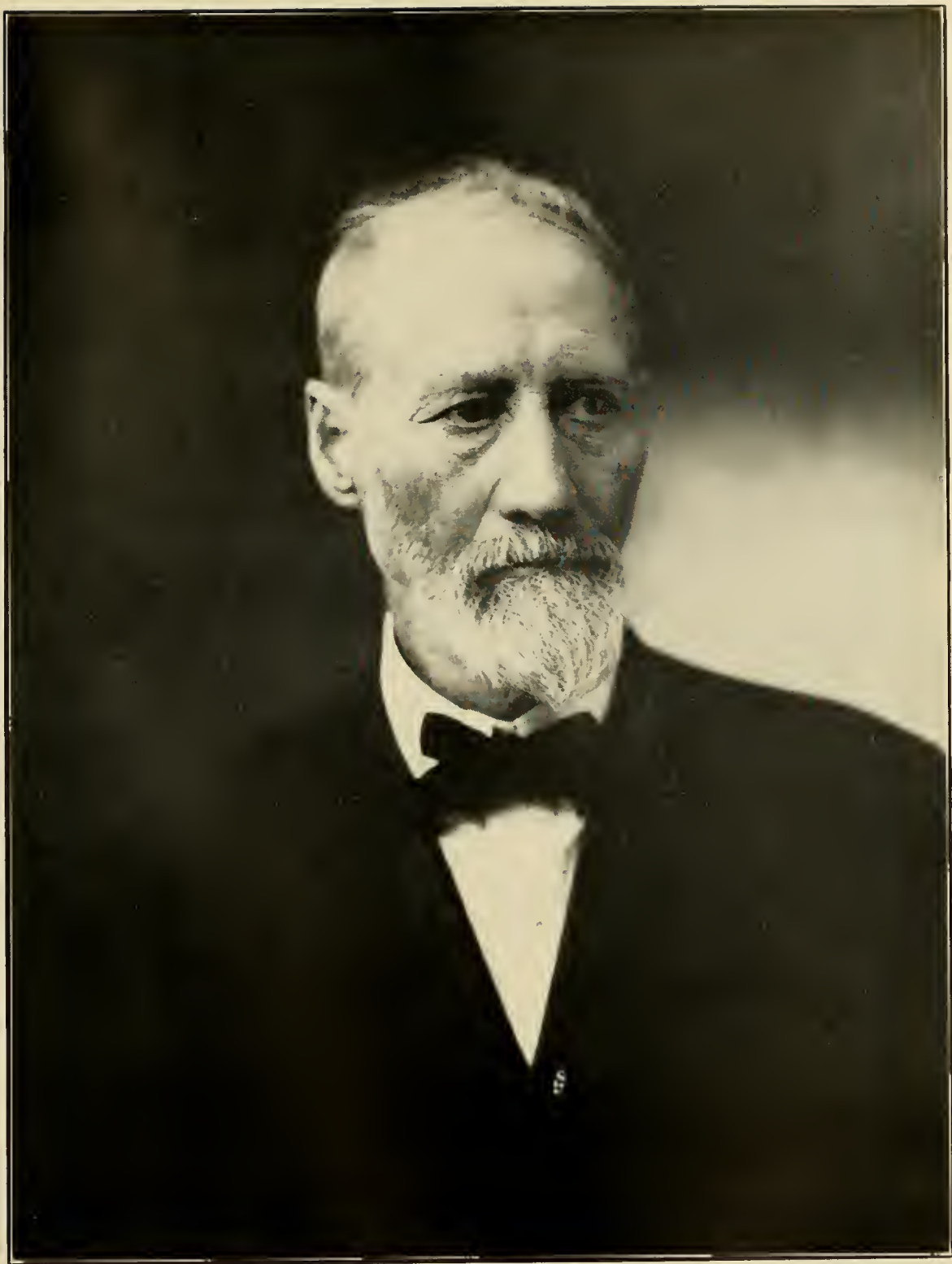
Mr. Schofield has been essentially a progressive and loyal citizen and has been prominent in public affairs of a local order. He served three terms as mayor of Shelbyville, giving an admirable administration as chief executive of the municipal government, and in 1906 he was elected county treasurer. That his handling of the fiscal affairs of the county proved capable and satisfactory is shown in the fact that in November, 1908, he was elected as his own successor, for a term of four years. He is the owner of valuable real estate in Shelbyville, including his attractive resi-

dence, and he has been successful as a business man and public official. In politics he gives an unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose local camp he has been a zealous and effective worker, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Court of Honor.

On January 25, 1897, Mr. Schofield was united in marriage to Miss Ella Ennis, and they have one son, Frank Lee, who is attending the public schools of Shelbyville.

HON. WILLIAM ORRINGTON LUNT
JEWETT.

The interesting subject of this brief memoir, who has been a resident of Missouri for nearly forty-four years, and during nearly the whole of the period has lived in Shelbina, has the traditional advantage in his favor of being a seventh son as a suppliant for Fortune's benefactions, and what is of more consequence, has shown in his successful career the possession of the most useful and productive traits of American citizenship in working out its destiny toward the goal of high ambition and utmost service to its day and generation. The record of successful men in this country embodies strong and forceful lessons in determination to succeed and persistent industry and endurance in the struggle involved in that purpose. It also embodies natural capacity of a high order and adaptability to circumstances which is ready for all emergencies. Mr. Jewett has exhibited in his life work all these qualities in an eminent degree. As a young man look-



W. O. L. JEWETT

ing up the long ascent to consequence among men and inspired rather than deterred by its manifest ruggedness and obstructions; as a soldier, meeting on the field of sanguinary conflict the enemies of his convictions as to the value of the Union and the vital importance of its perpetuity; as a lawyer, defending in the forum of judicial contention the rights of individual citizens and the general public against those who would illegally invade them; as a journalist, lucidly and forcibly proclaiming the truth as he saw it on public questions of policy and government at all times and under all conditions, and as a legislator, looking solely to the welfare of the whole people, he has dignified and adorned the citizenship of his locality and exhibited the loftiest and most admirable attributes of American manhood.

Mr. Jewett was born in Bowdoinham, Sadahoc county, Maine, on December 27, 1836. He is the seventh son of Rev. Samuel and Sophornia (Huckins) Jewett, and with his father, mother and six brothers moved to Indiana in 1838, making the trip to what was then a remote and almost unknown region in a carriage. The family located in the southern part of the state, where it maintained its residence four years. At the end of that period another flight in the wake of the setting sun was taken and a new residence was found on a farm in Will county, Illinois.

There Mr. Jewett grew to manhood and obtained his education. His opportunities for scholastic training were very limited and the facilities attending them were meager. But he determined to secure an education, and by the time he

was sixteen years of age he had prepared himself for admission into the academy at Lee Center, Lee county, Illinois, which he attended one term. During the next summer he "tended corn" as a full hand, reading history at meal time and studying Latin at night. In the winter he made his home with his brother, Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, D. D., and attended schools at Plainfield and Ottawa. He followed the instruction gained in those schools with courses of higher instruction in Aurora Institute in the winter of 1860-61, from which he derived great advantage.

In the summer of 1861 the terrible cloud of Civil war, with its promised deluge of disaster and death, descended on our unhappy country, and being intense in his devotion to the Union and the principles he thought involved in its harmonious continuance, Mr. Jewett enlisted in opposition to its forced dismemberment in Company E, Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, in a command known in commendatory history as the "Yates Phalanx," because of its invincible courage on the field of battle.

During his connection with this renowned factor in the federal forces of the war he served under General Shields in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia, and was afterward employed in the important engagements on the Peninsula on the James river. In January, 1863, he was discharged from the service for disability, receiving his release at a hospital to which he had been sent on account of an injury that resulted in sickness and disability. His release gave him an opportunity to make a visit to friends in Massachusetts, New Hamp-

shire and Maine, and he then returned to his home near Wilmington, Illinois, where he taught school and began studying law in the office of Hon. G. D. A. Parks, one of the leading lawyers in that part of the country.

But inured as he was by this time to the pursuits, incitements and promises of peaceful industries, the war spirit within him was not satiated. The war was still in progress, and in the autumn of 1864 he again entered the Union service, enlisting in Battery A, First Illinois Artillery. In this command he marched with Sherman from Savannah, Georgia, through the Carolinas, and finally participated in the Grand Review of the Union Army at Washington, which signaled the close of one of the most memorable conflicts in the history of the human race.

In June, 1865, Mr. Jewett entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in the spring of 1866 he was admitted to the bar in Michigan and Illinois. But, while pursuing the arduous study of his profession as a lawyer, and even while musing around the campfire during his military service, the dream of journalism was with him as an insistent and persuasive influence. And while practicing law at Mt. Sterling, Illinois, until April, 1867, he edited a paper there. During the month last mentioned he moved to Missouri, and for nearly a year thereafter taught a public school north of Hannewell.

The goddess of the law still claimed him as her votary, although the dream of success and usefulness in journalism never left him for a moment. But he

paid his devotions at the altar of the former for some time and left his dream in abeyance until later. In 1868 he opened a law office in Shelbina in association with H. Payne Higgins, and in this city he has ever since had his home. On June 3, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Cox, of Hannewell, who at once became the mistress of his pleasant home in Shelbina and one of the social lights and inspirations of the city. Of the eight children born to them seven have grown to maturity and are now living, exemplifying in their several stations the excellent qualities of citizenship acquired from the teachings and example of their parents.

In 1872, while Samuel A. Rawlings, one of the proprietors of the Democrat, was engaged in a political campaign, Mr. Jewett filled his place on the editorial staff of the paper for a time, conducting the publication in conjunction with Mr. Rawlings' partner, Mr. Hoselton. Mr. Rawlings died in 1875, and thereafter Mr. Jewett assisted Mr. Hoselton in editing the paper until May, 1881, when he bought a half interest in it. Prior to this, however, in 1870, he stumped the county for Hon. B. Gratz Brown and the enfranchisement of the persons prohibited from voting by the provisions of the Drake constitution. He made a high reputation as an effective and entertaining campaigner, and in 1876 was elected prosecuting attorney of Shelby county for a term of two years, being re-elected at the end of his term.

Mr. Jewett's services and the ability he displayed in the various fields of usefulness mentioned marked him as a proper person for further public service.

and in 1886 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the state legislature, to which he was again elected in 1888. For many years before this time he had been prominent and zealous in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1899 he was made Grand Master of the order for Missouri, filling the office with great credit to himself and benefit to the order. He maintained his rank as one of the leading citizens of the state, and in 1904 was appointed by Governor Folk a member of the board of visitors to the state university.

The last named position to which he was assigned by official appointment did not come to him as an accident or a mere empty honor. He had signalized his interest in the cause of general education for the people in another line of productive and valued usefulness. In 1892 he was president of the Missouri Press Association, and for five years served as chairman of the legislative committee of the National Editorial Association. In the Missouri Press Association he secured the passage of a resolution providing for the origin of the State Historical Society, with headquarters at Columbia, and in 1906 was its president. He is also called the "Father of the School of Journalism" at the State University, because he got the Missouri Press Association to adopt a resolution favoring the establishment of the chair of journalism in that institution.

The above brief account of the life of this highly serviceable and far-seeing citizen necessarily gives but a meager record of his services to the people of his county and state. His newspaper work has been a potential factor in helping to

build up the territory in which the paper circulates, and has always been considered by him a direct and positive means of reaching the people for the purpose of benefiting them in every way. He is a gentleman of strong convictions and fearless courage in declaring them. In all his efforts for the advance and improvement of his section of the country he has built for the future, and in the sweep of his vision no avenue to promoting the interests of the public, mental, moral, municipal, county or state, has been overlooked or given slight attention. His record of service to the people of Shelby county is a long one, and there is nothing in it all that is not creditable to him and worthy of the most elevated and productive citizenship. And although he is approaching the age of four score years, his vigor is still unabated, and all his faculties are still in full harness and energetic work. Missouri has no better citizen and none who has done more for her welfare according to his opportunities.

JOHN D. TOLLE.

Mr. Tolle has been a resident of Missouri from the time of his nativity to the present, is a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of this commonwealth, and he is now numbered among the representative farmers and stock-growers of Shelby county, where he has maintained his home for sixty years and where he has gained a large measure of success. The while he has held a secure place in the confidence and regard of his fellow men. He was loyal to the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil war and was one of its valiant soldiers.

Mr. Tolle was born in Marion county, Missouri, on March 17, 1842, and is a son of Parmenas W. and Susan Jane (Davis) Tolle, both natives of the state of Virginia, where the respective families were founded in an early day. Parmenas W. Tolle was born in the year 1812, and in the pioneer days he came to Missouri and settled in Marion county, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and where he continued to reside until 1849, in which memorable year he joined the exodus of gold seekers making their way across the plains to California, and he died of cholera while en route to the new Eldorado, his remains being interred on the wild plains of the west. His wife survived him by a number of years, passing the closing years of her life in Marion county, this state. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the same denomination her husband also was a member prior to its division from the Methodist church in the north, at the time of the Civil war. In politics Mr. Tolle was an old-line Whig, and he was known as a man of superior mentality and sterling integrity of character. Of the eight children four are now living, and concerning them the following brief record is entered: Lucy Jane is the wife of William P. Johnson, of Marion county; Paulina L. is unmarried and resides in Philadelphia, Missouri; John D. is the immediate subject of this review; and Frances P. is the wife of John Smith, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

John D. Tolle passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm and was afforded the advantages of the somewhat

primitive pioneer schools of Marion county, where he was reared to manhood and where he continued to be identified with farming until there came the call of higher duty and he tendered his services in defense of the institutions under whose influence he had been reared. In June, 1862, he enlisted in the command of Gen. Joseph Porter, with which he participated in the engagements at Moore's Mill, Clapp Ford, and Cherryville, besides a large number of skirmishes. He was wounded in the conflict at Moore's Mill and was taken off the field by Union soldiers, being cared for and receiving medical treatment at a farm house, and his injury was of such order that he was incapacitated for further service, so that he was mustered out and received his honorable discharge in 1862.

After the war Mr. Tolle continued to reside in Marion county until 1869, when he removed to Shelby county and took up his abode in Black Creek township, where he is now the owner of a well improved and valuable farm of 240 acres, the same being devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of excellent grades of live stock. Mr. Tolle has shown much energy and discrimination in the handling of his business affairs and the operation of his farm, and through his well ordered efforts he has attained to a position as one of the substantial farmers and representative citizens of the county. He is held in high esteem in the community that has so long represented his home, is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife



DAVID MORGAN

hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In the year 1870 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tolle to Miss Martha A. Wheelington, who was born in Maryland, and who was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Tolle have four children, Susan E., who is the wife of Gideon McDonald, of Shelby county; Daisy L., who is the wife of Henry Wear, of this county; John F., a mail clerk, resides in St. Louis; Charles Wainwright is married to Grace D. Triggles, of Clinton county, Missouri, and resides on his father's farm. Mr. Tolle has five grandchildren.

DAVID MORGAN.

Of the seventy-three years of life vouchsafed to the late David Morgan, one of the most successful manufacturers and business men of Shelbina, and one of its leading and most representative citizens, fifty-five were passed in the United States and forty-six in Shelby county, Missouri. He was born in Wales on August 9, 1830, and became a resident of this country in 1848. The portion of his native land in which he lived was filled with highly-tinted stories of America as a land of great promise and almost boundless opportunity for industry, and these stories filled his youthful mind with an ardent desire to come to and live in a country of such openings and possibilities, and when he reached the age of eighteen years he could no longer resist the tug on his heart strings Columbia was making.

He, therefore, at that age determined to brave the heaving ocean, on which

steam had not yet deopotized commerce and travel, and journey forth in an effort to work out for himself a better career than seemed possible to him in his own country. He left the scenes and associations of his boyhood, and without the companionship and encouragement of any other member of his family, embarked himself and his hopes in a sailing vessel bound for the city of New York. His voyage, although prolonged, was uneventful, and all the discomforts it brought him were cheerfully borne in the faith he cherished that he was making his way to prosperity and consequence among men. They were afterward amply atoned for by the success he achieved, the estate he accumulated and the influence and high esteem to which he attained.

On his arrival in this country Mr. Morgan took up his residence in Cortland county, New York. There he learned the trade of a wagon maker and worked at it until 1857. In that year the western fever that had been burning in his brain for some time reached a climax, and he came to Missouri, locating in Shelby county. When he arrived in Shelbina he at once started a wagon factory in the town, and this he conducted successfully and with a high and widespread reputation for the excellence of his output until his death on April 30, 1903. Some years later he also engaged in merchandising in implements and road vehicles, having his sons associated with him in the enterprise, which was carried on under the firm name of D. Morgan & Sons. This business was profitable, like the other, and Mr. Morgan was highly esteemed. His popularity

extended all over this and the adjoining counties, and he was extensively and favorably known in other parts of the state.

On January 12, 1860, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Williams, the marriage being solemnized in Monroe county, of which the bride was a resident at the time. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are living and reside in Shelbina. They are: William W., James H., David, Jr., and John R. Their mother is still living and also has her home in Shelbina. Many of her forty-three years of wedded life were years of toil and endurance. But like her husband, she was at all times sustained and buoyed up by the hope of better conditions, and was winning her way toward them by faithful attention to every daily duty, both with reference to her family and the community in which she lived. Her record is well known to the people around her, and there is not one who does not esteem her highly.

In political faith Mr. Morgan was an ardent Democrat of the old school. And while he was ever loyal to his party and faithful in its services, he never sought or desired a political office for himself either by election or appointment. His principal concern in public affairs centered in the welfare of his city, township and county, the progress and elevation of their people and the full and wholesome development of every industrial, mental and moral agency at work in their midst. And to the practical and useful realization of his desires in these respects he gave himself with ardor and an energy that accomplished good results

in themselves and more in the forces in other persons which they awakened and set in motion. In fraternal life he was connected with and devoted to the Masonic order, socially he moved in the first rank in the community, and in business circles he was regarded as a leader, a judicious guide and a strong source of inspiration.

The men of the present day in Shelby county are doing their part to keep up and quicken the progress and sane and safe development of the region, and are doing many things which their forefathers could not do. But the latter wrought well with the means and the knowledge they had, and nothing can take away from them the credit of having laid broad and deep the foundations of the county's prosperity and civil institutions, and made them altogether worthy of the stately superstructure which has been reared upon them. Among the settlers in the county in the primitive stage of its history none is entitled to higher credit or was more worthy of esteem than David Morgan, the interesting subject of this brief memoir.

WALTER C. BOWER.

In the sketch of the career of John C. Bower, appearing on other pages of this work, is given data concerning the family genealogy of which the subject of this review is an honored representative, and by reason of the fact that ready reference may be made to the article mentioned it is not deemed requisite to repeat the data in the present sketch. Mr. Bower is one of the representative business men and highly es-

teemed citizens of the county that has been his home from his childhood days, and is now engaged in the retail hardware trade in the thriving village of Bethel, where he controls a large and substantial business.

Walter C. Bower was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on September 21, 1841, and he was about five years of age at the time of the family removal to Shelby county, Missouri, his father, the late John L. Bower, having been one of the early members of the staunch German colony which had as its center the village of Bethel. In the schools of this village Walter C. Bower secured his early education, and after completing his studies he worked with his father at the cabinet maker's trade until 1869, when he became associated with his brother, John C., in the purchase of the furniture business conducted by their father. After a short interval he bought his brother's interest in the enterprise and he continued to be successfully engaged in the manufacturing and sale of furniture and the conducting of a general repair shop in this line until 1893, when he sold the business and engaged in the hardware trade, in which he has since continued with success, having a commodious and well equipped establishment, in which are handled a full assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, ranges, paints, oils, builders' supplies, etc. Mr. Bower has been a thorough and enterprising business man and has gained a large measure of success through his honorable and well directed efforts, so ordering his course as to maintain a sure hold upon the confidence and esteem of the community that has represented his

home from his childhood days. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Bethel and also in the Farmers' Bank of this village. He is the owner of valuable real estate in the village and also has well improved farm land in the county.

Though never ambitious for public office of any description, Mr. Bower is aligned as a loyal supporter of the cause of the Republican party, he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife hold membership in the German Methodist Episcopal church in their home town.

In 1868 Mr. Bower was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Carroll, of Shelby county, and their only child died in infancy. Mrs. Bower died in 1870, and on December 8, 1876, Mr. Bower was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Fox, who was born in Germany, whence she came with her parents to America, the family home being finally established in Shelby county. Of the eight children of this union, seven are living, namely: Anna, who is the wife of Rev. William R. Velte, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and now a resident of Denver, Colorado; Ida, who is the wife of Frederick Morris, of Green City, Missouri; Walter G., who is engaged in business in Bethel; and Nora, Adam, Clarence and Monroe, who remain at the parental home.

WILLIAM T. ZIEGLER.

Mr. Ziegler is one of the well known and popular citizens of his native village of Bethel, where he conducts a prosperous business as a blacksmith and where he is a representative of one of

the sterling pioneer families of the county. He was born in Bethel, September 9, 1856, and is a son of George and Sophia (Steinbach) Ziegler, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was born in the year 1810 and was a boy at the time of the family immigration to America, having been reared and educated in one of the eastern states and having come to Missouri in 1844 and numbered himself among the sturdy German founders of the colony of Bethel, Shelby county, where he became a citizen of influence and one who commanded the unreserved esteem of the community. Here he followed the blacksmith trade for nearly half a century, and here his death occurred in the year 1884. His marriage to Sophia Steinbach occurred prior to the removal to Shelby county and her death occurred in 1892. Of their thirteen children, ten are living, and concerning them the following brief record is consistently entered for perpetuation in this volume: Catherine is the wife of Michael Durrstein, of Quincy, Illinois; George is a resident of the state of Oregon; Henry resides in Bethel; Sophia is the wife of Henry L. Hoffman, and they reside in the state of California; Wilhelmina is the wife of Herman Erich, a farmer of Shelby county; Mary is the wife of William Steinbach, of Bethel; Matilda is the wife of Thomas Shadel, of Edina, Missouri; Julia is unmarried and resides in California and is a twin of William T., subject of this sketch; and Christina is the wife of John L. Smith, of LaGrange, Missouri. The father was a staunch adherent of the Republican party and took an intelligent interest in

the questions and issues of the day, and both he and his wife held membership in the German Lutheran church.

William T. Ziegler is indebted to the schools of Bethel for his early educational discipline, and after leaving the same he was engaged in farm work for three years, after which he followed the trade of tinsmith for two years. He then turned his attention to the sturdy trade of blacksmithing, and he has followed the same consecutively and successfully during the long intervening years, being known as a skilled artisan and having a large and representative patronage. He is the owner of a nice home and other property in his native town, and he gives his support to all measures and enterprises that tend to further the progress and prosperity of the village and county. He and his wife are zealous in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they are devoted members; he is affiliated with the Bethel lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, and I. O. O. F., No. 603, Hebron Lodge; and in politics, though never an aspirant for public office, he gives a staunch support to the cause for which the Republican party stands sponsor.

On December 2, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ziegler to Miss Emma Pflum, of La Grange, this state. She was born and reared in Missouri and is a daughter of the late S. Pflum, who was a sterling citizen and successful business man of Marion county. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler became the parents of seven children, of whom four are living, namely: Carl F., who is engaged in business at Laeledge, this state; Bertha, who is the wife of Harry C. Bair, of Bethel,

individually mentioned on other pages of this work; and William H. and Leslie E., who remain at the parental home.

JOHN G. BAUER.

Among the sterling and honored citizens contributed to Shelby county by the great empire of Germany is John G. Bauer, who is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of the county and who has here gained a generous measure of success through his own well directed efforts. He is one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Bethel, where he has maintained his home for more than sixty years and where his sterling attributes of character have retained to him impregnable popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Bauer was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, December 1, 1835, and is a son of John G. and Nat Bauer, who immigrated to America in 1839, when he was a child of four years. The little family disembarked in the city of New Orleans, from which point they proceeded by packet boat on the Mississippi river to Muscatine, Iowa, in which vicinity the father purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming. He was one of the pioneers of that section of the Hawkeye state, where he continued his residence until 1845, when he came with his family to Missouri and numbered himself as one of the sturdy German colonists of Bethel, Shelby county. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but he was not long permitted to continue his endeavors, as his death occurred in 1846, less than a

year after his settlement here. His wife preceded him by a number of years, her death occurring in 1836. He was a devout member of the Christian church. Of their five children, two are now living, the subject of this review being the younger and his sister, Christina, being the wife of Moses Miller, of Bethel.

John G. Bauer, whose name initiates this article, gained his rudimentary education in the common schools of Iowa and continued his studies in the Bethel schools, having been about ten years of age at the time of the family removal to Missouri and having been reared to manhood in the staunch old Bethel colony. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, to which he devoted his attention for several years, after which he engaged in the jewelry business, in which he has since continued, being now one of the pioneer merchants of Bethel, where he has directed his efforts along normal and straightforward lines of enterprise and where he has gained a large and well merited success. After the close of the Civil war he took a course in pharmacy, under the preceptorship of Professor Fink, of Bethel, and prior to the disbanding of the original colony he conducted a drug store for a number of years, in connection with his jewelry business, and still continues it.

In 1882 Mr. Bauer became associated with three other substantial citizens in purchasing the Bethel grist mill in Bethel, after the division of the colony, and in 1902 he purchased the interests of the other stockholders, since which time he has continued to operate the mill in an individual way. In addition to

this valuable property he is the owner of other improved realty in his home town and also has about 225 acres of fine farming land in this section of the county. The major portion of this land is located in Bethel township, and the same is devoted to general farming and to the raising of live stock.

As a citizen Mr. Bauer has at all times stood exponent of the utmost loyalty and public spirit, and he has contributed a generous quota to the civic and material advancement and prosperity of his home town and county. In politics he accords an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, taking a lively interest in local affairs of a public nature, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. Mr. Bauer has not narrowed his life within the confines of mere material success, but has shown the utmost kindness and good will in his intercourse with his fellow men, doing all in his power to alleviate distress and suffering and showing a high appreciation of his stewardship. Thus it is but a natural result that he holds the unqualified esteem of the community and is admired for his unostentatious but generous elements of character.

On October 30, 1864, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Bauer to Miss Louise Stark, who was born in Württemberg, Germany, October 11, 1846, and who was a child at the time of the family immigration to America. Her parents passed the closing years of their lives in Shelby county, where her father, Joshua Stark, was a successful stone mason. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer became the parents of six children, of whom four are now living, namely: Julius H., Christine E., Lulu

Irene, and Catherine, all of whom remain at the parental home except the one son, who is engaged in the farming and milling business in Bethel, being associated with his father. He married Miss Rosa Pepper and they have one child, deceased. Catherine is now Mrs. J. D. Taylor, of Bethel.

JAMES W. TURNER.

A native of Shelby county, Mr. Turner is numbered among its representative farmers and stock-growers, being the owner of a well improved farm of eighty acres, in section 16, Black Creek township, and having also the supervision of the farm owned by his widowed mother. Of the family history, adequate details may be found in the sketch of the career of his brother, William R. Turner, on other pages of this publication.

James W. Turner was born on the old homestead farm of his father, in Black Creek township, this county, August 7, 1862, and is a son of the late William Hohman Turner, one of the honored and influential citizens of this section of the county. Mr. Turner was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native township and as a boy and youth he contributed his quota to the work of the home farm, waxing strong in mind and body and gaining a thorough and valuable experience in connection with all departments of farm work. He has never wished or found it expedient to sever his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture, and his home farm, comprising eighty acres of most arable land, all under cultivation, is one of the model places of Black Creek township.



S. G. PARSONS

In the same township is located the fine farm of his mother, the same comprising 200 acres, and this is operated under his direct supervision and management, being devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of excellent grades of live stock. Mr. Turner was the first man to bring the famous Hampshire sheep into the state of Missouri, which is now so popular in this section of the country, and is essentially enterprising and progressive in his methods, bringing to bear indefatigable energy and marked discrimination in the forwarding of his farming operations, so that he is able to reap generous rewards from the efforts put forth. He is one of the substantial farmers and representative citizens of his township and is well upholding the prestige of the honored family name which he bears, being held in high regard by all who know him. Though never ambitious for public office he accords a loyal and zealous support to the cause of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In August, 1889, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Ruth A. Garrison, who was born and reared in Shelby county and who died in 1887, being survived by one child, Gaynell, who remains at the paternal home. On March 1, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Turner to Miss Nora Shudy, of Shelbyville, who likewise was born and reared in this county and who is a daughter of Johanna Shudy, a representative citizen of Shelbyville. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have two children—James Francis and Victor Ellis. Mrs. Turner is an active member of the Christian church, giving

her most able support to the religious sect she is most interested in.

S. G. PARSONS.

From her sister county of Monroe on her southern border, Shelby county has received from time to time valued contributions in elevated manhood, fine business capacity and sterling citizenship in every sense of the word. Among them all none has stood higher, been more successful or attained to more general confidence and esteem than S. G. Parsons, the first pioneer of Shelbina and long one of the leading merchants of that progressive and enterprising community. He was born at Paris, Monroe county, on August 29, 1843, a son of John N. and Jane M. (Gilbert) Parsons, the former a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and the latter of Virginia.

The father was born on July 24, 1804, and although a native of Maryland, was reared and educated in Virginia, where his grandfather lived. He came to Missouri in 1829 and located in St. Louis, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter and found a great demand for his services. He helped to build the courthouse of that day and many other imposing structures in that city. In 1832 he moved to Pike county in this state and there was engaged in the dry goods trade for a period of two years. In 1834 he changed his residence to Monroe county, and during the next four years sold dry goods at Middlegrove. At the end of the period last mentioned he took up his residence at Paris, and there he engaged in merchandising in dry goods until 1854, when he retired from business. He took

a leading part in the local affairs of every community in which he dwelt and was always at the front in all undertakings for the development and improvement of the section. At Paris he helped to found the first bank in the county, and also represented the county in the legislature, being elected as a member in 1858.

It was in Paris also that the golden web of sentiment enmeshed him in its gleaming net. In that city in November, 1842, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Jane M. Gilbert, who was born in Virginia. They had six children, four of whom are living: S. G. Parsons, of Shelbina, the immediate subject of these paragraphs; Sallie P., the widow of Taylor Thompson, who is now living in Oakland, California; Mary C., the wife of J. A. Dawson, of Chillicothe, Missouri; and Annie E., the wife of R. E. Bodine, of Memphis, Tennessee. In politics the father was a Democrat and in fraternal life a member of the Masonic order. He was very successful in business and left a large estate at his death, which occurred on April 11, 1885, in Shelbina.

S. G. Parsons was reared in Paris and educated in the private schools of his boyhood in that city. At the age of twenty he located at Shelbina and started a dry goods store in-company with Mr. Miller, the firm name being Miller & Parsons. The firm lasted eighteen months. Then Mr. Parsons turned his attention to the grocery trade, with which he has ever since been connected, except during a period of five years, when he gave his time and energies exclusively to farming and raising live stock. He is still engaged in this interesting pursuit, in addition to his merchandising, and finds in it

an agreeable relief from the annoyances and vexations of mercantile life.

His first marriage occurred on May 5, 1865, and was with Miss Mary T. Hanger, a native of Monroe county. They had eight children, seven of whom are living. Jennie T. and Lelia; Kitty Belle, the wife of Lee Francis, of Shelbina; Newton H., who died in 1910; John R., of Kansas City, Missouri; Annie E.; Mary, the wife of Frank Henninger, of Shelbina; and Nellie, the wife of Charles Murphy, who is living in the state of Oregon. He was married a second time in 1904 to Mrs. P. A. Sparks, of Shelbina.

From the dawn of his manhood Mr. Parsons has been a firm and faithful Democrat in political faith and practice. And although he has never sought or desired official station for himself, he has always taken a zealous part in the campaign of his party and given earnest and effective support to its candidates. At the same time he is not a hide-bound or narrow partisan, and never allows his ardent interest in the welfare of his community to be over-borne by political or personal considerations. Living in an age of progress and a section of the country that is making rapid and substantial advances, he is not only in the procession of development and improvement but one of its trusted and influential leaders. Having helped to found the municipality of Shelbina, he has been constant and effective in his efforts to build it up to its highest and best development according to the demands of the time, and has left his impress on every mental, moral and mercantile agency at work among its people. He has found

nothing in which the welfare of the community was involved too small for his attention and nothing too great for his daring. Shelby county has no better, wiser or more progressive citizen, and none who is more generally recognized as a truly representative man of lofty ideals, right purposes and commanding resources. And on all sides he is esteemed in a just estimate of his worth and usefulness.

EDWARD C. SHAIN.

A prominent and influential factor in the financial and business affairs of Shelby county is Edward C. Shain, who was president of the Shelby County Savings Bank, at Clarence, of which institution he was the founder, and of which he was the executive head from the time of its incorporation until he retired in January, 1911. He holds an untarnished reputation as an able and progressive business man and upright and loyal citizen, and such is his high standing in the community that he is eminently entitled to representation in this publication, on other pages of which may also be found a brief record concerning the staunch banking institution of which he was president.

Mr. Shain is a scion of a family that was founded in the Old Dominion state of Virginia in the colonial epoch of our national history, and in that state was born his paternal grandfather, John Shain, who eventually became a pioneer in Kentucky, and who continued to reside in that state until 1830, when he removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, and died there. William Shain, father

of him whose name initiates this sketch, was born in Kentucky in November, 1803, and there was reared to manhood, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the locality and period. He in turn gained a full quota of experience as a pioneer, having come to Missouri in the year 1824, and having first settled in Randolph county, where he developed a farm, and where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits and stock-growing for a decade, at the expiration of which, in 1834, he removed to Macon county, this state, where he became the owner of a good farm, and where he passed the residue of his life. He retired from active labors in 1870 and continued to reside on his old homestead until his death, which occurred in March, 1882. He had the distinction of being the first incumbent of the office of deputy sheriff and collector of Macon, Schuyler and Adair counties, all of which were then included in Macon county, and of this dual office he continued in tenure for a period of four years. He was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife were zealous and consistent members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Shain likewise was a native of Kentucky, and her maiden name was Catherine Smoot. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1877, and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Of the twelve children, seven are living, and concerning them the following brief record is entered for consistent perpetuation in this article: Bettie Jane is the widow of John Griffin, of Tishomingo, Oklahoma; Edward C. is the im-

mediate subject of this review; Thomas J. and William T. are residents of Atlanta, this state; Armstead A. resides at Kirksville, Missouri; Mary Ann is the wife of Dade Sears, of Macon county; and Charles M. is a resident of the state of Oklahoma.

Edward C. Shain was born on the old homestead farm in Independence township Macon county, Missouri, December 23, 1835, and he was reared to maturity in his native county, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the pioneer days, including a well conducted school in the village of Kirksville. After leaving school he continued to devote his time and attention to farming for a period of four years, at the expiration of which, in 1863, he entered into partnership with William B. Sears and engaged in the general merchandise business at Callao, Macon county. In September, 1864, he subordinated his private interests to tender his aid in defense of the Union, becoming first lieutenant in Company K, Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Forbes and Gen. Andrew J. Smith. He was in active service with his regiment, principally in Tennessee and Alabama, until victory crowned the Union arms, and after the final surrender he continued in service until the spring of 1866, when he was mustered out and received his honorable discharge.

After the close of his career as a leal and loyal soldier of the republic, Mr. Shain returned to Missouri and resumed his active connection with the mercantile business at Callao, where he continued operations in this line until 1870, when

he was elected sheriff and collector of Macon county. In this dual office he served one term, within which provision was made for the segregation of the offices, and he was re-elected sheriff under the new dispensation, continuing incumbent of the shrievalty until 1874, and giving a most able and acceptable administration. In the meanwhile he had become the owner of a good farm in his native county, and after his retirement from office he continued to reside on and supervise the work of this homestead until 1883, when he removed to Kirksville, in order to afford his children better educational advantages. He there continued his residence until 1890, and in the meanwhile showed his individual ambition and scholastic appreciation by devoting much attention to the study of both ancient and modern history. He finally became associated with his only son in the lumber business, in which connection, in 1892, they floated lumber in rafts down the Mississippi river to Warsaw, Illinois, where they manufactured the same into siding, pickets, moldings and general building material, continuing operations at that place until 1894, when Mr. Shain returned to Missouri and established his residence in the village of Clarence, Shelby county. Here he purchased a building and effected the organization of the Shelby County Savings Bank, which opened its business in the building mentioned, and of which he was president from the beginning, as already stated in this context. Full data in regard to the upbuilding of this popular financial institution will be found in the individual sketch devoted to the same on other

pages of this volume. In addition to giving much of his time to the direction and supervision of the affairs of the bank, Mr. Shain also did an extensive individual business in the extending of financial loans upon approved real-estate securities, and he is known as one of the able, honorable and progressive business men and substantial capitalists of this section of the state.

Mr. Shain is loyal and liberal as a citizen and his entire life has been characterized by that integrity of purpose that ever begets popular confidence and esteem. In a generic way he is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party but in local affairs he gives his support to the man and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of strict partisan lines. He is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity and is a zealous and devoted member of the Christian church, in which he has been an elder and teacher of a Bible class for twenty years.

On August 19, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shain to Miss Emily Bristow, of Macon county, who died in November, 1866, and who is survived by one son, Hopkins B. Shain, now a representative attorney of the city of Sedalia, Missouri. He was elected district judge of Sedalia county, Missouri, in 1910. His second marriage occurred in October, 1866, his second wife being Nancy Bristow, a sister of his first wife.

SHELBY COUNTY STATE BANK.

This is one of the well managed and staunch financial institutions of the county, and its business is of the most

substantial order, implying public appreciation of its stability and effective service. The bank is located in the city of Clarence, and dates its inception back to the year 1894, in August of which year it was organized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. Six months later, to meet the demands of the rapidly expanding business, the capital stock was increased to \$15,000, and at the expiration of its first year of operations the capital was augmented to \$30,000, at which figure it was maintained until 1904, when it was increased to \$50,000, which is the amount since represented in its stock; and \$25,000 permanent surplus.

The personnel of the original board of directors was as here noted: Edward C. Shain, W. D. Crow, B. P. Rutledge, J. L. Sibley and H. B. Shain. Edward C. Shain was chosen president of the institution and remained incumbent of this office until in January, 1911, when G. T. Gilman was chosen president; H. B. Shain was the first cashier, and B. P. Rutledge the first vice-president. In 1895 A. W. Combs succeeded H. B. Shain as cashier, continuing incumbent of this executive position for seven years—up to the time of his death, in 1902, when Marson Dimmitt was chosen cashier, of which position he has since remained in tenure. B. P. Rutledge is vice-president, and J. O. Callison, J. D. Fleming and H. R. Combs are assistant cashiers. The members of the board of directors are as follows: George T. Gilman, N. A. Edwards, C. W. Belsher, B. P. Rutledge, Mrs. A. K. Combs, J. C. Rodes and D. White. The deposits of the bank now aggregate nearly two hun-

dred and eighteen thousand dollars, and a surplus of \$25,000 is maintained. On other pages of this publication will be found a brief review of the career of the president of this popular financial institution.

WILLIAM L. HAMRICK.

A native son of Shelby county, who has here gained prestige and success as an able member of its bar, and who is now incumbent of the office of prosecuting attorney of the county and also that of city attorney of Clarence, is William L. Hamrick, whose professional standing and personal popularity find ample voucher in the official preferments which are his at the present time.

Mr. Hamrick was born on the old family homestead in Taylor township, this county, and the date of his nativity was November 27, 1866. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Jesse Hamrick, was born in Virginia, where the family was early founded, and was a clergyman of the Methodist church. He removed to Kentucky when a young man and there passed the residue of his life. William F. Hamrick, father of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Kentucky, January 10, 1816, and he was reared and educated in the old Bluegrass state, where he continued to reside until 1854, when he removed to Missouri and took up his residence in Shelby county. He purchased a tract of land in Taylor township and developed one of the valuable farms of the county. He continued to reside on the old homestead until his death, which occurred September 24, 1873. He was a citizen of prominence

and influence in his community, ever commanding the most unequivocal confidence and esteem, and he served for several years as justice of the peace, having been a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities. His first wife, whose maiden name was Melvina Savage, was likewise a native of Kentucky, where their marriage was solemnized, and she became the mother of four children, of whom two are living: Belle, who is the widow of Valentine McCully, of Cherry Box, Missouri, and Miss Melvina Hamrick, who now resides in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Hamrick died within a short time after the removal to Missouri, and in February, 1858, Mr. Hamrick contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Martha Shelton, a daughter of Griffith D. and Lavina P. Shelton, who were pioneer settlers of Shelby county. Mrs. Hamrick was summoned to the life eternal in 1904, and of the nine children of the second marriage only two are now living: William Loren, who is the immediate subject of this review, and Martha, who is the wife of Luther Kemp, of Leonard, Shelby county, this state.

William Loren Hamrick passed his boyhood and early youth on the old homestead farm and was not denied the privilege of contributing his quota to its work, the while he duly availed himself of the advantages of the district schools of the locality, after completing the curriculum of which he continued his studies for three years in the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville. Upon leaving this institution he continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm, and in the meanwhile

devoted close attention to the reading of law, under effective preceptorship. He was admitted to the bar, upon examination in the Circuit court of his native county, April 11, 1903, prior to which time he had been for fourteen years a successful and popular teacher in the district schools of the county. After his admission to the bar he continued his pedagogic labors for another year, and on February 14, 1904, he opened an office in the thriving little city of Clarence, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and where his success as a trial lawyer and well fortified counsellor has been on a parity with his energy in and devotion to his chosen vocation.

In politics Mr. Hamrick accords an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose faith he was reared, and he has rendered effective service in its cause. In April, 1904, he was appointed city attorney of Clarence, of which position he has since remained incumbent, and on November 3, 1908, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of the county, receiving a gratifying majority at the polls, and entering upon the duties of his office on January 1, 1909, for a term of two years, and he was re-elected in the fall of 1910, with an increased majority. He has proved in his administration the wisdom of his choice for the office and has materially added to his professional laurels through his effective labors as public prosecutor. He is essentially a loyal and progressive citizen, and takes deep interest in all that tends to conserve the welfare of his native county and state. He is affiliated with Clarence Lodge, No. 305, Free &

Accepted Masons, and its adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star, and also holds membership in the M. W. of A. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On July 26, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hamrick to Miss Grace Kemper, daughter of William Kemper, a representative citizen of Clarence, this county, where she was born and reared.

WALTER M. PRITCHARD.

The able and popular cashier of the Clarence Savings Bank is recognized as one of the representative business men of the younger generation in his native county, and his civic and business status in his native town of Clarence sets at naught all application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Of the institution in which he is an executive officer, brief record is given on other pages of this work.

Mr. Pritchard was born in the village of Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri, October 11, 1879, and is the elder of the two children of James W. and Mina (Merrin) Pritchard, whose marriage was solemnized in this county in 1876: the younger child, Alma, is now the wife of John Ward, of Brookfield, Missouri. The honored father died in 1892, and the mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1895. She was born and reared in Shelby county and was a member of an honored pioneer family of this favored section of the state. James W. Pritchard was born in the state of Virginia, and in 1876 he came to Missouri

and took up his residence in the village of Clarence, this county, where he continued to maintain his home until his demise and where he became a substantial business man and honored and influential citizen. He was here identified with farming and stock-growing, in connection with which he became the owner of a large and valuable landed estate in the county, and he also conducted for a number of years a successful business in the shipping of timber and the manufacturing of lumber. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and at the time of the Civil war it was his to render valiant service as a soldier of the Union. He enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and continued in active service during practically the entire period of the great internecine conflict between the states. He was wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, but was not long incapacitated, and he was with General Sherman's forces on the ever memorable march from Atlanta to the sea. He was ever interested in his old comrades in arms and signified this by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Christian church.

Walter M. Pritchard, the immediate subject of this review, is indebted to the public schools of Clarence for his early educational training, which included a course in the high school, and he later completed a thorough course in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. In 1900, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Pritchard became assistant cashier of

the Citizens' Bank of Clarence, retaining this position for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his stock in the bank and assisted in the organization of the Clarence Savings Bank, which was incorporated in 1905, and of which he has been cashier from the beginning. His discrimination and effective executive administration have inured greatly to the success of this popular institution, in which he is a large stockholder and which is now one of the solid and important banking houses of the county. He is the owner of a well improved farm of 270 acres, located in Clay township, about two miles east of Clarence, and to the operation of the same he gives a general supervision, devoting special attention to the raising of high-grade live stock.

Though never imbued with office-seeking proclivities, Mr. Pritchard is arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and is essentially progressive and loyal as a citizen. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America.

On August 3, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pritchard to Miss Ella Kemper, who likewise was born and reared in Shelby county, being a daughter of William Kemper, a representative citizen and business man of Clarence. The three children of this marriage are Madge, Helen and Kemper. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard are popular figures in the social life of the community



JUDGE NATHANIEL M. SHELTON

and their attractive home is one in which a gracious hospitality is ever in evidence.

THE CLARENCE SAVINGS BANK.

In the stability, scope and management of its financial institutions Shelby county has a source of just gratulation, and among the prominent concerns exercising important functions and fortified by all that is reliable in executive control and capitalistic reinforcement, is the Clarence Savings Bank, established in the thriving little city of Clarence.

The Clarence Savings Bank was organized in January, 1905, and was duly incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of \$20,000, which was increased to \$40,000 at the annual election of the stockholders in January, 1907. The personnel of the original board of directors was as here noted: J. H. Merrin, Burrel Million, Dr. J. W. Megee, B. L. Glahn, H. C. Williams, M. H. Lewis and W. M. Pritchard. The executive officers of the institution have remained the same from the initiation of business until December, 1910, when James O. Stribbling was elected president to succeed J. H. Merrin, who retired on account of his extreme age. Mr. Stribbling enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the county and his connection with the bank will add to the strength and popularity of that now popular banking house. The other officers are: Burrel Million, vice-president (Mr. Million died in the summer of 1910 and J. B. Shale was elected in January, 1911); and Walter M. Pritchard, cashier. There has been no change in

the directorate save that in April, 1909, upon the death of Dr. Megee, J. B. Shale was chosen as his successor. The present board of directors is composed of the following gentlemen: J. O. Stribbling, J. B. Shale, B. L. Glahn, H. C. Williams, W. M. Pritchard, W. L. Hamrick and M. H. Lewis. The bank now controls a large and representative support and its business is constantly expanding in scope and importance. Sketches of the careers of its president and its cashier may be found on other pages of this volume.

HON. NATHANIEL MEACON SHELTON.

Eminent as a jurist, occupying an exalted place in the confidence and esteem of the people as a citizen, and an ornament to any social circle of which he is a part, Hon. Nathaniel Meacon Shelton, of Macon, circuit judge of the Second judicial district of Missouri, is an honor to the state in which he lives, the profession to which he belongs, and high-toned American manhood, of which he is so shining an example.

The Judge was born near Troy, Lincoln county, this state, on March 17, 1851. His parents were Meacon and Anna (Berger) Shelton, natives of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where the father was an extensive planter and owner of large tracts of land and numerous slaves. They were married in 1828, in their native state, and when they determined to migrate to the then far distant and uncivilized region beyond the Mississippi from their ancestral home, they came to Missouri in 1833, making

the trip overland with teams and bringing with them a good herd of cattle and a number of their negroes. The father entered government land in what is now Lincoln county, which the family lived on, cultivated and improved until 1870, when the parents sold their property and thereafter made their home with their daughters until death called them from their earthly labors. The father died in 1873, aged 76 years, and the mother in 1887, aged 80 years. They were the parents of three sons and six daughters. Of these two sons and one daughter are living, and all are residents of Missouri. The family, like uncounted others, paid its toll to the awful slaughter of the Civil war, one son dying in the military service of the Confederacy, being a surgeon in the Southern army.

The father was a Whig until the party of that name died through the sectional strife in politics which preceded the war, and after that became a Democrat. For more than twenty years he was the presiding judge of the Lincoln county court, and his name is revered by the people of all Missouri as that of a capable and upright jurist and a citizen whose life was above reproach. He was twice married, his first wife, whose maiden name was Ann Evans, dying in her native state of Virginia.

The Shelton family is of English origin, the American progenitors having emigrated from Great Britain to this country early in the seventeenth century. Abraham Shelton, great-grandfather of the present Judge Shelton, was long a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, in which he served with Pat-

rick Henry and other distinguished men of his day who gave the political history of the world a new direction and wrote their names in illuminated letters on its heroic pages. He was active in the agitation leading up to the Revolution, and was widely and favorably known throughout his own and the other American colonies as a wise counselor, a pure patriot and a fearless defender of his faith.

His son, Crispin Shelton, the judge's grandfather, was also an extensive planter in the Old Dominion, and died on his plantation there after many years of usefulness and elevated manhood. His widow came to Missouri and died some years later at the home of her son, the judge's father. In two of the great commonwealths of this country, members of this family have lived and labored for the general welfare, dignifying and adorning the citizenship of the nation and giving examples worthy of imitation everywhere by their readiness to take their places in every crisis and their fidelity to every duty, whether in private or in public life.

Hon. Nathaniel M. Shelton grew to the age of eighteen on the paternal homestead in Lincoln county. He obtained his scholastic training in private schools, Parker Seminary in Troy, this state, and at William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Missouri, which he attended two years. He then taught school one year, and at the end of his service as a teacher was appointed deputy clerk and recorder of Montgomery county, Missouri. During his two years of wise and faithful service in that capacity he studied law under the direction of Judge Elliott M.

Hughes. In 1874 he entered the law department of the Missouri State University. After passing one year of laborious study in that institution, he was admitted to the bar in 1875 in Montgomery county before Judge Gilchrist Porter at Danville, Missouri.

Judge Shelton began the practice of his profession in the same year in Schuyler county, and continued to practice in that county until his elevation to the bench in 1898. He has been re-elected judge at the end of his term ever since then with a steady growth in popularity and strength before the people, whose confidence he has won and retained by his course on the bench, his demeanor as a man and his breadth of view and progressiveness as a citizen. Prior to his election as judge he served as attorney for the Wabash railroad for a number of years in Schuyler county, rendering the company good and faithful service without contravening the rights or interests of the people. In 1884 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1886. In that body he was chairman of the committees on education and jurisprudence, and rendered such excellent service and showed himself so well equipped for the administration of public affairs that in 1888 he was elected to the state senate. In the senate he served capably and with high credit to himself as chairman of the judiciary committee.

In 1902 the judge moved to Macon county, where he has ever since resided. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, and before his election to the bench was very active in council and on the hustings in the service of his party, hold-

ing firmly to the belief that its political principles and theory of government are the correct ones, and that in their ascendancy in state and nation rests the enduring welfare of the American people, collectively and individually. He has always been one of the progressive men in the judicial district, looking with favor on every worthy enterprise for its improvement and the strengthening of its mental, moral and material forces, and lending all the full measures of aid circumstances allowed him to advance. Fraternally he is a Freemason of the third degree and a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America; and socially he is a gentleman of the old school, preserving against all innovations the high character and courtly manners of our earlier and, perhaps, better days, not as assumptions or from force of habit, but because they are inherent with him and as much parts of his nature as the organs of his body and the faculties of his mind. Professionally he is in the front rank of Missouri jurists, strictly upright, fair and just, learned in the law, wise in applying and interpreting it, and fearless in enforcing it.

The marriage of Judge Shelton occurred on November 21, 1878, and united him with Miss Belle T. Garges, a native and life-long resident of this state. Of the four children born to them three are living: Mabel, the wife of Wilbur M. French, M. D., of Chicago, Illinois; and Charles W., who is preparing for admission to the bar, and Anna E., both of whom are living at home. All the members of the family belong to the Christian church.

JOHN C. RICKEY.

Mr. Rickey is known as one of the progressive business men and loyal and public-spirited citizens of Shelby county, where he has maintained his home since 1887. He is now incumbent of the office of postmaster in the thriving village of Clarence, where he is also identified with the cement-contracting business, in which connection a very successful enterprise has been built up. He has gained a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community and as one of its representative citizens is well entitled to consideration in this publication.

John C. Rickey claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, as he was born at Athens, Athens county, Ohio, July 11, 1863. He is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of that commonwealth, in which his grandfather, John Rickey, was born in Belmont county and moved to Athens county, having there passed his entire life. Henry B. Rickey, father of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Athens county, Ohio, November 16, 1844, and in his native state he was reared and educated. There he continued to be actively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture until 1885, when he sold his property in Ohio and removed to Eskridge, Kansas, where he remained about four months, at the expiration of which he located in Lawrence, that state, where he was engaged in the hotel business until 1887, when he came to Shelby county, Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his life. Here he purchased a farm, in Clay

township, where he continued successfully identified with farming and stock-growing, becoming one of the substantial farmers and highly honored citizens of the county. He passed the closing years of his life in the village of Clarence, and here he was shot and killed January 9, 1909, while in discharge of his duty as village marshal. He was a citizen of sterling integrity of character and his genial personality had won to him a wide circle of friends in the community, so that his death was deeply deplored. He was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities, and he served as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, having enlisted in a regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry. He was a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic up to the time of his demise, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his wife's, who died September 12, 1905.

In the year 1862 was solemnized the marriage of Henry B. Rickey to Miss Susan Ford, who was born and reared in Harrison county, Ohio, and they became the parents of six children, all of whom are living, and concerning whom the following brief record is here entered: John C., subject of this review, is the eldest of the number; Samuel is engaged in the fur and hide business in Moberly; James A. is also a resident of Moberly, Missouri; Cora is the wife of Charles J. Woolridge, of Sioux City, Iowa; Charles H. resides in Clarence, as does also Edna, who is the wife of John Larkin.

John C. Rickey gained his early educational discipline in the excellent pub-

lie schools of Athens and Pleasanton, Ohio, and after leaving school he continued to be associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm until 1883, when he went to Mount Sterling, Illinois, where he was associated with his uncle, Dr. John C. Rickey, where he spent two and a half years after a severe spell of typhoid fever, at the expiration of which he returned to the parental home. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas and was associated with his father in the hotel business in Lawrence, after which he came with the family to Shelby county, Missouri, in 1887. For two years he was here associated with his brother-in-law, Charles J. Woolridge, in the grocery business in Clarence, and thereafter he was engaged in the same line of enterprise in an individual way until 1897, when he founded a successful business in contracting work for the constructing of cement walks, buildings and other structural work. He is still interested in this enterprise, which has grown to be one of no inconsiderable scope and importance. As a business man he has shown marked energy, discrimination and progressiveness, and his course has been so directed as to retain to him the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community, the while he has ever manifested a loyal interest in all that has tended to conserve the general welfare.

In politics Mr. Rickey is found aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and he has given effective service in its cause. On April 19, 1906, under the administration of

President Roosevelt, he received appointment to the office of postmaster of Clarence, of which position he has since remained the able and popular incumbent, besides which he served two years as a member of the village council of Clarence. He is affiliated with the Court of Honor, and his wife is a member of the Christian church.

On January 23, 1895, Mr. Rickey was united in marriage to Miss Emma Carey, of Clarence, who was born near Eldera, Pike county, Illinois, and who is a daughter of William Carey, a representative citizen of Shelby county. Mr. and Mrs. Rickey have two children, Merle and Claremont, both of whom are attending the public schools of their home village.

CITIZENS' BANK OF CLARENCE.

One of the ably managed and essentially substantial financial institutions of Shelby county is that whose title initiates this paragraph and which is established in the thriving and attractive city of Clarence. This bank was organized in 1900, and its charter bears date of June 13th of that year. It began operations upon a capital stock of \$10,000, and the personnel of the original official corps was as here noted: John R. Jones, president; Jacob H. Merrin, vice-president; B. B. Asbury, cashier; and William B. Pritchard, assistant cashier. On September 2, 1902, the capital stock was increased to \$15,000, and on September 8th of the following year the stock was raised to \$20,000. On March 30, 1905, Theodore P. Manuel, Charles F. Afflick and others purchased the interests of Messrs. Asbury and Pritchard and in-

creased the capital stock of the institution to its present noteworthy figure—\$40,000. The bank is now one of the solid and progressive financial institutions of the county, controlling a large, representative and constantly expanding business and basing its operations upon ample capital and the best of executive direction. The present officers of the bank are as here noted: Theodore P. Manuel, president; Charles F. Afflick, vice-president; and William J. Daniel, cashier. In addition to these executive officers the board of directors also includes John T. Amick and J. E. Daniel. The bank has a surplus fund of \$6,500; its loans and discounts, personal collateral and real estate, aggregate fully \$140,000, and the institution owns its own well equipped banking house.

JAMES E. ROY, M. D.

Dr. Roy is numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in Shelby county and is engaged in practice in the village of Clarence, being associated with his elder brother, Dr. Frank K. Roy, under the firm title of Drs. Roy & Roy, and both are recognized as able and successful members of their profession and as citizens of progressive ideas and distinctive public spirit, well worthy of the high regard in which they are uniformly held in the community.

Dr. James E. Roy was born in the village of Hager's Grove, Shelby county, Missouri, July 22, 1883, and is a son of James G. and Pauline (Bright) Roy, both natives of Marion county, this state, where the former was born March 10, 1846, and the latter February 2, 1849.

The father was reared and educated in Marion county and as a young man he engaged in the boot and shoe business at Palmyra, that county, where he continued to reside until 1878, when he came to Shelby county and located in the village of Clarence, where he owned and conducted a lumber yard for one year. He then sold the business and removed to a farm in Clay township, this county, where he devoted his attention to farming and stock-growing for the ensuing five years. In the spring of 1883 he sold his farm and removed to the village of Hager's Grove, where he continued to be associated with Joseph Humolt in the general merchandise business until his death, which occurred November 20, 1908. He was also the owner of a farm of 160 acres at the time of his demise. In 1868 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Pauline Bright, who survives him and who now maintains her home in Clarence. Of their four children, three are living—William E., of Hager's Grove; and Drs. Frank K. and James E., of Clarence, who are associated in professional and business lines, as already noted. The father was a man of exalted integrity of character and was a leader in thought and action in the community. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he served as postmaster and justice of the peace at Hager's Grove. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a most zealous and devoted member of the Christian church, as is also his widow. He was an elder in the church at Hager's Grove and also served as superintendent of its Sunday school.

Dr. James E. Roy gained his preliminary education in the district schools of Shelby county and later continued his studies in the high schools of Shelbyville and Shelbina. For four years after leaving school he was a successful and popular teacher in the village of Hager's Grove, and for one year he was similarly engaged at Bacon Chapel, this county. For two years thereafter he was employed as clerk in different mercantile establishments in Clarence, and in the meanwhile he formulated definite plans for his future career, deciding to prepare himself for the medical profession. With this end in view he was duly matriculated in the University Medical College of Kansas City, in which excellent institution he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated May 14, 1908, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he served nearly a year as house surgeon of the University hospital, connected with his alma mater, and here he gained specially valuable clinical experience. In May, 1909, he became associated with his brother, Dr. Frank K., in the practice of his profession in Clarence, where he has been most successful in his work and where he has gained a secure hold upon popular confidence and esteem, both as a physician and as a citizen. He is identified with the Shelby County Medical Society, and is examining physician for a number of prominent insurance companies and fraternal organizations. In politics he is aligned as a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fel-

lows, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On December 20, 1908, Dr. Roy was united in marriage to Miss Blanch Eberhard, daughter of Francis M. Eberhard, of Clarence, and they are prominent in the social activities of the community.

WILLIAM M. BAYLISS, M. D.

Dr. Bayliss, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Clarence, Shelby county, is one of the well known and essentially representative physicians and surgeons of the state, having served as a member of the medical staff of the Missouri State Hospital for the Insane at Fulton, and also having been prominently identified with the establishing of the state hospital for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis. These preferments indicate his high professional standing, and in his private practice he has gained distinctive success and prestige, the while commanding unqualified popular confidence and esteem both as a physician and as a citizen.

Dr. Bayliss is a scion of a family early founded in the patrician Old Dominion state, of which he himself is a native son, having been born in historic Winchester, Virginia, October 12, 1850. His grandfather, Thomas Blackburn Bayliss, was likewise a native of Virginia, where he passed his entire life, and where he was the owner of a large plantation, being a man of influence in his community. John W. Bayliss, father of the doctor, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, on January 7, 1828, and he was reared and educated in his native state, where he continued to maintain his

home until 1858, when he removed to Indiana, where he has since maintained his home, being one of the honored pioneer citizens of Hendricks county, that state, where he is now living retired, having been actively identified with farming and stock-raising from 1850 until 1900, in which latter year he resigned the active labors and responsibilities to others, and he has since enjoyed the gracious rewards of former years of earnest toil and endeavor. He has wielded no little influence in public affairs of a local order, is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and in the community that has so long been his home he commands the high regard of all who know him. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the year 1849 was solemnized the marriage of John Bayliss to Miss Frances V. Brill, who likewise was born and reared in Virginia, and of their eight children, those living are, namely: William M., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Marshall W., who is a successful farmer of Hendricks county, Indiana; Lewis E., who is a car repairer by vocation, and is a resident of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana; John H., who resides in Mooresville, Indiana; James C. and Robert H., who are residents of Hendricks county, that state; Thomas, who resides in McGill, Nevada; and Ella, who remains at the parental home.

Dr. William M. Bayliss was a lad of eight years at the time of the family removal from Virginia to Indiana, in which latter state he was reared to maturity on the homestead farm, in Hendricks county, and there he was afforded

the advantages of the public schools, after completing the curriculum of which he was matriculated in DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in the year 1872, there continuing his studies for two years, at the expiration of which he became a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Hendricks county until 1876, in which centennial year he entered the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878, and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Science. During the ensuing two years he continued to follow the pedagogic profession in the state of Kansas, and in the meanwhile he began the study of medicine, under effective private preceptorship. In 1880 he entered the Kansas City Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882, being valedictorian of the class, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he located at Millford, Texas, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, to which he continued to devote his attention in the Lone Star state until 1887, when he came to Shelby county, Missouri, and established himself in practice in the attractive and thriving little city of Clarence. Here he built up a large and representative professional business, to which he continued to give his undivided attention until 1902, in the fall of which year he was appointed a member of the staff of physicians of the Missouri State Hospital, No. 1, for the care of the insane, at Fulton, proving a most able and valued official, and continuing incumbent of this position for four years. Upon

the election of Hon. Joseph Folk to the office of governor of the state, in 1904, the chief executive appointed Dr. Bayliss chairman of the commission to which was assigned the work of selecting a location and instituting the erection of the state hospital for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis. The hospital was established at Mount Vernon, and after the building for the same was in part completed Dr. Bayliss was chosen superintendent of the institution, in which capacity he continued to serve for one year, at the expiration of which he resigned to resume the private practice of his profession in Shelby county. At that time he returned to Clarence, where he has since maintained his home and where he has even increased his professional precedence, his clientage being of representative order. He is a member of the Shelby County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a close student of his profession and keeps in touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery.

In his political allegiance Dr. Bayliss is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On May 29, 1884, Dr. Bayliss was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Nottingham, who was born in Pennsylvania, and of their five children, four are living: Paul, Charles, Maurine and Lucille, all of whom remain at the parental home

and are popular figures in the social activities of the community. The doctor is local surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for Clarence.

BURRELL MILLION.

(Deceased.)

The honored subject of this short mention was for many years one of Shelby county's most highly respected citizens, and we regret that a more extended mention cannot be made of him in this work, but for lack of data we embrace the following brief notice, which appeared in the Clarence Courier at the time of his death, September 3, 1910:

"The death of Uncle Burrell Million last Saturday was a sad shock and surprise to our community. Mr. Million had been on our streets only a couple of days before, and few knew of his sickness, and none realized the severity of his case.

"Mr. Million was one of our oldest and most substantial citizens. He was quiet in disposition, a man who loved his fellowman and was always ready and glad to extend the helping hand.

"He was born in Kentucky, in 1828, and moved to Missouri early in life. The greater part of his life was spent on his farm near Woodlawn. He moved to Clarence only a few years ago, and during his residence here lived a retired life.

"The deceased leaves a wife, three daughters—Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Farrell and Mrs. Jackson—also two sons—John and William—to mourn his departure. The funeral was conducted at the family residence yesterday at eleven

o'clock, by Rev. J. H. Wood, of Shelbina, and the remains laid to rest in the A. O. U. W. cemetery.

"Mr. Million was a member of the Christian church, and a Mason."

JOHN R. MORGAN.

Whatever this leading business man and highly esteemed citizen of Shelbina is, he is all Shelbina's own. He was born in that city on June 20, 1873, and grew to manhood among its people. He obtained his education in its public schools, acquired his business training in active connection with its industries, learned his trade as a painter under the direction of one of its leading mechanics, and has devoted all his energies in life so far to the promotion of its interests and the welfare of its people.

Mr. Morgan is a son of the late David and Mary E. (Williams) Morgan, a sketch of whose lives will be found elsewhere in this volume. At the age of seventeen he began learning the painting trade, and after he mastered it he was made foreman in the painting department of his father's wagon factory. He held this position with credit to himself and benefit to the establishment until he became of age. On attaining his majority he bought a harness manufactory. This he operated successfully for a period of twelve years, and in connection with it conducted a general hardware business of which he is still the proprietor. His trade is flourishing and profitable, and he has shown in its management a high order of business capacity. In addition, he has other valuable interests in commercial and industrial

enterprises, being a stockholder and director of the Commercial Bank of Shelbina, and also a stockholder in the Trout Hardware Company of Chicago.

In politics Mr. Morgan is a true and tried member of the Democratic party, and is at all times active and effective in promoting its welfare. He is an energetic worker in all political campaigns, but does not aspire to public office for himself. He feels a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of his country, and believes that it will be best promoted by the supremacy of the political principles to which he gives his support. In fraternal life he holds membership in the Masonic order, its adjunct, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Knights of Pythias. In these fraternities he takes an active interest, helping to make them as widely and progressively useful to their members and the communities in which they operate as possible. Their social features also appeal to him strongly, and he finds a great deal of enjoyment in intercourse with his fellow members at the meetings of his lodges.

Among the progressive and far-seeing citizens of Shelbina Mr. Morgan holds a high rank as one of the leaders. He is studious and acquisitive in the line of mental development, and makes it one of his prime activities to secure the highest and broadest culture his opportunities will allow. He has traveled extensively in this and other countries, mingling freely with different people and obtaining a thorough knowledge of their manners, customs and pursuits. By this means and continuous and reflective reading he has gained a vast fund of



JOHN R. MORGAN

general information, and is prepared to discuss with intelligence and profit to his hearers almost every topic of general interest, and many of which knowledge among the ordinary run of men is very limited. So general and varied, and at the same time so accurate, is his knowledge of many topics of human thought and interest that he has become an authority on them and is looked to for light concerning them when his fellow citizens are in need of it.

In business Mr. Morgan has been very successful. In local matters of moment he is widely useful, and in the social life of the community of his home he is a prime factor. On all sides he is held in the highest esteem, the regard the people have for him being based on well demonstrated merit, broad and fruitful public spirit and clean and upright living. Shelby has no better citizen, and none who is more universally and deservedly popular. And what is more to his credit, he is as modest and unassuming as he is worthy and well esteemed, being seemingly as unconscious of his superior attainments as he is serviceable in the use of them.

On October 8, 1895, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Mary Laura Reed, who is, like himself, a native of Shelby county. She is an able second to all his aspirations and a valuable coadjutor in all his enterprises. And she, also, has a strong hold on the regard and good will of all classes of the people. The three children born of their union are all living and still members of the parental family circle. They are: Nell Reed, Besse Irene and Mary Isabel, each of whom adds greatly to the brightness

and warmth of the household and is a strong element in its popularity as a social center and the seat of a refined and gracious hospitality.

JOHN B. SHALE.

He whose name initiates this review has been a resident of Shelby county since his boyhood days, and now holds precedence as one of its representative and essentially wide-awake and progressive business men and as a citizen eminently entitled to the high esteem in which he is uniformly held. He has been prominently identified with the development of lumbering interests in Arkansas and Oregon, with which line of enterprise he is still largely concerned, and in his home town of Clarence he controls a large business as a buyer and shipper of live stock and grain, besides which he deals in lumber and operates a well equipped grist mill.

Mr. Shale claims the fine old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, having been born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1858. His father, William Shale, was born in England in 1828, and was a child at the time of his parents' immigration to America. The family settled in Pennsylvania, where he was reared to maturity and where his marriage was solemnized. He there devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he came with his family to Shelby county, Missouri, where he and his devoted wife have since maintained their home and where they are held in unqualified esteem by all who know them. William Shale secured a tract of land in

Jefferson township, where he developed one of the fine farm properties of the county, and where he continued actively concerned in farming and stock-growing until 1895, when he retired from active labors, having also built up a successful enterprise as a shipper of live stock. He is now living retired in the village of Clarence, and, though more than four score years of age, is well preserved in both mental and physical faculties. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, is affiliated with the local lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. As before stated, his marriage was solemnized in the state of Pennsylvania, where his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Knox, was born and reared. Of their ten children, all are living except Sarah, who died at the age of thirty years. Concerning the other children the following brief data are consistently entered in this review: Samuel C. is a resident of San Diego, California; William B. is a well-known resident of Shelby county; John B., subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Wesley T. resides in the city of Spokane, Washington; Christina is the wife of Mr. Curtis, of Phoenix, Arizona; George resides at Black Rock, Arkansas; Anna is the wife of John D. Randall, of Salida, Colorado; May is the wife of Robert L. Jacobs, of Clarence; and Lawrence is a resident of Goldfield, Nevada.

John B. Shale, whose name introduces this article, was about eight years of age at the time of the family removal from Pennsylvania to Shelby county, Missouri, and here he was reared to matu-

rity on the home farm, early beginning to lend his aid in its work and in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the advantages of the district schools of the locality and period. He continued to be associated in the work and management of his father's farm until he had attained to the age of twenty-five years, when he took up his residence in the city of Clarence, where he was engaged in the livery business for eighteen months, at the expiration of which, in 1885, he engaged in the buying and shipping of grain, in which connection he now operates a modern grist mill, and he is also engaged in the lumber business and in the buying and shipping of live stock. These varied and important interests place exacting demands upon his time and attention, but his vital energy, his keen business sagacity and his administrative ability are adequate to meet all contingencies that may arise. He has directed his efforts in a splendid way along normal and legitimate lines of enterprise, and his honest and straightforward policy has gained to him the confidence of all with whom he has had dealings. He is one of the alert and resourceful business men who are upholding the industrial prestige of Shelby county, and as such he is well entitled to this slight tribute of recognition in the history of the county which has so long represented his home. Mr. Shale is a stockholder in the Clarence Savings Bank, of which he is a director, and is also a stockholder of the Shelby County State Bank, of Clarence. He is the owner of 160 acres of valuable farming land in Shelby county, and about one-half of this tract is under cultivation, the remainder

being utilized for grazing purposes. He and his partners own 2,250 acres in Missouri.

In politics Mr. Shale gives an unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He has achieved pronounced success in his business operations, and especially in connection with lumbering enterprises in Oregon and Arkansas, where he has large interests at the present time.

In April, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Shale to Miss Abbie George, a daughter of David George, a representative citizen of Granville, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Shale became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living, namely: Roger, who now resides in Washington, D. C.; Helen, George B., Corinne, Kathleen, Charles and Frances, all of whom remain at the parental home.

ELISHA A. CALLISON.

A scion of staunch Scottish stock, this well-known business man and popular citizen of the city of Clarence well exemplified the sterling traits of character that have ever designated the sturdy race from which he is sprung, his grandfather, Elisha F. Callison, having been a native of Scotland, and having taken up his residence in West Virginia upon coming to America. There he passed the residue of his long and useful life, West Virginia at that time having been still an integral portion of the Old Dominion of Virginia. Mr. Callison is asso-

ciated in the milling, grain and live-stock business with John B. Shale, a sketch of whose career appears on other pages of this work, and they control a large and successful enterprise in the various departments of their business, being large shippers of stock in addition to conducting successful operations in the other lines noted. This effective partnership alliance is maintained under the firm name of Callison & Shale.

Elisha A. Callison reverts with a due measure of satisfaction to the fact that he is a native son of the state in which his honored father and grandfather acquitted themselves so well as productive workers and loyal and worthy citizens. He was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, on October 28, 1860, and is a son of Oscar and Margaret (Bright) Callison, both of whom were likewise natives of that county, where their marriage was solemnized, and where they continued to maintain their home until their death. The father was born in 1836, devoted his entire active career to agricultural pursuits and stock-growing, and remained on his fine old homestead farm until his death, which occurred in 1877. His wife, who was born in 1838, died in 1888, their marriage having been solemnized in the year 1849. Oscar Callison was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, took an intelligent and loyal interest in public affairs of a local order, and served one year as sheriff of Greenbrier county, where he ever commanded the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. Both he and his devoted wife held membership in the Presbyterian church, and their faith was well exemplified in their daily lives. They became

the parents of five children, of whom four are now living, namely: Elisha A., who is the immediate subject of this review; James C., who is a resident of Casper, Kansas; Mary, who is the wife of George E. Chinn, of Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri; and Austin, who is a representative farmer of Barber county, Kansas.

Elisha A. Callison was reared to maturity under the grateful influences and sturdy labors of the old homestead farm, and he was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of Lewisburg, West Virginia. At the age of sixteen years he went to Highland county, Virginia, where he assisted in the work of the farm of his uncle, John W. Bird, for the ensuing five years. He then, in 1881, when twenty-one years of age, came to Shelby county, Missouri, where he found employment by the month at farm work, being thus engaged for a period of three years, during which he was industrious and economical, carefully conserving his resources and formulating plans for an independent career. At the expiration of the interval noted, Mr. Callison engaged in farming and stock-raising on his own responsibility, renting a farm in Jefferson township, about three miles distant from the city of Clarence. There he continued operations with all of energy and with unremitting care and discrimination for about three years, and he then removed to Barber county, Kansas, where he continued in the same line of enterprise, and where he finally became the owner of a well improved farm of 2,250 acres. He remained in the Sunflower state for a period of twelve years, at the expiration of which, in 1901, he

returned to Shelby county, Missouri, and purchased a farm of 320 acres near Clarence, in Jefferson township, a property which he sold in 1903. In the autumn of 1902, however, he left the farm and took up his residence in Clarence, where he has since been successfully engaged in business in partnership with John B. Shale, as noted in the opening paragraph of this article. Mr. Callison is recognized as one of the essentially progressive and representative business men of the county, and his success is the more gratifying to contemplate by reason of the fact that it is the result of his own well directed efforts and good business judgment. No citizen of the community commands a larger measure of popular confidence and regard, and he is loyal and public-spirited in his attitude, ever ready to lend his influence and tangible aid in the support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general weal. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party; he is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

February 14, 1883, recorded the marriage of Mr. Callison to Miss Anna Erwin, who was born and reared in Highland county, Virginia, whither he returned to claim his bride, who accompanied him to his new home in Missouri, and who has proved a worthy and efficient helpmeet. They are the parents of seven children, all of whom remain at the parental home, except the elder daughter. The names of the children,

as here entered in respective order of birth, are: John O., Elizabeth, Edward A., Margaret, Harry, Charles and Anna. Elizabeth is now the wife of William Gillespie, and they reside in Miles City, Montana.

MINUS H. LEWIS.

On other pages of this publication is entered a brief review of the career of Aaron Lewis, the honored father of the subject of this sketch, and by reason of this fact it is not necessary to repeat the data in this article, as ready reference may be made to the sketch mentioned. He whose name heads this paragraph is a native of Shelby county and is now numbered among its enterprising and essentially representative business men, while as a citizen he holds the unqualified esteem and confidence of the people of the county in which his entire life has been passed.

Minus H. Lewis was born on the homestead farm of the family, in Jefferson township, Shelby county, Missouri, May 29, 1872, and to the district schools of the locality he is indebted for his early educational training. After his school days were over he continued to be associated with his father in the work and management of the farm until 1900, when he took up his residence in the village of Clarence, where he erected a grain elevator of large capacity and modern facilities, thus showing a spirit of progressiveness and confidence that had not previously been manifested in a similar way by any other resident of the county, as this elevator was the first to be erected within the borders of Shel-

by county. He conducted a successful grain business for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the elevator and business. While thus engaged he was also associated with William F. Hirrlinger in the conducting of a well equipped hardware, furniture and undertaking establishment, under the firm name of Lewis & Hirrlinger. In 1904 he purchased his partner's interest in this enterprise, which he thereafter conducted in an individual way until 1907, when he disposed of all his business interests in the village and purchased stock in the Clarence Savings Bank, of which he was elected assistant cashier in January of that year. Of this position he has since continued incumbent, giving the major portion of his time and attention to his executive duties in connection with this substantial and popular financial institution. He is the owner of an attractive residence and other improved realty in Clarence and is one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens who are conserving the material and civic progress of his native county, where his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and takes a lively interest in public affairs of a local order.

On October 11, 1896, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Lou McCarty, who was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Michael McCarty, now a resident of Clarence.

AARON LEWIS.

Aaron Lewis has been a resident of Shelby county for more than forty years, during the major portion of which he

has been actively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture, in connection with which he has gained success and independence through his well directed energies and indefatigable application. He is now living virtually retired in the village of Clarence, where he has an attractive home, and is enjoying the generous rewards of former years of earnest endeavor and where he is known as a substantial citizen and as one well worthy of the unqualified esteem in which he is held in the community that has so long represented home and been the scene of his productive activities.

Mr. Lewis was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, on November 13, 1843, and is of staunch Welsh and English lineage, the Lewis family having been founded in Maryland in the colonial era of our national history. He bears the full patronymic of his honored father, Aaron Lewis, who was born in Maryland in 1795, and who there passed his entire life, having been summoned to eternal rest on September 23, 1843, about a month before the birth of the subject of this review. During the greater portion of his independent career he was identified with agricultural pursuits, and for some time he was engaged in the general merchandise business at Federalsburg, Maryland. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Adams, was likewise a native of Maryland, and she survived him by many years, having passed away in 1902. They became the parents of eight children and concerning the four now living the following data are entered: Charles is a resident of Knox county, Missouri; Abraham resides in the vil-

lage of Novelty, this state; Lovey is the wife of William Sullin, of Knox county; and Aaron is the immediate subject of this review. In politics the father was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Whig party, and both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Aaron Lewis, subject of this sketch, was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and his early educational privileges were those offered in the common schools of the locality and period. After leaving school he continued to follow farm work for some time, and later was employed as clerk in a general store at Williamsburg, Maryland. He then became a sailor on a coasting vessel, and he continued to follow the seafaring life about two years. The merchantman on which he was engaged was chartered at intervals by the government during the progress of the Civil war and was lying at the mouth of the Appomattox river at the time of the evacuation of the city of Richmond, Virginia. Upon retiring from the maritime service, Mr. Lewis returned home and learned the trade of carpenter, to which he continued to devote his attention for a period of five years, during which he maintained his home at Federalsburg, Maryland.

In 1868 Mr. Lewis came to Missouri and took up his abode in Shelby county, where he has since maintained his home and where through his own efforts he has become a successful and representative citizen. For two years he followed his trade in the village of Clarence, and during the remainder of his active career he gave his attention to farming and stock-raising, eventually becoming the

owner of a fine landed estate of 240 acres near the village of Maud, in Jefferson township. He developed the property into one of the productive and valuable farms of the county, made excellent improvements upon the place, and continued to reside on this homestead until 1899, when he retired from active labors and removed to the village of Clarence, where he has since maintained his home. He disposed of his farm several years ago. He is a stockholder of the Clarence Savings Bank and has other substantial capitalistic investments in his home county.

In politics Mr. Lewis is found arrayed as a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he continues to take a lively and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour, the while exemplifying the highest standard of loyal and public-spirited citizenship. He is affiliated with the local lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, and attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which his wife is a zealous member.

On August 25, 1870, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Conrardt, who was born in Germany, on July 25, 1848, and who was a resident of Shelby county at the time of her marriage. Her father, the late Jacob Conrardt, settled in this county many years ago and became one of its substantial farmers and honored citizens. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born six children, all of whom are living, namely: Minus H., who is engaged in banking in Clarence; Katherine, who is the wife of Willis Cross, of Clarence; Della May, who re-

mains at the parental home; Mollie, who is the wife of Samuel Sanner, a prosperous farmer of this county; John E., who is now a resident of the state of Wyoming; and Nora, who is the wife of Porter Robuck, of Shelby county.

WILLIAM L. JACOBS.

Bearing a name that has been long and prominently identified with the annals of Shelby county, where this well known and honored family was founded in the early pioneer days, William L. Jacobs has well upheld the prestige of the name and is now recognized as one of the representative business men and influential citizens of his native county, where he has a secure place in popular confidence and regard. He is now engaged in the general merchandise business in the thriving little city of Clarence, and he is one of the leading and most progressive merchants of the county, controlling a large and appreciative trade, which is based on fair and honorable dealings and which extends throughout the fine agricultural territory normally tributary to Clarence as a distributing center. Adequate review of the family history is given in the memoir dedicated to his honored father, the late John W. Jacobs, on other pages of this publication.

William L. Jacobs was born on the old homestead farm of his father, in Clay township, Shelby county, Missouri, and the date of his nativity was September 6, 1858. He has naught to regret in connection with the sturdy discipline which he received in connection with the work of the farm and under

the direction of a father of marked energy and excellent business judgment. He was afforded the advantages of the well conducted public schools of the village of Clarence, and this training was supplemented by an effective course in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois. In 1877, soon after attaining to his legal majority, Mr. Jacobs took up his residence in Lacygne, Kansas, where he was engaged in the grocery business for the ensuing five years, the venture proving successful and affording him excellent business experience of a practical order. In 1882 he returned to his native county and for the ensuing two years he was identified with various business interests in the village of Clarence. At the expiration of this period, January 1, 1884, he engaged in the general merchandise business in this city, a line of enterprise with which he has here continued to be successfully identified since that time. The business was at the start conducted under the firm name of Whitby, Jacobs & Company, his father being a silent partner in the concern and the other active member having been Stephen M. Whitby. The father continued to be passively interested in the enterprise until his demise, and after the death of Mr. Whitby the subject of this sketch continued the business in partnership with his brother, Robert L. Jacobs, until 1898, when he purchased his brother's interest. Since that time he has individually conducted the business under his own name, and his large and well equipped establishment caters most effectively to its extensive and representative patronage. Clothing, boots and shoes, and furnish-

ing goods are handled, and Mr. Jacobs has shown unqualified discrimination in the selection of goods and in meeting the demands of his ever increasing trade.

Mr. Jacobs has not hedged himself in with his personal affairs and the promotion of his business, but has manifested a broad-minded, liberal and loyal attitude as a citizen, giving his influence and co-operation in the support of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and civic prosperity of the community. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and, while he has never been ambitious for public office, he has been called upon to serve as a member of the board of city aldermen, of which position he was a valued incumbent for some years. He is an appreciative and popular member of Clarence Lodge, No. 305, Free & Accepted Masons, of which he served as worshipful master for three terms.

On May 29, 1889, Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage to Miss Emma Seeley, who was born in this state, and who is a daughter of the late James Seeley, an honored citizen of Clarence at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs became the parents of four children, of whom one, Mary A., died at the age of four years. The surviving children—Louis S., Aileen and Nellie E.—remain at the parental home, which is a recognized center of gracious hospitality.

JOHN W. JACOBS.

A strong, noble, forceful and beneficent influence was that exercised by the

subject of this memoir in connection with the civic affairs and practical business activities of Shelby county, where he long lived and labored to goodly ends, and where his name is revered by all who came within the sphere of his generous and kindly influence. As one who was thoroughly and essentially a representative citizen of the county, there is eminent propriety in according in this volume a tribute of respect and appreciation to his memory.

John Wright Jacobs was born in Greene county, in the eastern part of the state of Tennessee, August 5, 1824, and died at his home in the city of Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri, April 7, 1906, leaving the priceless heritage of a good name, as no spot or blemish rests on any part of his career, now that he has passed forward to the life eternal. His father, Lewis M. Jacobs, was a merchant tailor at Greenville, Tennessee, and among the first of the journeymen tailors employed by him was Andrew Johnson, who eventually became president of the United States, and whose name and fame rest secure in the annals of our nation. Lewis M. Jacobs was a native of Virginia, where the family was founded in the colonial epoch, and the lineage is traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish origin. He was reared and educated in the Old Dominion state, whence, as a young man, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he was engaged in business for a number of years. There was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna Wright, and a number of years later he removed with his family to Missouri and located in Shelbyville, where he passed the residue of his long

and useful life, a successful business man and sterling citizen, and one whose name merits perpetuation as that of one of the worthy pioneers of Shelby county. His death occurred in 1868, and his cherished and devoted wife preceded him to eternal rest by about one year. They became the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the eldest. The father secured a tract of land near Shelbyville, and there gave his attention to farming, in connection with other business enterprises. On this old homestead his children were reared to maturity.

John W. Jacobs was a boy at the time of the family removal to Missouri, and he contributed his quota to the development of the home farm near Shelbyville, in the meanwhile availing himself of such advantages as were offered by the common schools of the locality and period. He remained at home and assisted in the management of the farm until two years after his marriage, which was solemnized in 1855. In 1857 he purchased and established his home upon a farm in Clay township, this county, developing the same into one of the model places of the county, and there continuing to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits and stock-growing until 1873, when he disposed of his farm and removed to the village of Clarence, where he became a dealer in lumber, agricultural implements and grain, in connection with which important lines of enterprise he built up a large and substantial trade and gained precedence as one of the vigorous, far-sighted and progressive business men of the county. In 1876 he disposed of this business, and

thereafter he continued to be identified with other lines of enterprise of varied order until 1884, in January of which year he and his son, William L., secured a half interest in the general merchandise business which was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Whitby, Jacobs & Company, the son assuming the active management of the business, which he still continues, as will be noted by reference to the sketch of his career appearing on other pages of this work. In this connection John W. Jacobs gave the benefit of his keen business sagacity and mature experience, but, save for this advisory service in the business, he lived virtually retired from 1890 until his death. He was regarded as one of the best business men and most upright and honorable citizens of this part of the county, where his circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintances. Though never a seeker of public office or of notoriety of any order, Mr. Jacobs wielded a large and beneficent influence in local affairs, and his advice and counsel were frequently sought in connection with matters of public polity, the while he gave freely of his aid and influence in support of all that touched the best interests of the community.

In politics Mr. Jacobs was aligned as a loyal supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, he was affiliated with Clarence Lodge, No. 305, Free & Accepted Masons, and he was a most zealous and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, having been one of the charter members of the church of this denomination in Clarence, as is also his wife. Upon him de-

veloped the privilege of turning the first spade of earth for the erection of the church edifice. She survives her honored husband and finds a measure of consolation and compensation in the gracious memories of their long years of loving companionship. She was born in Delaware, near Laurel, February 15, 1836, and thus has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten. She is held in affectionate regard by all who know her, and still maintains her home in Clarence, where she is surrounded by a wide circle of devoted friends.

On February 15, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jacobs to Miss Mary A. Drain, daughter of the late Stanford Drain, one of the honored pioneers of Shelby county. Of the six children of this union, four are living, namely: William L., of whom specific mention is made elsewhere in this volume; Anna E., who remains with her widowed mother; Robert L., who is a representative business man of Clarence; and Cassie L., who is the wife of Albert Marley, of Kansas City, Missonri.

DR. HENRY M. POLLARD.

A practicing physician and surgeon among them during the last twenty-two years, and throughout the whole period performing his professional duties and those of elevated citizenship to their entire satisfaction, Dr. Henry M. Pollard, of Shelbina, won the regard of the people of Shelby county on his merits by proving himself to be a very useful man and deeply and intelligently interested in the welfare of the region in which he lived and labored. He was active and



HENRY M. POLLARD, M. D.

zealous in connection with all undertakings for the improvement of the county and betterment of its people, and gave all observers an excellent example of upright and serviceable living.

Dr. Pollard was born on February 4, 1861, in this county and was a grandson of Thomas Pollard, a native of Kentucky, and a son of James M. Pollard, who was also born in that state, his life beginning on October 17, 1826, in Owen county. In 1847, although he had attained his majority, he accompanied the family to Missouri, and with the rest, took up his residence in Monroe county. Soon after his arrival he moved to Florida and learned carriage and wagon making. He worked at the trade eight years, and during most of the time after completing his apprenticeship, was engaged in making wagons for parties who wished to travel overland to the farther west, and also government wagons for Fort Leavenworth, the seat of his operations being at Platte City in this state. In 1855 he returned to Monroe county, where he remained two years, then moved to Shelby county and engaged in general merchandising at Hunnewell, conducting a successful enterprise in that line there until 1863.

In the year last named, owing to the unsettled and dangerous condition of the country around him brought on by the Civil war, he moved his family and effects to Illinois, where he dwelt until the restoration of peace. When the dread war cloud had passed away, and a reasonable degree of quiet had been brought back to the region of his former home, he returned to Monroe county, and there followed general farming until his death,

which occurred in 1900. At the time of his demise he owned 300 acres of land and nearly all of it under advanced cultivation and developed to a high state of productiveness.

He took an active and very serviceable interest in the public affairs of the county, and was elected presiding justice of the county court in 1878 for a term of four years. Prior to that time he filled other offices of trust and responsibility for a period of five years. In politics he was an ardent and determined working Democrat, always giving his party the full benefit of his influence, intelligence and energy. His religious connection was with the Baptist sect, and fraternally he was allied with the Masonic order from his early manhood. On October 11, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Blackburn, a native of Shelby county and daughter of Samuel Blackburn, a long esteemed resident of this part of the state. Three of the five children born of the union are living: Samuel Thomas, whose home is at Monroe City, Missouri; Viola, the wife of O. A. Marr, who resides in Monroe county, and William Lee, who lives at Lamar, Colorado.

Dr. Pollard obtained his education in academic lines in the public schools of Monroe county and at the Kirksville State Normal school. In 1885 he matriculated at Missouri Medical college in St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1888. He then pursued one post graduate course in New York and five in Chicago at the Polyclinic school. With the world before him in which to choose a location for his life work, the young physician lo-

cated at Maud in this county, where he began his practice in 1888. Seven years were passed in an active general practice at that place, then, in 1895, the doctor moved to Shelbina, where he lived and gave diligent and faithful attention to the exactions of an ever increasing practice covering a steadily expanding range of country, rising to prominence in his profession and winning great and wide-spread popularity among the people until his death August 21, 1910.

The doctor's rank in his profession and his popularity with the people were based on substantial grounds and well deserved. He was a close student of all that pertained to his work, keeping abreast with the advance in medical science by reflective reading of its best literature, and in close touch with the teachings of practical experience by active membership in the county, state and national medical societies. He was president of the first named and one of its most active and useful members, and was esteemed by its other adherents as a skillful and judicious man in the application of the medical knowledge of which he was admitted to have in considerable volume and systematic accuracy.

In fraternal life Dr. Pollard was connected with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was loyal and appreciative in his devotion to both. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and to this, too, he was true and constant, zealous in its service and unwavering in his support of its principles and candidates. At the time of his death he was a member of the Baptist church. On July 17, 1889, he was married to Miss Mollie Clay, the

daughter of Charles B. and Amanda (Hininger) Clay, of Monroe county, this state. Two children have been born of the union, Jessie V. and Eva C., both of whom are still members of the parental household.

JOSEPH LEONARD RIDINGS.

Prominent in the public life of the community in which he lives; active, enterprising and successful in his business, in which he occupies a leading place in this whole section of the state; and standing well in the political, fraternal, social and religious circles of Clarence, the city of his home, Joseph Leonard Ridings is an ornament to Missouri manhood, Shelby county citizenship and the business and industrial interests of a locality that has made rapid strides of progress under the influence of such men as he.

Mr. Ridings was born on November 23, 1864, and is a grandson of Peter F. Ridings, a native of Virginia, who became an early settler in Randolph county, Missouri. In that county his son, Peter F. Ridings, the father of Joseph Leonard, was born in 1826, September 11th, and there he was reared and assisted the family by working on the home farm until 1849, when he joined the host of argonauts who flocked to the newly discovered gold fields of California. The next year, however, he returned to his old home near Levick Mill, in Randolph county, this state, and turned his attention to farming on 200 acres of land which his father gave him. He continued to farm this land until 1863, then went to Illinois and for one

year worked on a farm in that state. In 1864 he came back to his Randolph county farm and soon afterward bought a general store and tannery, which he conducted until 1877. In that year he moved his mercantile enterprise to what was but a cross-roads and organized a town, which he named Maud in honor of his daughter. He continued to keep his store at that point, and also to farm. In a little while he was appointed postmaster of Maud, and he served in that capacity until 1888, when he moved to Clarence, and during the next year followed the livery business. In 1869 he sold this and retired from all active pursuits, and is now enjoying a well earned rest and the fruits of his labor from good city properties and his farm land, which is being farmed by a tenant.

He was married in November, 1862, to Miss Mary Larrick, of Palmyra, a native of Virginia, who was born November 24, 1843, and by this marriage became the father of seven children, five of whom are living: Joseph Leonard, of Clarence; Albert M., who lives in the same city; Charles Franklin, also a resident of Clarence; Maud, the wife of William Schwada, of West Burlington, Iowa; and Jessie, the wife of Lester Herst, of Denver, Colorado. In politics the father is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church.

Their son, Joseph Leonard Ridings, was educated in the district schools of Randolph and Shelby counties, and after leaving school he assisted his father in the store at Maud until he reached the age of twenty years. In 1884, following

his father's example, he also organized a new town, which he called Enterprise, planting it at a cross-roads also, and opening and keeping the first store there. The place soon grew to the dignity of a postoffice and its founder was made postmaster. He remained there seven years, operating a saw mill and blacksmith shop in connection with his store and the postoffice, and found all the circumstances favorable to his prosperity. In 1891 Mr. Ridings sold out his interests at Enterprise and located in Clarence. There he has been continuously engaged in contracting for building, heating, electrical and plumbing work, and is considered the most extensive and reliable contractor in those lines of construction in this part of the county. His business is very large and active, and he is now (1910) erecting a two-story brick building to accommodate it and provide for necessary enlargements.

Mr. Ridings is also prominent and influential in the affairs of the city. He is serving his fifth term as a member of the city council, and is considered one of the best, as he is certainly one of the most popular members of the body. He has given intelligent and energetic attention to the wants of the city, looked after its best interests with great zeal and enterprise, and taken broad and progressive views of everything involving its improvement and further development, and the people highly appreciate his services in this behalf.

On January 12, 1888, Mr. Ridings was united in marriage with Miss Annie Dean Sidner, a daughter of William P. Sidner, of Monroe county, this state, and

a cousin of Thomas Sidner, who was one of the men killed at the cruel and brutal Palmyra massacre of 1864. Mrs. Ridings was born in Monroe county on September 17, 1867. She and her husband have had six children, four of whom are living, and all of them are still at home with their parents. They are: Leonard, Dollie, Clarence and Lucy, and add great life and light to the family circle. In politics the father is a hard working Democrat; in fraternal life he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, and in religious affiliation he is a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church, which his wife also attends.

HON. RUFUS FARRELL.

In the life story of this eminent citizen of Shelby county and esteemed jurist and publicist of Missouri, will be found a most impressive illustration of the number and variety of claims that are likely to be made on almost any American citizen of parts and acquirements, and also of the great versatility and adaptability of the American mind, which is always found equal to all demands and ready to exercise its mastery over any circumstances, however unusual or trying. Farmer, commission merchant, hotel keeper, live stock man of active business, following other lines of trade, and finally judge of the highest court in the county, and turning his faculties from one calling to another almost with the ease of a proteus, Judge Farrell has shown himself to be a man of great capacity and resourcefulness, and has done credit to the ancestry from which he sprang and also to the section of

country in which he got his training and preparation for life's unending and ever exacting battle.

Judge Rufus Farrell was born on March 25, 1850, in Madison, Monroe county, Missouri, and is a grandson of William Farrell, a native of Kentucky, where the family lived for generations and held an honorable place in the history of that state. The judge is a son of John and Mary Ann (Grove) Farrell, also natives of Kentucky, the former born in Madison county on July 14, 1826, and the latter in Oldham county only a little later. The father came to Missouri in 1839 with his parents, and the family located in Monroe county. There he grew to manhood and learned the blacksmith trade, and this he followed in connection with farming and raising live stock until 1885, when he retired from active pursuits and moved to Madison, where he remained until his death on July 15, 1905.

At one time the Judge's father owned 800 acres of land in adjoining tracts, although they were located in two counties—Monroe and Shelby. His marriage with Miss Mary Ann Grove took place in 1845, and by it he became the father of thirteen children, six of whom are now living: W. M., a resident of Paris, Missouri; Judge Rufus, who lives in Clarence, this county; Thomas J., whose home is in St. Louis; John W., who resides in Madison; Mary Catherine, the wife of O. T. Hall, of Shelby county; and Ira Stanberry, a prominent citizen of Billings, Montana. In politics the father was an ardent and steadfast Democrat, and in religious connection belonged to the Christian church. He al-

ways took a very active and serviceable interest in church work, serving his congregation as deacon and elder at intervals for fifty years.

Judge Rufus Farrell was educated in a private school at Clarence, under the management and instruction of Professor Johnson. After leaving school he was associated with his uncle, James M. Farrell, six years in extensive farming operations, and at the end of that period he went to St. Louis and took up the live-stock commission business in partnership with Metcalf, Moore & Company, and this occupied him until 1879. In that year he changed his plans and took charge of the Commercial hotel at Moberly, Missouri, and carried it on until 1882. Tiring of the life of a publican by that time, he sold out in that year and returned to farming on 120 acres of his father's old place in Shelby county. He continued his activity in this line of endeavor and the allied ones of raising and feeding live stock, and shipping hogs and cattle to the markets for fifteen years, until 1897, in fact, when he took up his residence in Clarence and gave his attention to the grain elevator and stock business in association with J. B. Shale. This business connection lasted until 1902, when Mr. Farrell was elected district judge. He served one term of four years, and at the end of that, in 1906, he was chosen presiding judge of Shelby county. Since his accession to this office, through his efforts, the county has built a fine infirmary, which was very badly needed, and which is now highly appreciated by the people.

Judge Farrell was first married in 1871, to Miss Florence Martin, of this

county. One child was born to them in 1872, and died in 1874. Mrs. Farrell died in 1875, of tuberculosis. On November 4, 1883, the Judge contracted a second marriage, being united on this occasion with Miss Bettie Wright, a resident of Maud, Missouri. Ten children have been born to them, and all of them are living: Ruby, the wife of Dr. S. J. Miller, of Liberal, Kansas; Gentry T., a resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Una May, the wife of Earl Ray, of Louisiana, Missouri; and Blanche, John W., Madge, Maurine, Manuel, Juanita and Elizabeth, all of whom are living at home with their parents. In politics, Judge Farrell is a Democrat in his faith and allegiance, but since his accession to the bench he has not been an active partisan, although outside of political considerations he takes a great and very helpful interest in all the public affairs of the county, state and nation. He has also been energetic and progressive with reference to local improvements and everything involving the comfort, convenience and enduring welfare of the people of the locality in which he lives. His religious affiliation is with the Christian church. Of the Judge's legal attainments, course on the bench, judicial temperament, or other qualifications for the high office he fills, it is not for the present biographer to speak. They are written in enduring phrase in the records of his court, the decisions he has rendered, and the general and high estimation in which he is held as a jurist all over the state of Missouri and those that are adjacent to it. There is tribute to his attainments, also, in the fact that he has been the choice of the people for a higher

position on the bench after having given them appreciated service in a lower one, and that his popularity at home and renown abroad in the exalted station he fills increases and intensifies as the years pass and add their testimony in favor of his excellence as a judge, his usefulness as a citizen and his worth as a man.

ALONZO L. GRISWOLD.

Making his struggle for advancement in life in several different occupations—agricultural, mechanical and mercantile—Alonzo L. Griswold, one of the leading merchants of Clarence, in this county, has been successful in all, and his progress has been steady and continued. He has enterprise and perseverance, and through his varied experience has acquired a good knowledge of the world and of human nature in its many forms of development and activity. And he is industrious in the application of his knowledge to his business, adapting himself to the tastes and requirements of his patrons with a zealous determination to meet their wants and satisfy their wishes.

Mr. Griswold was born in Aberdeen, Indiana, on February 18, 1863, and came to Missouri with his parents when he was but five years old. He is a son of Washington R. and Louisa (Larue) Griswold, the former born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on June 4, 1828, and the latter a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Their marriage occurred in 1851 and they were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: William E., a resident of Clarence, Missouri; Ida, the wife of Dr. J. D. McNeely, of

Sual, Iowa; Clarence T., who has his home in Clarence, this county; Charles W., also a resident of Clarence; Emma, the wife of John Thorne, of Sumner, Missouri; Abbie, the wife of E. W. Black, of Chillicothe, Missouri, and Harry A., a prosperous citizen of Colorado Springs, Colorado, in addition to Alonzo L., the subject of this brief review, who is sixth in order of birth of the eight living children of the household.

In early life the father moved from his native state to Aberdeen, Indiana, and in 1868 brought his family to Missouri, locating at Clarence, in this county. He worked at his trade of blacksmithing all of his mature life until about twenty years before his death, when he retired from active work. He died on January 6, 1906. He was a Republican in political faith and activity, and devoted to the success and general welfare of his party. In fraternal relations he was for many years actively and prominently connected with the Masonic order, and when he died was buried by his lodge according to the ritual of the order. His religious connection was with the Presbyterian church.

Alonzo L. Griswold obtained a district school education in Clarence, and after leaving school engaged in farming until 1882. During the next six years he and his brother, Clarence T. Griswold, conducted a flourishing blacksmithing business in partnership. Tiring of this line of work, he abandoned it in 1888, and became a clerk in the dry goods and clothing store of Marvin Dimmitt, in Clarence. He was employed in the store in the capacity of clerk and salesman for six years, and at the end of that period

became the manager of the business, Mr. Dimmitt retiring in 1895. He has since carried it on under the name and style of A. L. Griswold & Co., and has made it one of the leaders in its line in this part of the state. His store is a very popular one and he has the confidence of the people as to his business methods and meets the requirements of the community by the extent, variety and comprehensiveness of his stock.

Mr. Griswold was married on April 3, 1895, to Miss Margaret E. Carruthers, of Shelby county, Missouri. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Clarence A., Ernest F., Gladys M., Warren R. and Ellen L., all of whom are still members of the parental family circle. The father is a Republican in politics and a Modern Woodman of the World in fraternal life. He stands well as a merchant, is influential and prominent as a citizen, and is held in the highest esteem as a man.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

Farmer, miller and merchant, James A. Hamilton, of Clarence, in this county, has, during all of the last twenty-eight years, contributed essentially and substantially to the progress and development of Shelby county and the enduring welfare of its people. He is not a native of the county, but has lived so long and so serviceably among its people, that, to all intents and purposes he is practically a Shelby countian, being thoroughly imbued with the spirit and aspirations of its citizens and zealous and effective in helping to carry them to their highest and best development.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on May 24, 1854, and is a grandson of Walter Hamilton, a native of Marion county, Kentucky, where Clement A. Hamilton, the father of James A., also was born, his life beginning there in 1824. He came to Missouri in 1851 and took up his residence in Monroe county. There he was engaged extensively and continuously in farming and general stock raising until 1888, when he retired from active pursuits and moved to Clarence, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in November, 1900. He was very successful in all his undertakings, at one time owning and farming 500 acres of land.

He was married in 1846 to Miss Susan Mary Brown, a native of Washington county, Kentucky. They became the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Susan Dorothy, the wife of J. O. Stribling, of Clarence, Missouri; James A., the subject of these paragraphs; Margaret Isabelle, the wife of J. T. Elliott, of Monroe City; P. W., a resident of Monroe county, this state; Mary Ann, the widow of the late E. C. Patrick, of Clarence; Hattie, the wife of William Lister, of Hunnewell, Missouri; and C. A., a resident of Monroe City. The father was a Democrat in his politics and a member of the Catholic church in his religious faith and allegiance. He was highly respected as a man and wielded considerable influence in the affairs of his locality as a progressive and public spirited citizen.

His son, James A. Hamilton, was educated in the district schools of Monroe county, and after leaving school worked on the home farm with his father until

his marriage. In 1882 he bought land in Shelby county, on which he engaged in farming and raising live stock until 1891. He then sold his farm of 160 acres and accepted the position of manager of the Alliance flour mill at Shelbina. In 1893 he bought the mill in association with other men and continued to conduct its operation until 1901. In that year he sold his interest in it, but continued to live at Shelbina until 1904, when he moved to Clarence, and here he has ever since been actively engaged in the harness and road vehicle trade. He has been successful in all his undertakings and is one of the substantial and prominent citizens of the town in which he lives, active in promoting its progress and development and looking after the best interests of its people, and those of a large extent of the surrounding country. He has always taken an earnest interest and an active part in the public affairs of the community of his home and been of very substantial service to the people. While living in Shelbina he served as alderman of the city, and much of its progress is due to his wise and judicious care of everything involving the welfare of its people, both as a public official and a private citizen.

Mr. Hamilton was married in 1879 to Miss Cecilia T. Worland, of Lakenan, Shelby county, Missouri. They have had four children, three of whom are living: John C., who resides in the state of Montana; Margaret, the wife of E. C. Davis, of Brookfield, Missouri; and Winona, who is living at home with her parents. In politics the father is a Democrat, in fraternal relations a Modern Woodman

of America, and in religious affiliation a member of the Catholic church.

HON. H. JEANE SIMMONS.

The Clarence Courier, published at Clarence in this county, is one of the bright, lively, up-to-date and progressive newspapers of our country which enjoys an unusual allotment of Fortune's favors. It is doubly endowed in its editorial department, combining therein the delicacy and grace of woman with the strength and aggressiveness of man—the endearing arms of tenderness engirdled with the steel bracelets of power. Its editorial staff includes Hon. H. Jeane Simmons, its owner and publisher, and his accomplished wife, Mrs. Alice (Grant) Simmons, one of the most successful and pleasing literary ladies in this part of the country. It is to this duplex torch that this volume is indebted for the luminous, interesting and comprehensive general history of Shelby county which sparkles on its pages. That attractive chronicle of the life, progress, aspirations and achievements of the people of the county is the joint product of Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, and it proclaims their mastery of facts and the best method of grouping and presenting them for the entertainment of the reader in every paragraph. But it must speak for itself, and it does so in a voice of no uncertain sound or meaning.

Mr. Simmons represented Shelby county in the lower branch of the state legislature continuously from 1900 to 1908, and was again chosen as its representative in that body on November 8,



H. JEANE SIMMONS

1910. He was born in the village of Girard, Branch county, Michigan, on March 6, 1869, and is a son of Watson C. and Etta J. (Brown) Simmons. The father was a native of Erie county, New York, where his life began on July 6, 1841. He died in Monroe county, Missouri, on April 5, 1870, closing at the age of twenty-nine years a life of unusual promise and of considerable achievement, short as it was.

During his boyhood his parents moved to Branch county, Michigan, and there he grew to manhood and obtained his education. On June 20, 1861, he hearkened to one of the first calls for volunteers for the defense of the Union and enlisted in Company E, Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in the federal army, for a term of three years. But he suffered in the service, and in April, 1862, was discharged on account of disability, receiving his release at Georgetown, Kentucky. He returned home and recuperated his health, and then, still fired with patriotic ardor, again enlisted in the Union army, this time becoming a member of Company H, Ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and being enrolled in the City of Kalamazoo. Under his second enlistment he served to the close of the war, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, on September 15, 1865. The next four years were passed by him in his native county. In 1869 he moved his family to Monroe county in this state and engaged in farming six miles south of Hunnewell. But he had not more than fairly started his useful labors in this state before death ended them, and left his son Jeane an orphan aged thirteen months.

The father was married on October 7, 1863, to Miss Etta J. Brown, who is still living. They had two children, the immediate subject of this review, and his brother, Glenn C. Simmons, who is now a resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The family had its origin in this country in the east, the grandparents of Mr. Simmons of this sketch being natives of the state of New York, and descended from families long resident in that part of the country. But they were versatile and could easily adapt themselves to circumstances. Although reared amid the customs and trained to the ideals of the east they met all the requirements of the west and prospered on its soil and were esteemed by its people. The same adaptability to requirements distinguishes the present representatives of the family, and has enabled them to do well wherever they have found themselves and in whatever they have undertaken.

The mother of Hon. H. Jeane Simmons married again after the death of his father, and during the childhood of her two sons became a resident of Shelby county, locating on a farm three miles south of Clarence. Here Mr. Simmons passed his boyhood and youth in the pursuits and experiences customary in this region. The family moved to Clarence in 1875 and here he began his scholastic training in the public schools and completed it at the college in Glasgow, Howard county, from which he was graduated, after a four years' course of study, in 1889. After receiving his college degree he followed teaching school one year, then entered the employ of the Missouri Lumber & Mining Company,

with which he remained a year. Following that engagement he was variously occupied until June of 1894, when he purchased *The Clarence Courier*, which he has edited and published ever since. From 1901 to 1910 he was assisted in publishing the paper by his brother-in-law, Edward B. Grant, whose connection with the *Courier* was severed by his death in July of the year last mentioned.

In politics Mr. Simmons has been a life-long Democrat. He has been very energetic and effective in the service of his party, and has risen to commanding influence and leadership in its councils, both in Shelby county and the state at large. He served as mayor of Clarence from 1895 to 1899, and as city clerk for two terms previous to his first election as mayor. In 1900 he was elected to the state house of representatives, and so satisfactory were his services in that assemblage that he was re-elected in 1902, and again in 1904 and 1906. He was chosen for a fifth term in the fall election of 1910. He was also a candidate for the office of lieutenant governor in the fall of 1908, but was defeated for the nomination by a small majority in the primary election. During his service in the house of representatives he has served as chairman of the committees on Life Insurance and Ways and Means, and as a member of the committee on Railroads and Internal Improvements, and several others of leading importance. He was also a member of the commission appointed to make arrangements for the centennial celebration of the Louisiana Purchase by a world's fair in St. Louis.

In the session of 1907, Mr. Simmons introduced and secured the passage of the two cent railroad fare law, which is now being tested as to its constitutionality in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was also the father of the law providing for the choice of United States senators at primary elections, the law regulating the taxation of franchises and the compulsory education law. In 1903, Governor Dockery appointed him a member of the commission to audit the books of all state officials, and in 1907 he was chairman of the committee which was appointed to refurbish the legislative halls and other rooms in the state capitol.

On May 23, 1894, Mr. Simmons united in marriage with Miss Alice Grant, a daughter of William and Mary A. (Moulton) Grant, the former a native of England and the latter of the province of Ontario, Canada. They located in Monroe county, Missouri, in 1869, and in 1879 moved to Shelbina, where the father died in 1893. The mother is now living at Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have had two children, their daughters, Alice Jean and Annette, the former of whom died at the age of eighteen months. Annette is still living at home with her parents.

Mrs. Simmons, who has won renown by her versatile and graceful pen, and is one of the distinguished literary lights of Missouri, was educated in the schools of Shelbina, being graduated from the high school in 1888. For three years she taught schools at different places in Shelby county, and during another period of equal length was principal of the



MRS. H. J. SIMMONS

Intermediate department of the Shelby schools. Her whole life has been passed in touch with literature, of which she has been a diligent and discriminating student, and she has its best spirit of productiveness largely developed in her nature. She has for years been a valued contributor to the Women's department of a number of the papers in this state, and is now held in high esteem as a writer for several ladies' journals in different parts of the country. While her husband was absent from the city during the first three terms of his service, she successfully edited *The Clarence Courier*, and neither its influence nor its force diminished while it was under her control. Her reputation as a newspaper writer of brilliancy, power and directness is coextensive with the state and extends far beyond its borders. She assisted largely in the compilation of the general history of Shelby county that is published in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and both are active in all the good work of the congregation to which they belong. Mr. Simmons is chairman of its board of stewards and superintendent of its Sunday school. He was also chairman of the building committee during the erection of the church edifice now occupied by the congregation. Fraternally he is allied with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Shelby county has no citizens more estimable than these, and none whom the people of all classes respect more highly or regard with more genuine and well merited pride and esteem.

J. SIDNER SMITH.

Having passed the three score years and ten allowed by the sacred writer as the ordinary span of a complete life and during more than fifty of the period having toiled faithfully and effectively in advancing his fortunes and promoting the welfare of the region of his activities, J. Sidner Smith, of Clarence, is now living retired from active pursuits and enjoying the rest he has so richly earned and the fruits of the labors he so faithfully performed during the heat and burden of his day. He is a fine representative of the best and most useful Shelby county citizenship, and as such is universally esteemed by the people of the county.

Mr. Smith was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on October 7, 1839, and is a son of Thornton and Ann (Sidner) Smith, the former born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on July 12, 1809, and the latter a native of Fayette county in the same state. They were married on November 19, 1829, and became residents of Missouri in 1835, locating in Monroe county, north of Paris. There the father was actively and successfully engaged in farming and raising live stock until his death, which occurred in 1878.

He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Nancy J., the wife of Sam Baker, a resident of Clarence; J. Sidner, also living in Clarence; Fannie, the wife of John Williamson; Emma, the wife of Henry Glasscock, of Monroe county, Missouri; John T., who also lives in Monroe county; M. C., whose home is in Shelby county; and Robert C., a resident of the

state of Washington. In politics the father was a firm and faithful member of the Democratic party. In fraternal relations he was long connected with the Masonic order and in religious allegiance was attached to the Christian church.

Jacob Sidner Smith obtained his education in the district schools of Monroe county and when he left school went to work on his father's farm, on which he had been reared and had learned the art to which he has ever since been devoted. He did not remain at home long, however, but after working with and for his father a short time, went to Kentucky, the home of his ancestors, where he remained a few years, and where he was united in marriage on December 20, 1860, with Miss Sarah E. Houston, of Newtown, Scott county, in that state. He returned to Missouri with his bride in 1861, and located in Shelby county, and here he was energetically and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock until 1908, when he retired from active pursuits and moved to Clarence. He has 240 acres of fine land, all under cultivation, and its products yield him a very comfortable living.

Mr. Smith and his wife have had twelve children, eleven of whom are living: Virginia Ella, the wife of J. F. Lariak, of this county; Mary Addie, the wife of P. P. Barton, of Kansas City, Missouri; Robert K., who also lives in Shelby county; Annie Fletcher, the wife of J. W. Brewer, of Kansas City, Missouri; Emma Susan, the wife of F. S. Barton, of Shelby county; Abner G., who resides at Liberty, Missouri; Nora Agnes, the wife of D. M. Butner, of this county; Leslie G., also residing in this

county; Fannie Kate, the wife of William Cross, another resident of Shelby county; Sallie H., the wife of Edward Savage, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Emmett S., of Shelby county.

In his political faith and allegiance the father trains with the Democratic party and is zealous of its service, although asking nothing from it for himself. From his youth he has provided for himself without outside aid or any of Fortune's favors, and he has so faithfully performed his duties in all relations that everybody who knows him thinks and speaks well of him.

LEWIS J. PETERMAN.

The ordinary observer and the superficial judge of affairs measures success in life among men by results. The deeper thinker and more judicious analyst of men and events measures it according to the direction in which a man moves, being convinced that the only real success is to work in the right direction, whatever the results may be. Tried by either standard Lewis J. Peterman, a retired merchant and farmer of Shelby county, now living in ease and comfort in Clarence, has been a successful man. The results he has achieved are gratifying in magnitude and character, and he has always expended his efforts in the direction of not only enlarging his own worldly estate, but as well in promoting to the best of his ability the welfare of his community and the good of the people among whom he has lived.

Mr. Peterman was born in St. Joseph, Michigan, on April 28, 1861. He is a grandson of Jacob Peterman, a native

of Pennsylvania, and a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shale) Peterman, natives of England. The father was born on December 10, 1819, in Westmoreland county, and when he was about twenty-five years of age moved to Michigan, where he was actively and successfully engaged in farming until April, 1869, when he moved to Missouri and located in Shelby county. He purchased 200 acres of good land one mile east of Enterprise, and on that fruitful and responsive farm he expended his efforts successfully and profitably until 1880, when he retired and moved to Clarence. But he was not destined to enjoy long the rest for which he longed and which he sought by his retirement from active pursuits. He died in April, 1880, a few days after his removal to the city. In early life he was a carpenter, but the greater part of his time on earth, after reaching maturity, was passed in farming.

He was married in 1842 to Miss Elizabeth Shale, native of England, as has been noted, and by this union became the father of nine children, five of whom are living: Frankie, the wife of W. M. Davis, of San Diego, California; William, a resident of New York City; Addie, the wife of Thomas Freeman, of St. Clair county, Missouri; Charles and Lewis J., residents of this county. In politics the father followed faithfully the fortunes of the Republican party, and in religious affiliation he was actively connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lewis J. Peterman obtained his education in the district schools of Shelby county, and when he left school to begin

the battle of life, worked on the old homestead until 1884, passing one year (1880) or the greater part of it, in Clarence with his mother, just after the death of his father. In 1884 he moved to Oregon, where he was engaged in ranching three years. At the end of that period he sold his ranch and changed his residence to Tulare county, California, and there he followed buying and shipping fruit with moderate success until 1895. He then returned to Clarence, Missouri, and during the next two years carried on a lively trade in boots and shoes, and for the latter portion of the time, also in gents' furnishings. But his health began to give way under the close confinement of the store, and in 1897 he sold his business in the mercantile line and returned to farming on 160 acres five miles south of Clarence. He retired from the farm, however, within a short time and took up his residence in Clarence, where he has ever since been living in ease and freedom from toil. He retains his farm and employs the revenues from it in comfortable living, the land being in charge of a tenant, who farms it largely under his supervision and direction.

Mr. Peterman was first married on June 24, 1885, to Miss Stella Gorby, of Shelby county, Missouri, and by this marriage became the father of two children, both of whom are deceased. Their mother died on December 20, 1891, and on December 28, 1897, the father contracted a second marriage, being united on this occasion with Miss Emma Whites, of Macon county, Missouri. They have one child, their son William Lewis, who is living at home with them. In political affairs the father adheres with fidelity to

the Republican party, and he is at all times zealous and effective in its service, but never seeks any of its positions of honor or profit for himself. His fraternal affiliation is with the orders of Modern Woodmen of America and the I. O. O. F., and in religious matters he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. He has won a competence for life by his industry, enterprise and good management, and holds a high place in public estimation because of his usefulness as a citizen and his worth and excellence as a man.

THOMAS A. BEAN.

This highly esteemed citizen of Clarence, who is now living in ease and comfort in his attractive home, retired from active pursuits after many years of toil and trial, is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on November 4, 1836. He is of Irish ancestry, both his father and his mother having been natives of the Emerald Isle. The father, William Warren Bean, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1833. He located in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, at that time one of the most progressive and prosperous sections of the country, and there he followed architecture and building, and in addition engaged extensively in farming until 1843.

In that year he sold all his interests in Bucks county and moved to Philadelphia, where he carried on a large grocery business until his death in 1855. He was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Briton, like himself born in Ireland, as has been stated, and by this marriage be-

came the father of seven children, three of whom are living: Daniel, whose home is in Fresno, California; Martha, the wife of George Bright of St. Louis, Missouri, and Thomas A. The father was a devout member of the Presbyterian church and took a great interest in the welfare of the congregation to which he belonged. His political faith was anchored firmly to the principles of the Democratic party, and in the success of that organization he at all times manifested the most earnest interest. He was a very active worker for the good of the party and during his life spent a large amount of money in its behalf, although at no time desirous of holding any of the offices in its gift, either by election or appointment.

Thomas A. Bean obtained his education in the district schools of his native county, and on leaving school in 1858 came to Missouri and located in Monroe county. There he worked on a number of different farms until 1862, when he moved to Shelby county. In this county he was continuously, energetically and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock until 1901. He then sold his farm and retired from active work. He and his wife passed the next four years in visiting their children in Idaho, Washington, and Montana, and also visited Oregon. Returning to Missouri in 1905, he bought the home he now occupies in Clarence, and with his wife he has made this a center of refined and gracious hospitality and one of the popular resorts of the city ever since.

Mrs. Bean, whose maiden name was Sarah S. Meadows, was born on December 25, 1837, and is a daughter of Ander-

son Meadows of this state. They were married on January 24, 1862, and their union resulted in the birth of eight children, seven of whom are living: Fannie L., the wife of J. L. Million of Maud in this county; Daniel O., who resides in the state of Washington; James A., whose home is at Mullan, Idaho; Samuel C., who is also a resident of Mullan, Idaho; Warren, who lives in this county; William P. of Mullan, Idaho; and Nora, the wife of W. W. Stohr of Plains, Montana.

Mr. Bean, the father of these children, has been a life-long adherent of the Democratic party and one of the wheelhorses of the organization in the locality of his home. He is active in its service without any personal interest to serve, as he never desires an office of any kind for himself. His fraternal relations are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affairs he leans to the Missionary Baptist church, of which his wife has long been a member, zealous in her devotion to its interest and energetic in its service.

WILLIAM F. HIRRLINGER.

Beginning the battle of life for himself at an early age, and wholly dependent on his own resources for advancement, William F. Hirrlinger of Clarence, where he carries on a flourishing business as a furniture dealer and undertaker, realized that it was necessary for him to employ his every energy, all his time and all the business capacity he could summon to succeed and make headway. He has acted on this conviction and made it

tell greatly to his advantage, having become one of the men of material substance in his community and risen to high standing as a man, a merchant and a citizen among its people.

Mr. Hirrlinger was born on December 26, 1877, in Shelby county, Missouri, and obtained his education in its district schools and at the high school in Clarence. After leaving school at the age of eighteen, he at once began a mercantile career as a dealer in buggies and implements. He continued his operations in these lines two years, then, in 1897, sold his business in them and transferred his energies and attention to the furniture trade and undertaking. He has been actively engaged in these departments of mercantile life ever since, with the exception of two years, during which he was on the road for F. C. Biddle & Bros., handling coffins and other undertakers' supplies. While he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business he was also associated with M. H. Lewis in the hardware trade. He has been very successful, now owning business and residence property of value, and holding other interests which are of consequence and remunerative, and all his acquisitions are the result of his own persevering industry, alertness to see and seize his opportunities, and good management in making the most of them.

Mr. Hirrlinger was united in marriage with Miss Emma A. McCarty of this county in 1900. They have two children, their sons, Charles and Harold, both of whom are living at home, and brightening the family fireside with their presence. In political relations the father is a firm and faithful member of the Dem-

ocratic party, in whose affairs he shows an earnest interest and takes an active part, rendering his party good service in all its campaigns, although seeking none of its official favors for himself.

As an active and devoted member of the Masonic order and the order of Knights of Pythias, he has for years been zealous and energetic in the fraternal life of the community; and as a communicant of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church he has contributed essentially and substantially to the moral and spiritual welfare of the section in which he lives. He has also done a good citizen's part toward promoting the material welfare and progress of his locality, supporting with ardor and practical service every worthy undertaking in which the lasting good of his township and county has been involved, or whereby the comfort and convenience of its people could be enlarged and advanced. He is esteemed as one of the best citizens of his home town, and is widely and favorably known throughout the county and a large extent of the surrounding country.

GEORGE T. GILMAN.

The scion of old New England families and inheriting their traits of ingenuity, thrift and readiness for every emergency, George T. Gilman, one of the respected and influential citizens of Clarence, has known how to promote his own interests under all circumstances and has also been potential in furthering the welfare of the community of his home and promoting the best interests of its people.

Mr. Gilman is a native of Piscataquis

county, Maine, where he was born on November 29, 1858. His grandfather, James Gilman, was a native of New Hampshire, and his son, George W. Gilman, the father of George T., was born in Somerset county, Maine, on August 24, 1828. In his early manhood the father was proprietor of hotels in Maine and California for a number of years. He came to Missouri in 1868 and settled on a farm three miles southeast of Clarence, on which he was energetically, progressively and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock until 1897. He then moved to Clarence, and during the rest of his life enjoyed the peaceful existence of a well-to-do retired farmer, highly esteemed by his fellow citizens and in all respects worthy of the regard and good will they bestowed upon him.

In 1900 he made a trip to his old home in the far East to visit the scenes of his early life and his relatives in that part of the country, and while there died at Foxcroft, Maine, on June 8 of that year. It was in Foxcroft, also, that he was married, being united there in 1855 with Miss Martha Thompson, of that town. They became the parents of two children, both of whom are living: George T. and his older sister Abbie, the wife of C. F. Osgood, of Garland, Maine. In politics the father was a Republican of pronounced convictions and faithful party service, and in fraternal relations was connected with the order of Odd Fellows.

George T. Gilman did not accompany his father to the Pacific coast, but remained in the home of his ancestors and grew to the age of sixteen there. He was educated in the district schools of his native county and at an excellent academy



DR. JOHN M. McCULLY

in Foxcroft, in that county. Upon the completion of his education in 1874 he came to Missouri and joined his father, who had been here in Shelby county for six years before his arrival. He worked with his father on the farm and in the live stock industry conducted on it until the father retired in 1897, when he took practical charge of the business. But about the same time he, also, moved to Clarence, putting the farm of 400 acres out to be farmed on shares, as it has been ever since, he still retaining the ownership and superintending the farming operations.

On January 24, 1889, Mr. Gilman was married to Miss Ella M. Chinn, a daughter of George W. and Maria (Abington) Chinn, and a resident of Clarence at the time of the marriage. They have one child, their daughter, Abbie L., who is living at home with her parents. The father, like his father, but as a matter of firm conviction for himself, has been a life-long Republican in political faith and activity, and, like his father, also, has rendered his party energetic and effective support without political ambition or aspirations to public office. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic order. He is a friend to all good agencies at work among the people of his community, and helps to support all without regard to sect or partisan considerations. He is universally regarded as one of the most active and helpful citizens of Clarence and Shelby county, and is always reliably numbered among their most progressive and representative men.

In January, 1911, Mr. Gilman purchased the interest of E. C. Shain in the

Shelby County State Bank of Clarence and was elected president of the same to succeed Mr. Shain. Mr. Gilman is a gentleman of wide business experience and enjoys the confidence of the people of the entire county.

JOHN M. McCULLY, M. D.

Dr. McCully, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Clarence, is recognized as one of the able and representative physicians and surgeons of Shelby county, and in view of this fact he is well entitled to consideration in this compilation, which has to do with the history of the county and its people. He is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Missouri, where his grandfather, John McCully, a native of Tennessee, took up his abode in an early day, becoming one of the sterling pioneers of Randolph county, where he passed the residue of his life and where he followed agricultural pursuits.

Dr. McCully was born in Randolph county, this state, on May 8, 1851, and is a son of William and Frances C. (Yates) McCully. William McCully was born in Randolph county, Missouri, on June 4, 1828, and was there reared and educated. He was identified with the great basic industry of agriculture throughout his entire active career and in this connection he so ordered his efforts as to gain a generous measure of success, becoming one of the substantial citizens of Shelby county, whither he removed from Randolph county in the year 1860 and where his death occurred in the year 1901. He left an estate whose valuation was conserva-

tively placed at fully thirty thousand dollars, and at the time of his demise he was the owner of more than eight hundred acres of valuable land. He was prominent and influential in public affairs in his community and for many years held the office of school director in his district. His fine old homestead, where his death occurred, is located in Taylor township, this county. In politics he was a zealous and efficient advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. He was a man of probity and honor and ever held the implicit confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. On March 28, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances C. Yates, who was born in Kentucky and reared in Randolph county, this state, and whose death occurred on April 1, 1891. She was a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and was a woman whose gentle and gracious attributes of character endeared her to all who came within the sphere of her influence. Of this marriage seven children were born and of the number the subject of this review is the eldest. William C. is a successful farmer of Shelby county, Sarah C. is the wife of James W. Collins, of Macon county; Georgia E. is the wife of William E. McCully, of Macon, this state; Mary E. is the wife of John H. Hudson, of Cherry Box, Shelby county; Thomas M. is a successful physician and surgeon and is engaged in practice at Novelty, Knox county, and Lucy V. is the wife of Charles H. Sterling, of Cherry Box. On November 21, 1893, William Me-

Cully married Mrs. Mary E. Vandiver, who survives him.

Dr. John M. McCully passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm and was a lad of nine years at the time of the family removal to Shelby county, where he was reared to maturity and where he received his early scholastic training in the district schools of Taylor township. Thereafter he continued his academic studies in Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville, this state, in which well ordered institution he completed the full four years' course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon afterward he began the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of Dr. Luther Turner, of Cherry Box, this state, and in 1873, after the completion of the prescribed 'three years' course, he was graduated in the St. Louis Medical College, from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, and from which he came forth admirably equipped and fortified for the active work of his exacting profession. He initiated his professional practice at Sue City, Macon county, this state, where he remained for a period of nine years, at the expiration of which, in 1882, he removed to Shelbina, Shelby county, where he devoted his attention to professional work for a short period, and then, in May, 1883, purchased the plant and business of the Shelbina Index, of which weekly paper he continued as editor and publisher for two years, being successful in the journalistic field. In 1885 he disposed of the paper and business and the publication of the same is now continued under the title of the

Shelbina Torchlight. After retiring from the newspaper field Dr. McCully engaged in the drug business in Shelbina, continuing this enterprise, together with the practice of his profession, for twelve years. He then sold his drug business and shortly afterward he effected, in 1896, the organization of the Shelby County Telephone Company, his interest in which he later sold to other citizens of Shelbina. During the six years of his active identification with the telephone business the doctor was president and general manager of the company which he thus organized and he developed its business along most effective and successful lines. He also has the distinction of having been a pioneer in the development of the independent telephone business in the United States.

In 1903 Dr. McCully removed to Clarence, where he established McCully's pharmacy, which he has since conducted with ever-increasing success, while he still gives no little attention to the practice of his profession. He is identified with the Missouri State Medical Society and the Shelby County Medical Society, and is held in high esteem both as a physician and as a progressive and public spirited business man of unqualified civic loyalty and optimism. He is a stockholder in the Clarence Savings Bank, is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife is a member of the Southern M. E. church. He was president of the board of education at Shelbina for nine years and was largely instrumental in providing for the erection of the fine new school building in that place.

On September 18, 1873, Dr. McCully was united in marriage to Miss Martha Alice Rawlings, who was born in Tiger Fork, Shelby county, on October 11, 1851, and who is a daughter of the late William H. Rawlings, one of the representative citizens of this county. Dr. and Mrs. McCully became the parents of three children, of whom two are living, Aubrey M., who resides in Shelbina, and Glessner. Dr. and Mrs. McCully are prominent and popular in connection with the social activities of their home town and their attractive residence is a recognized center of gracious hospitality.

JAMES F. CROW.

One of the most successful among the farmers, merchants and manufacturers of Scotland and Shelby counties of this state and widely and favorably known throughout northeastern Missouri as a public spirited and enterprising citizen, whose energies and resources were always available for the service of his locality and its people, James F. Crow, of Shelbina, had won his way to the consequence and influence and the business prosperity for which he was distinguished by his own efforts and inborn capacity.

Mr. Crow was a native of Scotland county, this state, born on March 2, 1846. He was a grandson of John Crow, a native of Kentucky, and a son of Jacob and Agnes (Fifer) Crow, the former born near Perryville, Boyle county, Kentucky, and the latter in Augusta county, Virginia. The father came to Missouri at an early day and located in Boone coun-

ty with his parents. The family soon afterward moved to Pike county, and there he was educated in the district schools and began his life work as a farmer and stock man on his father's farm. He remained with his parents, helping them on the farm and assisting the family for a number of years after attaining his majority, and then moved to Scotland county, near Memphis, while yet the nomadic aborigines infested the region and sometimes became troublesome, although in the main they were not unfriendly to the white invaders of their ancestral range and aboriginal rights. There he became an extensive and enterprising farmer, and also raised live stock and traded in it on a large scale until 1865, when he removed to Monroe county and resided there with his family until his death, which occurred on December 12, 1899.

He was also a builder and put up the first jail erected in Scotland county, and took a great and very serviceable interest in school affairs, working with ardor for the cause of public education and vastly augmenting the power and usefulness of the institutions devoted to it in that county. More than this, he manifested a very earnest interest in everything involving the welfare of the region and the advancement of its people, and never withheld the aid of his resourceful brain or ready and skillful hand from any worthy enterprise likely to promote them. At the time of his death he was possessed of about 600 acres of superior land and had it all under vigorous and productive cultivation.

He was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Fifer and they became the parents

of six children, two of whom are living: James F., who is the interesting subject of these paragraphs, died May 29, 1910; William D., who resides in Kansas City, Missouri; and Alice, the wife of John W. Gillispie.

In political affairs and allegiance the father adhered to the Democratic party through life, and was a faithful worker for the success of the principles in which he believed. His religious connection was with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and to this, also, he gave earnest and cordial support.

James F. Crow obtained his education in the district schools of Scotland county and a graded school in Memphis, its present county seat. He remained on the parental farm, working under the direction of his father and assisting the family until 1891, but during a large part of the time was also engaged in farming and raising and trading in live stock on his own account. At the time of his leaving home he owned and cultivated 600 acres of land of his own. In 1892 he located in Shelbina, but continued his farming and stock industries, and in addition carried on a flourishing and extensive business as a dealer in farm lands. During the last seventeen years of his life he was continuously, profitably and extensively occupied in the milling industry, being conducted under the firm name of Crow & Co. Later it became Crow & Whaley, and still later Crow & Co., and is now known as the Shelbina Milling Company. This, however, had not been Mr. Crow's first experience in the milling industry, for during 1885 and 1886 he was interested in a mill at Clarence and also a lumber business at the

same place. He was very successful in all his undertakings, making everything pay that he put his hand to, and showing his broad intelligence, business acumen and masterly management in all. He owned 760 acres of land, which was farmed by tenants, and had considerable town property in addition.

Mr. Crow was never married, but, although he had no family claims to impel him to action, he was, nevertheless, one of the most useful and progressive men in his community in all that pertains to the general welfare and the substantial and lasting good of the people. In political affairs he was firmly attached to the Democratic party, and one of its most energetic working members. He never aspired to public station nor was willing to accept a political office of any kind, either by appointment or election. But no duty of citizenship was neglected by him, and all were performed with vigor, intelligence and an ardent desire to advance the best interests of his county, state and country. He was regarded as one of Shelby county's best and most representative men, and was universally esteemed as such throughout the county and the whole of northeastern Missouri.

MARTIN S. BUCKMAN.

Of Kentucky ancestry and immediate parentage, and imbued with the spirit of enterprise and daring which laid the foundations of the great state in which his parents were born, and the breadth of view and progressiveness which have so largely aided in building the superstructure of the commonwealth, Martin S. Buckman, of Salt River township, in

this county, has repeated in some measure on the soil of Missouri the performance of his progenitors in the blue grass region. True, he has not been called upon to face the dangers, endure the hardships or engage in the large undertakings which were portions of the lot of his ancestors in the wilds of Kentucky in its frontier days, but whatever has come his way to do or endure he has confronted with a manly spirit and overcome by persistent and well directed energy, and has therefore met in his day the duty of life as faithfully as they did in theirs.

Mr. Buckman was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on December 3, 1856, and came into life, therefore, after the frontier period had passed, although the country here was even then sparsely settled and very largely undeveloped. His grandfather, John R., and his father, Joseph R. Buckman, were natives of Kentucky, where the father was born on November 5, 1813. He came to Missouri in the early days and located in Monroe county, where passed the remainder of his days busily engaged in farming and raising live stock and rearing to maturity, with the best instruction and example he could give them, his numerous offspring. He was a man of energy and determination, and was successful in his ventures, retiring in 1877 from larger operations to a farm of 240 acres in this county.

He was married in 1838 to Miss Martha Simms, of the same nativity as himself, and by this marriage they became the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living: John G., whose home was in Monroe county, this state, died

December 25, 1909; Benjamin, who resides in California; Frank, who lives in Shelby county; Mary A., the widow of the late George W. Drake, whose present home is in Quincy, Illinois; Douglas, also a resident of Monroe county, Missouri; Martin S., the subject of this brief review; Kate, the wife of Stephen Seward, of Monroe county; Elizabeth, who lives in this county; and George, who has his residence in the state of Nebraska. The father died in 1880. He was a Democrat in politics and a Catholic in religious faith and allegiance. He was twice married, his first wife having died in 1865. His second wife was Frances Fowler. George was born to the second marriage. His second wife died in 1872.

His son, Martin S. Buckman, grew to manhood on his father's farm and obtained a limited education in the district schools of Monroe county. After leaving school he worked on the home farms in Monroe and Shelby counties with his father until 1880. Then, by the death of the father the conditions of the home were changed, and he bought a farm of 240 acres of his own in Shelby county. On this as a nucleus he has ever since been energetically and skillfully engaged in farming and raising live stock, increasing his land and his business as Fortune has smiled on his enterprise and ability, until he now owns about 1,000 acres of good land and has it all under cultivation and brought to a high state of improvement and productiveness. He also holds stock in the Commercial Bank of Shelby and is one of its directors, besides being interested in other industries of value.

On January 30, 1882, he was united in

marriage with Miss Emma Simms, of Monroe county, Missouri. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are living: Olive, the wife of Loren Yates, of Monroe City; Lambert, Lillian, Alfred, Grigg, Julius, Benjamin, Mary (deceased), Otis, Martha and Genevieve. In politics the father is a Democrat and in religion a Catholic.

CHARLES N. SCHWIETERS.

Thrown on his own resources at the early age of fourteen years, and at that age leaving his home to try his fortunes in a distant and strange land in which he had no relatives and few, if any, acquaintances, Charles N. Schwieters, one of the substantial retired farmers and live stock men of Salt River township, Shelby county, has, in his subsequent career and achievements fully justified the faith of his friends and his own in his ability to take care of himself in a worldly way and make his own progress a certainty, and at the same time be of good service to any community which might have the benefit of his citizenship and good example of industry.

Mr. Schwieters was born in Prussia, Germany, on October 2, 1848. His father, Casper, and his grandfather, Joseph Schwieters, were natives of the Fatherland also, as was his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Gayner, and in that great empire their forefathers had lived many generations before them. The father was born in 1813 and married to Miss Gayner in 1846. They became the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Sophia, the wife of Christopher Kuelme, of Lentner,

Missouri; Charles N., the interesting subject of this review; Clément, who resides in Los Angeles, California; and Barney, whose home is still in Germany. The father, Casper Schwieters, was a soldier in Germany and took an active part in the war of 1848 in that country, through the disastrous ending of which numbers of distinguished Germans became exiles from their native land.

Charles N. Schwieters began his education in Germany and completed it in night schools in this country. At the age of fourteen he came to the United States, and under the persuasive allurements of the West, which were based on a solid foundation of real wealth of opportunity, he left the Atlantic seaboard to those who found it satisfactory and himself hastened into the bustling activities and expanding hopes and prospects of the great Mississippi valley, locating in Quincy, Illinois, arriving in that city in 1863.

His resources financially were very limited and it was necessary for him to find employment at once. He soon found an engagement on implement and bridge work, on which he spent the hours of toil during the day, and with characteristic energy and foresight, attended school at night. He continued this arrangement until 1868, then moved to Warsaw, Illinois, where he worked in a woolen mill about two years. In 1870 he came to Missouri and located near Lentner in this county, where he passed one year on a farm. But there was still a voice from the farther West within him, pleading for recognition, and in 1871 he went to Colorado and in that

state and Nevada he passed the next five years.

He did not, however, find that section of the country as agreeable to him as this, and in 1877 he returned to Missouri and Shelby county, and located on a farm of eighty acres, which he occupied three years. The spirit of roving and adventure was not yet fully satisfied in him, and in 1880 he moved to Monroe county, and during the next ten years he was prosperously engaged in farming and raising live stock in that county. In 1890 he once more became a resident of Shelby county, and this has been his home ever since. He was industriously and skilfully engaged in farming here from that time until 1908, when he retired from active work and rented to his sons the 360 acres of fine land which he had acquired.

In November, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Johanna Moessmer, who was born in Germany in 1848 and is a daughter of Charles and Clara (Delmer) Moessmer of that country. By this marriage he became the father of eleven children, nine of whom are living: Clement J., John C., Frederick W., Henry V., Frank, Louis N., Joseph, William and Clara May. They are all residents of Shelby county but Frank, who lives in Monroe county. Louis lives on the old homestead, and Joseph, William and Clara May are living at home with their parents. The father is a Republican in politics, and ardently supports his political party in all its campaigns. He belongs to the Catholic church, and is devout and constant in his obedience to its teachings.

A poor boy with nothing but his own health, strength and unconquerable spirit, and a friendless exile from his native land, at the age of fourteen; a man of large means and a highly respected citizen in the country of his adoption at sixty; this is his record, and it is creditable to our land of great resources and abundant opportunities. But it is far more to his credit, because it has been his native ability, fidelity to duty and determined industry and frugality which have wrought such gratifying results. Others, many of them, have had similar or equal opportunities, but he has taken advantage of his and made the most of them. The people among whom he has lived, labored and succeeded so well recognize his merit and esteem him accordingly as one of their best citizens. He also owns two fine residences in Shelbina.

MORT. D. AYERS.

Orphaned in his infancy, when he was little more than one year old, by the untimely death of his father at the early age of forty-four, and being one of eight children left for the mother to rear and educate, Mort. D. Ayers, now one of the prosperous, progressive and enterprising farmers of Salt River township in this county, was forced to begin the battle of life for himself at an early age, and for years after beginning it found the struggle an arduous and trying one. But he had the make-up of a man of merit and determination, and never lost faith in himself or his ability to win out in the contest, whatever its difficulties.

Mr. Ayers was born at Bay City, Michigan, on May 30, 1867, and is a son of Wright and Clara (Wright) Ayers, natives of Massachusetts, where the father was born in 1824, and where they were married. They had eight children, only two of whom are now living, Mort. D. and his older sister, Mina, the wife of Mr. Middleton, of Allen, Michigan. The father was a carpenter and prospered at his trade, bidding fair to win a competence for himself and his family, when death ended his labors in 1868.

After his death, about one year, that is, in 1869, the mother brought her offspring to Missouri and located in Shelbina. Here the son obtained a limited common school education, and as soon as he completed it immediately engaged in farming and raising live stock on a farm of 120 acres of land three miles east of Shelbina. The career as a farmer which he thus began he has continued to the present time, and in his efforts for advancement has been successful, winning a comfortable estate through his persistent and judiciously applied industry and his frugality and good management. He is now one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers and stock men of his township, and is also regarded as one of its most progressive and enterprising citizens in respect to all matters of public improvement. For he has taken a warm and helpful interest in every worthy undertaking designed to advance the welfare of the locality of his home or promote the good of its people.

On July 24, 1887, Mr. Ayers was united in marriage with Miss Julia Nitsche, a daughter of Fred and Minnie (Miller) Nitsche, of Shelbina, where

Mrs. Ayers was born on May 5, 1866. Four children have been born to the union, three of whom are living: Clara Lillian, the wife of James T. Greening, of this county, and Lee Frederick and Alberta, who are living at home with their parents. As a member of the Masonic order and the Order of Odd Fellows the father has taken a deep interest in the fraternal life of his community and contributed to the expansion of its usefulness and the strengthening of its forces for good. He has sought nothing in the way of political preferment, but has, nevertheless, taken a very active interest in local public affairs with a view to securing the best results for the general weal of the township and county of his home. No duty of citizenship has been neglected by him, and all have been performed with zeal, fidelity and intelligence, and he is esteemed by his fellow men of the locality in accordance with his demonstrated worth and usefulness.

GEORGE A. WRIGHT.

This valued citizen and prosperous farmer and live stock man of Salt River township began life for himself with nothing and now has a comfortable competence, all of which he has acquired by his own thrift, persistent industry and excellent management. He knows what is required in the way of effort for advancement where the competition is so keen and the avenues of progress are becoming so crowded, when a man has nothing to depend on but his own unaided faculties, and he can therefore appreciate the endeavors of others situated as he was when he began the struggle.

Mr. Wright was born in Lewis county, Missouri, on July 28, 1865, where his parents had located two years before. His father, also named George, was born in Canada in 1825 and is still living at the grand old age of eighty-five years, with a considerable measure of his vigor still available. He is like some genial and fruitful year, passing to its close, doubtless, but with some of its warmth and beauty and usefulness still remaining. He came to the United States before the Civil war and took up his residence in Illinois, where he followed farming two or three years. In 1863 he moved across the Mississippi to Lewis county, Missouri, but four or five years later became a resident of Shelby county, and here he has ever since had his home. In 1899, after farming and raising live stock for a period of more than sixty-five years, he retired from active pursuits and moved to Shelbina, where he now resides.

He was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Hastings, of Ohio. They became the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living: Ella, the wife of J. W. Peters, of Shelbina; George A., the pleasing subject of this sketch; William, who is a resident of Paris, Missouri; Lillie, the wife of Roy Haskins, of Shelbina; Nettie, the wife of Louis Noble, also a resident of Paris, Missouri; and Ida, the wife of David Montgomery, of Shelbina. The mother of these children is still living. In politics the father is a Republican, and in religious affiliation a member of the Christian church.

George A. Wright obtained a limited education in the country schools of Shelby county, and after leaving school

at an early age worked on farms in the neighborhood of his home, and also at railroading until 1885. He was thrifty and economical, and by the year last mentioned felt himself able to engage in a permanent occupation, and therefore bought a farm near Shelbina. He prospered on this, and in 1896 bought another farm of eighty acres, on which he has been actively and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock from that time to the present. In 1909 he purchased ninety acres adjoining. As his prosperity has increased he has purchased additional land, and now owns 260 acres, all of which he has under advanced and productive cultivation.

Mr. Wright has his farm well improved with good buildings and fully equipped with all the necessary appliances for its tillage according to the most approved modern methods, and he studies his business in all its features with a view to securing the best results for all his outlay of toil and care in connection with it. He is regarded as one of the enterprising and progressive farmers and stock men of his township, and the appearance of his farm indicates that he deserves the reputation he enjoys.

On November 22, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda L. Peters, who was born in Scotland county, Missouri, on May 8, 1859, and is a daughter of William and Matilda (Rice) Peters. Seven children have been born of the union, five of whom are living, and are at home with their parents. They are: Artie Francis, Benjamin Alexander, William P., Porter Clifford and

Gladys Loree. In politics the father is a Republican.

JOHN H. MOORE.

Born April 24, 1848, in Bethel township, this county, and having passed all his subsequent years within the county, John H. Moore, of that township, where he carries on an extensive business as a farmer and stock man, has witnessed the progress and development of the region and has done his part to aid in promoting them. In his boyhood the locality of his present residence was but little removed from its wild state, or at the most was still but sparsely peopled and its settlement was in a primitive state. But he, when he grew to manhood, and many others like him, gave attention to the needs of the locality and under their quickening labors it has grown to greatness, wealth and power, with every element of its civilization intense with activity and enterprise.

Mr. Moore is a son of Elisha and Admonia (Brown) Moore, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter born in the same state, but brought to Missouri by her parents at a tender age. The father came to Ralls county, Missouri, in about 1829, but settled in this county in 1836, and passed the remainder of his days here actively and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock. He was first married in 1830 to Miss Amanda Gentry, a native of Ralls county, in this state. They had three children. Their mother died in 1843, and the father afterward contracted his marriage with Miss Admonia Brown. Five



MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. MOORE

children were born of this union, four of whom are living, William, John H., Tandy G. and Mary E., the wife of S. Bragg, of Bethel. The father was a Whig in politics. His death occurred in 1851 and that of the mother on August 7, 1891.

Their son John H. began his education in the district schools of this county and completed it at a high school. Since leaving school he has been continuously and energetically engaged in farming and raising stock, and by industry and good management has become one of the most extensive farmers in the county. He owns over 1,200 acres of land, which is of good quality and the greater part of it is under advanced and skillful cultivation. The stock industry connected with the farming operations is also extensive and conducted with great enterprise and excellent judgment. Mr. Moore is also a leading stockholder in the Shelby County Railroad Company and has other interests of value in the county and elsewhere.

On July 15, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Nannie Moran, a daughter of Solon and Mary Winifred (Martin) Moran, natives of Madison county, Kentucky, who came to Missouri when their daughter, now Mrs. Moore, was but six months old. By her marriage to Mr. Moore she has become the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living—Mary Edna, the wife of Walter Singleton; James C., Lulu D., Hattie, Lucy R., John, Jr., and Frankie, the wife of Charles E. Baldwin, of Knox county, Missouri. In politics the father is an active, working Democrat, always zealous and effective in the service of

his party, but never desirous of official station of any kind, although he has served on the school board for a period of over twenty-five years. He does not belong to any fraternal or social organization, but is a devoted and serviceable member of the Baptist church. He has been very successful and always manifested a lively and helpful interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his township and county. He is looked upon as a model farmer of large enterprise and great progressiveness and is universally esteemed as a citizen and a man correct in his demeanor in every relation of life. And as he has passed all the years of his life in the locality of his present home the people around him have full knowledge of his worth.

RICHARD O'DONNELL.

This prosperous and highly respected retired farmer of Shelby county, whose well improved and skillfully cultivated farm of eighty acres lies in Salt River township, is a good illustration of the adaptability of the Irish race and its readiness to grapple with any condition in life and secure advancement if given a fair chance. He came to this country after going from his native land to Australia and passing a few years there. He had practically nothing when he came, but the qualities of pluck, perseverance and shrewdness, with which nature had endowed him, and he is now a man of substance, with a comfortable competence for life and stands high in the esteem of all who know him.

Mr. O'Donnell was born in Ireland on September 15, 1833. His father, John

O'Donnell, and his grandfather, Richard O'Donnell, were also natives of the Emerald Isle, and there their forefathers lived many generations. The father came to the United States in 1845 and located in New York City, but three years later returned to Ireland, and there passed the balance of his life. He was a stone mason by occupation and did well at his trade. He was married in 1832 to Miss Mary Shea, also of Ireland, and they had six children.

Richard O'Donnell obtained his education in Ireland and passed the years of his early manhood in Australia, where he was engaged in building bridges and saw mills. It was natural that he should seek better opportunities away from his native heath than the political and social conditions in his own country afforded, and as Australia was a new and progressive land, with seeming abundance of opportunity for a poor but ambitious young man, he went there. And the qualities of head and hand and heart which he possessed, which would have won him success almost anywhere, were serviceable to him there. But still he hankered for America, and in 1877 he came to this country and found a home in Chicago, where he worked six months. He then moved to Shelby county and located on the farm in Salt River township on which he now lives, and on which he was actively and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock until his retirement from active work in 1904.

Mr. O'Donnell's farm comprises eighty acres of good land and is well improved. He applied to its cultivation while he was in charge of it the intelligence he had gained in his extensive and

varied experience, and also what he had gained in study and from observation and reflection, and he brought it to a high state of fertility and productiveness. It is now farmed by tenants, but Mr. O'Donnell still supervises the farming, and the same care and systematic work that he performed is the rule governing all its operations, and the standard of excellence in farming set up by him still prevails in every feature of what is done on the place.

Mr. O'Donnell was married in 1870 to Miss Jane Cross, also a native of Ireland. They have had eight children, six of whom are living, and all residents of Shelby county. They are: John, also a prosperous farmer; Thomas, who resides in Shellbina; Richard, Jr.; Mary, the widow of Eugene Bailey; Eugene, who is a farmer of this county; and Evelyn, who is at home with her parents. The father is a pronounced Democrat in his political faith and allegiance, and his religious connection is with the Catholic church, of which he is a devout and faithful member.

JOHN F. SPARKS.

Born of one of the sturdy strains of Virginia yeomanry on his father's side of the house, his paternal grandfather, Robert Sparks, having been a product of old families in the Old Dominion, and of Kentucky parentage on both sides, John F. Sparks, of Salt River township, in this county, has reproduced in his own career on the soil of Missouri the best historical and traditional life features of his ancestry in the two older states of the South, and shown that whatever the

condition or surroundings of the sterling American citizen, he is sure to exemplify the commendable traits of character and manhood that have given that citizenship its high rank in the judicious estimate of the world.

Mr. Sparks himself is a native of Henry county, Kentucky, where he was born on January 4, 1835. His father, James P. Sparks, was born in Kentucky on January 4, 1801, and was reared and educated in his native state. There, also, he began the career as a farmer and live stock man which lasted to the end of his life. He came to Missouri and located his family on the boundary line between Monroe and Shelby counties in 1839, the dwelling of the family being in Monroe and part of the farm on which it was located in Shelby county. Here he renewed his activity as a farmer and stock man and continued it to his untimely death in 1846, at the age of forty-five years. He was very enterprising and energetic and success followed all his efforts. And from the indications presented he was destined to become a man of considerable wealth and influence if death had not cut short his usefulness when he was at the height of his powers.

In 1822 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Threlkeld, and by this union he became the father of fourteen children, five of whom are living: Martha Margaret, the wife of Judge N. Adams, of Shelbina; John F., who is the interesting theme of this writing; Sarah Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Sparks; Nancy Helen, the wife of Henry Smith, of Monroe county; and S. A. Sparks, an esteemed citizen of Blackwell, Oklahoma. The father was a loyal and

zealous member of the Democratic party from the dawn of his manhood, and his services to his party were always pronounced and appreciated by the leaders and the rank and file of the organization.

John F. Sparks was reared on the parental farm and educated at the district schools of Monroe county. After leaving school life on the farm seemed tame and insipid to him, and accordingly, in 1853, he gratified the love of adventure he had inherited from his forefathers by going to California, which had not long before thrilled the world with the inspiring strains of its golden music. He remained on the Pacific coast fourteen years, then returned to his Missouri home, locating in Shelby county in 1867. In the meantime he had mined and done teaming in the neighborhood of Sacramento, and had experienced all the adventure and exciting incidents in life that he had previously longed for.

After his return to this state he was continuously and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock until 1904. In that year he retired from active pursuits in consequence of a serious injury he received, and since then he has lived quietly in the enjoyment of the competency his industry and frugality had brought him. He was married in 1870 to Mrs. Mary E. (List) Sparks, the widow of his deceased brother. They had three children, two of whom are living: Gerard, of Moberly, and Ada B., the wife of Y. E. Sullivan, of this county. The father is a Democrat in politics, a Presbyterian in church connection and has been a Freemason in fraternal life. He is one of the most esteemed citizens of his township.

JOHN THORNTON KEITH.

Highly successful in his vocation of farmer and live stock man, and prominent and influential in county affairs for many years, John T. Keith, of Salt River township, Shelby county, has served his day and generation well and given an excellent example for the guidance and stimulation of the next. He is one of the leading farmers of his township and one of the most useful and important men in his county, exemplifying in his career the virtue and the value of industry and frugality in business and of high character and public spirit in regard to community affairs.

Mr. Keith was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on August 13, 1847, and is a grandson of John H. Keith, a native of Virginia, who left the home of his ancestors in his early manhood to make a new one for himself in what was then the wilds of Kentucky. There, on the frontier, or near it, his son, William T. Keith, the father of John T., was born in 1821. While he was yet a boy the family moved to Missouri, and in this state he grew to manhood, received his scholastic training and prepared himself for a short but useful professional life. His academic education was completed at McDowell college in St. Louis, and after leaving that institution as a graduate, he studied medicine in Marion county. When he was ready to enter the profession he began his practice in Monroe county and later was associated with Dr. Bowen at Old Clinton in Monroe county. He rose rapidly in his profession and was fast approaching the first rank in the medical fraternity in this part of the

state, when death ended his useful labors in 1855.

The doctor did some farming in connection with his practice. He owned a farm of 240 acres which his slaves cultivated under his direction and supervision. He was married in 1849 to Miss Mary Ann Smith, of Kentucky, and by this marriage became the father of one child, his son John T., the immediate subject of this sketch. His first wife died, and in 1851 he was married a second time, being united on this occasion with Miss Mary Lipsecomb, of Monroe county, Missouri. They had one child also, who is now deceased. In politics the father trained with the old Whig party, and in religious association he was connected with the Missionary Baptist church.

John Thornton Keith began his education in the district schools of Monroe county and completed it at Bethel college in Palmyra. He afterward pursued a course of special training at the Jones Commercial college in St. Louis. After leaving school he bought a farm of 120 acres in this county four miles southwest of Shelbina, and on this tract and the additions he made to it by subsequent purchases, he has been actively engaged in farming and raising live stock, also in feeding and shipping stock, ever since until recently he sold 260 of the 380 acres of land which he owned. His operations are now confined to his original 120 acres, and on this his specialty is handling jacks and jennets, and for his output in this department of the live stock industry he is prominently and favorably known

throughout a wide extent of the country. He also buys and feeds mules for the market, handling over 100 head annually.

Locally he is best esteemed for his public spirit and devotion to the welfare and improvement of Shelby county. He is an ardent worker and stimulating force in all matters of progress and development, with a fine initiative spirit for designs and great energy and zeal in working them out. For more than forty years he has been president of the school board, and for a long time has served in the same capacity in the Shelbina Fair association, which has prospered admirably under his skillful management.

On November 12, 1867, Mr. Keith married with Miss Martha Ellen Maddox, a native of Monroe county and a daughter of Marcus D. and Sarah M. (Sparks) Maddox, esteemed residents of that county. Eight children have been born of the union, seven of whom are living: Ernest, resident in this county; Lena, the wife of Samuel Kimble, also dwelling in Shelby county; Alonzo, whose home is here too; Harry, who lives in Shelbina; Bertie, the wife of Luther Fitzpatrick, of Monroe county; and Myrtle and Lester, who are still under the parental roof-tree.

The father is an earnest and devoted member of the Democratic party in his political relations and a faithful and effective worker for the success of his party. His church affiliation is with the Southern Methodists, as is also his family. With his mind alert and fruitful and his hand open and free for every worthy undertaking for the good of his township and county in a material way,

and all his faculties ready at all times to aid in expanding and intensifying the power and usefulness of the moral agencies at work among their people, and with conscientious attention to every duty of citizenship, he is universally and justly regarded as one of the leading and most serviceable men in this part of the state.

JOHN WAY.

Born and reared in that great hive of industry, the state of Pennsylvania, in which almost every form of human endeavor finds expression if the latitude permits, and there trained to useful labor from his boyhood, enlisting in the Union army when he was eighteen, and during the four terrible years of our Civil war facing death on the battlefield and enduring the hardships and privations of the march and the camp, John Way, one of the progressive and prosperous farmers and live stock men of Salt River township, in this county, had a discipline in duty that fitted him for almost any requirement and made him equal to almost any emergency in peace or war.

Mr. Way was born on January 10, 1844, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Frederick and Harriet (Sprinkle) Way, natives of Maryland. The father was born near Hagerstown in that state, in 1815, and after a residence there and in Pennsylvania of fifty-seven years, came to Missouri in 1871 and located in Shelby county, five miles southwest of Shelbina. Here he acquired land and was actively engaged in farming and raising live stock until 1891, when death

ended his labors. Before coming to this state he lived and operated on farms which he rented in various localities in the former states of his residence. Both on them and on his own land in this county he was successful and wrought out good results by his skillful and persistent industry and his excellent management.

He was married in Hagerstown, Maryland, to Miss Harriet Sprinkle, of the same nativity as himself, and they became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: John, the interesting subject of this brief review; Harry, whose home is in Shelbina; Luther, a resident of Marion county; Cyrus, also a resident of Marion county; Mary Ann, the wife of Mark Henninger, of Santa Ana, California; Alexander, of Shelby county, Missouri; and Clark, of Shelbina. In political relations the father adhered to the Democratic party and gave it effective and appreciated service, although he never sought or desired a political office for himself. His religious connection was with the Presbyterian church. The mother died in Shelby county October 25, 1904.

John Way was educated in the district schools of his native county, but left school when he was eighteen to enter the Federal army in defense of the Union. He enlisted in 1862 in Company B, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Corps Commander John B. Gregg and Col. K. E. Robinson, being enrolled in Pittsburg. He served throughout the war and was honorably discharged at Jarvis Hospital, in Baltimore, Maryland, in July, 1865. His military service was no child's play, but the most strenuous in its ex-

actions and experiences. He was in the Army of the Potomac, around which the war storm raged perpetually, and he was called on to take part in some of the most renowned and sanguinary battles of the mighty conflict, among them those at Chancellorsville, Petersburg, the Weldon railroad, Mine Run and Winchester, and he was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox, where the banner of the Confederacy went down in everlasting defeat. At the battle of Winchester he was wounded and taken to an old tobacco barn, where he lay four days in agony and was then taken to City Point, and there the news of President Lincoln's assassination reached him.

After the war Mr. Way followed railroading on the section in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, until 1871, when he came to Shelby county, Missouri, with his parents. After a residence in this county of two years, he returned to Pennsylvania and again engaged in railroad work. Two years later he sold his interests in that state and came back to this county, arriving in 1875, and here he has been actively, extensively and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock ever since. He now owns 140 acres of superior land and is prominently connected with the live stock industry, his specialty being feeding the best grades and strains of cattle and shipping his output to markets farther east. He has been very successful in all his undertakings and is regarded as one of the leading cattle dealers in this part of the state.

Mr. Way was married on August 13, 1867, to Miss Harriet Mull, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They have had

seven children, three of whom are living: William Upton, of Woodland, Missouri; Forest Cary, whose home is in Seattle, Washington; and Celia Way, the oldest of the three, who is the wife of Adolph Fitzpatrick. The mother of these children died September 11, 1894, and on October 25, 1896, the father married a second wife, being united in the second alliance with Miss Bettie Bennett, of Moberly, Missouri. They have two children, their daughters, Gladys and Della May, who are still living at home with their parents. In politics the father is an active, working Republican, but he never seeks an office of any kind for himself, either by election or appointment, preferring to serve the state from the honorable post of private citizenship. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and his wife belongs to the same. He has been zealous and helpful in building up his township and county, and the people who live in them esteem him highly as one of their best and most useful citizens. Mr. Way was a member of the G. A. R. for some years, but the post has since gone out of existence, most of the members having died.

MARION M. MAUPIN.

Marion M. Maupin, of Lentner township, who is one of the most extensive and successful farmers and live stock dealers in Shelby county, is a native of Monroe county, Missouri, where he was born on June 13, 1858, and a scion of old Virginia families resident in the Old Dominion from colonial times. He has inherited the elevation of character and sterling manliness of his ancestors, and

is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progressiveness that fills the West with its energy and has made it so wealthy in production and potential in influence. He has therefore a combination of qualities which would insure business success in almost any field of effort and win him esteem and general consideration in any community.

Mr. Maupin is a grandson of Thomas G. Maupin, who was born, reared and passed his early manhood in Virginia, then moved to Missouri in the youth of this state but the full maturity of his own powers. His son, Thomas H. Maupin, the father of Marion M., was also a native of Virginia, born there in 1827. When he was but seven years of age the family moved to this state and located in Monroe county. There he grew to manhood and obtained his education in the district schools. There also he farmed and raised live stock to the end of his life, except during a period of four years which he passed in California at the height of the early excitement over the discovery of gold in that state. He was successful as a miner there and as a farmer and live stock man here, and when he died in 1905 was possessed of a considerable estate, all won by his own industry, thrift and excellent management.

In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Maupin, of Marion county, Missouri, and by this marriage became the father of three children, of whom Marion M. is the only one now living. In political relations the father was a life-long Democrat, and from the dawn of his manhood to the end of his life was true and loyal to his party and

one of its zealous and effective workers in all campaigns. He never sought or desired a political office for himself, but worked for the principles of his party because he believed in them and from a stern and exacting sense of duty.

His son, Marion M. Maupin, grew to manhood on the family homestead and assisted in its labors while attending the district school in the neighborhood and after leaving school until 1881. He then bought a portion of the land on which he now resides eight miles southwest of Shelbina, and began farming and raising live stock on his own account. Seeking no other occupation for his energies and devoting them to these with ardor and excellent judgment, he has been very successful. His methods have been progressive and all his operations have embodied the best thought and intelligence available concerning the lines of activity in which he has been engaged.

Mr. Maupin now owns 940 acres of fine land and has it nearly all under vigorous and skillful cultivation, and his live stock industry is in proportion to his acreage. He has some of the land farmed by tenants, but he gives it all his personal attention and supervision. In his stock industry he has somewhat specialized jacks and jennets, but he has also raised and shipped large numbers of Duroc-Jersey hogs, and he has not confined his output to the two lines mentioned but has been an extensive shipper of general live stock to the Chicago and Eastern markets. He is also a stockholder in the Old Bank of Shelbina.

In the public affairs of his township and county Mr. Maupin has always manifested a cordial interest and taken an

active part. He has served the people well and wisely as school clerk during the last fifteen years, and in many other ways has contributed materially and extensively to the development and improvement of the region in which he lives. No enterprise of value to the people has been without his active and serviceable aid and intelligent and stimulating guidance. And his services are highly appreciated by those who have had the benefit of them.

On February 23, 1881, he was married to Miss Emma Francis, a daughter of Thomas and Millie (Miles) Francis, highly esteemed residents of Monroe county. Six children have been born of the union, four of whom are living: Thomas Eugene, who resides in this county; Myrtle E., the wife of E. L. Smock, of Monroe county; Nannie B., the wife of Benjamin Stewart, also a resident of Monroe county; and Varian F., who is living at home with his parents. The father's political allegiance is given firmly and faithfully to the Democratic party, and in its service he is always energetic and influential. He is representative of all that is best in Shelby county citizenship, and is correspondingly esteemed by the people of the county, who know his worth and hold his usefulness in high regard. Mrs. Maupin is a member of the Christian church.

LEE DIMMITT.

Beginning active efforts for himself in the struggle for advancement among men when he was but a youth, and now occupying a place of prominence in the industrial and public life of his com-



LEE DIMMITT

1898, and Dillman Daniel, born in 1903. They are all living at home with their parents. The father is a Democrat of the most reliable kind in his political association, and a very earnest and efficient worker for the success of his party in all campaigns. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman and a Royal Neighbor. His religious connection is with the Southern Methodist church and that of his wife is with the Christian sect. Both work well for all church interests.

JOHN S. BARTON.

This prominent, progressive and prosperous farmer and live stock man of Lentner township is not a native of Shelby county, but has lived in it from the time when he was two years of age. He grew to manhood drawing his stature and his strength from its soil, was educated in its district schools, and from his boyhood has been busily engaged in two of its leading industries. He is therefore to all intents and purposes a Shelby county product, and the people of the county admire and esteem him as a representative of their best citizenship and an extensive contributor to the progress and development of this part of the state.

Mr. Barton was born in Monree county, Missouri, on June 10, 1849, and is a grandson of Squire P. Barton, one of the pioneers of northeastern Missouri, who was born and reared in Kentucky and came to this state in his early manhood and located in Marion county. He helped to break up the wild land of that region and to lay the foundations of civil

government for the county, being a man of great force of character and considerable intelligence. His son, Morgan P. Barton, the father of John S., was born in Marion county in 1824 and moved to Shelby county in his young manhood. He followed farming and raising live stock from the time of his arrival in the county to the end of his life on 160 acres of land three miles south of Lentner. His widow, now aged eighty-four years, is living on that farm.

The elder Mr. Barton was prospering finely and was well established in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lived at the beginning of the Civil war. Being a man of strong convictions and a high sense of duty, and believing firmly in the doctrine of state rights, he followed his convictions to the field of battle in response to one of the early calls of the Southern Confederacy for volunteers, enlisting in the command of Gen. Joseph Porter and being hurried soon afterward to the front. After a service of four months he broke one of his hands in a fall from his horse at the battle of Kirksville and, being hard pressed, gave himself up to the Federal authorities, surrendering to Colonel Benjamin. He was transferred from prison to prison, at length reaching the one at Alton, Illinois, in which he died in 1863. His remains were buried in an Alton burial ground with military honors.

He was married on February 15, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Ann McBroom, a native of Virginia. Of the nine children born to them seven are living: John S., the immediate subject of this brief memoir; Sarah G., the wife of John

Clay, of this county; Mary Susan, the wife of John Brison, of Kansas City, Missouri; Squire P., who is also a resident of this county; Stephen F., also a Shelby county citizen; William W., whose home is in Omaha, Nebraska; and Morgan H., who lives in Shelby county. In politics the father was a pronounced and energetic Democrat. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

His venerable widow, now eighty-four years old, as has been noted, is the oldest woman in Shelby county—a veritable and shining link between the bustling present, with its advanced development and strident progress, and the remote past of the pioneer days, with its ruggedness of life, its thrilling adventures, constant perils and almost ever-present privations and hardships. She has lived usefully and correctly among this people, and there is not one of them who does not do her reverence.

Her son, John S. Barton, was educated in the district schools of Shelby county, whither his parents moved from Monroe county in 1851. After leaving school he worked out on neighboring farms and assisted the family on the home farm until 1870, then bought the farm of 200 acres on which he now lives, and on this he has been actively, extensively and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock ever since. He has been very successful in his operations, conducting them with intelligence and skill and managing his business with judgment and foresight. He has also been zealous and energetic in promoting the welfare of his township and county, serving as a member of the school board at several differ-

ent periods, and giving earnest attention to all projects for the advancement and improvement of the locality in which he has his home.

On December 22, 1872, Mr. Barton was united in marriage with Miss Soplronia Kidwell, a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Mullins) Kidwell, long esteemed residents of Shelby county. Of the seven children born of the union six are living: Lulu May, the wife of Rev. R. L. Carroll, of Liberty, Missouri; Etta B., the wife of Thomas Noel, of Lentner; George F., who still has his home with his parents; Edgar C., who is also a resident of Liberty; Jesse W., living in this county; and Eva V., who is still a member of the parental household. In political relations the father is allied with the Democratic party. He and his wife are active members of Missionary Baptist church. They are among the most highly respected citizens of Shelby county and fully deserve the regard and good will bestowed on them.

WILLIAM GAMBLE.

Settling down to the quiet yet interesting and independent life of a farmer and live stock man after trying his hand at various other occupations and instructive experience in several different localities, William Gamble, of Lentner township, this county, has found the field of effort suited to his taste and made a success of gratifying proportions in working it. He has qualities of persevering industry and good business management that would have brought him profitable returns in almost any line of industry, but his bent is more decidedly in the line he is following than

any other, and he has been wise enough to adhere to it through all temptations to do otherwise, and these have been numerous in his case, as American life is full of allurements for men of capacity and enterprise.

Mr. Gamble was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, on December 21, 1854, and is a son of Andrew and Patience (Potterary) Gamble, both of whom met tragic fates after many years of usefulness and upright living. The father was born in Ireland and came to the United States in his boyhood, locating at Vicksburg, Mississippi. There he grew to manhood and became the owner of a cotton plantation east of the city. He also conducted a livery business and traded in horses and mules. In a trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans in 1860 he was accidentally drowned. He was a stone cutter and monument or tombstone maker by trade, but he did not work at that craft long after acquiring a knowledge of it. His widow was killed by a piece of a shell from the Federal army during the siege of Vicksburg. They had seven children, three of whom are living: Andrew, whose home is in St. Louis; William, the subject of this brief review; and Robert, who is a resident of Jackson, Mississippi. The father was a member of the Masonic order and his religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church.

His son William was educated in the public schools of Vicksburg and St. Louis, and after leaving school began the battle of life for himself by working in a harness manufactory. But he did not like this occupation and in a short

time transferred his energies to work in a machine shop, where he remained until 1870. He then came to Missouri and located for one year in Macon county. At the end of that period he settled in Shelby county on the farm two miles west of Shelbina, and in 1902 on the farm he now lives on and here he has been continuously and successfully engaged in farming and raising live stock ever since. He has increased his farm to 312 acres, one-half of which he has in grass and the rest under general cultivation. In addition to the live stock he raises he feeds numbers of cattle and ships his whole output to Chicago and markets farther east.

Mr. Gamble has taken an earnest interest and active part in promoting the welfare of his township and county, giving energetic attention to every worthy undertaking for their advancement and improvement, and contributing by all means in his power to the comfort and convenience of their people. He served on the school board seven years and in many other ways has shown his abiding interest in the good of his community. He was first married in 1876 to Miss Henrietta Kidwell of Shelby county. She died seven months after the marriage, and on February 12, 1880, he married a second time, his choice in this union being Miss Rosa Taylor, a daughter of Wesley and Emerine (Bowles) Taylor, esteemed residents of Marion county, this state, where Mrs. Gamble was born on April 19, 1856. They have had five children, but only two of them are living: Fannie, the wife of Earl Bowen, of Clarence, Missouri, and

Charles Milton, who is still at home with his parents. Politically the father is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

WILLIS J. MAGRUDER.

This prosperous and enterprising farmer and live stock man of Lentner township was born in Shelby county, near Maud, on August 13, 1865, and has passed the whole of his life to this time in the county of his nativity. From his boyhood he has been engaged in the two of its leading industries which now command his time and attention, and by that means has contributed materially to the wealth and commercial influence of his township and the consequence of its people. He has also taken an earnest interest in its welfare in all other ways, performing all the duties of good citizenship in a commendable manner and exemplifying in his daily life the best attributes of elevated American manhood.

Mr. Magruder is of Kentucky ancestry on his father's side of the house. His father, William Henry, and his grandfather, Willis Magruder, were born in the Blue Grass state and became early residents of Missouri, locating in Monroe county during the boyhood of the father. He came into being in 1839, and, after a residence of a few years in his native state, and one of several more in Monroe county, this state, moved to Shelby county in 1862. Here he followed farming and raising live stock until 1893, when he retired from active pursuits and has since been living with his chil-

dren in this and Monroe county. He still owns his farm in Shelby county and has it rented to a tenant who farms it under his direction and supervision.

He was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah Jane Weatherford, of Monroe county, Missouri. They have had nine children, three of whom have died. Those living are: Beauregard, a resident of Walla Walla, state of Washington; Willis J., the subject of this writing; Lucy Helen, the wife of E. R. Gaines, of Monroe county, Missouri; Henrietta, the wife of Alexander Stalcup, of Monroe county; Minnie Kate, the wife of Le Roy Harding, of Shelby county; and Beulah May, the wife of George Ashford, of Shelby. In his political relations the father adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and has long been a faithful worker in its service. His religious connection is with the Baptist church.

Willis J. Magruder obtained his education at the district school in Fairview, Monroe county, this state. After leaving school he studied telegraphy at Sedalia for one year, then farmed on the home place and assisted the family there until 1888. In that year he began a career in farming and raising live stock on his own account in Shelby county, and here he has been continuously and successfully engaged in those pursuits ever since. He makes a specialty of raising superior breeds of hogs, but also handles sheep and cattle in large numbers. He has studied all features of his business thoughtfully and observed all its manifestations with care, and by this means has become not only one of the most successful stock men in his township, but

an acknowledged authority on everything connected with the live stock industry.

Mr. Magruder is a man of public spirit and progressiveness and shows these qualities of his manhood in his devotion to the welfare of his township and his earnest efforts on all occasions and in every way to promote it. No effort designed to advance their interests goes without his active aid, which is always given with intelligence and good judgment. On September 28, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Virginia Kidwell, of Shelby county, Missouri. They have had nine children, all of whom are living. They are: Charles F., Visa F., Chester, Roland, Everett, Verney, Howard, Velma and Vivian, and are all yet members of the parental family circle.

MICHAEL E. RUTTER.

Although a native of Marion county, this state, where he was born on October 7, 1833, Michael E. Rutter, of Salt River township, has been a resident of Shelby county during all but the first two years of his life, and from his boyhood has been connected with its farming and stock raising industries in an energetic and serviceable way. He is now one of the best and most widely known breeders and handlers of mules of superior grades in this county, his operations in this line being extensive and commanding attention and admiration all over the country.

Mr. Rutter is a grandson of Edmond Rutter, who was born and reared in Kentucky and a son of Chambers Rutter, who was also a native of that state, and

born in 1799. The latter came to Missouri in the early days of its history and located near Scipio Bottom, where he passed a number of years engaged in teaming. In 1833 he moved to Marion county, and after farming there two years, changed his residence to Shelby county. Here he was actively and successfully engaged in farming and raising live stock until 1839, when he turned his attention to merchandising and kept at it two years. At the end of that period he returned to the farm, on which he died in 1852.

He was married in 1832 to Miss Nancy Hornback of Macon county. They had two children, both of whom are living, Michael E. and his sister Mary E., the wife of Clark Vandiver, who lives in Shelbina. Their mother died and in 1836 the father married a second wife, being united in this marriage with Miss Catherine Gallagher, of Shelby county. In politics he was a pronounced Democrat, loyal to his party and zealous in its service. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Michael E. Rutter was educated in the country schools of Shelby county, and after leaving school at once began farming and raising live stock on his own account, continuing his operations in these interesting and profitable industries until 1905, when he gave up all active pursuits, although he is still living on his farm. During the last fifteen years of his activity he was very successfully occupied in raising superior strains of mules, building up a large trade and acquiring a wide reputation for the excellence of his output, as has been stated.

He was married in 1852 to Miss Eliza H. Hollyman, of Marion county. They have had eight children, four of whom are living: John W., a resident of Shelby county; Nancy E., the wife of Clay Dufer, of Shelby county; and James and Charles, who are also residents of this county. The father is a loyal and unwavering Democrat in his political relations and an earnest and effective worker for his party in all campaigns, although he has never sought a political office of any kind for himself. He is devoted to the progress and welfare of his township and county and shows his interest in their substantial advancement by zealous assistance in every worthy project involving the good of their people, among whom he is held in high esteem as one of the leading and most useful citizens of this portion of the state. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is active in the service of the congregation to which he belongs. Now verging close upon eighty years of age, he can look back over his long career with the satisfaction that it has been profitable to himself and serviceable to the people around him, for he has been faithful in the performance of every duty and given an impressive illustration of the benefit and comfort of upright living.

GEORGE W. O'BRYAN.

It is not often that man who has lived to an almost patriarchal age in his native region moves to another, and on what is to him practically an alien soil lights the fires of a new domestic hearth, but this is what happened in the case of John

O'Bryan, the father of George W. O'Bryan, one of the enterprising and progressive farmers and stock men of Lentner township and one of the public spirited and broad minded citizens of this county, who came to Missouri when he was well advanced in years, and with all the energy of his youth repeated here what he had already achieved in the state of his nativity as a successful farmer and live stock man and a live and influential citizen.

Mr. O'Bryan is a native of Washington county, Virginia, where he was born on February 18, 1849. His parents, John and Sallie (Heninger) O'Bryan, were also natives of that state and descended of families resident there from early colonial days. They were married on June 28, 1829, and had four children, of whom George W. is the only one living. The father was born in Virginia in 1778 and came to Missouri in 1853. In his native state he was a shoemaker, but after coming to this state he followed farming and raising stock exclusively, which he had been engaged in in connection with working at his trade in Virginia. He died in Monroe county, which was the place of his Missouri residence, in 1862. He was married twice, the first time to Miss Anna Anderson, of Virginia, with whom he was united on July 29, 1804. They had five children, whose mother died a few years after the last one was born. His second wife was a daughter of Jacob and Mary Heninger, esteemed residents of Monroe county, and numbered among its most respected and useful citizens. In politics he belonged to the Whig party until the death of that organization, and afterward took but lit-

the interest in public affairs. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

His son, George W. O'Bryan, was educated in the public schools of Monroe county, this state, of which he became a resident when he was four years old, and after leaving school bought sixty acres of land, which he farmed until 1893. He then sold his farm in the autumn of that year and also everything pertaining to his farming operations, and went to California for the winter. On his return to Missouri he bought 327 acres of farm land in Shelby county, but took up his residence in Lentner. Here for six years he carried on a general merchandising establishment in connection with his farming and live stock operations. At the end of the period mentioned he sold out his interests in the store and since then he has done a little farming, but has had the greater part of his land worked by his sons. His farm now comprises 300 acres and is all under vigorous and skillful cultivation.

In 1904 he was elected president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Shelbyna, now the Shelbyna National Bank. He resigned after a service of about two years in this capacity, but he still holds stock in the bank and is one of its directors. This plain narrative of his life, as far as it has proceeded, is sufficient to show that he is a man of character and force, but it has made no mention of the fact that he has at all times been zealous and energetic in the service of his township and county, and has done all in his power to promote their welfare. Yet this is a well known fact and has secured for him the lasting regard and good will of

all classes of the people among whom he has so long lived and labored.

On September 11, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Hager, a native daughter of the town of Hager's Grove, in this county, to which her father, John Hager, gave its name, or rather, which was named in his honor. Of the eight children born of this union seven are living: Lena V., the wife of M. W. Moxley, of Merced, California; Laura F., the wife of Charles Brady, of Monroe county, Missouri; Anna Virginia, the wife of A. W. Byrum, of Santa Rosa, California; Jimmie Lee, who resides in Lentner, Missouri; Walter C., a resident of this county; George Vest, also a resident of Lentner; and Archie C., who lives in the same place.

In political affairs the father gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and as he is a man of strong convictions he works for the success of the party he believes in with all his ardor in all its campaigns. The religious affiliation of himself and his wife is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and both are active and effective church workers for the congregation to which they belong, and give serviceable aid to all worthy church enterprises without regard to denominational lines. Mr. O'Bryan has been very successful in business, prominent and influential for years as a citizen, and one of the leaders in the live stock industry in this state, especially in the production and handling of mules of the best grades, for his output in which he has a national reputation. He is the father of Jimmie O'Bryan, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume.



THOMAS W. FORMAN

THOMAS W. FORMAN.

In section 5, Black Creek township, is located the fine farm property of this representative exponent of the agricultural industry in his native county, where he has ever held a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Shelby county, and he is one of the loyal sons of the state who went forth in defense of the Union when its integrity was menaced by armed rebellion.

Thomas W. Forman was born on the parental homestead farm, in Taylor township, this county, on December 15, 1844, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Bowling) Forman, honored pioneers, concerning whom duly specific mention is made in the sketch of the career of their elder son, John Forman, on other pages of this work, so that further review of the family history is not demanded in the present connection. Thomas W. Forman was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days and contributed his quota to the work of the home farm, the while he received such limited educational advantages as were offered in the somewhat primitive district schools of the locality and period. He was about seventeen years of age at the inception of the Civil war, and his youthful patriotism prompted him to make definite response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers. At Palmyra, Marion county, in October, 1861, Mr. Forman enlisted as a private in Company F, Third Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, under command of Gen. John M. Glover. He continued in active service with this gallant regiment until victory had crowned the Union

arms and peace had been declared. His command was assigned to the Army of the Red River, and with the same he participated in many engagements in Missouri and Arkansas, including the battle of Little Rock. He was mustered out in the city of St. Louis in the fall of 1865, and duly received his honorable discharge, having proved a valiant and faithful soldier of the republic and made an excellent record during his long years of service.

After the close of his military career the young soldier returned to his native county, where he farmed on rented land until he was able to make investment in land of his own. In 1867 he purchased sixty acres in section 5, Black Creek township, and from this modest nucleus, through his own well-directed efforts and careful business methods, he has evolved a fine landed estate of 880 acres, constituting one of the best farm properties in the county, as he has made the best of improvements on the same and has manifested much judgment in the handling of all departments of the farm work. Mr. Forman is thus one of the extensive and substantial agriculturists of his native county, and he has made a specialty of the raising of high-grade live stock and in the buying and shipping of cattle, horses and mules, in which connection he has built up a flourishing enterprise, particularly in the handling of mules, of which he keeps an average of fifty head, being a successful breeder as well as dealer.

It is naturally to be presupposed that a citizen who has been so enterprising and successful in connection with his private interests should also take a loyal

concern in all that tends to advance the material and civic welfare of the community, and in this respect Mr. Forman is essentially progressive and public spirited. He is a stalwart in the local camp of the Democratic party, but the only office in which he has consented to serve is that of school director, of which he was incumbent for a number of years. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church.

On December 18, 1873, Mr. Forman was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Mayes, who was born, reared and educated in this county, being a daughter of James and Louisa Mayes. Mr. and Mrs. Forman have four children, namely: Ella, who is the wife of Joseph Van Skike, of Shelby county; Benjamin F., who is associated in the work and management of the home farm, and Alice and Marvin.

HUGO POWELL.

This esteemed citizen of Shelbina, who has recently moved to that city after farming and raising live stock in Shelby county with great industry and a gratifying measure of success for a period of over thirty-four years, is a native of Germany, and was born in the city of Breslau in that country on May 20, 1827. Before he was a year old his parents, Arthur and Laura (Frost) Powell, also natives of Germany, emigrated to the United States and located in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. There the father worked at his trade as a brewer until 1848, when he returned to his native land, where he died in 1852. He and his wife were the parents of two children, of whom Hugo

is the only one living. The mother died in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and the year following the father took her remains back to Germany.

He obtained a limited public school education in the schools of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and after leaving school went to the city of New York, where he served as a cash boy in a store five years. In 1853 he enlisted in Company F, Sixth New York Regular Cavalry, under the command of General Scott. While in the military service under this enlistment he learned the trade of clothing cutter. But he was devoted to the Union and found a charm in military life which had not been fully dispelled by his short term in the army. He therefore enlisted again in 1861, at the very beginning of the Civil war, becoming a member of Company F, Excelsior Brigade, New York, which was commanded by Colonel Sickles, who later became one of the distinguished generals of the Union army and lost one of his limbs in the deluge of death at Gettysburg. Mr. Powell served in this brigade eighteen months, then received a serious injury by falling off a bridge while doing duty as a picket during the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. This incapacitated him for further military service, and he was honorably discharged from the army on August 28, 1862, in the city of Philadelphia.

His next move in life was to work at his trade as a clothing cutter, which he followed for five years in New York city. At the end of that period he came West and located for a short time at Beloit, Wisconsin, and there he was engaged in merchant tailoring and dealing in gents' furnishings for three years.

From Beloit he moved to Hannibal, Missouri, where he followed the same business nine years. He then took up his residence in Shelby county and changed his occupation to farming and raising live stock. He has been industriously occupied in these pursuits ever since until a few months ago, when he determined to retire from active pursuits and moved to Shelbina, where he is now living in comfort and contentment after a long and arduous struggle for advancement in prosperity and enduring many privations and hardships at different periods of his life.

Mr. Powell has been successful in his undertakings, winning a competence for himself and his family and rising to a high position in the regard and good will of the people of this county. He has been active in promoting their welfare and given them an excellent example in elevated citizenship. His political connection is with the Republican party, of which he is an earnest and zealous member, and in religion he is affiliated with the Christian church at Lentner. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic. On July 10, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Eusebia Meeter, of Beloit, Wisconsin. She is still living. They have no children. Mr. Powell's four score and three years sit lightly on him. He is still a man of vigor and enterprise, as earnestly interested in the progress of his county and state, as faithful and energetic in the performance of the duties of citizenship, and as genial, obliging and companionable in social relations as he ever was. He is justly

esteemed as one of the best and most estimable men in Shelby county.

HUGH W. WOOD.

Aiming at no high-flown or spectacular success in life, and seeking no avenues to preferment but that of honest fidelity to daily duty in his chosen vocation, but adhering steadfastly and zealously to that, Hugh W. Wood, one of the substantial and prosperous farmers and stock men of Lentner township in this county, has made steady progress in advancement and attained a position of prominence and permanency in the respect and good opinion of the people in all parts of this and the adjoining counties.

Mr. Wood is wholly a product of Shelby county. He was born within its borders on April 11, 1861, obtained his education in its public schools, has passed all the active years of his life to the present time (1910) in helping to promote its industrial and commercial growth and the elevation of its civil and social institutions, and taken the mistress of his home and helpmate in life's arduous struggle from among its agreeable daughters. All that he is, therefore, Shelby county has made him, and all that he has done and achieved has redounded to its credit and advantage.

It is to be said, however, that he had native force and capacity which enabled him to take advantage of the opportunities presented for his betterment, and has shown great industry and business acumen in managing his affairs. He is a son of John Wesley and Kitty (Robb)

Wood, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of the state of Tennessee. The father's father, William Wood, was also born and reared in Kentucky, where his parents were among the pioneers of that great and progressive state. There John Wesley Wood, father of Hugh W., was born on May 3, 1831, and from there he accompanied his parents to Missouri and Shelby county in 1835, when he was but four years old. He grew to manhood and secured a common school education in the primitive country schools of his boyhood, the best then attainable in the undeveloped state of this region.

After leaving school he started the battle of life for himself as a farmer on a tract of forty acres of wild land. This he reduced to subjection and fertility, improved it into a comfortable country home and, as his prosperity increased, added to its extent by additional purchases. He is now seventy-eight years of age and is still actively engaged in farming and raising live stock, his farm now comprising 180 acres of superior land and being all under skillful and vigorous cultivation. It is located three miles northwest of Shelbina.

Mr. Wood, the elder, married Miss Kitty Robb, a native daughter of Tennessee, as has been stated, but long resident in this county. Of the nine children born of this union six are living: Meredith, the wife of Malcolm Swearinger, of Shelbina; Hugh W., the subject of this sketch; Meretta, the wife of L. W. Duncan; Laura Frances, the wife of Ollie Fletcher; and Myrtle, the wife of W. H. Tenney, all residents of Shelby county, the last named having her home

in Shelbina. The father adheres faithfully and firmly to the Democratic party in political matters and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in his religious relations.

Hugh W. Wood was educated in the public schools of Shelby county and, after completing their course of instruction, helped his father on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-seven years. In the autumn of 1888 he began the career in farming and raising live stock which he is still extending. His fine farm of eighty-five acres is a model of its size and capacity in the development to which it has been brought and the skill and intelligence with which it is managed. For, having no ambition in any other line of effort, Mr. Wood studies what he is engaged in and applies to his operations in both farming and the live stock industry all that he can acquire of valuable information from judicious reading and reflection. All this is greatly to his credit and of material benefit to his township and county, in which he has always manifested a very active and helpful interest.

On October 3, 1888, Mr. Wood was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Fletcher, a daughter of Charles A. Fletcher, who was a prominent resident of Shelbina. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and in all its campaigns he is one of its serviceable and appreciated workers, although never seeking any of its honors or official positions for himself. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in this also he takes an earnest and productive interest.

as he does in the work of all church organizations without regard to creed or denominational differences.

JOHN T. DAVIS.

Looking well always to the interests of his country and freely offering his life and all its energies to the service of that country, whether the call of duty took him to the gory field of battle trampled by the relentless iron heel of civil war or those white with the harvests of peaceful and productive industry, John T. Davis, one of the leading and most successful farmers and live stock men of Jackson township in this county, has vindicated his patriotism and sterling citizenship in peace and war.

He was born in Marion county, Missouri, in 1833, and is a son of Gabriel and Cynthia (Kinkaid) Davis, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. They were married in 1832 and had six children, two of whom are living: John T. and his brother Wallace, who is also a resident of Shelby county. The father was born in 1809 and came to Missouri in 1828. Through the agency of his ancestors and other hardy pioneers his native state had by that time been largely redeemed from its wild and unpruned condition and made highly productive and progressive. But when he became a resident of Missouri at the age of nineteen he found the frontier conditions still extensively prevalent and himself face to face with the problem that had engaged the energies of his forefathers one and two generations earlier in Kentucky. But he was of heroic mold and accepted the situation and its

obligations with cheerfulness, entered upon the duties before him with alacrity and did his part toward the development and improvement of the region in which he had taken up his residence with diligence and fidelity to every requirement. He located in Marion county and engaged in farming and raising live stock, which he followed continuously and with success until 1884, when he retired from active labor. In 1848 he sold his Marion county property and bought a farm in Shelby county, on which he passed the remainder of his life and died in 1894. He was a Republican in political faith and allegiance from the foundation of the party and always gave its principles and candidates his earnest and effective support.

John T. Davis was educated in the country schools of this county and after leaving school learned the carpenter trade. He worked at this until 1864, when he enlisted in the Union army, Company F, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, under command of Captain Poe. The Civil war was in its last stage of vigor, however, at the time of his enlistment, and his military service lasted only six months. At the end of that time he was mustered out of the army at St. Louis, Missouri. He was ready for more arduous trials in the service than he experienced, as he was familiar with military tactics and knew something of the possible hazards and hardships of war, having belonged to the state militia for some years before the Civil war began and during the war until his enlistment.

After his discharge from military service he returned to his Shelby county home and remained there two years. In

1867 he bought a farm of fifty acres and to its development, improvement and proper cultivation he devoted himself with all his energy until a short time ago. He now has his farm worked by a tenant but still employs himself in light tasks in connection with its management. He has prospered as a farmer and stock man, and has attained to general esteem and approval as a citizen. He gives his earnest support to the Republican party in political affairs and is potential in its service. His fraternal relations with the Grand Army of the Republic are maintained in active membership and devoted loyalty to that organization, and his religious convictions find expression in zealous and helpful connection with the Southern Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1867 to Miss Angeline Davis, of New York state. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Alma, at home, and Linnens L., who resides in the state of Texas. The mother of these children died February 8, 1905.

CHARLES A. GRAVES.

Among the substantial, prosperous and progressive farmers and live stock men of Jackson township, this county, none stands higher than Charles A. Graves, whether his industry, good management and success in his business or the elevated character and continued usefulness of his citizenship is taken as the gauge of his merit. He is well and widely esteemed for both, and it is conceded on all sides that he is fully worthy of the high rank he holds in the general

esteem of the people wherever he is known.

Mr. Graves was born in Marion county, Missouri, on March 31, 1858, but has been a resident of Shelby county for many years. He is a son of James and Martha (Janes) Graves, natives of Kentucky, who were married in Kentucky, and had eleven children, three of whom are living: Ellen, the wife of John W. Hubbard, of Monroe City, Missouri; Henrietta, the wife of R. D. Rogers, who resides in Oregon; and Charles A., the interesting subject of this brief review. The father settled in Marion county, this state, long before the Civil war and was busily engaged in farming and raising live stock until the end of his life. He belonged to the Democratic party in political allegiance and the Catholic church in religious faith and obedience, and gave earnest attention to the interests of both.

Charles A. Graves obtained a limited common school education in the country schools of this county, and after leaving their course of training began the struggle for advancement in life by working on farms in the neighborhood of his home, in addition to what he did there, assisting his mother, who was then a widow. Some time later he moved to this county and bought a farm. On this he has worked hard and steadily, but with judgment and profit, ever since, making it highly productive and improving it with judicious taste, re-creating it into one of the attractive rural homes of the township in which it is located. He has carried on, in connection with his farming operations, a

flourishing live stock business, raising many head of stock and feeding numbers for the markets. In both lines of his endeavor he has been very successful, because he has applied intelligence as well as great energy to his work. His farm now comprises 160 acres and is nearly all under cultivation.

Mr. Graves has suffered many disasters in his career as a farmer and stock man, but these never disheartened him. On the contrary, they seemed to awaken latent powers of enterprise in him and stimulate him to broader vision and still greater activity. In the local affairs of the county, and especially those of his township, he has taken a very earnest interest and rendered very helpful service. He has been a member of the school board three years, is a stockholder in the Hunnewell bank, and in many other ways has contributed to the advancement and improvement of this portion of the state and the enduring welfare of its people.

He was first married on February 1, 1880, to Miss Louisa Howe, a resident of Shelby county, and by this marriage became the father of five children, all of whom are living. They are: Artie, who resides in Marion county, Missouri; James, whose home is in the state of Montana; Estes Varian, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Josie, the wife of M. Miller, of California; and Letha Ethel, who also lives in California. The father was married again December 20, 1905, uniting with Mrs. Cora E. (Kellogg) Snider, of this county. They have one child, their son Charles Lyman, who is still at home with his parents. The father is a Democrat in his political re-

lations and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in his religious affiliation. He is regarded as one of the leading and most useful citizens of his township.

JAMES W. HOWE.

James W. Howe, widely known in northwestern Missouri as one of the most successful and progressive farmers and public spirited citizens of Shelby county, whose fine farm of 420 acres is located in Jackson township, is a native of this county and was born on July 7, 1846. His father, Samuel R. Howe, was born in the state of Kentucky and came to Missouri at an early date, while the greater part of the state was still on the frontier and its resources were yet waiting for the commanding might of mind and the energy of the pioneers and their followers to call them into productiveness and the service of mankind. He located in Shelby county and here he was continuously and successfully engaged in farming and raising live stock until his death in 1877.

He was married to Miss Nancy Davidson, of this county, and they became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living: Susan, the wife of J. E. Howell; John, also a prosperous farmer; James W., the immediate subject of this memoir; Eliza Ann, the wife of George See; Francis, another contributor to the agricultural greatness of Shelby county; Margaret, who resides in the neighborhood of her birthplace; Rebecca, the wife of Harvey Rivercomb; and Lonisa, the widow of the late Charles Graves. They are all residents of this county. The father was a Democrat in politics and a

sturdy manhood of the English, uniting both with the thrift and resourcefulness that distinguish the people of New England.

Mr. Phillips was born in Wyoming county, New York, on June 16, 1841, and is a son of William H. and Phileta (Pier-son) Phillips, the former a native of New Hampshire, born in 1801, and the latter born in 1810 and reared in Connecticut. The father was a farmer and passed the whole of his life after the removal of the family to the state of New York on the parental homestead actively engaged in farming. He died in 1869, but throughout his career relied on his own exertions for advancement, and never made much of the fact that he was a descendant of Lord Phillips of Ireland. In politics he was a Whig until the extinction of the party, and after that a Republican. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living—Arabella, of Harvey, Illinois; Mary, of Lakenan, in this county; Kitty P., the widow of H. M. Johnson, and now a resident of Live Oak, Florida; and the immediate subject of this brief review; Bessie V., now the widow of William H. Cushman, resides at Phoenix, Arizona.

Eugene C. Phillips obtained his education in the public schools of Erie county, New York. On leaving school he showed his fidelity to the Union by enlisting for the Civil war in the Thirty-third New York Battery of Light Artillery under Capt. A. M. Wheeler. The battery was an independent organization, but wholly devoted to the cause of the Union and worked in perfect harmony and co-operation with the Federal

forces. It was stationed most of the time at or near Petersburg, and was actively engaged in all the operations around that historic center of the storm of the great Civil war.

Mr. Phillips was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, and returned to the home of his parents in Erie county, New York, and worked his father's farm as a tenant for two years. In the spring of 1870 he became a resident of Missouri, locating on a farm he purchased in Shelby county. He cultivated and improved this farm until 1908, and in connection with his farming operations carried on an extensive enterprise in stock breeding. In the year last mentioned he retired from active pursuits and has since been enjoying the rest to which his long years of faithful and productive toil entitled him. He has his farm rented and gives his attention to other interests which command and reward it. He is a stockholder in the Commercial Bank of Shelbina, and is now and long has been a stockholder in and director of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Association of Shelby County.

In March, 1867, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Helen Churchill, of Niagara county, New York, and by this marriage became the father of three children, all of whom are living. They are: Edwin P., of Hannibal, Missouri; Gertrude, who is the wife of Robert McIlvov, of Troy, Missouri, and Ernest, a successful business man, now living in Chicago. In politics the father is an ardent Prohibitionist and in religion a devout and serviceable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is well esteemed in the county and is favorably

known in all parts of it. He has been helpful in developing it and is looked upon as one of its most worthy and estimable citizens.

JAMES A. SPENCER.

The interesting subject of this brief memoir, whose death on April 4, 1904, cast a gloom over the whole community in which he had so long been a leading citizen, successful merchant and prosperous and progressive farmer, was a native of Marion county, Missouri, where he was born on July 14, 1841. He was a son of Edward G. and Margaret (McElroy) Spencer, who were natives of Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky and had twelve children, five of whom are living: Wilson, a resident of Saline county, Missouri; Mollie, the wife of Douglas Riels, of Taylorville, Illinois; Edward and Dorris, whose homes are in this county; and Henry C., who lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

The father came to Missouri at an early day and located in Marion county. There for a number of years he was prosperously engaged in farming, but late in life he changed his residence to Lafayette county, and there he died in 1871. He was a man of force and prominence, active in the early history of the locality in which he lived, esteemed by all who knew him, and deserving their regard and approbation by his uprightness and good influence as a man and his progressiveness and usefulness as a citizen.

His son, James A. Spencer, was educated in the public schools in Shelbyville and Paris, Missouri, and after se-

curing his own mental training for the duties of life shared the benefits he derived from it with others by teaching school at Paris for some years. He moved to Shelby county in 1869 and located at Hunnewell, where he followed the drug business four years. At the end of that period he changed the seat of his activity to Monroe county and his occupation to farming. His mind was too versatile and active to be confined to one line of employment, however, and in 1875 he returned to Hunnewell and to merchandising in connection with his farming and live stock industries. He was first a grocer and afterward a general merchant, carrying on an extensive business in each line and winning a very gratifying success in both. He was also postmaster of Hunnewell four years.

In 1894 he sold all his mercantile interests and began an active and successful career in the real estate business, still continuing his farming operations. His farm at that time comprised 253 acres, and this he enlarged by successive purchases until at the time of his death he owned and had under vigorous and progressive cultivation 753 acres. On this farm he passed the last twenty-six years of his life, and in that period greatly improved it and increased its value, making it one of the best and most desirable in Jackson township, in which it was located. He was also a stockholder in the Hunnewell bank, and was actively and serviceably connected with other institutions of value to the community of his home.

On October 5, 1869, Mr. Spencer united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Rags-

dale, a daughter of James and Sallie (Deaver) Ragsdale, of Monroe county, this state. Mrs. Spencer was born on December 3, 1849, and is still living. She and her husband became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. They are: James E., died September 29, 1910; Sidney H.; Ripley C.; Nellie A., the wife of T. J. Greening; Richard R.; Earl; Leta, the wife of Clancy Fitzsimmons; and Orrie M., the wife of Charles M. Yaney. They are all residents of Shelby county. The parents were active and useful members of the Christian church. They were esteemed as among the best and most worthy citizens of the county and enjoyed the regard and good will of the whole people.

SIDNEY H. BROWNE, JR.

Of good old Pennsylvania stock, and inheriting from his ancestry the traits of industry, thrift and persevering self-reliance which are characteristic of the people of that great industrial hive, Sidney H. Browne, Jr., one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers and live stock men of Jackson township, in this county, has employed his native ability and used his opportunities to great advantage in improving his own worldly condition and helping to push forward the welfare and progress of the locality of his home. He has aptly exemplified on the soil of Missouri the qualities of diligence, frugality and good management that have so signally advanced the prosperity and made the greatness of his ancestral state, although he is not a native of it.

Mr. Browne was born in Quincy, Illi-

nois, on February 1, 1871, and is a grandson of George Blight Browne, a well-to-do business man of Pennsylvania, and a son of Peter A. and Lavena (Jordan) Browne, also natives of Pennsylvania, the latter born in the city of Philadelphia. The father's life began in 1837 and he became a resident of Missouri in 1872, after a residence of some years in Quincy, Illinois, and Hannibal, Missouri. On their arrival in this state the parents located at Hunnewell, where they lived one year. They then moved to a farm one mile and three-quarters from that town. The father engaged in farming and raising live stock, and also dealt extensively in cultivators for the benefit of the farmers living around him, and for his own profit as well. He was in this line of mercantile business about eight years. On March 10, 1900, his life ended on the old homestead.

He and his wife were the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Elizabeth J., the wife of F. E. Swift, of Hunter, Oklahoma; George Blight, a resident of Burlington, Iowa; Sidney H., the subject of these paragraphs; Penelope, the wife of J. A. O'Daniel, of Hunnewell; and Kenton S., who also lives at Hunnewell. The father was a Republican in his political faith and allegiance, and earnestly interested in the welfare of his party, although he was never a very active partisan. His fraternal affiliation was with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Sidney H. Browne, Jr., had the preparation for the battle of life usually secured by boys of his class and surroundings. He was trained to useful labor on his father's farm and in scholastic

development and acquirements in the public schools, attending them at Hunnewell. Since leaving school he has been continuously engaged in farming and raising live stock with increasing prosperity and progressive intelligence. He has not only given his business close and careful attention in a manual way, but has studied its requirements and possibilities, applying to his operations the best information he could gather from reading and reflection, and he has been successful accordingly. He is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank and has interests in other profitable connections.

On December 19, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Olive Dill, who was born on November 6, 1873, and is a daughter of F. M. and Heneretta (Selsor) Dill, highly respected residents of this county. One child has been born of the union, a son named Francis Marion, who is living at home with his parents. The father is a zealous and active member of the Republican party in his political alliance. His fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are devoted adherents of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church.

PETER A. SNIDER.

(Deceased.)

After a trying and adventurous experience during the first few years of his manhood, which embraced the hazards of sectional strife on the battle fields of the Civil war and confinement in a military prison, a surveillance of

months under a military parole and a residence and struggle for existence in a state distant from his home and all the associations of his boyhood and youth, Peter A. Snider settled down to farming and raising live stock, and became one of the prosperous, enterprising and progressive men engaged in those pursuits in Jackson township of this county.

Mr. Snider was born near Columbus, Ohio, on June 29, 1841, and was a grandson of Peter Snider, a native of Germany, who came to this country and located in Pennsylvania in his early manhood. He is a son of John Henry and Barbara (Rupright) Snider, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1818, and the latter a native of Germany. After their marriage they lived for a time in Franklin county, Ohio, near the capital city of Columbus. They moved to Hannibal, Missouri, in 1842, and after a residence of four years in that city, came to Shelby county and took up their residence on a farm on which the village of Kendall now stands. The father also opened a general store there, which he conducted for six or seven years, then moved his stock of goods to Hunnewell, but still retained his farm at Kendall. He continued his mercantile operations at Hunnewell until the troublesome times incident to the Civil war destroyed his business and ended his mercantile career. He then returned to his farm, where he died in 1863.

His first wife, the mother of Peter A. Snider, their only child, died while the latter was still in his childhood, and some time afterward he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Utz, a resi-

dent at the time of Shelby county. By his second marriage he became the father of eight children, seven of whom are living: Charles, a resident of Lake-nan; Marion F., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; John and Henry F., who also reside in this county, a sketch of the latter being included in this work; Belle, the wife of Frank Erwin; Joseph, another prosperous Shelby county citizen; and Ida, the wife of Thomas O'Daniel. In his political allegiance the father belonged to the Democratic party and gave it loyal and effective service. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church.

Peter A. Snider obtained his education in the district schools of this county and a graded school in Hunnewell. After leaving school he worked on the farm with his father until 1862, when he enlisted in the service of the Confederate army under Gen. Joseph Porter. But he found military life altogether intolerable to him, and, after being in the army two months, just before the battle of Kirksville he returned to his home and surrendered to Federal General McNeil, who was then in command of this military district. Under orders from General McNeil he was taken to St. Louis and incarcerated in a military prison. After languishing in this place of torture from October, 1862, to September, 1863, he was released on parole to await further orders. He then again returned to his home, and six months later was set free from his parole.

Being thus at liberty to do as he pleased, and finding the state of life in his home locality one of incessant strife and deadly hazard, he went to Califor-

nia to remain until the war should be over. In 1866 he came back to Shelby county and began farming and raising live stock, in which he has been continuously and profitably engaged until his death, May 29, 1910. He prospered in his undertakings since the war, in a worldly way, and rose to high esteem and consideration among the people of his township. He owned 160 acres of good land, which he had highly improved, and nearly all under intelligent and profitable cultivation.

In November, 1867, Mr. Snider was united in marriage with Miss Martha Utz, of this county. They had six children, five of whom are living: Anna May, the wife of Oscar Blackford, of Shellbina; Noah, an esteemed resident of this county; Barbara, the wife of W. S. Parker, also living here; Winifred, the wife of Larue Wood, of Sedalia, Missouri; and Abbie Belle, who is still at home with her mother. In politics the father was a staunch and active Democrat, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was held in high approval by the people around him and was considered a most estimable and worthy citizen.

WESLEY BAKER.

Of Pennsylvania ancestry and Iowa nativity, and for some years a resident of Kansas and twenty-one years of Missouri, Wesley Baker, of Jackson township, in this county, where he is a prosperous and progressive farmer and live stock man and a highly esteemed citizen, has had the influence of four of the great states of the American Union in molding

his career, and that influence has worked well to his advantage and the benefit of the several communities in which he has lived. He has done his part to be worthy of it and true to the incentives of industry, frugality and enterprise it has given him, using his opportunities with judgment and making them all minister to his advancement and the good of the people among whom he has dwelt.

Mr. Baker was born in Poweshieak county, Iowa, on December 7, 1861. His father, John Baker, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1834, and his grandfather, Richard W. Baker, was also native in that state. In his young manhood the father took passage on the tide of migration to the throbbing West and established for himself a new home in Poweshieak county, Iowa. There, in 1859, he was married to Miss Julia Stanley of that county, and he is still living in the state. He was reared on a farm and he has followed farming continuously from his boyhood. He and his wife became the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: Mary, the wife of Paul Nelson, of Rochester, Minnesota; Wesley, the interesting subject of this brief review; George M., a resident of Iowa; Clara A., who also lives in that state; and Cora, the wife of Albert Sexton, another member of the family whose home is in Iowa. In politics the father is a Republican.

His son Wesley was educated in the district schools of his native county, and after completing their course of instruction, worked for a short time for his father on the home farm. But he was ambitious to do something material and considerable on his own account, and

accordingly he rented some land in the neighborhood of his home, which he farmed for four years. At the end of that period he left Iowa and went to southwestern Kansas, where he took up a homestead. He lived on this and improved it until he received a government patent for it. In 1890 he sold his homestead in Kansas and sought another new home in Shelby county, Missouri.

He looked forward to his opportunities in this county with high hopes and pleasing anticipations of advantage to himself, and cheerfully dared all the dangers and privations of a journey to his new location overland in a covered wagon. The journey was made in safety, the destination was reached without greater inconvenience than the weariness incident to the long trip and slow progress, land was secured in Jackson township on his arrival, and he at once began the career in farming and raising live stock which is still in progress, and which has made him one of the substantial farmers and stock men of the county and raised him to consequence and general esteem among the people here.

Mr. Baker now has a farm of 330 acres, all under cultivation, highly improved with good buildings and in an advanced state of productiveness. He is also a stockholder and vice-president of the Hunnewell Bank, and has other interests of value in the county. But his own affairs have not been allowed to engross all his time and energy. He has taken an earnest interest and active part in those of his township and county and rendered them good service. For a number of years he has been one of the leading members of the local school

board, and in many other ways has been influential and effective in helping to advance public, business and social interests to the advantage of the people, the development of the locality of his home and the general welfare of the county and state.

On December 23, 1896, Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Bell Perry, a resident of this county. Six children have blessed their union and five of them are living. They are: Ura A., John T., Walter O., Charles L. and George W., all of whom are still members of the parental household. Politically the father is a Democrat; fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, and in religious affiliation he belongs to the Missionary Baptist church. He is regarded as one of the leading citizens of his township, enterprising and progressive, intelligent and broad-minded, and true to every public and private duty.

HENRY F. SNIDER.

A native of Shelby county, and having passed his whole life to this time within its borders engaged from his youth in helping to promote its industrial, civil and social life, Henry F. Snider, of Jackson township, has been of great service to this portion of the state and admirably upheld the credit of his family, two other members of which have honorable mention in this work. He has been successful in building up his own estate, although he began the struggle for advancement among men with practically nothing in the way of capital but his own natural ability and determined spirit, and the same qualities have made

him both useful as a citizen and worthy of the high esteem in which he is held as a man.

Mr. Snider was born on October 2, 1857, near where he now resides, and is a son of John Henry and Sarah (Utz) Snider, the story of whose lives of success and disaster is told in a sketch of his half-brother, Peter A. Snider, to be found on another page of this history. Since leaving the country school in which he obtained his scholastic training, Henry has been continuously and profitably engaged in farming and raising stock for the markets. He has a farm of 100 acres of superior land, all of which he cultivates with skill and industry, and which he has improved with good buildings and other necessary structures.

Mr. Snider takes a warm and serviceable interest in the affairs of his township and county, rendering the people excellent returns for their confidence in calling him to the school board, of which he has been a member and the clerk for a number of years, and in numerous other ways proving himself worthy of their regard and efficient in their behalf. He was married on October 25, 1883, to Miss Fanny B. Metcalf, of Howard county, this state. Of the four children which have blessed their union and brightened their household three are living: John W., who resides in this county; Lillian F., the wife of Forrest McGlasson, of Pullman, state of Washington; and Henry H., who still dwells under the parental roof-tree.

The father gives his political allegiance and support to the Democratic party and is at all times zealous in its service. Fraternally he is allied with

the Court of Honor, and to the welfare and progress of this order he is earnestly and actively devoted. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which he is a live and helpful member, giving a good man's share of attention to the affairs of his congregation and his due portion of assistance toward all its worthy and beneficent undertakings of every kind.

HEDGEMAN PICKETT.

Of old Virginia ancestry, but a native of Missouri, and having passed the whole of his life to the present time (1911) within its borders, Hedgeman Pickett, of Bethel township, combines in his character and make-up the best traits and characteristics of the people of both states, and is a credit to each. His grandfather, Sanford Pickett, came from his native state of Virginia to Missouri among the early pioneers of this part of the state and located on a farm in Shelby county, where he died after years of great usefulness to the locality.

Hedgeman Pickett, who was born in Bethel township, this county, on January 1, 1859, is a son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Rookwood) Pickett, natives of Fauquier county, in the Old Dominion, where the father was born on August 10, 1822. He came to Missouri when he was thirteen years of age with his parents and grew to manhood on the family homestead, near Bethel. After completing his education he began a very successful career as a farmer, which lasted until his death on March 29, 1890. He was also prominent and influential in the public life of the county, displaying

great enterprise and public spirit in its development and improvement, carrying into matters of general concern the same energy, breadth of view and progressiveness that characterized him in the improvement and cultivation of the 960 acres of land he owned when he died.

His marriage with Miss Rookwood occurred in 1854. They became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living—Sanford H., a resident of Quincy, Illinois; Hedgeman, the immediate subject of this memoir; Jennie Lee, the wife of John H. Bue, of this county, a sketch of whom will be found in this work; Annie, the wife of J. A. Green, of Woodward, Oklahoma; John and James S., residents of this county; Gabrella, the wife of C. R. Douglas, also residing in Shelby county, and Oscar W., whose home is in Shelby county, too. Jennie and Annie, named above, are twins. The father was a Democrat of the most pronounced and active type in his political relations.

Hedgeman Pickett obtained his education in the district schools of Bethel township, which he attended at intervals until he reached the age of nineteen. He then engaged regularly in the employ of his father and continued the relation until 1880. In that year he rented a portion of the farm on which he now resides and bought two years later what he had been renting, its extent being eighty acres. He has ever since been energetically, studiously and successfully occupied in farming and raising and feeding live stock, advancing to great prosperity in his business and high standing and universal esteem as a man and citizen. His farm now comprises 600 acres, all



MR. AND MRS. HEDGEMAN PICKETT

but forty of which are under skillful and systematic cultivation according to the most approved methods of husbandry. It is one of the best and most valuable farms in the township, and has been made so by his persistent industry and the wisdom and intelligence with which he has managed his business and looked after every detail of the work.

But Mr. Pickett has not employed his energy and capacity wholly in his own affairs. He is a progressive and public-spirited man and takes great interest in the needs and possibilities of the community around him and does all in his power to promote its welfare. He is a school director and has been road commissioner, rendering approved service to the people in both offices and retaining their confidence and regard by his general and active work in their behalf in many ways and holding their admiration and his widespread popularity by the excellent example he gives as a citizen.

Mr. Pickett was married on February 17, 1880, to Miss Sarah Catherine Allen, who was born in Shelby county on September 17, 1861, a daughter of David and Sarah Ann (Ford) Allen, natives of Kentucky, but long esteemed, prominent and useful residents of this portion of Missouri, having come to Shelby county many years ago. The union has resulted in the birth of six children, five of whom are living—Edgar, who is farming on his own account in this county, and Sylvia, Frank, Bessie and Charles, who are dwelling yet under the family roof-tree and helping to enliven the parental family circle. In politics the father is a Democrat of firm convictions and continued loyalty to his party. He

is influential in its councils and effective in its service, but he neither seeks nor desires any of its honors or emoluments for himself, being well content to serve the state from the honorable post of private and faithful citizenship. His wife is an active and interested member of the Missionary Baptist church.

MARION F. SNIDER.

Owning 211 acres of excellent land in Jackson township, this county, and making this the base of active, enterprising and progressive industries in farming and raising live stock, Marion F. Snider stands among the leading men in the township engaged in those pursuits. He is also held in high esteem as one of the influential and serviceable citizens of the township, with cordial interest in the progress and development of the region in which he lives, integrity and uprightness of life as a man, and energy and breadth of view with reference to public affairs as the foundation on which the popular estimation of his worth rests.

Mr. Snider was born in Shelby county, Missouri, on May 6, 1850. He is a half-brother of Peter A. Snider, in a sketch of whom, to be found elsewhere in this book, an account is given of the lives of his father and mother, John Henry and Sarah (Utz) Snider, long residents of the county and accounted as among its most estimable citizens. After obtaining the limited education which the Shelby county country schools of his boyhood and youth afforded, the subject of this brief review worked on his father's farm and assisted the family until 1872.

By this time Mr. Snider's mind was firmly fixed on establishing a home of his own, and in accordance with his desire to do this, he began farming and raising live stock on his own account. Although his progress was slow at first, it has been steady from the beginning. The way before him was ascending and rugged, for he was without material resources, and had nothing but his personal qualities of head, heart and spirit to depend on, but he kept climbing it, whatever the difficulties, and as he gained higher ground and surer footing, he enlarged his estate and his business operations in proportion to his increasing prosperity.

His farm, as has been stated, comprises 211 acres and it is well improved, highly developed and very productive. It is all under cultivation and is tilled with intelligence and vigor, every acre being made to yield the best result the most advanced modern agricultural methods can produce, according to the season and other circumstances. He studies his work with earnest thought and reflective observation, and he applies the information he thus gains to all his efforts with energy and zeal that leave nothing to chance, in so far as such industry can overcome or command it.

In December, 1873, Mr. Snider united in marriage with Miss Ella Coleman, of Hannibal, Missouri. Three children were born to them, but one of whom is living, their daughter Allie P., the wife of Alvin Lippincott, who lives in this county and stands well among the people. Her father follows faithfully the fortunes of the Democratic party and is loyal in his service to it, although he

seeks none of its honors or profits for himself. He and his wife are zealous and devoted members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church and are held in high regard as useful forces in the congregation to which they belong.

BYRON L. SWIFT.

Although not a native of Missouri, Byron L. Swift, one of the successful farmers and representative citizens of Salt River township, has lived in Shelby county most of the time since he reached the age of five years, when he came to this state and county with his parents. He grew to manhood on the soil of Shelby county, drew from it his stature and his strength, obtained his education in its public schools and from the dawn of his maturity has been engaged in helping to promote its industrial greatness and power in his quiet and unassuming way, but with material enterprise and substantial results for the good of the people.

Mr. Swift was born in the town of Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, on March 20, 1860, and is a son of Stiles P. and Delia Elizabeth (Stofer) Swift, the former a native of Michigan and the latter of Ohio. In 1863 the father moved to Missouri and located in Shelby county. His family came two years later. Here he practiced medicine in the Homeopathic school for a number of years, and also conducted farming operations in connection with raising live stock. In 1865 he changed his residence to Shelby and there devoted himself wholly to the practice of his profession. Some years afterward he moved to Burlin-

game, Kansas, but only remained two years. From there he moved to North Topeka, Kansas, and there he remained actively engaged in a large practice as a physician until his death, November 17, 1900, aged seventy-eight years.

In 1848 he was united in marriage with Miss Delia Elizabeth Stofer, at the time a resident of Ohio, as he was, and they became the parents of six children, three of whom are living: Burton D., a resident of this county; Byron L., the subject of this brief review; and Lillie B., the wife of Jacob Griggs, whose home is in Parsons, Kansas. After the death of his first wife he again married, March 23, 1893, his second wife being Miss Miriam A. Blakeslee, who survives him. In his political allegiance the father was a devoted member of the Republican party from its birth to his own death, and he gave the organization the best service in all its campaigns he was capable of, although never seeking any of its favors for himself or allowing its demands to interfere in any way with his business.

Byron L. Swift was reared on his father's farm, and as soon as he left school began farming and raising live stock on his own account. He has steadfastly adhered to these occupations in spite of many temptations to give his attention to other callings, and has made his operations in them substantially profitable to himself and of very material benefit to his township and county. He has conducted his business with enterprise and intelligence, studying the best modern methods in connection with it and applying the results of his observations with excellent judgment and con-

tinuous industry, progressiveness and breadth of view.

He was married on October 25, 1893, to Miss Katy A. Wolfe, of New Orleans, Louisiana. The five children born of the union are all living and all yet members of the parental family circle. They are: Ruby, William, Bessie, Katy and Byron. Their mother died on August 27, 1908. The father is a Republican in his political connection, with an earnest and unceasing interest in the welfare of his party, and at all times renders it all the service he can. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which, also, he takes an active and serviceable interest. The enduring welfare of his township and county is a matter of constant concern and energetic effort on his part, no worthy undertaking involving it going without his earnest, intelligent and helpful assistance. He is regarded as one of the best and most useful men in his locality.

JAMES POLK CONNAWAY.

While the great state of Missouri attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of the world during the late Spanish-American war by her prolific production of superior mules well adapted for hardy service and long endurance, which enabled her to supply all the requirements of the American army with this necessity of modern warfare, she is no less entitled to credit for her great industry in the production of high grade horses for almost every use to which the noble animal is put in the service of mankind.

The pre-eminence of the state in bring-

ing forth this product as a creation for use, enjoyment and commerce has not been so pronounced as in connection with the other four-footed animal of great utility, and no great public exigency has brought the name of Missouri into universal notice in reference to it, but the industry is, nevertheless, an extensive one in the commonwealth and engages the energies of a large number of the people here, many of whom have national reputations for the excellent quality of their output in this line.

Among this number Polk Connaway, of Salt River township, Shelby county, is in the front rank and he well deserves the high standing he enjoys in connection with the industry. He has made a specialty of it for many years and become an authority on every feature and department of the business and his name is as familiar as a household word in every horse market in the country that has any general and widespread reputation of its own or is frequented by dealers of extensive trading.

Mr. Connaway was born on February 22, 1871, in Shelby county, Missouri. His parents, John Henry and Anna (Swain) Connaway, were born and reared in the state of Delaware, and there their forefathers lived from colonial times. The father, who came into being in 1841, was a son of Minns Connaway, who lived on a farm in Delaware which the family had occupied for generations. He was prominent in the affairs of the little state, whose proud boast has often been that she "produces greatness, not bigness," and his son had the prospect of a career at home in line with the long habits and stimulating examples of his

ancestors. But the West wore a winning smile for him, and he yielded to its persuasive blandishments, coming to Missouri at an early day in his own life and that of the state.

He located on a farm in Shelby county, three miles west of Shelbina, and there he farmed and raised live stock actively, extensively and successfully until 1908, when he retired from active labor. Since then he has made his home with one or another of his children. He was married to Miss Anna Swain, and they became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: Mary, the wife of Frank Barnes, of Ohio; Polk, the interesting subject of this writing; Frank, who is also a resident of this county; Ollie, the wife of Charles Raplee, of Shelby county; John, another member of the family who dignifies and adorns the citizenship of this county; and Mattie, now Mrs. Earl Porter, of Palmyra, Missouri. The father is a Republican in politics and a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church in religious affiliation.

Polk Connaway was educated in the country schools of Shelby county, and after leaving school worked on his father's farm and others in the vicinity until 1895. He then began farming and raising live stock in a general way on his own account, and has been energetically and successfully engaged in these pursuits from that time to the present. Soon after starting in business for himself he determined to give his whole attention in the stock industry to the production and handling of superior strains of horses, making that his specialty and allowing no other line to

interfere with his extensive operations in it. He has been very successful in the business and, as has been noted, has reached considerable prominence and won a national reputation for himself in it as one of the best and most intelligent horsemen in the state of his residence.

On February 5, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Sallie Churchwell, of Shelby county, Missouri. The five children born of this union are all living and still reside under the parental roof-tree. They are: Anna Valience, James Lester, Ethel C., Mattie Hazel, and an infant daughter, named Tomie D. The father gives his active support and loyal allegiance to the principles and candidates of the Republican party in political affairs, and to the Modern Woodmen of America in fraternal relations. He is highly esteemed for his public spirit and enterprise in connection with the progress and improvement of his township and county, and held in strong regard for the elevated character and general usefulness of his citizenship.

HUGH DEMPSEY.

Starting with practically nothing in the way of financial resources, and now owning and cultivating a fine farm of 195 acres in an advanced state of improvement and productiveness, Hugh Dempsey, of Salt River township, in this county, furnishes an impressive illustration of the possibilities of industry, enterprise, thrift and good business management in our land of unmeasured resources and great wealth of opportunity. His career also gives another proof of

the versatility, adaptability and readiness for any conditions so characteristic of the Irish race, and its powers of achievement in every field of human endeavor to which it sedulously devotes itself, whatever the circumstances.

Although born in Adams county, Illinois, on November 7, 1852, Mr. Dempsey is but one generation removed from the Emerald Isle, where his father, Charles Dempsey, and his mother, Sarah (Dempsey) Dempsey, were born and reared, the father's life beginning in that country in 1815, and the mother's two or three years later. The father came to the United States a very young man and located first in Pennsylvania. A few years afterward he moved to Adams county, Illinois, and in 1866 brought his family to Missouri and took up his residence in Shelby county. Here he was energetically and continuously engaged in farming and raising live stock until his death in 1882.

By his marriage to Miss Sarah Dempsey he became the father of eight children, six of whom are living: Edward J., of St. Louis, Missouri; Hugh, whose life story this review especially records; Lizzie, the wife of Marshall Baker, a resident of this county; Naney, the wife of William Barry, of St. Louis; Charles Mark, who is also a resident of this county; and Margaret, the wife of Thomas Finney, another member of the family who is adding to the growth, improvement and prosperity of Shelby county. In politics the father adhered to the Democratic party and in religion to the tenets of the Catholic church.

His son Hugh obtained a limited com-

mon school education in the district schools of his native county and those of this county. At an early age, even before attaining his majority in years, he began farming and raising stock on his own account, and from the beginning of his venture in these two lines of industry he has been successful and steadily increased in prosperity, having acquired the ownership of 195 acres of good farming land, as has been noted, and brought it to a high state of fruitfulness.

Mr. Dempsey has also steadily risen in the good opinion and appreciation of his township and county. He was fourteen when he became a resident of the county, and during the forty-four years of his residence among its people has so demeaned himself as a man and been so active and useful as a citizen that he has won universal regard and good will in this part of the state. He rendered excellent service to the public as a member of the local school board for a period of fifteen years, and in reference to every other public interest has always been active and helpful in behalf of the enduring welfare of the locality of his home.

On December 28, 1875, he was married to Miss Jane Baker, a daughter of Reason and Dorenda (Dudgeon) Baker, long esteemed residents of this county. Of the six children born to the union, four are living, all of them still in the parental family circle. They are: Charles E., Georgia, Anna and Reason B. The father belongs to the Democratic party in politics and the Catholic church in religion. He is firm in his allegiance to both party and church and a faithful worker in each.

JAMES S. BARKER.

Venerable in years and venerated for his long usefulness to his country in many different localities and lines of endeavor, including faithful services on the battlefield and activity in several of the industries of peaceful production, James S. Barker, of Salt River township, is one of the memorable and striking personages in Shelby county. At the advanced age of ninety, he is resting from labor and enjoying the twilight of his long day of toil, amply provided for by the competence he has gained through his own efforts, and secure in the high regard of the people of the whole county because of the uprightness, consistency and general worthiness of his career among men.

Mr. Barker was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on April 21, 1821. His grandfather located in that state on his arrival in this country from Ireland, where his family had dwelt for many generations. For a time he resided at Carlisle, in Cumberland county, and there his son, John Barker, the father of James S., was born, in 1773. The greater part of John Barker's life was passed in Carlisle, but he died at Lockhaven, Clinton county, in 1850, having moved to that city from the adjoining county of Lycoming some time previously. He was a millwright and worked at the trade for a time. But he was most prominently and extensively known as a very successful pilot on the Susquehanna river.

In 1801 he was married to Miss Nancy Ramsey, also a native of Pennsylvania. Of the ten children born to them, only

one is now living, James S. His older sister, Elizabeth, the wife of William Dunn, of Great Island, Pennsylvania, died in October, 1910, in her ninety-ninth year. The father was a man of great force of character and wonderful physique and endurance. The trials and exertions of his life on the river, the nervous strain under which he constantly labored, the dangers of his calling, the rigors of the seasons and rage of the elements to which he was frequently subjected, all passed over his stalwart frame in vain. He lived to the age of seventy-seven and retained much of his vigor of body and all of his clearness of mind to the last.

James S. Barker obtained his education in the district schools of his native county, and while attending them acquired a good knowledge of blacksmithing, working at the trade when he had leisure from school sessions. After leaving school he followed the craft for a time with success and good prospects. But the outbreak of the Mexican war called him to higher duties, and he enlisted in the American army under Col. John C. Hayes, being enrolled in Company K, First Regiment, on July 3, 1847, at Dallas, Texas, where he happened to be at the time, having made the trip from Shelbyville on horse back, over 1,300 miles. He served to the end of the war and took part in several engagements, notably the battle of Laquetapan, which was a hot fight in which the Mexican loss was 150 men killed. Mr. Barker was mustered out of the service on April 30, 1848, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, the war having been ended by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Mr. Barker did not, however, work at the trade of blacksmithing until the beginning of the Mexican war. He became a Susquehanna river pilot, like his father, and was employed as such until 1842. He then came to Missouri and located at Walkersville in this county. In connection with his brothers, George and Thomas, he built four mills on Salt river, but soon after their completion all but one, a saw mill, were washed away in a flood. This the three brothers operated until 1849. James then sold his interests in the mill to his brothers, and the next year he returned to Pennsylvania and again became a pilot on the Susquehanna, continuing as such four years. In 1854 he came back to Missouri and once more located in Shelby county. Here, during the next two years, he farmed in connection with Charles Smith, his father-in-law. At the end of the period named he opened a general merchandising establishment at Walkersville, which he conducted with great success and profit for two years. But mercantile life was not to his taste, and in 1858 he sold his business and returned to farming and raising live stock, in which he was very actively and extensively engaged until about ten years ago. Then advancing years impelled him to retire from all active pursuits, although he was at the time and is now in good health.

On July 17, 1849, Mr. Barker was united in marriage with Miss Sibbella Smith, of this county. Eight children were born of their union and six of them are living: Emma Belle, the wife of Andrew Baker, of this county; William, who lives in California; Elizabeth, the

wife of James A. Kent, of Shelby county; Caroline, the wife of James Cooter, of Holden, Missouri; Jennie L., the wife of John W. Wilson; and Gertrude, the wife of John H. Lancaster. The two last named are residents of Shelby county, Missouri. The wife and mother died October 20, 1893, aged sixty-three years.

Mr. Baker's political faith has been pinned to the Republican party from its organization, and he has at all times given it loyal support, acting on honest convictions in this, as he does in everything else. For many years he has found entertainment and inspiration in the teachings and social features of the Masonic fraternity and the Order of Odd Fellows, and religious comfort in the doctrines of the Christian church, of all of which he has been an active and consistent member. His life in the past, his present peace and contentment, and his hopes for the future give force to the words of the Psalmist: "Behold the upright man, for the end of that man is peace."

HENRY WILL.

Mr. Will, who is one of the substantial citizens, large landholders and successful business men of Shelby county, maintaining his home in the village of Bethel, has been a resident of this county from the time of his birth and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families, the name which he bears having been identified with the annals of the county for more than half a century.

Mr. Will was born in the village of Bethel, this county, on July 15, 1848, and

his father was one of the original members of the colony here founded by a number of substantial and worthy citizens of German birth or ancestry. John Will, grandfather of the subject of this review, was a native of Germany and passed the closing years of his life in Missouri. Mr. Will is a son of Nicholas and Catherine (Ziegler) Will. They were both natives of Germany. Their marriage was solemnized in Shelby county, Missouri, in 1847. The father came to this county in 1845 and to America in 1839. He became one of the colonists at Bethel, where he followed his trade, that of tailor, until the colony was disbanded, and thereafter he devoted his attention to farming on a small scale and to the raising of bees, being long known as one of the successful apiarists of this section of the state, and continuing to be actively identified with this line of enterprise until his death, which occurred on October 25, 1900, at which time he was seventy-nine years of age, having been one of the honored and well known pioneer citizens of the county. His devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal December 12, 1902, at the age of seventy-seven years. She came to America in 1831 and to Bethel in 1844. The mother had been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the father had been a supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization until his demise. Of the ten children five are mentioned in this sketch. Of the number the subject of this sketch is the eldest; Christine is the wife of Henry Schriever, of Bethel; Julius E. is a resident of Green City, this state; Louise is the wife of Freder-



HENRY WILL

ick Pflum, of Shelby county, and Frank now resides in Albany, Oregon.

Henry Will passed his boyhood and youth in his native village of Bethel, in whose schools he secured his early educational training. After the breaking up of the colony he followed various occupations, in connection with which he developed no little versatility. In 1879 he engaged in work as a brick mason, to which vocation he devoted his attention for a few years, after which he was associated with his brother Julius E. in the conducting of a wagon repair shop for a period of seven years. They then engaged in the hardware business at Bethel under the firm name of Will Brothers, and they were associated in this enterprise for thirteen years. Like his father, Mr. Will has achieved success and no limited reputation as an apiarist, and to this interesting line of enterprise he has given special attention the past few years, finding the same a source of definite profit and conducting operations on an extensive scale. He has also been prominently identified with farming and stock growing, but now rents his fine farm property, which comprises 316 acres and which is eligibly located in Bethel township. In 1892 Mr. Will became one of the organizers of the Bank of Bethel, of which he was elected president in January, 1907, serving in this office for one year, since which time he has continued as a valued member of the directorate of the substantial and popular institution.

Though essentially loyal and public spirited as a citizen and taking much interest in all that tends to conserve the progress and prosperity of the commu-

nity, Mr. Will has never been a seeker of public office. He is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church in their home village, where they are held in high regard by all who know them.

On April 3, 1874, Mr. Will was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Schriever, who was born and reared in this county, and who is a daughter of the late Samuel Schreiver. The six children of this union are: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Edward G. Bower, of Bethel, and Louise, Emma, Alma, Irwin R. and Catherine R., all of whom remain at the paternal home. Emma is now Mrs. William Erich, of Bethel township; Alma is now Mrs. John Brothers, of Bethel township.

WILLIAM S. FOX.

He whose name introduces this sketch was for many years engaged in the grocery business in Shelbina, gaining recognition as one of the leading representatives of the mercantile fraternity in this attractive little city, where he still maintains his home, and where he now conducts one of the leading grocery stores and meat markets. He is held in unqualified esteem in the town that has so long been his home and is well entitled to consideration in this history of his county.

Mr. Fox was born on a farm near the village of Paris, Monroe county, Missouri, January 5, 1867, and the lineage of the family is traced back through several generations in America, his pater-

nal grandfather, James C. Fox, having been a native of Kentucky. In that state also was born Joseph H. Fox, father of our subject. The former was reared and educated in his native commonwealth, and as a young man he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Monroe county, where he became a successful farmer and also built up a large and prosperous business as a dealer in mules. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha M. McKinney, was born in the state of Missouri, Monroe county, and both are now deceased, the honored father having passed away in 1899 and the mother in 1871. In politics the father was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, taking an intelligent interest in the issues of the hour and being loyal and liberal in his attitude as a citizen. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife were zealous and valued members of the Christian church. Of their nine children all are living except one, and concerning them the following brief record is given: James A. is a resident of Louisville, Kentucky; Mary M., a maiden lady, resides in the city of St. Louis; Walter L. is a resident of Fort Collins, Missouri; Alice M. is the wife of James B. West, of St. Louis; Annie E. is the widow of Arthur W. Skinner and resides at Harper, Kansas; Edward L. maintains his home in Hannibal, Missouri; William S. is the immediate subject of this review; and Louise T. is the wife of Albert N. Wiles, of Quincy, Illinois.

William S. Fox passed his boyhood days on the home farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of Shelbina he continued to as-

sist in the work of the home farm for a short interval, at the expiration of which, in 1894, he engaged in the grocery business in Shelbina, where he built up a large, prosperous and essentially representative trade, based upon fair and honorable dealings and upon his care and discrimination in catering to the demands of his patrons. He was specially effective as a buyer and his store was looked upon as a model establishment of its kind. He continued the enterprise with ever increasing success until October, 1908, when he sold the same, and for two years was employed as a traveling salesman for the Scudders-Gale Grocery Company, of Quincy, Illinois, which he represented in a good territory in this state, though still maintaining his home in Shelbina, as has already been stated. He was one of the popular commercial men of his native state and his success as a traveling salesman was on the same high plane as was that he matured in connection with his individual business as a retail grocer. In December, 1909, Mr. Fox resigned his position as traveling salesman and in the spring of 1910 again engaged in the retail grocery and meat business at Shelbina, where he is now enjoying a large and constantly increasing trade. Mr. Fox is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, is progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, is identified with several fraternal and social organizations, the Masonic fraternity, K. of P. and M. W. of A. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church.

On October 25, 1888, Mr. Fox was

united in marriage to Miss Margaret M. Gresham, who was born and reared in Marion county and who is a daughter of John Gresham, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fox have two children—Porter G., who is now employed in a business with his father at Shelbina, and C. Brace, who remains at the parental home.

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown, a native and all his life to this time a resident of Shelby county, and until three years ago one of its leading farmers and live stock men, is now one of the prosperous and prominent citizens of Shelbina, where he is energetically and extensively engaged in business as an auctioneer and general dealer in live stock. He was born near Bethel, this county, on June 28, 1855, and obtained his education in the district school near his home, living on his father's farm and attending the sessions whenever he found opportunity amid the exactions of active farming operations.

His grandfather, Eleven Brown, was a native of Kentucky, where his parents settled in early days when that now great state was still a part of the frontier, but rapidly filling up with hardy and stalwart pioneers. Bedford Brown, the son of Eleven and father of John, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1820, and came to Missouri when he was but sixteen years of age, finding in this state at that early period much the same conditions that his forefathers had found in Kentucky when they arrived in it. He located for a short time at Palmyra, then moved to Shelby county and took up his residence on a farm near

Bethel. There he followed farming and general stock-raising until his death. When that event occurred he owned 240 acres of land and an extensive live stock business. He was energetic and knowing, took advantage of his opportunities with good judgment and used them with intelligence and skillful management. Success crowned all his efforts and gave him, in connection with his high character and public spirit, consequence and standing among the people. His specialties in stock were horses and mules, and he raised great numbers of each.

In about 1848 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Todd, a native of Maryland, and by that marriage became the father of ten children, all of whom are living. They are: Eliza, the wife of Henry Nichols, of this county; Alexander, who resides in Kirksville, Missouri; John, the immediate subject of this sketch; Benjamin F., also a resident of this county; Lucinda E., the wife of James Nelson, of Sheridan county, Kansas; Fannie, the wife of Frank Taylor, of Shelby county; Lillie, the wife of Al. Taylor, who also resides in this county; Julia, the wife of James Gentry, of Kirksville; Kittie, the wife of Tom Will Garrison, of Shelby county; and Joseph, whose home is in Knox county. The father was a member of the Democratic party in political faith and allegiance and belonged to the Missionary Baptist church in religious connection.

John Brown was trained to farming and raising stock, and gave his attention to these pursuits immediately on leaving school. He also bought considerable numbers of stock for shipment to East-

ern markets. He was very successful in his operations on the farm, and continued them along progressive and profitable lines until February 1, 1907. At that time he moved to Shelbina, and during the subsequent years has been very successfully engaged in auctioneering and dealing in live stock generally. He understands his business thoroughly and gives it his whole attention. His success is therefore a logical result of capacity, enterprise and first rate management, combined with excellent judgment. He was married in 1878 to Miss Amanda T. Gentry, of Ralls county, this state. They have had ten children, three of whom are living, John and Paul, of Rexford, Kansas, and Mark, of Shelby county, Missouri, all of whom have inherited the business capacity of their father and are doing well in their several callings and localities, and, like him, are highly respected by the people around them.

ARTHUR E. JORDAN.

This enterprising, prosperous and highly successful farmer and live stock man and respected citizen of Jackson township in this county, was born in the state of Indiana on August 26, 1863, and came with his parents to Missouri and Shelby county when he was eight years of age. He is a son of Philip W. and Nancy H. (Coffman) Jordan, an account of whose lives will be found in a sketch of his brother, William A. Jordan, published in this volume and containing a narrative of the family history.

Mr. Jordan acquired his education in the Oak Dale, Shelby county, public school, and, after completing the course

of study available to him in that temple of Cadmus, began at once a career as a farmer and producer and shipper of live stock, which he has continued to the present time and in which he has succeeded admirably by reason of his good judgment, fine business capacity and the close, intelligent and careful attention he has always bestowed upon his business.

He has also taken an earnest interest and active part in the affairs of his township and was a member of the school board for some years. He is a Democrat in political allegiance, belongs to the Court of Honor fraternally, and is connected with the Christian church in religious alliance. He takes an ardent interest in his party, his fraternity and his church, and his membership is highly valued in each. In 1892 he was united in marriage with Miss Ina Vanarsdall, of Marion county, Missouri. They have had two children and both of them are living and still members of the parental family circle. They are a daughter named Nancy Ruth and a son named Guy. The parents stand high in the estimation of the people of the township, and common consent will attest that they are well deserving of the regard in which they are held.

WILLIAM A. JORDAN.

Successful and progressive as a farmer and producer of live stock, and successful because he is progressive, William A. Jordan, of Jackson township, is also a man of influence and high standing as a citizen, and he holds his rank in this respect because of the elevated character and usefulness of his citizen-

ship. He is not a native of Shelby county, but has lived in it ever since he was two years old, a period of thirty-nine years, and during all the period of his youth and manhood has contributed to its advancement and improvement.

Mr. Jordan was born in Indiana on May 12, 1869, and is a scion of old Virginia families, his grandfather, Arthur B. Jordan, having been born and reared in that state and to a house long established there. In that state, also, Philip W. Jordan, the father of William A., was born, opening his eyes on this world in 1836. He left his ancestral home a young man and migrated to what was then the distant West, locating in Linn county, Missouri, where he was extensively occupied in farming and raising live stock for a number of years. He then dwelt for some years in the state of Indiana, and in that state he was married in 1862 to Miss Nancy H. Coffman.

By this marriage Mr. Jordan became the father of seven children, six of whom are living: Arthur E., a sketch of whom will be found in this work; Rosa Lee, the wife of Lee Harrison, a resident of this county; Dora D., the wife of Lewis Parker, whose residence is in the new state of Oklahoma; William A., the subject of this brief review; Allie L., the wife of James Collier, of Montana; and Charles P., whose home is in this county.

The family moved to Shelby county in 1871, and here the father followed general farming with great success until his death, which occurred in 1881. During the Civil war he was drafted into the Federal army, but the war was so nearly over when this occurred that he was

never called into the service. His political support was faithfully and ardently given to the Democratic party, and his religious support with equal confidence and ardor to the Southern Methodist Episcopal church.

William A. Jordan secured a limited education in the public school at Oakdale in this county, and excellent training in his destined life work on his father's farm, on which he remained until he attained his majority. He then began operations for himself as a farmer and stock man, and to these pursuits he has steadfastly adhered through all the subsequent years, except that at times he has worked at the carpenter trade, of which he acquired a knowledge during his minority. He has made a very gratifying success of his endeavors in all his undertakings, and is now in easy circumstances in a worldly way and secure in the regard and good will of the people in his township and throughout the county.

On October 27, 1897, Mr. Jordan united in marriage with Miss Edith Cochrane, a resident of this county. They have had four children, and all of them are living, and still at home with their parents. They are: Harvey G., Mary E., Bessie and Ina Lue. The father is firm and faithful in his attachment to the Democratic party in political affairs and energetic and zealous in his support of it. Fraternaly he is connected with the Court of Honor, in which he is also active and serviceable. In the public affairs of the township and county of his home he has always taken a very helpful interest, aiding in every way

open to him in their progress and development. He is now a member of the school board.

THOMAS D. MITCHELL.

In the life story and family record of this highly enterprising, progressive and successful farmer, live stock producer and real estate operator of Jackson township, who is one of the leaders in his several lines of activity in this county, run golden threads of personal and general history, and firm fibers of manly achievement, embracing material, intellectual and spiritual conquests of moment in their immediate and of great value in their continuing importance. He is the son of one of the early pioneers, who was also one of the early school teachers in this part of the state. The farm on which he lives was the old camping ground of the Methodists in the early evangelizing work which made them famous and gave them so strong a hold on the people in this and the adjoining counties. He has himself built up a large and profitable business by his own endeavors, which has been and is of great benefit to all Northeastern Missouri.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Shelby county, Missouri, on April 14, 1862. His father, also named Thomas D. Mitchell, was a native of Virginia and first saw the light of this world in 1835. He came to this portion of Missouri among its earlier settlers and located on a farm near Emden. This farm he worked during the summer months and during the winter he taught school for a number of years. His scholastic contributions to

the advancement of the county were based on very little education acquired in the schools, for he had not much opportunity for such acquisitions. But he was a great reader and student and a very well-informed man. While he taught school, and afterward, he pushed his farming operations and the live stock industry in which he was engaged to large proportions and considerable advantage to himself financially.

He was joined in marriage with Miss Eliza A. Spencer, of Marion county, and they became the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Thomas D.; his brother, Douglas R., a resident of this county; and their sister, Margaret, the wife of Horace Warner, who has her home in Illinois. The father was a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party and gave that organization earnest and effective support in all its campaigns. In religious connection he was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, South. It is easy to infer, if the matter were left to inference, that he was an important man in the early history of his locality. But this is on record to his credit, and it is manifest from the record that he never neglected a public or private duty or betrayed a trust.

His son Thomas had no educational advantages except those furnished by the district schools of Shelby county. And as soon as he left them he began the career of farming and raising stock, which he is still expanding, and in which he has achieved both a competence and a widespread reputation of credit for himself, and has also conferred upon the region in which he lives substantial com-



MELCHIOR NOLL

mercial benefits. For many years he has given his attention in the stock industry to raising, feeding and dealing in fancy live stock, and he is now known prominently and favorably for the character of his output in all the alert and commanding stock markets of the country, and in some other countries as well. His farm at present comprises 326 acres of superior land, which has been developed by every means known to advanced agriculture and improved with judgment and good taste.

On November 28, 1888, he was married to Miss Bertie Blackburn, a daughter of Samuel Blackburn, now county judge of Shelby county. They have had five children, two of whom are living, Horace T. and Mary M., both residents of Shelby county. The father is a Democrat politically, and belongs to the Court of Honor and the Brotherhood of America fraternally, and takes a cordial interest in all these organizations.

MELCHIOR NOLL.

The great empire of Germany has contributed to the complex social fabric of the United States a most valuable element of citizenship, and from this source our nation has had much to gain and nothing to lose. The sturdy equipoise, practical judgment and well-directed industry that characterizes our citizens of German birth or lineage act as a balance wheel in connection with the adjustment of civic and industrial activities, and even the most casual observer cannot fail to note that thrift and prosperity are in evidence wherever the average citizen

of German extraction and training directs his energies.

Melchior Noll, the only representative of his immediate family in the state of Missouri, is one of the substantial and honored citizens of Shelby county and is a successful business man of the thriving little village of Bethel, where he is engaged in contracting as a brick mason and where he has maintained his home for more than thirty-five years, ever commanding the most unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community.

Mr. Noll was born in Keibersdorf, Germany, on January 6, 1848, and is a son of Melchior and Madeline (Christ) Noll, both of whom passed their entire lives in Germany, where the father followed the vocation of farming during the major portion of his active career. Of the seven children two of the number are residents of America, the subject of this review being the only representative in Missouri, as previously stated. Mr. Noll was reared and educated in Germany, and in 1872, when twenty-three years of age, he severed the gracious ties that bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to win for himself such benefits as could be wrested from the hands of fortune under the auspicious conditions existing in America. He had little in the way of financial resources, but was endowed with ambition, sterling integrity of purpose, diligence and self-reliance, so that he came to the new world with an equipment equal to that of many others of his countrymen who have here achieved success and independence. Soon after his arrival in America Mr. Noll made his way westward, and in the sum-

mer of 1871 he settled in Hannibal, Missouri, in which city he continued to reside until the spring of the following year, when he came to Shelby county and took up his abode in Shelbina, where he followed his trade of brick mason until 1874, when he established his permanent home in Bethel, where he has gained a large measure of success through his well-directed efforts as a contractor in the line of his trade, having erected many of the best buildings in this part of the county and also having done a large amount of other contract structural work. His career has been marked by indefatigable industry and judicious employment of the agencies at his command, the while he has been guided and governed by those high principles of integrity and honor that ever beget popular confidence and esteem. He is one of the stockholders of the Bank of Bethel and is a valued member of its directorate, and he is also the owner of a considerable amount of improved real estate in his home village, including his attractive and commodious residence. In politics, though never a seeker of official preferment, he is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is affiliated with Bethel Lodge, No. 537, Free and Accepted Masons.

In the year 1879 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Noll to Miss Emily Will, daughter of the late Nicholas Will, of Bethel, and of their seven children five are living, namely: Sophia, who is the wife of George Keefe, of Marysville, this state; Julius and William, who are

residents of Bethel; Ella, who now resides in Marysville; and Frank, who remains at the paternal home. Mrs. Emily (Will) Noll was summoned to the life eternal in July, 1897, and on November 28, 1899. Mr. Noll was married to Mrs. Alvina C. Arnold, of Bethel, a daughter of George Fahler, who was a well known citizen of Lewis county.

JAMES G. BLACKFORD.

Having enlisted in the Federal army in defense of the Union when he was but eighteen years old and passed the next three years in active service, in which he faced death on many a well fought field of conflict, James G. Blackford, now one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Jackson township, in this county, began life for himself under conditions of great danger, privation and arduous exactions. He met the requirements of those conditions with manliness and fidelity, and in their stern discipline acquired both self-control and self-knowledge which have been of great value to him throughout all his subsequent years.

Mr. Blackford was born in this county on April 13, 1844, and is a grandson of Benjamin Blackford, a native of Kentucky, and a son of James M. Blackford, who was also a native of that state, born in 1810. The father came to Missouri among the early settlers and located in Marion county, where he remained until 1832. He then moved to Shelby county, and there he was actively and successfully engaged in farming and raising stock until his death. He was one of the leading men in his township and es-

teemed on all sides as one of its most representative citizens.

He was married to Miss Eliza Deedman, like himself, a native of Kentucky, and by this marriage became the father of thirteen children, six of whom are living: Mary Ann, the wife of William Finney; Lucy, the wife of Charles Collier; James G., the subject of this sketch; Clementine, the wife of Jacob Melson; Jessamine; Susan, the wife of William Fitzpatrick; and Benjamin G. They are all residents of this county except Mrs. Collier, whose home is in Grundy county, Missouri. The father followed faithfully the fortunes of the Democratic party in political affairs, and gave his allegiance to the Christian church in religious matters.

The educational advantages of his son, James G. Blackford, were limited to the curriculum of the district schools of this county and his own study, reading and reflection. He left school in 1862, when he was eighteen years of age, and enlisted in the Union army, Company G, Second Missouri Cavalry, under command of Colonel Lipcomb and Brigadier-General McNeil. He served the full three years of his term of enlistment and took part in several of the historical battles of the war and numerous minor engagements. His discharge from the service came at the close of the war.

When the "war drum throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled," he returned to his Missouri home, and since that time has been altogether occupied with progressive and profitable farming operations on his excellent farm in Jackson township, which now comprises 210 acres and is very pro-

ductive and nearly all under advanced and skillful cultivation according to the most approved modern methods of farming. As he was faithful to his country in time of war, so he has been faithful to his township and county in time of peace, taking an active interest in their advancement and improvement, and at all times showing an eager desire and a willing hand to aid in caring for and promoting their best interests.

On February 14, 1878, Mr. Blackford was united in marriage with Miss Mary Givans, of this county. They have had two children, both of whom are living, their sons, Wayne, who resides in Columbia, Boone county, and Lloyd, whose home is in Shelby county, this state. Like their parents, the sons are well esteemed by the people who know them, and regarded as excellent men and exemplars of the most sturdy and serviceable American citizenship.

FREDERICK G. SPEYERER.

Farming and raising live stock are two of the leading industries of Shelby county, and the men who have helped to develop them and build them up to their present high state of prosperity and activity are entitled to high praise and the general approval of the people whose welfare is promoted by them. In this number is to be found Frederick G. Speyerer, one of the progressive and successful farmers and live stock men of Lentner township, whose operations in the industries mentioned have long been extensive and fruitful in good for the township and the county.

Mr. Speyerer is a native of Germany.

born on May 29, 1842, and a scion of families long domesticated in that country. His father, John Speyerer, and his grandfather, Frederick G. Speyerer, were natives of the Fatherland, and their forefathers lived in it for many generations. The father was born in 1816 and came to the United States in 1852. His first location in this country was in the state of New York, where he remained until 1863. He then moved to Illinois, and in that state passed the remainder of his life, busily and profitably engaged in farming. He died there June 11, 1867.

Before he left his native land he served his required term in the German army, acquiring in its discipline a control of himself and a use of his faculties which was of benefit to him throughout the rest of his life. In 1841 he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Heintz, who was also a native of Germany. They had nine children, three of whom are living: Their sons Frederick and John, who reside in Shelby county, and their son Michael, whose home is in Texas. In politics the father was a Republican in this country, and in religion he belonged to the Lutheran church.

Frederick G. Speyerer was but ten years of age when his parents brought him to this country. His opportunities for scholastic training were limited to those afforded by the district schools of Erie county, New York, but he was of a studious mind and read a great deal at home, and in this way acquired a large fund of general information. Soon after leaving school he became a sailor on the great lakes, and gave himself up to the hazards of wind and wave for a period

of ten years. At the end of that time he came to Missouri and located in Shelby county, and from the year of his arrival here he has been very actively and successfully occupied in farming and raising, feeding and shipping live stock.

He has taken an active part in the affairs of the township and county of his home, giving his energetic and helpful aid to every commendable undertaking involving the welfare of their people. Politically he is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion he is affiliated with the German Lutheran church. On April 18, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Dilcam, of Pennsylvania. Eight children were born to them and all of them are living: John B., who resides in Illinois; George F., whose home is in this county; Frederick C., a resident of the state of Wyoming; Elizabeth, who lives at Marceline, Missouri; and Etta V., Rosa C., Grace and Ino, all of whom are still at home with their parents. The latter stand well in the community in which they live and are highly respected by the people among whom they have so long lived and labored. They are regarded as excellent citizens, with an abiding interest in the substantial and enduring good of their county and a constant readiness to promote it in every way they can, and in reference to its every material, mental and moral need.

GEORGE W. STALCUP.

With good old Virginia ancestry to give him examples of upright and elevated living in his family history, and a

residence in three states of the American Union to give him knowledge of men in different parts of the country and the varying application of American institutions to the daily economies of life, according to location and circumstantial requirements, George W. Staleup, of Lentner township, Shelby county, has had many incentives to duty in his citizenship, and his nature has responded to them in a very satisfactory manner. He is progressive, successful and prosperous as a farmer and producer of superior strains of live stock, leading and enterprising as a citizen, and upright and esteemed as a man.

Mr. Staleup is a native of this county, where his life began on January 24, 1863. He is a grandson of William Staleup, who was born and reared in Virginia, and a son of James Staleup, also a native of that state. The father came to Missouri in the early days and located in Shelby county. Here he was actively and extensively occupied in farming and raising live stock until the beginning of the Civil war. Soon after the start of that unfortunate and sanguinary conflict between the sections of our land he followed his belief in the doctrine of state sovereignty into the Confederate army and defended it on the field of battle until he was killed in the massacre at Centralia, Missouri. He enlisted under Captain Johnson and his command saw a great deal of active service until its existence was disastrously ended by the event in which he lost his life, along with many other brave men who deserved a better fate. They dared the hazards of war, espousing their cause warmly and defending it valiantly, and they should

have died, if at all, in fair and open battle, as true soldiers always prefer, and not in such unmanly and brutal warfare as that in which they fell.

Mr. Staleup was married in Missouri to Miss Mary Byars, like himself, a native of Virginia. They had six children, but only two of them are living: George W. and his older brother William, both of whom are residents of this county. During his life the father was a man of force and influence in his community and his death was widely lamented. He was active in promoting the development of his township and county until the iron heel of war crushed out all enterprise and left every industry inert and languishing. But he did his part while he had opportunity, and his name is remembered among the people with great respect and general approval.

George W. Staleup thus had his childhood and youth overshadowed by the terrible storm cloud of our Civil war, and began life for himself amid trying circumstances which were due to it. He obtained a limited education in the district schools of Shelby county and after leaving school worked on the home farm for two years. He then went to California in search of better opportunities for advancement, but only remained in that state one year. The next four were passed by him in South Dakota. At the end of that period he returned to this state and Shelby county, and since his return has been actively, continuously and successfully engaged in farming and raising and feeding stock for the markets. He has made a specialty of fine saddle horses and won a national reputation for the excellence of his output in

this department of the stock industry. His farm comprises 235 acres of good farm land, is well improved, highly cultivated and pleasantly located near Lentner. On September 18, 1889, he was married to Miss Alice Kimble, of this county. Two children have been born to them, but only one of them is living, their daughter Elsie, who is still at home with her parents.

MARK DEMPSEY.

Forty-four years of the forty-seven which Mark Dempsey, the present county assessor of Shelby county, has lived have been passed in this county, to which he was brought by his parents when he was but three years old. He was educated in the county schools, acquired his social habits in free and friendly intercourse with the people here, has taken a leading part in the industrial life of the county, and for a number of years has been one of its most capable, reliable and upright public officials. He is therefore to all intents and purposes a Shelby countian, although he is a native of Adams county, Illinois, where he was born, near the city of Quincy, on September 3, 1863.

He is a son of Charles and Sarah (Dempsey) Dempsey, natives of Ireland, the father born in County Derry and the mother in Belfast. The father was reared to the age of twenty-one in his native land and came to the United States about 1833. He first located in Pennsylvania and entered the employ of the Crane Iron Works at Allentown, in that state. But the enormous migration from the eastern states to the prairies of

the West, as it was then, attracted his attention and enlisted his interest, and in time the influence became so potential with him that he joined the tide and moved to Adams county, Illinois. There he engaged in farming for some years, and in 1866, when the Civil war cloud had vanished from our country, he moved his family to Missouri and located in Shelby county. On his arrival here he bought a tract of unbroken land in Jackson township, and to the development and improvement of this he devoted the remaining years of his life, which ended in 1877. His widow survived him eight years, dying in May, 1885.

Of the eight children born to them five are living, and all but one are residents of this county. They are: Hugh; Elizabeth, the wife of Marshall Baker; Nancy, the wife of William Barry, of St. Louis, Missouri; Mark, and Maggie, the wife of T. J. Finney. Each of them in their several locations and occupations exemplifies in daily life the lessons of thrift, industry and upright living inculcated around the family fireside and by the example of their parents, and each is highly respected by all classes of the people among whom they are known.

The father was an active and loyal Democrat in his political faith, but he never held or sought a political office. His religious connection was with the Catholic church. Some years after he was well established in this country, and had become a prosperous farmer in Adams county, Illinois, his father, Patrick Dempsey, brought the rest of the family to that county, and there he met with a tragic fate, being killed by acci-

dent before he had much opportunity to become acquainted with the institutions and opportunities for advancement in the land in which he had sought a new home.

Mark Dempsey grew to manhood in this county and was educated in its public schools, as has been stated. At the age of nineteen he began farming as a tenant on land he rented, and a few years later he bought the farm on which he now lives in Jackson township, where he owns 310 acres and has the whole tract under advanced and skillful cultivation. From the time when he began farming until now (1910) he has been continuously engaged in this interesting and progressive pursuit, and in connection with his farming operations he has conducted also an extensive business in raising and feeding live stock for the markets. He has been highly successful in both lines of his industry, and has risen to consequence and esteem among the people as one of their most enterprising, progressive and representative citizens.

So well has he established himself in the public regard, and so thoroughly has he demonstrated his ability, integrity and fitness for official duties, and his abiding interest in the welfare of the county and its people, that he was elected county judge for a term of four years, and during the last eight has been the county assessor, filling the office with great credit to himself and decided benefit and acceptability to the people. His political allegiance is given firmly and faithfully to the Democratic party, and he has made himself so serviceable in helping to guide its activities and make

them effective for continued success that he has risen to leadership in it and is highly esteemed by both its members of prominence and its rank and file, all of whom have found his counsel wise and his energy in the party's behalf continuous and effective.

On January 28, 1889, Mr. Dempsey was married in this county to Miss Catherine Hurley, a native of Adams county, Illinois, and a daughter of James and Alice Hurley, highly respected residents of that county. Six children have been born in the Dempsey household and five of them are living, and all still members of the parental family circle. They are: William Hurley, Edward James, Alice Loretta, Margaret and Patrick Leo. All the members of the family belong to the Catholic church.

JOHN ERTEL.

Although a native of this county, John Ertel, one of the prominent and progressive farmers of Salt River township, this county, is of French parentage and ancestry, and comes of a military strain. His forefathers fought from time to time in the French army, and his grandfather made a creditable record under Napoleon, following the eagles of the empire from field to field until they were altogether overthrown in the historic battle of Waterloo. In his turn the grandson took the field in defense of the Union when war desolated our own unhappy country, and in many a well-fought battle admirably sustained the examples and history of his family.

Mr. Ertel was born in Quiney, Illinois, on June 26, 1844, and is a son of Daniel

and Mary (Louekinbill) Ertel, the former in France in 1815 and the latter a native of Switzerland. The father came to the United States in 1832 and located in Quincy, Illinois. There he worked as a carpenter and millwright until 1860. In that year he moved into the country in Adams county, Illinois, a few miles from Quincy, and turned his attention to general farming, which he followed until 1898. He then returned to Quincy to pass the remainder of his days, and in that city he died in 1899. He was very successful in his several lines of industry, and when he died left an Illinois farm of 400 acres and other property.

His marriage with Miss Mary Louekinbill took place in 1839, and by it he became the father of twelve children, seven of whom are living: John, who is the only one of them residing in this county; Fred J., whose home is in Quincy, Illinois; George, a resident of Adams county, Illinois; Albert, who lives in Hannibal, Missouri; Daniel, of Adams county, Illinois; Emma, the wife of Nicholas Haufner, of Quincy, Illinois; and Louisa, the wife of Wilkie Brunts, also of Adams county, Illinois. In American political affairs the father adhered to the Democratic party, and, although he had no official aspirations for himself, always gave his organization the most loyal and effective support, and was a man of influence in its local councils.

John Ertel grew to the age of sixteen in Quincy, Illinois, and then accompanied his parents to the farm. He obtained his education in the public schools

of his native city, and was about to enter upon a career for himself as a farmer when the Civil war broke out and called him to another department of service. In 1864, when he was but twenty years old, he enlisted in the Union army, Company H, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, under command of Major Beatty. His service in the army lasted one year and was then ended by his muster out at Columbus, Georgia, and his discharge soon afterward at Springfield, Illinois. But while his term was short his service was active, and took him into the battles of Chickamauga, Georgia, and Knoxville, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and several minor engagements. He was wounded twice in battle.

After the close of the war he returned to his father's farm, on which he worked until 1868. He was married in that year and began life for himself as a general farmer. He has adhered to this occupation ever since and has been very successful at it. In 1890 he became a resident of Shelby county, Missouri, and he now owns 280 acres of fine land in Salt River township, the farm being well improved and nearly all under cultivation. He was married in 1868 to Miss Nancy Wilhoit, of Adams county, Illinois. Eight of the ten children born of this union are living: William, of this county; Daniel L., of St. Louis, Missouri; and Jane, George, Anna, Delilah, Nancy and John, all of whom are still living at home with their parents. In politics the father is a Republican. He is loyal to his party and zealous in its service, but has never sought a political office of any kind for himself.



GEO. W. CRAWFORD

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD.

A native of the state of New York, born in St. Lawrence county on October 3, 1848, and of Scotch and English ancestry, George W. Crawford has exemplified in his career in Missouri the enterprise and progressiveness of the great state of his nativity and the sterling traits of the people from which his family are descended. His grandfather, John W. Crawford, was born and reared in Scotland, where his forefathers lived for many generations. His son, also named John W. Crawford, the father of George W., was a native of Canada, and when but a small boy was taken by his parents to New York state, where the family lived for a number of years and he grew to manhood. A few years later he moved to Illinois, when that now great state was opening its horn of plenty to the service of mankind and asking all who chose to come and share in its bounty.

John W. Crawford, the second, was a farmer all his life. On November 22, 1829, he was united in marriage with Miss Diana Fay, a daughter of Caleb Fay, a scion of old English families, long resident in Great Britain, but himself a native of Vermont and a son of Caleb Fay, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Eleven children were born in the older Crawford household, but only two of them are living, George W. and his older sister Mary. The father died on March 5, 1862, and the mother in 1889.

Their son George W. obtained his education in the district schools of New York and Illinois, and after leaving

school worked on farms in the latter state. In 1871 he came to Missouri and located in Clay township, Shelby county, and here he has been energetically and successfully engaged in farming and raising live stock from that time to the present. His farm comprises 420 acres and is well improved and highly cultivated. His stock industry is extensive and active and is managed with the same care and intelligence that he bestows on his farming operations, and like that is progressive and profitable. He is one of the leaders in both industries in this part of the state and has a high and widespread reputation for his activity and intelligence in both lines of endeavor and the excellence of his output in stock.

Mr. Crawford was married on December 24, 1873, to Miss Mary Bowman, a daughter of Aaron S. and Mary (Pierce) Bowman, who were natives of Tennessee and came to Missouri in 1853. On their arrival in this state they located in Ten Mile township, Macon county, where they lived until 1882, when they moved to Shelby county. Here the father was industriously engaged in farming until within a few years of his death, which occurred on March 25, 1892, when he was eighty-six years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have had five children, but only two of them are living, their daughter Zella, the wife of Leslie Schwada, and their son Charley M. In politics the father is a Republican, with an abiding interest in the welfare of his party and an energy always ready for its service. He was a member of the school board for ten years or longer. In religious connection he and his wife are affiliated with the Evangelical church and

are very zealous and active church workers, serving as steward of the congregation to which he belongs and taking an earnest interest and leading part in all its benevolent activities and undertakings. He is generally esteemed as one of the best and most useful citizens of his township, who can be depended on to do his part in furthering the promotion of every worthy enterprise for its improvement and advancement.

JOHN WIGGINS.

Orphaned when he was but little over five years of age by the untimely death of his father, and thus thrown on his own resources at an early age, and now one of the successful and prosperous farmers of Shelby county, with a fine farm of 400 acres in Salt River township, John Wiggins has evidently had vision to see, alertness to seize and intelligence to use his opportunities for advancement to good advantage. What he has is the fruit of his own unassisted industry, ability and determined spirit, and it is therefore all the more to his credit that he has it, and all the more enjoyable to him in possession and use.

Mr. Wiggins is a Kentuckian by birth, but he was brought to this county by his parents when he was but seven years old, and he has lived here from then to the present time. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on May 10, 1846, and is a son of Thomas Wiggins and a grandson of Archibald Wiggins, the latter born and reared in Virginia and the former in Kentucky, his life beginning in Mason county of that state in 1806. He moved his family to Missouri in 1851,

and took up his residence in Carroll county. But he did not live long to realize the high hopes with which he had sought a new home in the distant West, as it was then. He died on the farm on which he had settled his family in September of the same year at the age of about forty-five years.

He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Leach, of the same nativity as himself, and by this marriage became the father of six children, three of whom are living: John, the immediate subject of this brief review; Adelaide, the wife of John Onan, of Shelbyville; and Julia, the wife of C. L. Wilkins, who also lives in Shelbyville. In politics the father was a pronounced and loyal Democrat and a faithful worker for his party. He was industrious and frugal, making good provision for his family, according to his circumstances, and also took an active and helpful interest in the affairs of his township and county, in which he was esteemed as an excellent citizen. But his usefulness was cut short and his career ended before he had made much headway in his struggle for advancement, and he left his widow and offspring but slenderly provided for.

It thus happened that the mother of John Wiggins found herself with several children to rear and educate as best she could, and an undeveloped farm out of which to make a livelihood for her household. But she entered upon the task bravely and performed her duty faithfully. Nevertheless, it became necessary for her son John, her oldest child, to begin his work in the world at an early age. He obtained a limited education in the district schools of Carroll

county, just over the line from Ray county, in which his mother's farm was located, but was not allowed to attend them long or with any regularity while he went to them.

He remained at home assisting his mother on the farm until 1864, then moved to Shelby county and began farming and raising live stock on his own account. He has dwelt in this county continuously ever since and been engaged in the same occupations all the time. He has been very successful in his operations, having nothing to start with in the way of capital, and is now one of the substantial farmers of the township in which he lives. On December 8, 1870, he was married to Miss Martha Cadwell, of this county. Four children have been born to them and all of them are living. They are: Clara May, the wife of A. B. Stalcup; Birda Ethel McGee, whose home is in this county; Addie, the wife of Alonzo Keith, of Shelbina; and Allie, the wife of Elwood Snell, who resides in Texas. The parents are zealous members of the Missionary Baptist church and take an active part in the work of the congregation in the sect to which they belong.

WILLIAM L. DUNCAN.

A son of the late Judge Duncan, of this county, and taking from him the management of the farm on which he was born and reared, and on which he learned the art of farming under the careful tutelage of his father, William L. Duncan, of Black Creek township, in this county, has demonstrated in his successful career that the lessons of his

boyhood and youth were not lost upon him, and also that he had capacity to apply them in practice to his own advantage and the benefit of the township and county in which he lives and has passed the whole of his earthly existence to this time.

Mr. Duncan was born in this county on December 15, 1864, and is a son of William H. Duncan, who was born in this county in 1844, and a grandson of Levin Duncan, a native of Maryland, who was one of the early settlers of this part of Missonri. His son, William H. Duncan, the father of William L., was reared in this county and educated in its public schools. From the time when he left school until his death he was energetically and profitably engaged in farming and raising and feeding live stock for the markets, and in all his operations he was one of the most enterprising and successful men in his township, and one of its leading citizens.

His high character and great intelligence gave him influence with the people and made him something of a leader among them. And his interest in the progress and development of the county increased his prominence and power. In 1894 he was elected county judge and in 1896 he was re-elected to the same position. At the end of his second term, in 1898, he was elected judge at large for his judicial district, but he did not live to take his seat as such, dying before the end of the year in which he was elected to it. In politics he was a Democrat and in religious affiliation a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary

Jane Lowman, of this county. They had six children, four of whom are living: William L., the subject of this review; Mettie, whose home is in Shelbyville; Charles B., a resident of Nashville, Tennessee; and Maud, the wife of Clement Tyre, of Lexington, Missouri. They are all esteemed citizens where they live, and in their daily lives exemplify the teachings and examples given them at the parental fireside by their excellent parents, being faithful in the performance of every duty in both private and public life. The mother now makes her home at Shelbyville with her daughter Mettie.

William L. Duncan began his scholastic training in a district school in this county and completed it in a graded public school in Shelbyville. From school he returned to his father's farm, the one on which he was born and on which he now lives, as has been noted, and began the career as a farmer and live stock man which he is still extending. He has enlarged the farm to 240 acres, cultivated it skillfully and energetically, improved it with judgment and good taste, and made it one of the attractive and valuable rural homes of the township. He has also taken a good citizen's full part in helping to advance the best interests of his township and county, and labored in all his efforts to promote the enduring welfare of the people, giving them the stimulus of his influence and the force of his example in good work for progress and development. On February 19, 1898, he was married to Miss Marietta Wood, a daughter of Wesley and Kittie (Robb) Wood, highly respected residents of this county. Politically he is a Democrat

and fraternally a Knight of Pythias. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and takes an earnest interest in church work. Both are among the most generally esteemed citizens of the county.

JOHN B. LOWMAN.

Now forty-four years of age, with good health, strength and a spirit of perseverance which is not daunted by difficulties; owning a fine farm, which he has improved with excellent judgment and good taste, and which he has brought to a high state of productivity through systematic cultivation according to the most approved modern methods in agriculture and provided with everything in the way of equipment required for its advanced and vigorous tillage and further development, John D. Lowman, of Black Creek township, this county, is on the highway to extensive prosperity and material consequence among men. And, having won the regard of his fellow men who live in the same township and county through his great public spirit and enterprise with reference to the progress and improvement of the county, and the readiness and intelligence with which he enters upon every worthy project designed to promote them, he has attained a position of influence that promises much for his future as one of the leading citizens of this portion of the state.

Mr. Lowman is a native of Shelby county and has passed the whole of his life to the present time within its borders. He was born on February 15, 1866, and is a son of Samson B. and

Mary (Wilson) Lowman, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. He had no educational facilities but those furnished by the country schools of this county, but he has been an industrious reader and student on his own account, and is a well-informed man. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm and assisted the family until 1891. He then bought a farm and began a progressive and profitable career in farming and raising live stock for himself, which he is still extending under flourishing conditions. His farm comprises 160 acres and he has made it one of the most attractive and valuable of its size in the township. Nearly all of the land is under cultivation, and every acre that is farmed yields first rate returns for the labor and care bestowed on it.

Mr. Lowman was married on August 20, 1902, to Miss Ida B. Fagan, of Marion county, Missouri. Mrs. Lowman is a daughter of George W. and Susan E. (Barnett) Fagan, residents of Philadelphia, Missouri. His political allegiance is given loyally and faithfully to the Democratic party, and, while he seeks no political honors or advancement for himself, he is impelled by the force of his convictions to zealous and effective efforts for the success of his party in all its campaigns. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his wife of the Missionary Baptist church. They stand well in their community socially, take an earnest interest and an active part in the work of all the intellectual and moral agencies alive and vigorous around them, and in every way do their part as upright, progressive and estimable citizens, and they are held in

high regard by all classes of the people wherever they are known.

SAMSON B. LOWMAN.

Although of Virginia nativity and parentage, Samson B. Lowman, of Black Creek township in this county, who has made his mark indelibly on the record of the county's history both as a farmer and a public official, and is one of its best known and most esteemed citizens, is of Pennsylvania ancestry. His grandfather, Bernard Lowman, was born and reared in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but in his early manhood moved to Middlebrook, Virginia, and there his son, William O. Lowman, the father of Samson B., was born in 1815. There also he grew to manhood, was educated and learned the trade of tanner, which he followed in his native state for a number of years.

In February, 1835, he was married to Miss Sarah Eagon, of Staunton, Virginia, and by this marriage became the father of four children, two of whom are living, Samson B. and his sister, Mary Jane, the wife of William H. Duncan, of Shelbyville, this county. In the fall of 1856 the father moved his family to Missouri, and, after passing the winter at Canton, Lewis county, settled in Shelby county, where he spent the remainder of his life and died in 1900, passing away at Shelbyville. In this county he was engaged in farming until about fifteen years before his death, when he retired on the competency he had acquired to enjoy the rest he had richly earned. In politics he was a Democrat, in fraternal life an Odd Fellow,

and in religious connection a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church.

Samson B. Lowman was educated in private schools at Middlebrook, Virginia, and, after completing his scholastic training, worked on the home farm with his father until 1860, having come to this state and Shelby county with his parents. In the year last named he bought 160 acres of land in Black Creek township and began farming and raising live stock on his own account. He has followed these pursuits with unceasing devotion from that time to the present, and has won a very gratifying success in pursuing them. In 1876 he was elected county surveyor and road and bridge commissioner of Shelby county, and he held the office until 1892, and during his tenure built the bridge over Salt river, between Shelbina and Shelbyville, the first iron bridge in the county. But ever since he located on his farm it has been his home.

As has been indicated, Mr. Lowman has been entirely successful in his business operations, and has also risen to prominence and influence in his township and county. His farm now comprises 360 acres, and all but twenty acres of it is under cultivation. With his intelligence and progressiveness in view, it is needless to say that his farming and live stock operations are conducted according to the most approved modern methods and with the application to them of all that is latest and best in theory and practice in the industries involved. And, with knowledge of his public spirit, enterprise and interest in his locality, it seems equally needless to say

that he is among the leading and most esteemed citizens of the county.

Mr. Lowman has been married twice. His first marriage took place on November 26, 1860, and was with Miss Mary Wilson, who died in 1877. They had four children and two of them are living: John D., an account of whose life appears in this volume, and his older brother, William M., both residents of this county. On June 26, 1879, the father was married a second time, being united on this occasion with Miss Angie Bryan, of Chillicothe, Missouri. Of the two children born of this marriage only one is living, Florence B., who is Mrs. Joseph C. Graddy, of Lexington, Missouri. The father is a Democrat in his political allegiance and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in religious affiliation.

JAMES A. SMITH.

A native of Sussex county, Delaware, where his forefathers lived for several generations, and since 1865, except for a short interval of six months, during which he lived in Atchison, Kansas, a resident of Shelby county, Missouri, James A. Smith, of Lentner township, has passed the greater part of his life to this time amid scenes far different from those of his childhood, youth and early manhood, and among people whose habits and institutions are, in many respects, greatly unlike those amid which he grew to maturity. He has had experience in both country and city life, and followed Fortune's unreliable promise in several occupations. Yet he has at all times met the requirements of his

situation in a manly way and made the most of his opportunities for his own advantage and the good of his community.

Mr. Smith was born in Sussex county, Delaware, on May 14, 1843, and is a grandson of Marlow Smith, also a native of that state, and a son of John Smith, who lived in it all his life. He was a general farmer and also raised live stock on an extensive scale, owning 120 acres of land in a tract well adapted to his pursuits. He was a man of force and enterprise and succeeded well in all his undertakings, achieving a substantial prosperity and standing well in his county as a citizen. In political relations he was a Democrat, and in reference to all matters affecting the welfare of his locality was public spirited and progressive.

In Delaware he was united in marriage with Miss Mellie Traitor, who was born and reared in Maryland. They became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: John, whose home is in Worcester county, Maryland; Rufus, who resides in Sussex county, Delaware; Leolyn M., who lives in Denver, Colorado; James A., the subject of this brief review; David, who is also a resident of Sussex county, Delaware; William, who lives at Springwater, Oregon; and Mary, the wife of James Bunton, of Sussex county, Delaware. Both the father and the mother died in October, 1869, and within a few days of each other. They were well esteemed as useful citizens wherever they were known.

Their son, James A., obtained his education in the district schools of his na-

tive county, and after leaving school worked on the home farm with his father and assisted the family for a number of years. But the great West had a persuasive voice for him and kept tugging at his heart strings. And in 1865 he yielded to the call and came to Missouri, arriving in Shelby county on November 20th, and remaining here a short time. He then went to Atchison, Kansas, where he lived for six months, variously engaged. Returning to this county at the end of that period, he worked as a hired man on a farm for one year, then rented eighty acres of land, which he farmed on his own account for a time, with considerable success but not entire satisfaction to himself.

In order to more nearly accomplish his desires and have a permanent home for himself and his family, he bought a farm of forty-four acres, and on this he has ever since resided and expended his efforts with gratifying success and steadily increasing prosperity. He has greatly improved his farm, cultivated it with industry and skill, and brought it to a high degree of fruitfulness. As the place is not a large one, Mr. Smith is enabled to carry on what is called intensive farming, adapting his crops to the land as study and observation develop its characteristics, and thus makes every acre yield its due proportion of return for the labor expended on the farm and give him the best possible results. His farm is one of the most valuable and attractive rural homes in the township for its size.

On February 28, 1867, Mr. Smith was joined in marriage with Miss Susan M. Carothers, a native of this county. They

have had twelve children, ten of whom are living: Jerome, who resides at Pine, Oregon; Dollie, the wife of Boone Faddis, of Centralia, Missouri; Charles L., whose home is in Portland, Oregon; Annie, the wife of Amos Miller, of Monroe county, Missouri; James E., a resident of Canada; Lucy, the wife of John Winn, who also lives at Centralia, Missouri; Nora, a resident of Shelbyville; Armstrong and Maud, who are still at home with their parents; and Leona, the wife of Arthur Phillips, whose home is in this county.

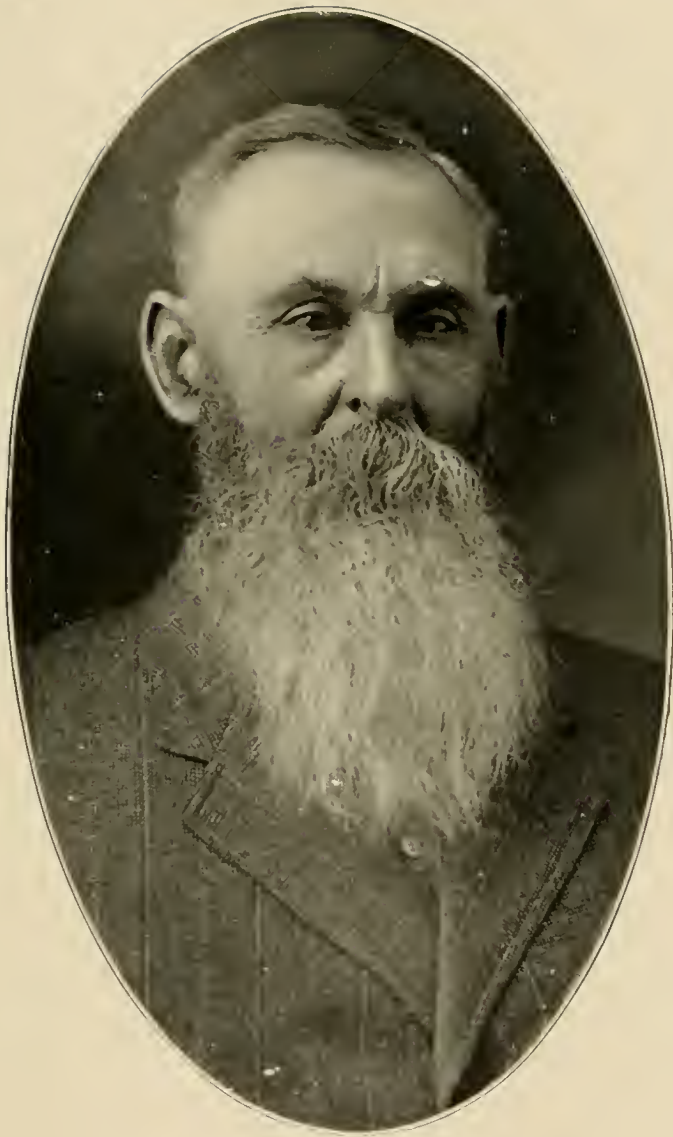
In political faith and allegiance Mr. Smith is a member of the Democratic party and, although he never has sought or desired a political office for himself, either by election or appointment, he is loyal and energetic in the service of the organization and always helpful in its campaigns. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which his wife is also a member, and to this also he is loyal and devoted, taking an active part in its work and aiding in every way he can to promote its best interests. In the affairs of his township and county he takes an active interest and serviceable part, doing all he can to help them to wholesome and enduring progress and development along lines of steady and substantial advancement.

GEORGE W. GREENFIELD.

One of the substantial farmers and stock growers of Shelby county, which has been his home from the time of his birth, Mr. Greenfield is a representative citizen of this section of the state and a

member of one of the honored pioneer families of Shelby county. Through well-directed effort he has achieved a large measure of success in connection with temporal affairs, and he is the owner of a finely improved landed estate in his native county, besides which he is a member of the directorate of the Farmers' Bank at Leonard. He is held in unqualified esteem in his native county and is well entitled to consideration in this history.

George W. Greenfield was born in Taylor township, Shelby county, Missouri, on September 16, 1848, and the old homestead which was the place of his nativity is but three miles distant from his present place of abode. He is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Michaels) Greenfield, whose marriage was solemnized in the state of Ohio in 1838. The father was born on Chesapeake Bay, in the state of Maryland, in 1812, and the mother was a native of Virginia, whence she removed with her parents to Ohio in an early day. Samuel Greenfield passed the first fourteen years of his life in his native state and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, where he was reared to maturity and where he received a common school education. He continued to reside in the old Buckeye state until about 1836, when the family removed to La Grange county, Indiana, and in 1840 came to Missouri and numbered himself among the first settlers of the present township of Taylor, where he secured a tract of wild land, which he reclaimed into a productive farm. He became one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of the county and added materially to his landed estate,



GEO. W. GREENFIELD

becoming the owner of more than 700 acres. His first land was secured from the government and consisted of 120 acres. He continued to be actively concerned in the supervision of his large interests until 1899, when he disposed of his live stock and retired from active business. In the meanwhile he deeded the greater portion of his landed holdings to his children. He died in 1901, aged ninety-one years, and his name merits an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Shelby county, to whose civic and industrial development he contributed in generous measure. He gave his support to the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization until the Greenback party was formed, and he thereafter was identified with the latter until it passed out of the political arena, when he again affiliated himself with the Republican party. He was identified with the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church at Leonard, and both he and his wife held membership in the same. Mrs. Greenfield was summoned to the life eternal in about 1880, and of the eight children five are now living, namely: Sarah, who is the widow of Jacob Hooper, of Shelby county; George W., who is the immediate subject of this review; Susan, who is the wife of Recompense Cox, of Norton, Kansas; Samuel A., who likewise resides at Norton, Kansas; and Mary, who is the wife of Edward Cox, of Shelby county, Missouri.

George W. Greenfield was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm and his early educational discipline was received in the Ernest school, in his home township, which he attended until he

was fourteen years of age, and in the McWilliams school house, which had formerly been a Baptist church, where he prosecuted his studies at intervals until he had attained the age of nineteen years. Thereafter he continued to assist in the work of his father's farm until 1871, when he began independent operations as a farmer and stock grower and established a home of his own, having purchased a house, to which he made an addition, besides making other improvements. He began operations on eighty acres of land and broke the virgin soil by the use of seven yokes of oxen. He directed his efforts with much energy and discrimination and his success became cumulative in its tendency, so that he soon gained precedence as one of the substantial representatives of the agricultural and stock industries of his native township and county. He is now the owner of a finely improved estate of two hundred acres and the land is of the most fertile order, so that he has one of the model farms of Shelby county. On his farm he has long maintained a blacksmith shop, and as he is a natural mechanic and has much skill at the blacksmith trade he has not only been able to attend to the shoeing of his own horses and the repairing of his farm implements and machinery, but in earlier days he frequently came to the aid of his neighbors in making repairs of this order.

Mr. Greenfield was one of the charter members of Farmers' Bank of Leonard, assisting in its organization and having been from the start a valued member of its board of directors. He is a man of resourceful nature, is progressive and

energetic, and his course has been so ordered in all the relations of life as to retain to him the inviolable confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He has shown a loyal interest in all that has tended to advance the welfare of his native county and is essentially liberal and progressive as a citizen. His enterprise and thrift are shown in the attractive and commodious modern residence, fine barn and other substantial buildings on his homestead, and he has reason to find satisfaction in the fact that he has been content to remain on his "native heath" and to continue his identification with the great basic industry under whose influence he was reared, for he has achieved marked success and is one of the independent farmers and business men of the section in which he maintains his home and where he is surrounded by those environments that make for peace and happiness. He has served as school director but has never consented to become a candidate for any specific political office. He gives his allegiance to the Republican party, his wife holding membership in the M. E. church, to whose support they are liberal contributors.

Mr. Greenfield has been twice married. In 1871 he wedded Miss Melissa Ward, who was born in Iowa and who was a daughter of Charles and Rachel Ward. Mrs. Greenfield was summoned to eternal rest on the 4th of April, 1888, and of the eight children five are now living. Concerning them the following brief record is given: Samuel F., who is engaged in real estate business at Dighton, Lane county, Kansas; Joseph Victor, who is identified with the mining business at Marble, Colorado; Mary, who is the wife

of George Thompson, of Adams, Oregon; Nellie, who is the wife of Elmer Loft, of Shelby county, Missouri, and Wesley S., of this county. On the 10th of December, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Greenfield to Mrs. Emeline (Ward) Rogers, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who is a sister of his first wife. No children have been born of the second marriage. The family home is one notable for its gracious hospitality and is a favored rendezvous for the wide circle of friends that Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield have gathered about them.

ROBERT E. CAPP.

This energetic, enterprising and successful farmer and sheep breeder of Salt River township, in which he is one of the most progressive and esteemed citizens, is a native of this county and has passed the whole of his life to the present time within its borders. He secured his education in its district schools, acquired the graces of social life among its people, learned the duties of citizenship under its civil institutions, and has devoted all the years of his later youth and manhood to its progress and development. He is therefore wholly a product of the county, and his career, which has been successful for himself, has also ministered to the welfare of the region of his nativity, in which he has always felt a deep and abiding interest.

Mr. Capp was born on October 12, 1878, and is a grandson of David Capp, a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of Robert Jackson Capp, whose life began in this state on July 15, 1846. For many

years the father owned a farm of 109 acres of good land in this county and farmed it with skill, industry and progressiveness. He was also, during his residence in the county, an extensive feeder of hogs for the markets, and enjoyed a wide and creditable reputation as such. In 1908 he moved to a farm of thirty-seven acres near the town of Jasper, in the county of the same name, this state. And there he lived until the following year, when he sold this land and on January 3, 1910, bought property in Clarence, where he now lives. He was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Powell, a native of Benton county, Missouri. Six children have been born of the union, and all of them are living and residents of Shelby county. They are: John D.; William H.; Mary, the wife of Wesley Clark; Sarah Ann, the wife of Albert Kendal; Jesse, and James T. Capp, who trades extensively in mules. The mother of these children died on December 24, 1904. In politics the father is a pronounced Democrat and an energetic and helpful worker for the success of his party in all its campaigns. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Robert E. Capp grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the district school in the vicinity when he had opportunity during his boyhood and youth. While his educational facilities were limited, he made good use of them and thereby laid the foundation for an extensive fund of general knowledge which he has since acquired from judicious and reflective reading. After leaving school he continued to work on the home place and assist the family until he

reached the age of eighteen. At that age he started a farming and live stock industry of his own on eighty acres of land which he rented for a time and then purchased. His farm is located near Bacon Chapel and is one of the best in that part of the township, and he has made it what it is by the vigor and skill with which he has cultivated it and the good judgment and taste with which he has improved it.

Early in his career as a farmer Mr. Capp took a liking to sheep and ever since he has fed and raised this interesting and profitable but uncertain and delicate animal for the markets on an extensive scale. Under his care and accurate knowledge of the business the uncertainties of the sheep industry are carefully guarded against, and the constitutional delicacy of the animal is provided for, so that he escapes the usual hazards incident to the industry. For he is one of the best informed and most judicious breeders and feeders in this part of the country, and his output holds a high rank wherever sheep are sold within the range of his operations and shipments. He has, therefore, been very successful in his live stock enterprise, as he has been in his farming industry, which is carried on with equal intelligence and ability, and prosecuted with equal energy and vigor.

Mr. Capp was first married on September 20, 1899. One child was born of the union, but it is now deceased. Its mother, whose maiden name was Grace A. Teter, died on March 31, 1901, and on April 20, 1904, the father married a second wife, taking as his companion in this union Miss Effie Runion. They

have had two children, both of whom are living and still at home with their parents, being yet of tender years. They are a son named Clell and a daughter named Cozette. The father is a faithful working Democrat in political affairs and devoted to the welfare of his party. In religious relations he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

HANSFORD S. CARROLL.

Aged forty-two years and still unmarried, Hansford S. Carroll has not the incentive to interest in the welfare of his township and county that married men have on account of their families. He is, nevertheless, earnestly and serviceably devoted to their general good and does all in his power to promote it, impelled by his high sense of duty as a citizen and his loyalty to the region of his nativity and his lifelong residence with the exception of one year, which he passed in Oregon. He has shown his interest in his locality as a steady contributor to its industrial and commercial development, and also by his active part in helping to advance and intensify all the mental and moral agencies at work among its people.

Mr. Carroll was born in Shelby county, Missouri, on March 24, 1868. He is a grandson of James Carroll, a native and for many years a leading farmer of Indiana, and a son of Benjamin Carroll, who was also a native of Indiana. When he was but three years old the father was brought by his parents to Missouri. The family located on a farm of 100 acres near Bacon Chapel, and on that farm Benjamin grew to manhood and

learned the ins and outs of the occupation he followed throughout the years of his activity. At the age of nineteen he bought ninety acres of land, on which he took up his residence and engaged in farming and raising live stock on his own account. The land was new and undeveloped, and all that it subsequently became in productiveness and comeliness he made it by his systematic industry and the judgment with which he developed and cultivated it. He found it remunerative through the vigor of his operations in farming it, and his live stock operations were also profitable.

In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet McBroom, a native of Monroe county, Missouri. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: Richard L., Hansford S., John C., Lizzie (wife of W. H. Miles, of Macon, Missouri), Nannie and William T. Except Mrs. Miles they are all residents of this county. The father and mother are now living with their son Hansford S., the immediate subject of this brief memoir.

He was educated in the district schools of Shelby county and after leaving school assisted his father on the home farm for a number of years. He at length yielded to a longing he had felt for some time to see the Pacific coast region, and went to the state of Oregon, where he passed a year engaged in farming. But Missouri was more to his liking, and at the end of the period mentioned he returned to this state and again took up his residence in Lentner township, Shelby county, on a farm of fifty-two acres in the neighborhood of his father's place near Bacon Chapel.

Like his father, Mr. Carroll has shown himself to be progressive and enterprising, and has improved his farm and brought it to a high state of productiveness. He has studied the nature of its soil and kept in touch with the latest thought and discovery in the science of agriculture, and he has industriously applied to his work all that he has learned by study and observation. It follows, as a matter of course, that he has been successful, for the soil of this portion of Missouri has never yet failed to respond liberally to the hand of skillful and persuasive husbandry. His political faith rests upon the principles of the Democratic party and he gives that organization his continued and effective support. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen, and to that, too, he is devoted in loyalty of feeling and activity of service. He ignores no duty of good citizenship, but performs all with fidelity and intelligence.

JOHN L. QUIGLEY.

Successful and progressive as a farmer and mill man, upright and enterprising as a citizen, clean, capable and energetic as a public official, John L. Quigley, of Salt River township, this county, has exemplified in his useful career among the people of his township and county many of the best and most admirable traits of elevated and productive American citizenship. He has met every public and private duty in a manly and straightforward manner and discharged all with fidelity and ability. And while pushing his own advancement with com-

mendable industry and intelligence, he has also given the affairs and the enduring welfare of the region in which he lives careful attention and valuable advocacy and assistance.

Mr. Quigley was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on April 3, 1858. His grandfather Quigley was born and reared in Kentucky, and Samuel Quigley, his father, was also a native of that state. The father came to Missouri in 1854 and took up his residence in Monroe county, where he remained until 1861. He then moved to Adams county, Illinois, and during the next six years was actively engaged in farming in that county. In 1867 he returned to Missouri and located in this county near Shelbina, where he continued his farming operations until his death on July 4, 1886. His political faith and active support were given throughout his manhood to the Democratic party, and he was warmly attached to its principles.

In 1844 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Wallace, a native of Tennessee. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Lizzie, the widow of the late Thomas Beasley, of California; William H., who resides in California; and John L., Charles, Robert and Warren, all residents of this county. The mother is still living, and although she is well advanced in years, she is still vigorous and active, and is blessed with the good opinion of all who know her past usefulness or are brought into contact with her present genial and pleasing disposition and obliging manner.

John L. Quigley obtained his education in the district schools of Shelby

county and after completing it helped his father on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-four years. He then determined to found a home of his own, and to this end he bought a farm of 125 acres in this county near Bacon Chapel. In connection with his farming he has for years operated a saw mill, which is one of the great conveniences of the neighborhood, and is known far and wide for the excellence of the work done on it.

Mr. Quigley has not been wholly absorbed in his own affairs, although he has at all times given them close and careful attention. The interests of his township and county have appealed to him with force and he has responded to the appeal with energy and intelligence, giving the region around him the benefit of his breadth of view, progressiveness and enterprise in connection with local public affairs, and doing whatever he could to promote the welfare and advancement of the people. In 1905 he was appointed game warden by Governor Folk, and although he occupied the office only two years, he made a record of efficiency and fidelity in it which is still highly commended and stands strongly to his credit.

On February 5, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Z. Farrell, a native of Shelby county, Missouri. They have had three children, two of whom are living and both still at home with their parents, a son named Everett and a daughter named Nellie. In political affairs the father adheres faithfully to the principles of the Democratic party and is one of its most energetic and efficient workers in all campaigns. In fraternal

relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and in religious affiliation with the Christian church. The people of his township esteem him highly as one of their best and most useful citizens, and this estimate of him is held good throughout the county. It is based on well demonstrated merit, has been sustained by consistent fidelity to duty and uprightness of life, and is borne modestly by him although freely accorded by all classes of Shelby county residents.

JOHN C. PRIEST.

One of the most popular and esteemed citizens of Shelbyville and one of the most successful men in the business world of the city is John C. Priest, who has been a farmer and stockman and extensively engaged in the real estate, abstract and loan business from the dawn of his manhood, and who has won success and prominence in every line of activity in which he has been occupied, winning his way to prosperity and consequence by the application of good common sense to his business and to popular favor by his genial nature, obliging disposition and high character.

Mr. Priest is a native of Shelby county and was born within its borders on February 1, 1855. His grandfather, Louis Priest, was a native of Virginia, and in that state, also, his father, Madison J. Priest, was born, his life beginning in 1811 and the place of his nativity being Frederick county. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm in that county and obtained his education in the schools of the neighborhood. In 1836,

when he was twenty-seven years old, one year after his marriage, he brought his young wife to Missouri, both determined to brave the perils and privations of the western wilds in the hope of finding a fortune amid its boundless opportunities, and, at any rate, of securing a better chance of advancement than their own state at that time seemed to offer. They located in Shelby county on government land which they took up, and on this they expended their efforts to good purpose until the death of the husband in 1884. Mrs. Priest was born and reared in Hampshire county, Virginia, and her maiden name was Sarah A. Vandiver. They became the parents of five children, four of whom are living: William L., of Shelby county; Mary E., the widow of Robert M. Sprinkle, who lives in West Virginia; Silas W., whose home is in Leonard, this county; and John C., the immediate subject of this review. In politics the father was a Democrat and took an active interest in the affairs of his party. He was also energetic in promoting the welfare of his community by every means in his power.

John C. Priest obtained his education in the district schools and the Shelbyville high school. After leaving school he worked on the farm at home until 1894, laboring in connection with his father a portion of the time and on his own account during the remainder. In the year last mentioned he moved to Shelbyville, and here he has been continuously, prominently and successfully engaged in the real estate, loan and abstract business ever since. He has also, during the later years, been engaged in

farming and raising live stock in a general way and on a large scale.

In 1883 Mr. Priest was united in marriage with Miss Emma C. McMurray, a daughter of John F. and Martha C. (Dunn) McMurray, of Shelby county. Four children were born of the union and all of them are living. They are: Jessie, Minter, Vincil and Tommy D., the last three named are still living at home with their father. The mother died in 1894, and in 1896 the father married a second time, his choice on this occasion being Miss Nellie J. McMurray, a sister of his first wife. She, also, has passed away, leaving Mr. Priest a widower for a second time. In politics he is a Democrat and an earnest worker for his party. He is at the present public administrator of Shelby county and was mayor of Shelbyville two years, from 1902 to 1904. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affiliation he is allied with the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Fortune has favored him in his business ventures because he has made her do it by his capacity, shrewdness and close attention to his affairs. And the people esteem him highly because they have found him worthy of their regard.

JAMES J. HILES.

Serving his country well in war and during the greater part of the rest of his life to this time (1910) helping to expand its greatness and augment its power through peaceful industry, James J. Hiles, of Black Creek township, Shelby

county, has proven himself an excellent citizen and worthy of the high and universal esteem in which he is held throughout this county and in many portions of those that surround it. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Scott county on May 18, 1839, has lived and was educated in Illinois, followed the flag through the terrible experiences of the Civil war, engaged in merchandising for a few years, served on the police force in the United States capitol at Washington, D. C., and has been one of the prominent, progressive and successful farmers of this county during the last thirty-nine years. Thus, tried in many lines of useful endeavor, he has proved faithful and capable in all, and won on honest and demonstrated merit the rank he holds in the general estimation and regard of the public.

Mr. Hiles is a son of Jacob and Mary (Haley) Hiles, the former born in Scott county, Kentucky, February 12, 1805, and the latter on June 1, 1813. His paternal grandfather, Palser Hiles, was a native of Germany. The father came to Missouri in 1863 and settled on eighty acres of land in this county, and on this land he was actively and continuously engaged in general farming, until his death, which occurred January 17, 1881. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Mary Haley. Of the eight children born to them five are living: James J., the immediate subject of this review; Louisa, the wife of Zetos Beathards, of Shelby county; Alonzo, whose home is in St. Louis; Eliza, the wife of John Griffith, and Martha, the wife of E. A. Baker, of Shelbyville. In political faith and al-

legiance the father was a Democrat and in religion he belonged to the Christian church. He was active in the service of both organizations and made his membership in each valuable to it. His wife survived him some years, her death occurring on March 14, 1894.

James J. Hiles obtained his education in the district and select schools of Adams county, Illinois. After leaving school he enlisted in the Federal army at Quincy, Illinois, his company forming part of the Third Missouri Cavalry under command of Col. John M. Glover, his enlistment taking place in September, 1861. His regiment was soon at the front, and until the close of the momentous and sanguinary struggle was engaged in active service. Mr. Hiles participated in the battles of Mount Zion, in Boone county, Missouri, Little Rock, Arkansas, and a great many engagements of minor importance. He was discharged in New Orleans in 1865 and turned to his Shelby county home soon afterward.

After his return he located in Shelbyville and engaged in the grocery and confectionery trade with enterprise and profit until 1869, when he was appointed a member of the capitol police force in Washington, D. C. He remained there in that capacity until 1871, then came back to Shelby county and bought a farm, on which he has been energetically and continuously occupied in general farming ever since. In connection with his farming operations he carries on an extensive and active live stock business, and he conducts both lines of his work with a vigor and intelligence that bring



THOMAS E. GARRISON

excellent returns for his efforts, and give him high rank as a farmer and stockman.

Mr. Hiles was married on July 18, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth S. Hill, a daughter of Z. B. Hill, of Shelbyville. They have had five children, four of whom are living: William R., Mary I., Lucy E. and Zerald A., all of them still members of the parental family circle. The father is a Republican in politics, a member of the Christian church, to which his wife also belongs, and an Odd Fellow and member of the Grand Army of the Republic fraternally. He is a very prominent and influential man.

THOMAS E. GARRISON.

This progressive and enterprising farmer and stock man of Bethel township, this county, has seen strenuous times in peace and war, but tried by the very extremity of fortune it did not subdue him, or even discourage his determined spirit, which has always felt itself equal to any emergency, and ready for any undertaking in the line of his desires and abilities. He is a native of Missouri, born in Knox county on April 9, 1841, and has been a resident of Shelby county since he reached the age of ten years. His father, Thomas E. Garrison, was born and reared in Virginia and came to Missouri in 1839. He took up his residence in Knox county, where for a number of years he was actively and progressively engaged in farming. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane C. Vandiver, was also a native of Virginia and a daughter of Samuel Vandiver. Six children were born of the union, all of

whom grew to maturity and four of them are living now. They are: James W., whose residence is in Shelbyville; Thomas E., the subject of this brief review; Francis N., who has his home in Adair county, this state; and Charles L., who is an esteemed citizen of the state of Arkansas. The mother died in 1877 and the father in 1883.

Thomas E. Garrison attended the district schools of Bethel township, Shelby county, and the high school in Shelbyville. After leaving school he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company E, Third Missouri Infantry, and served to the close of the war except for a period of ten months, during which he languished in a Federal war prison. He took part in the battles of Lexington, Missouri, Corinth, Mississippi, and numerous others of greater or less importance. Not long before the siege of Vicksburg he was taken prisoner, and during the next ten months, as has been stated, he was confined in a Federal prison.

At the close of the war Mr. Garrison returned to his Shelby county home, and since then he has been continuously, actively and very successfully engaged in farming and raising live stock on a large scale. His fine farm in Bethel township comprises 500 acres and he has it well improved and the most of it under advanced and skillful cultivation. He manages his operations with judgment and conducts them with vigor, making every effort to secure the best returns for his outlay of intelligence and labor, and usually succeeding through the superior quality of his work and management. His extensive stock industry is

conducted with the same care, skill and energy, and it also yields abundantly in response to his persuasive care and close attention to its every detail.

In addition to his farm and stock business Mr. Garrison has other interests of value. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Bank of Bethel and a member of its board of directors, and he also holds a considerable block of the capital stock of the Bank of Newark, Missouri. All that he has he has acquired solely through his own efforts and good business capacity, and his high standing as a man and citizen is also due to the inherent elements of his character and his devoted attention to all things involving the welfare of his township and county, whose interests are all very dear to him. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sophia A. Ellyson, a native of Macon county, Missouri, and a daughter of Davis M. and Ruth (Spencer) Ellyson, who were born and reared in Virginia. Four children have been born in the Garrison household, and two of them are living: Lena, the wife of Christie Moore, of Bethel, and Jane D., the wife of J. M. Whitelock, of Kirksville, Missouri. The father is a consistent member of the Methodist church. In politics he is a Democrat and has served some years as school director.

CHARLES B. GARNER.

Born, reared and educated in Shelby county, and during all the years of his mature life but one taking part in its industries and mingling freely with its people, Charles B. Garner, of Black Creek township, is well known through-

out its extent, and the general confidence and esteem of the people, which is freely accorded to him, is based upon definite knowledge of his worth as a man and usefulness as a citizen. He is one of the leading farmers and stock men of the township in which he lives, and one of the most important factors at work for its development and improvement.

Mr. Garner's life began on October 6, 1871, and he is a son of Charles Julius and Mary (Glahn) Garner, natives of Germany, where Mr. Garner's grandparents and other ancestors were born and lived, contributing in their several ways and generations to the progress of that great empire. The father was born in 1831 and came to the United States in 1855. He passed the first three years of his life in this country traveling over it and making studious observations with a view to finding a location that pleased him for a permanent residence. He then located in Marion county, where he lived until 1864. In that year he moved to Shelby county and settled on a farm near Leonard, on which he passed the remainder of his days in energetic and successful farming and stock-raising, dying on May 10, 1903.

He was a man of considerable prominence locally, and through his industry and frugality acquired a competency. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Glahn, who came to this country from the Fatherland also and helped to make one of its comfortable and prosperous homes. They had seven children and five of them are living: Rozena, whose home is in Hannibal; Louise W., the wife of George E. Clote, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; George B., who lives in

Shelby county; Augusta F., the wife of Charles E. Post, of Gridley, California, and Charles B., the subject of this memoir. The father was a Lutheran in religious faith and a Republican in politics. Both his church and his political party received his earnest and helpful support.

Charles B. Garner was educated in the country schools and an excellent academy at Leonard. He was reared on his father's farm, and after leaving school continued to assist in its labor and help the family until 1900. He then went to Sue City, in Macon county, and took charge of a drug store. But he did not find mercantile pursuits agreeable, and at the end of one year returned to Shelby county, and here he has ever since been engaged in farming and raising stock with great enterprise, intelligence and success. His fine farm comprises 180 acres of land and is well improved and skillfully cultivated. The knowledge of his business which Mr. Garner applies to both his farming operations and his stock industry, are well rewarded in the returns they bring him, and his rank as a progressive and up-to-date farmer is among the highest in his township.

On October 31, 1900, Mr. Garner united in marriage with Miss Anna Vallier, a daughter of William and Susan (Linton) Vallier, esteemed residents of this county. But two children have been born in the Garner household, a son named Edwin Kenneth, and Mary A., who is the light and life of the home. In political faith and allegiance Mr. Garner gives his earnest and effective support to the Democratic party, and in

fraternal relations he is allied with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. His wife is a loyal and devout member of the Christian church. Both stand high in the confidence and respect of the people and richly deserve the regard so generously bestowed upon them.

THEODORE HEINZE.

Orphaned at the age of six years by the death of his father, and brought into a strange land, far from the scenes and associations of his childhood and the traditions and history of his family, when he was nine, Theodore Heinze, one of the substantial and progressive farmers and stock men of Black Creek township, in this county, began life in this country under very trying circumstances, and with no prospect of advancement except the possibilities of what he should be able to do for himself. No smiles of Fortune brightened his rugged pathway and no favoring circumstances helped him in his slow and painful progress. But he had that within him that gave him assurance of success, and he was guided by its influence, using all his powers and living frugally and judiciously until he got a good start.

Mr. Heinze was born on March 20, 1863, in Berlin, Germany. He is a son of Theodore and Louisa (Hueter) Heinze, also natives of Germany, where the father was born in 1823, and where he passed the whole of his life, dying there in 1869. He was a carriage and wagon maker and flourished at his trade, but his health failed and he passed away at the early age of forty-six. In 1862

he was married to Miss Louisa Hueter and they became the parents of four children, two of whom are living, Theodore and his sister Martha, the wife of John Rufner, of Shelby county.

Three years after the father's death, the mother, finding herself without much prospect of advancement in a worldly way, and having small children to rear, educate and prepare for the battle of life, determined to seek the greater freedom of choice and abundance of opportunity offered by this country to workers, and in 1872 brought her family to Missouri, locating in Shelby county, and here the members of the family who are living have ever since been domesticated, mingling freely in the activities of this locality and taking their part in its productive industries with advantage to themselves and benefit to the township and county of their residence, in whose prosperity and progress they have shown themselves to be deeply and earnestly interested.

Theodore Heinze's scholastic training was begun in his native land and completed in the district schools of Shelby county. He began his life work here on a farm, and he has been engaged in farming and raising live stock ever since. By thrift, industry and good management he has acquired the ownership of 175 acres of good land, and he has improved his farm with commodious and comfortable buildings, equipped it with all the necessary appliances for advanced agriculture and brought the land to a high state of cultivation. His stock industry is as extensive as his facilities allow and is as flourishing and profitable as first rate management can make it.

Mr. Heinze was married on December 7, 1892, to Miss Louisa Rathjen, of Shelby county. They have had five children, but only three of them are living—Martine, Dora and Alvina—all of whom are still at home with their parents and popular members of the family circle. In politics the father adheres to the principles of the Republican party and is zealous in the support of them. His religious connection and that of his wife is with the Lutheran church, and in the affairs of the congregation to which they belong they both take an earnest interest and an active part. They are esteemed wherever they are known as worthy and estimable citizens, enterprising in the management of their own affairs and energetic in helping to promote the enduring welfare of the community around them.

JOHN H. WERR.

The interesting subject of this brief memoir is well worthy of honorable mention in a work that purports to show in personal histories the qualities of industrial force, productive energy, sterling manhood and elevated citizenship which have given Shelby county its distinctive character and won its advanced state of progress and development. For, while the story of his life presents no spectacular features or high adventures for contemplation, it shows well what thrift and enterprise can accomplish through steady application to the ordinary affairs of life.

Mr. Werr is a native of Württemberg, Germany, where he was born on April 4, 1870. He is a son of George and

Rosie (Weinman) Werr, also natives of Germany, but long residents of this county. The father was born in 1833 and married in Germany. He brought his family to the United States in 1886 and settled near Bethel, in Shelby county, Missouri, and here he was actively, energetically and profitably engaged in farming and raising stock until his death, which occurred in 1905. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: George; Maggie, the wife of John Bower; John, whose home is in Black Creek township; Fred; Rosina, the wife of Christian Claussen; and Henry, all residents of Shelby county and good factors in its industrial, mercantile and social life. The father was a Lutheran in church connection and a Republican in political faith and allegiance. He was successful in his business in this country and rose to general esteem and popularity among the people, who recognized his worth, intelligence and excellent citizenship, and found him upright and reliable in every relation in life and warmly interested in the welfare of the community in which he lived and expended his strength in useful and productive labor.

John Werr grew to the age of sixteen in his native land and obtained his education there. He came to this country with his parents in 1886 and has ever since been a resident of this county. For some years after his arrival in this locality he worked on the home farm with his father. He then hired out as a hand on other farms in the neighborhood until 1899, when he bought a farm of eighty acres and began operations on his own account. He was frugal and thrifty

while he was working for others, and he has applied the same qualities to his efforts in his own behalf, in which he has also shown great industry and excellent judgment. He has been successful from the beginning of his enterprise and his progress in it has been steady and substantial. He now owns 160 acres of first rate land and has it all under advanced and productive cultivation. His stock industry is in just proportion to his farming operations, and is managed with the same care and skill that he bestows on them, and he is prosperous in both.

On February 12, 1899, Mr. Werr was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Neuschafer, a daughter of John and Catherine (Reinheimer) Neuschafer, esteemed residents of Shelby county. Two children have followed the union and they still sanctify and brighten the family altar. They are Evers and William, and both are attending school. The political faith of the father is firmly anchored to the Republican party and he is an energetic and effective worker in behalf of its principles and candidates. He and his wife are leading members of the Lutheran church in their neighborhood, and by all classes of the people living around them and wherever they are known elsewhere they are held in high esteem and cordial regard. They are model farmers and excellent citizens.

HENRY ARNOLD.

This leading farmer, esteemed citizen and public-spirited man of Black Creek township, this county, has shown in his successful and somewhat striking career in this country that, in spite of adversi-

ties and trials which attended him for years from his childhood, he is made of the fiber and possesses the qualities which command success and compel even troubles to minister to the progress of the man who has them. He is a native of Germany, where he was born on February 14, 1864, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Neuschafer) Arnold, also natives of the Fatherland and belonging to families long resident in that country.

The father passed the whole of his life in his native land, conducting a promising business as a farmer, and dying there in 1867. He was married in 1860, and by his marriage became the father of one child, the interesting subject of this brief sketch. He obtained a limited education in the place of his birth, his opportunities being scant because he lost his father by death three years after his own life began, and the mother was left in straitened circumstances. When the son was seventeen years old he and his mother determined to try for better conditions and more extensive opportunities than their own land seemed to offer, in the land of promise in which so many of their countrymen had found fortune and favor.

Accordingly they came to the United States in 1881 and located in Shelby county, and here the son has been continuously, actively and very successfully engaged in farming and raising stock ever since. He had nothing to start on, but he met his requirements bravely and resolutely, and has made every day of his labor tell to his advantage. The qualities of industry, frugality and good management that have made his race so

thrifty and progressive, and won it the high rank it has attained in the industrial world, were manifest in him and he stemmed the tide of poverty and disaster that seemed against him with a patient and determined spirit, and he has won the success in life that he must have felt was due him if he made the proper efforts to secure it. He now owns 380 acres of good land, having recently added twenty acres to his farm, and has the greater part of it under advanced cultivation, with good buildings for the accommodation of his family and the products of his land and a complete equipment of good farming implements, including everything necessary for the complete and profitable farming of his estate. His stock industry is also extensive and is managed with great skill, intelligence and thrift.

Mr. Arnold is also a stockholder in the Bank of Lentner and the State Bank of Clarence. He was married in 1888 to Miss Anna Reinheimer, who was at the time a resident of Shelby county. She is a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Noah) Reinheimer, who are well known in the county and held in respect by all who know them. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have had eight children, five of whom are living, and all still at home with their parents. They are: Edward, Martin, Anna, Henry P. and Ireta D. The father is a pronounced Republican in his political convictions and allegiance, and takes an active part in the affairs of his party, although he has never been a candidate for any political office. He and his wife are zealous and devoted members of the Lutheran church.

JAMES SASS.

Black Creek township has upon its fertile and highly productive soil a number of the most progressive and successful farmers in Shelby county. They are men of thrift and enterprise, and they study the nature of the soil they cultivate, its possibilities and requirements and by reading and good judgment keep themselves in touch with all the latest developments in the science of agriculture, so as to secure the best results in their work. Among them none stands higher in public esteem as a farmer and as a citizen than James Sass, whose well improved and attractive farm of 224 acres is in section 29, and is one of the best in the township.

Mr. Sass is a native of Holstein, Germany, where he was born on December 7, 1851, and where he lived until he was seventeen years of age and obtained his education. He is a son of Jergin and Louisa (Widow) Sass, also natives of Germany. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Nicholas, Catherine, the wife of Emil Claussen; James and Agnes, all residents of Shelby county. The mother died in her native land, and in 1871 the father brought the rest of the family to the United States and direct to this county, following hither his son James, who came to the county in 1869. The father was a farmer all his life, and after conducting a profitable industry in his chosen vocation for a period of twenty years in Shelby county, died here in 1891.

James Sass has been of a resolute and energetic nature from his childhood, and

as he was approaching his manhood began to think of better opportunities for advancement in life than his own land seemed to offer, and to study where he could find them. He was well informed as to the boundless resources of the United States and the wealth of opportunity in them, and determined to avail himself of the promise the land across the sea held out to industry, thrift and good management. Accordingly, youth of seventeen as he was, he braved the heaving Atlantic, without friend or kindred in his company, and in due course of time arrived in Shelby county.

He had been well trained to farming and at once entered upon that occupation as his life work. He has been engaged in it ever since, and has been successful and prosperous from the start. For he has known how to do his work well and manage his operations skillfully, and although his progress was slow at first, it was steady and rapidly increased. In connection with his farming he has carried on a flourishing stock industry, and in this line of effort he has also succeeded, making it pay good returns for the labor and care he bestowed on it. As has been noted, he owns and cultivates 224 acres of fine land and has his farm well improved.

He has taken an active interest in public affairs and risen to prominence in the community. All the duties of good citizenship have found him ready for their performance, and the people esteem his devotion to the welfare of the township and county in which he has lived and labored so effectually to his own advantage and for the benefit of the locality. In politics he is a Prohibition-

ist and in religion a member of Independent Holiness church, and in both his party and his church organizations he has long taken an earnest and serviceable interest.

Mr. Sass has been married twice, first in 1877 to Miss Mary Doss, a resident of Shelby county. They had one child, their son John, who is living. The mother died in 1884, and in 1885 the father married a second time, making Miss Catherine Krauter, also of Shelby county, his choice. Of their three children, one, their son Henry, is living and is still at home.

FRANCIS M. CHURCHWELL.

From its very beginning the career of Francis M. Churchwell, who lives on a fine farm of 320 acres near Shelbyville, as a farmer and live stock breeder and dealer, has been successful and progressive. He is a gentleman of great enterprise and industry, thoroughly familiar with all that is latest in discovery and methods in the lines of endeavor to which his life to this time (1911) has been devoted, and decidedly skilful in the application of his extensive knowledge concerning them. He is a native of Missouri and has never lived in any other state, but has devoted all his years of maturity to its welfare and the advancements of its agricultural and live stock industries, and at the same time has given the general welfare of the locality of his home earnest and intelligent attention.

Mr. Churchwell was born in Marion county, this state, on August 4, 1843. He is of English ancestry, his grandfather, Samuel Churchwell, having been

born and reared in that country, and of Virginia parentage, his father, Thomas Churchwell, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susan E. Tarpley, having been natives of the Old Dominion. The father was born on March 22, 1810, and came to Missouri in 1836. He took up his residence in Marion county on a farm of eighty acres, and there he was actively and successfully engaged in farming and rearing live stock until his death.

On November 30, 1837, he solemnized his marriage with Miss Tarpley, who was born on January 16, 1818, and they became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Eliza J., the wife of John T. Poor, of Garfield county, Oklahoma; Meredith T., whose home is in Shelbina; Francis M., who also lives in this county; Thomas J., a resident of the state of Nebraska; William Harvey, another of the family residing in this county; and Sarah Ann V., the wife of Isaac Bethards, whose home is also in Shelby county. The father died on July 12, 1886, having survived his wife thirty-six years, her death having occurred on November 12, 1850. In politics he was a Whig until the death of the party of that name, and after that a Republican. His religious association was with the Missionary Baptist church, and he was devoted to the welfare of his sect. But, although a man of peace in times of peace, he did not hesitate, in his young manhood, to take up arms in defense of his country, having been a volunteer and valiant soldier in the Black Hawk war.

Francis M. Churchwell received his academic education in the district schools of Marion county, and later pursued a



MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS M. CHURCHWELL

course of special training for business at the Jones Commercial college in St. Louis. After leaving that institution he taught school three terms, and then located on a farm of 100 acres near Emden, on which he lived until 1889. In that year he moved to a farm of 200 acres near Shelbyville. This farm he occupied and improved until 1903, when he made his home on the one he now resides on, which is also near Shelbyville. This comprises 320 acres and is well improved and very skillfully cultivated. It has been brought to a high state of productiveness, and has handsomely supported and advanced the extensive industry in feeding and raising live stock for the markets which Mr. Churchwell has conducted on it from the time when he took possession of it. He is especially interested in breeding and raising mules, and deals in them extensively as an adjunct to his other live stock operations. He has been very successful in all his undertakings and is one of the leading and most substantial farmers and stock men in Black Creek township.

On October 31, 1867, Mr. Churchwell was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. V. Durrett, a native of Marion county, Missouri. They have had eleven children and twenty-four grandchildren, all of whom are living: Richard H., of Cascade county, Montana; Frances J., the wife of A. C. Vawter, of Neosha, Missouri; Sarah A., the wife of Polk Connaway, of this county; Mary S., the wife of Frank Connaway, whose home is also in this county; Thomas H., a resident of Cascade county, Montana; Mona L., the wife of James T. Churchwell, of Raymon, Montana; Rebecca E., the wife of

Walter McCue, a resident of Shelby county, Missouri; Francis M., Jr., the third member of the family, whose home is in Cascade county, Montana; John S., who resides in Pratt county, Kansas; and William T. and Benjamin D., who are living at home with their parents. In politics the father is a Republican, and in religious association a member of the Missionary Baptist church. It goes without the saying that he is one of the highly esteemed citizens of Shelby county and is regarded as one of its leading and most useful men.

HENRY RATHJEN.

The early pioneers of Shelby county redeemed the region from the waste and laid the foundations of its present greatness and advanced development. The men and women of a later generation and all subsequent ones have gone on improving and enriching the domain according to their opportunities and capabilities, adding successive features of progress and forces of culture as the times demanded and their resources allowed. From the beginning the fortunes of this portion of the state have been in the hands of capable and self-reliant people, ready to take advantage of every circumstance for its aggrandizement and willing to make any sacrifice to accomplish its greatest good. The future of the county and the commonwealth depends upon the fiber and force of the present generation and those that shall come after it.

As an indication of what the present generation is doing to keep up the march of progress and meet the require-

ments of its duty, the career of Henry Rathjen, of Black Creek township, and others like him, is well worthy of consideration. He is a progressive and wide awake farmer and stock man, fully abreast with the times in his business and alive to all the elements and powers of good citizenship and what is demanded of it. What the young farmers and stockmen of the county are doing gives abundant assurance that there will be no backward step, and that no proper means of development, intellectual, moral or social will be overlooked and that no material advantages will pass unnoticed or neglected.

Mr. Rathjen is a native of the county and has passed the whole of his life to this time within its borders. He was born on February 17, 1877, and is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Cordis) Rathjen, natives of Germany. The father was born in 1841 and came to the United States in 1868. He came at once to Shelby county, Missouri, on his arrival in this country, and found a home in a German settlement containing many of the friends of his earlier life in his native land. He took up as his own the leading occupation of the settlement, and the one to which he had been reared, becoming a farmer and stock-raiser. He continued his operations in this dual line of useful and profitable endeavor until his death on December 29, 1906, and was successful in all he undertook.

He was married on October 10, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Cordis, and by this marriage became the father of four children, all of whom are living: Hiram, Lizzie, the wife of Theodore Heinze, Henry and Anna, the wife of Hugh Dane,

all of them residents of Shelby county. The father and mother were for many years devout and consistent workers of the Lutheran church and attentive to all the requirements of their duty as such.

Henry Rathjen was educated in the country schools of Shelby county and immediately after completing their course of instruction began the career of farmer and stock man in which he is still engaged. He now owns 100 acres of good land, well improved and nearly all under cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics and has his religious affiliation with the Lutheran church. On February 16, 1906, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Keller, a daughter of Philip Keller, an esteemed resident of Shelby county. They have one child, their son Christian Henry. Mr. Rathjen is as enterprising and progressive with reference to the affairs of the county as he is in his own business. He is everywhere regarded as an excellent citizen and an upright and useful man, worthy of all esteem and earnestly interested in the enduring welfare of the township and county in which he lives.

JOHN S. CHINN.

Devoting the first few years of his early manhood to farming on his father's farm, and four of its most strenuous and trying ones to the defense of his political opinions during our Civil war, then returning to the peaceful and productive pursuit of agriculture, with a flourishing live stock industry in connection, John S. Chinn, of Black Creek township, in this county, has been tried in laborious exertion on the soil of our

country, both when it has been plowed by the sword for men's destruction and furrowed by the plowshare for their sustenance, and has not been found wanting in either case. He is one of the successful farmers of his township and one of its most esteemed citizens.

Mr. Chinn was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on July 30, 1830, and is a grandson of Thomas Chinn, a native and planter of Virginia, where his father, William S. Chinn, also, was born, his life beginning in 1790. The latter moved from his native state to Shelby county, Kentucky, and lived there until 1834, when he came to this county and located on the site of the present town of Bethel. There he engaged in general farming until about 1845. He then moved to the place on which his son now resides near Shelbyville, and engaged in merchandising in that town, continuing his operations for a period of four years.

But mercantile life was not to his taste, and at the end of the period named he gave it up and returned to farming, which he followed until his death in 1856. He was married in 1811 to Miss Lucy S. Chinn, of Kentucky. They had ten children, four of whom are living: Zuelda J., the wife of William Hill, of this county; Elijah, whose home is in Clarence; John S., the subject of this memoir; and Charles R., a resident of Webb City, Missouri. The father was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian church, to both of which he was loyally and serviceably devoted. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order for many years.

John S. Chinn was reared on his father's farm, on which he worked while

attending the country schools and afterward assisting the family until 1862. In that year he enlisted in the Confederate army under General Price, his regiment being subsequently transferred to the command of General Magruder. He served until the close of the war, seeing a great deal of active service, participating in the battles of Kirksville, Missouri, Prairie Grove, Arkansas, Milligan's Bend, Pleasant Hill and Shreveport, Louisiana, and many engagements of less importance. He was mustered out of service at Shreveport, Louisiana, at the close of the war, and returned to his home in this county, where he was continuously and successfully engaged in general farming and raising stock until 1902, when he retired from active pursuits. He is still living on the old homestead, however.

Mr. Chinn was married on September 15, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Pickett, of Shelby county. They have one child, their son Charles R., who is a resident and esteemed and influential citizen of this county. In politics the father has been a life-long Democrat. In fraternal life he has been for many years a member of the Masonic order, and in religion he communes with the Christian church, to which he has long belonged. In all these organizations he has been a zealous and useful factor, and in all the elements of elevated and serviceable citizenship he has met the full requirements. Having reached the age of four score years, he is crowned with patriarchal honors and his life is mainly retrospective. But the retrospect is pleasing, for he has lived acceptably and worthily, and everybody who has knowledge of

him venerates him for his uprightness, his loyalty to duty and his sterling manhood.

WILLIAM H. PHIPPS.

Whether in the rage of battle or fury of the charge in the most momentous civil war of modern history, or laboring with all his ardor in the most exacting tasks of peaceful industry at the busiest season of his occupation, William H. Phipps, one of the successful and progressive farmers of Lentner township in this county, has never flunked or shirked his duty. In all the relations of life and under all circumstances he has been a true and faithful citizen of his country, and its utmost calls to service have met with a ready and cheerful response from him.

He was born in England on March 25, 1842, and when but three years of age was brought by his parents, George and Mary (Robinson) Phipps, also natives of that country, to the United States. The father was born in 1810 and remained in his native land until 1845. In that year he moved his family to this country and located near Rochester, New York. He was very skillful in the work of trimming fruit trees and also in threshing wheat with the flail, and he found plenty of demands on his acquirements during the ten years he lived in the East. In 1855 he joined the tide of migration westward, moving to Illinois, where he bought land and followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1891. He was a very energetic and thrifty man and was reasonably successful in everything he undertook.

His marriage with Miss Mary Robin-

son took place in 1833 and resulted in nine children, two of whom are living, William H. and his older brother, George, who lives in Iowa. The father was a man of very good standing, both in the states of New York and Illinois, and enjoyed the respect of the people in every locality in which he lived. The mother, also, was held in high esteem, and both were worthy of the regard of those who knew them on account of the upright lives they lived and the excellence of their citizenship and demeanor in all the relations of human existence.

William H. Phipps was educated in the country schools of central New York, where he was reared, and in 1861, when he was but nineteen years old, fired with the zeal of youth and the patriotism of a man, he enlisted in Company F, Eighth New York cavalry, in defense of the Union, to which he was so warmly attached that he was willing to risk his life in its behalf. His regiment was under the command of Colonel Crook, and he served in it something over three years, being discharged at Rochester, New York, on December 8, 1864. The command was in the thick of the fight during the most strenuous years of the momentous conflict, and Mr. Phipps faced death on some of the most famous battle fields of all human history, among them Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He also participated in many minor engagements, and still bears the marks of service in a way that makes them known to all observers. At the battle of Beverly Ford, Virginia, February 6, 1864, he was shot in his right elbow, which caused him to pass four months in Lincoln hospital in

Washington, D. C., and has left him with a stiff arm ever since, a daily and hourly reminder of the hardships and perils of the awful scenes through which he passed during his military service.

After leaving the army he returned to his New York home and worked on his father's farm until 1867. He then determined to seek his fortunes on his own account in the farther West, as it was then, and in a region which, having been wasted by the war, offered great opportunities of advancement to those who would help to rebuild it and continue the development of its resources. Accordingly, in the year last named he came to Missouri and located in Shelby county. Here he bought twenty acres of land on which he has been actively and profitably engaged in farming and raising stock ever since. He has prospered through industry, thrift and good management, and has added to his farm as he has advanced in material acquisitions until now he has 162 acres, the greater part of it under cultivation and yielding excellent returns for the labor, care and intelligence he bestows upon tilling it and developing its resources.

On September 14, 1869, Mr. Phipps was united in marriage with Miss Martha E. Heckard, a daughter of Michael and Rachel (Heckart) Heckard, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Delaware. They came to Shelby county in the early days, and here the father entered a tract of government land, on which he flourished and reared his family. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps have had six children, four of whom are living, all of them residents of Shelby county. They are: Mary, the wife of

E. B. Robey; William A., one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Black Creek township; Essie M., the wife of J. E. Hollenbeck, of Shelbina, and Bertha May, the wife of George Coddry. In politics the father is a Republican. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They are among the most esteemed and useful citizens in the township of their residence.

JOHN L. KELSO.

Starting in life as a young man with nothing by way of equipment for its strident and exacting warfare but his own faculties and the spirit that controlled and directed them, and now one of the most successful and prosperous farmers and stock men of Black Creek township in this county, John L. Kelso presents in his career and achievements a fine illustration of what is possible to industry, frugality and thrift in this land of inexhaustible wealth of every material kind and almost boundless opportunity in the development, transformation and use of what nature has so bountifully bestowed for the service of mankind.

Mr. Kelso is a native of Shelby county, where he was born on January 12, 1862, and a son of Samuel and Eliza J. (Barr) Kelso, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Delaware. They were married in 1855 and had seven children, five of whom are living: Alvina, the wife of John Foey, a highly respected citizen of Shelby county; William, whose home is in Colorado; John L., the subject

of these paragraphs: Charles, who is also a resident of Colorado; and James, who lives in this county. The father was born in 1828 and came to Missouri in his boyhood with his parents. The family settled in Shelby county, and here he grew to manhood and obtained his education. He began life as a farmer and continued to follow this avocation until his death, in 1872. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Southern Methodist church. His success and progress in his farming operations gave promise of making him a man of consequence and considerable worldly wealth, but his early death at the age of forty-four cut short his career and left its large promise unfulfilled, his plans incomplete and his family but indifferently provided for.

Orphaned at the age of ten years by the death of his father, John L. Kelso was obliged to make his own way in the world from an early age. He obtained a limited education in the district schools of Shelby county, where he has passed the whole of his life to this time, but his opportunities to attend school were scant and irregular, owing to the circumstances of the family, who needed what he could earn to aid in its support. He worked out by the month for a meager compensation for a time as a boy and youth, and later for better wages, all the while assisting the family and laying up what he could for himself. He was very frugal and industrious and by very slow accretions succeeded in accumulating a small sum of money. By this toilsome and painful process he climbed slowly upward on the rugged road to prosperity until 1885, when he bought 160 acres of

land and began farming and raising stock on his own account. Since then his progress has been more rapid, and he has at length, through arduous effort and close attention to his business, acquired a competency and is comfortably fixed, with assurance in his circumstances against all ordinary calamities and bright prospects for the future, for he is still full of energy and determination, and has all his past experience to guide and help him to greater success and prosperity, and feels every incentive of duty to make the most of his opportunities. He now has 280 acres of good land and nearly all of it at an advanced stage of cultivation.

Mr. Kelso was married on April 7, 1885, to Miss Laura B. Clark, a daughter of James and Isabelle (Graham) Clark, esteemed residents of Shelby county. James, Leta and Elva, the three children born of the union, are all living and still at home with their parents. The father is a Prohibitionist in politics and a member of the Holiness church in religion. His wife also embraced the Holiness religion until her death in 1902.

Mr. Kelso was again married in 1904 to Sarah Biglow, a widow of Frank Biglow and a sister of his first wife.

WILLIAM CLAUSSEN.

No element of the immigrant population of this country has done more for its development and improvement in a material way than that which the Fatherland has given it. The German is the great toiler in any field of effort suited to his taste or capacity, and his patience and persistency is always in proportion

to the task before him. His offspring, even though born in this country and reared amid circumstances very different from those of his own childhood and youth, inherits his traits and reproduces them in further usefulness to the community in which he lives.

William Claussen, one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Black Creek township, Shelby county, is of this class. He was born in Shelby county, Missouri, on January 30, 1878, and is a son of Henry and Anna Magdaline (Groezinger) Claussen, the former a native of Holstein, Germany, and the latter of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, but of German parentage. The father came to the United States in 1869 and found congenial surroundings and plentiful suggestions of his native land in a German Lutheran settlement in this county. But a short time after his arrival he went to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where there was a similar settlement or colony. He remained there until after his marriage in 1873, then returned to Shelby county, and here he passed the remainder of his life, which ended on November 25, 1903.

In early life the father was a miller, but during almost the whole of his residence in this county he followed farming and raising stock and was very successful in his operations. In politics he was a Republican and in religious faith a Lutheran, with strong devotion to both his party and his church. He and his wife were the parents of four children, all of whom are living and residents of this county. They are: Christian, Mary, the wife of Valentine Notlmagel, a sketch of whom will be found in this

work; William and Paulina, who is still living at home with her mother.

William Claussen obtained his education at Red Star district school, in this county, and while attending it and for some years after leaving it worked on his father's farm, helping in its cultivation and assisting the family. He remained at home until March 8, 1903, when he was married to Miss Anna Neuschafer, of Shelby county. He then bought 160 acres of good land and began a farming and stock raising industry of his own. This he has ever since carried on with vigor and good judgment, and through it has risen to comfort for life, in a worldly way, and to consequence and standing in the township as a citizen. For he has been as energetic and judicious in aiding to promote the welfare of the locality of his home and advance the interests of its people as he has been in pushing his own affairs to profitable results, and by this means has won the regard and good will of all classes of those who live around him.

Mr. and Mrs. Claussen have had three children, their sons Henry and Elmer and their daughter Grace. They are all living and still members of the parental family circle. The father is a pronounced Republican in politics, with an ardent interest in the welfare of his party and a constant readiness to render it any service in his power. He and his wife are devoted members of the Lutheran church. Born and reared in Shelby county, and thoroughly at home among its people, with all their interests embarked upon its currents of prosperity and advancement, they are loyal to it and its general

weal in every way, and are known and acknowledged to be among the most estimable and useful citizens of this part of the state.

JOHN GEORGE BURCKHARDT.

(Deceased.)

It is a matter of gratification to the publishers of this history that within its pages will be found represented so large a quota of the men who have here attained to success and honor in their respective fields of endeavor and who have found within the gracious borders of the fine old county of Shelby ample scope for productive effort.

Of this number was John George Burekhardt, who was one of the enterprising farmers of Bethel township and who was a member of one of the sterling families of this section of the state, where he took up his abode more than forty years ago.

John G. Burekhardt was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, on the 27th of September, 1842. He was a son of John G. Burekhardt, also a native of Germany, who came with his family to America in the early '50s, and located on Long Island, New York, in which state he and his wife passed the residue of their lives.

Their son, John G., Jr., was twelve years of age at the time of the family removal to the United States. He was reared to maturity on historic old Long Island, at Gleneove, and there he received a common school education. When the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation he gave distinctive evidence of his loyalty to the land of his adoption. Soon after the outbreak of

the war, at the age of nineteen years, he tendered his services in defense of the Union, by enlisting as a private in the 4th New York Volunteer Infantry, in which command he served two years. Through faithful and gallant service he won promotion to the office of corporal and later to that of sergeant of his company. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he received his honorable discharge, but shortly afterward, in 1863, he enlisted in the navy, becoming fireman on the gunboat "Anemana," and he continued in the navy arm of the Union service until the close of the war, when he received his final discharge, after having made an admirable record in both departments with which he was thus connected.

After the close of the war John G. Burekhardt located in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the steel rolling mills until 1869, when he came to Shelby county, Missouri and purchased a small tract of land in Bethel township, where he engaged in farming and stock-growing. As a raiser of high-grade live stock he eventually attained a wide reputation and pronounced success, and he ultimately became the owner of a fine landed estate of three hundred and ten acres. He gave special attention to the breeding of pedigree or registered stock, including Clydesdale horses, short-horn cattle and Shropshire sheep, and from his well-ordered stock farm were sold many fine animals for breeding purposes. He became one of the influential citizens of the county, where he ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem, and where he ever gave his aid and influence in support of all measures tend-



JOHN G. BURCKHARDT

ing to advance the general welfare. He was a Republican in his political adherence, served for many years as a member of the school board of his district, was actively affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was one of the pillars of the Presbyterian church at his home, in which he was a deacon at the time of his death, which occurred on the 4th of October, 1909. Of this church his wife also has been a devoted member for many years, and she still resides on the old homestead farm. Mr. Burckhardt was one of the prominent factors in the organization of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Shelby county, and was vice-president of the same at the time of his demise. He served many years, and with marked interest and efficiency, as statistical reporter of Shelby county, supplying data for the government.

On the 18th of December, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of John G. Burckhardt to Miss Frances Vawter, who was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 3d of January, 1843, and who survives him, as has already been stated. Of the seven children of this union all are living except one, Louise C., who died in womanhood. Concerning the others the following brief record is entered: Sarah A. is the wife of Henry Beckley, of Shelby county; John F. Margaret is now Mrs. Harry Barnes, of this county; Elizabeth is the wife of Andrew Easdale, of this county; George has charge of the old home farm; and Mayme is the wife of Arthur Hamilton, of Woodlake, Nebraska.

VALENTINE NOTHNAGEL.

This prosperous and progressive farmer of Black Creek township, Shelby county, who has used all his opportunities for his own advantage and the good of the township and county in which he lives, is a native of the city of Griesheim, near Hanover, in Germany, where he was born on July 4, 1875, and came to this country with his parents in 1881, when he was but six years old. The family located at once in Shelby county, and here Mr. Nothnagel has lived ever since. He grew to manhood in this county and has been from his childhood interested in its people and one of the active factors in promoting their welfare and the development of the locality of his home. Even though he began his education in his native land, he may be appropriately claimed as a product of this county, for he completed his scholastic training in its schools, married among its citizens and has devoted all his energies to magnifying its industries and adding to its wealth and power.

Mr. Nothnagel is a son of Peter and Catherine (Bork) Nothnagel, also natives of Germany, the father having been born in the same place as his son. The parents were married on December 5, 1872, and became the parents of four children, two of whom are living, Catherine, the wife of William Gerlich, of this county, and Valentine. Having heard the word of promise from the New World, which offered better chances for advancement in life than the Old, the father determined to move his family to this country and brought it to the United States in 1881. They found a new home

with familiar associations among the early Lutheran settlers of Shelby county, and here the family has been domesticated from the time of its arrival. The father has been a steady and thrifty farmer and stock man ever since, and is now living on a farm of sixty acres near Clarence, where he carries on his two exacting and profitable industries, giving them the close and careful attention the German people give everything to which their duty leads them.

He has also been zealous and serviceable in promoting the good of his community as a farmer and a citizen, and is regarded as a very worthy and useful man. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, in whose affairs he takes an active interest, and in church relations he and his wife are devout and consistent Lutherans.

Their son Valentine began the battle of life for himself by working out by the month, continuing his slow progress in this line of labor until February 23, 1902. On that date he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Agnes Clausson, of Shelby county. He then deemed it his duty to provide a permanent home for his family and bought 160 acres of land, which constitute the farm on which he now resides, and on which he conducts a thriving business in general farming and raising live stock. He has built his operations in these lines of useful endeavor from a small beginning up to a high state of development, and is regarded as one of the thrifty and successful farmers and stock men of Black Creek township. He was industrious and frugal as a hired hand, saving his earnings to get a start in life, and he

has followed the same rules of conduct as a landowner, making slow but steady progress at first, and enlarging his operations as success crowned his efforts. Four children have been born to him and his wife, and all of them are living and are still members of the parental family circle. They are John Henry, Rosa Matilda, Carl Edward and Katy Louisa. The father is a Republican in politics and he and his wife are Lutherans in religious faith and training. They are highly respected as sterling and estimable citizens.

GEORGE W. MOORE.

With a parentage combining the best traits of the Scottish yeomanry and those that are worthy and commendable in the people of Maryland, G. W. Moore, of Black Creek township in this county, who is one of the thrifty and successful farmers and stock men of that locality, has inherited qualities that have characterized the bone and sinew of two parts of the world which have made honorable records in history and are very fruitful in industrial life. And he has been true to his ancestry, and exemplified in his own career all that was sterling and productive in it and the sections from which his parents came.

Mr. Moore is, himself, a native of Shelby county, Missouri, where his life began on September 16, 1852. He is the only son and child of Hugh and Mrs. Alexine (Richardson) Moore, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Maryland. The father was born in 1806 and came to the United States with his parents in 1820. As he neared and

passed his majority in age he traveled considerably, and finally located in this county as one of the most desirable regions he had seen for his purposes. He was a stonemason and worked at his trade in many localities. After settling in Shelby county he purchased some land and farmed in connection with his mechanical industry for a number of years, then gave up the trade and devoted himself exclusively to farming and raising stock until his death, which occurred in 1893. His wife died in 1875. They had one child, their son, George W. The father was a Democrat in political faith and he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Their son G. W., who has passed the whole of his life to the present time in this county, was educated in its district schools. After completing their course of instruction he worked on his father's farm and assisted the family until the death of his parents. He has since been active and constant in his work as a farmer and stock man, and by close attention to his business, and judicious judgment of it has made a great success of it. His farm comprises 180 acres of superior land and he has the greater part of it under excellent cultivation. He is a skillful farmer and a careful and studious stock-raiser, and he makes both industries minister to his advantage. His farm is well improved and fully provided with the necessary appliances for its successful tillage, and he has one of the most attractive and valuable country homes in his township.

Mr. Moore has not neglected the interests of his township and county while building his own fortunes. He has been

energetic and enterprising in aiding all commendable public improvements and worthy undertakings for the development and advancement of his locality. In politics he is a firm and faithful Democrat, with great interest in the success of his party and effective activity in promoting it. He is regarded on all sides as a very worthy and useful citizen and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. He was married on May 3, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Perry, a daughter of B. F. and Margaret (Carroll) Perry, well known and highly respected residents of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had six children and four of them are living: Magazine, the wife of Don McIntyre, of Shelby county; and Mollie, George T. and Dulcie, all of whom are still living at home with their parents.

BENJAMIN F. PERRY.

The life story of this successful farmer and valued citizen of Shelby county, who lives in Lentner township, and is now retired from active pursuits, if written out in full would form a narrative of thrilling adventure, considerable romance and variety of feature and tragical experiences, followed by gratifying success in his business and the esteem and good will of the people among whom he has lived and labored during the last forty-four years, and to whom he has demonstrated his worth and his title to their regard by his industry and prosperity as a farmer and his usefulness as a man.

Mr. Perry was born in Morgan county, Indiana, on August 25, 1827. His father, William Perry, was a native of Kentucky. And in that state his grand-

father, whose name was William, also first saw the light of this world. The father settled in Morgan county, Indiana, at an early day and died there in 1839. He was an extensive farmer, owning and cultivating with success and profit a quarter section of land. He was married in Indiana to Miss Elsie Ennis, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom the only one now living is Benjamin F., the interesting and venerable subject of these paragraphs.

Benjamin F. Perry had no opportunities whatever for attending school. In his boyhood and youth the family lived in a new country and had to endure the hardships and privations of pioneers. Every available force was required to aid in the development and cultivation of the land, and like the sons of other pioneers, Mr. Perry was obliged to do his part of the farm work from a very early age, while before beginning that the unsettled condition of the country made schools scarce and there was danger to young children who attended them. He worked on the home farm and assisted the family until 1843, often hiring out as a hand to other farmers in the neighborhood. This sturdy and laborious life deprived him of all chance for mental training in the schools, but it developed his body, giving him vigor and suppleness of frame, and it also cultivated in him a spirit of daring and self reliance and awakened in him a desire for travel and adventure.

In the year last named, when he was but sixteen years old, he began a season of wandering from place to place which lasted six years. At the end of that

period he married and settled down in Indiana. But the longing for variety of surroundings and conditions would not be stilled, and after two years of quiet life in his native state he procured a team and house wagon and during the next fifteen years journeyed through many states working on farms. In 1866 he came to Shelby county and bought land on which he has ever since been living and until 1904 was energetically engaged in farming. In that year he gave up active work, dividing among his children the 300 acres of land which he had acquired, all except thirty-seven acres, which he retained for his own use.

During the Civil war he refused to take either side of the sectional controversy and was persecuted by the partisans of both, losing everything he possessed, and then left the region of his losses and sought a location free from the danger of further persecution. He was married in 1848 to Miss Margaret Carroll, a resident of Indiana. Of the ten children born to them eight are living: Jerusha, the wife of Louis Perry, of Nebraska; Alexander, whose home is in Kansas City, Missouri; Nannie Elizabeth, the wife of G. W. Moore, of this county, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume; Savannah, the wife of George Coonrod, of Shelby county; Benjamin and William, who live in this county; Margaret, the wife of Homer Kendall, of Oglesby, Illinois; and Eliota, the wife of I. Kite, of Anabel, Missouri.

Having reached the age of eighty-three years and lived acceptably and serviceably more than half of that period among this people, with an enduring and helpful interest in their welfare, Mr. Perry is

esteemed by them as a citizen and venerated as a patriarch. He has richly earned the rest he now enjoys after his long day of toil and trial, and is fully entitled to the mildness and benignity of his life's evening. And by the uprightness and usefulness of his residence among them he has fairly won the entire regard and good will of the people of Shelby county. They recognize this fact and freely accord him the prominence as one of their leading men his merit has brought him.

JOHN NEUSCHAFFER.

The late John Neuschafer, whose untimely death on October 5, 1888, cut short a luminous career full of usefulness to the community in which he lived, was a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, born on January 11, 1839. He came to the United States in 1868 and, at once located in Shelby county, Missouri, in a German colony established here, where he found many of the customs and characteristics of his native land and people of tastes, habits and aspirations kindred with his own. The German Lutheran settlement in which he took up his residence was essentially a farming community and as he had been trained to the pursuit its people followed, he entered upon it with energy and spirit in their midst.

Mr. Neuschafer bought land and was actively and profitably engaged in cultivating, developing and improving it, with gratifying present success and great future promise, when death ended him and his useful labors at the early age of forty-nine years. But, during the twenty years of his residence in this

county he gave abundant proof of his skill and good judgment as a farmer and his uprightness and public spirit as a citizen, becoming as warmly attached to the land of his adoption as he was to that of his nativity, and taking an earnest and helpful interest in all its public affairs—civil, educational and religious institutions and its industrial and commercial activities and contributing his full share to their advancement, according to the measure of his capacity and opportunities. He was very successful in his own affairs, beginning work here on a farm of 100 acres and ending his life on that farm enlarged to 356 acres.

On December 14, 1869, Mr. Neuschafer was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Reinheimer, a German, like himself, but born and reared in Australia, where her life began on November 1, 1851. They became the parents of eleven children, and all of them are living and own their own homes in Shelby county. In their several stations and localities they carry out the teachings of the family fireside around which they grew to maturity, following with fidelity the excellent example given them by their parents and adding not only to the wealth and material strength of the county, but also to the power, sterling worth and progressive spirit of its citizenship. They are: Mary, the wife of Henry Von Thun; Elizabeth, the wife of Harmon Rathjen; Louise, the wife of Philip Keller; Emma, the wife of Christian Prange; Henry; Sarah, the wife of John Werr; Anna, the wife of William Claussen; Peter; Catherine, the wife of Albert Kuehner; Louis and John.

The father served as road overseer

for a number of years, and in many other ways manifested his cordial and serviceable interest in the community. He belonged to the Lutheran church and took an active part in promoting its progress, as does his widow, who is still living on the old homestead. He was an ardent Republican in politics and gave his party energetic and effective service, and, although deeply interested in his own affairs, never neglected those of the locality in which he lived. His father, Jacob Neuschafer, passed the whole of his life in Germany, where his forefathers lived for many generations. He was the father of six children, all now deceased.

Mr. Neuschafer was one of the most esteemed citizens of Black Creek township. He was enterprising, progressive and broad in his views, and was an inspiring force in his community, both through his own activity and the forces he stimulated to action and helped to direct into proper channels in others. His memory is embalmed in the lasting regard of his township as one of its most estimable and worthy citizens.

THOMAS E. PRIEST.

Young in years, as the statistical analyst counts age, but in full touch with the progress and aspirations of the times, and therefore of the proper make-up and caliber for any time in which his lot might have been cast; of an ancestry springing from the heroic age of our country's history, yet depending wholly on his own resources and capabilities, and therefore up to the requirements of any age, and under any circumstances wholly and sincerely a scion and repre-

sentative of Missouri and Shelby county of the present day, Thomas E. Priest, of Black Creek township is well worthy of a place in a work purporting to record the achievements and indicate or suggest the promise of the future of this portion of the middle West.

Mr. Priest is a native of Shelby county, born on June 6, 1885, and the son of William L. and Anna S. (Vandiver) Priest, the former also a native of this county and the latter of Virginia. He began his education in the district schools of Shelby county and completed it at a graded school in Shelbyville. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm and assisted the family until April 9, 1905, when he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Reinheimer, a native of this county, born on August 3, 1885, and daughter of Charles and Emma Reinheimer, well known and highly respected residents of the county.

Directly after his marriage Mr. Priest bought 185 acres of land and on that has been energetically and successfully engaged in farming and raising live stock ever since. His operations in both lines of his productive industry have been extensive and have been conducted with judgment and skill. He is studious of his business and ever on the alert to take advantage of any suggestion extensive reading of the best agricultural and stock publications or the lessons of experience given him, and so keeps his business up to date in every respect. He is accounted one of the most advanced and progressive farmers and stock men in his township and well deserves his rank. Two children have been born in this household, his daughters Myra C. and

Margaret, both of whom are living and help to brighten and warm the family hearthstone with their winsome presence. In politics Mr. Priest is a Democrat, in fraternal life a Modern Woodman of America, and in religious affiliation a Methodist Episcopalian, belonging to the Southern branch of that church, of which his wife is also a member.

Mr. Priest's grandfather, Matthew Priest, was a native of Virginia, where his forefathers were long residents and extensive planters. His father, William Priest, was born in Shelby county, Missouri, on November 4, 1837, and has passed the whole of his subsequent life in the county, except when he was absent on a short mining expedition to Colorado before the Civil war and another after it and during the years of that momentous sectional conflict, when he was in the Confederate army. He was educated in the district schools and at Shelbyville High school. After leaving the high school he taught for a year, then, in 1859, when the almost universal slogan was "Pike's Peak or Bust," he crossed the plains with a mule team to Denver in search of gold. But he did not remain long on this expedition. Returning to Shelby county, he clerked in a general store in Shelbina until 1861.

In that year, when martial music was all the American people heard, and the lowering of clouds of civil strife, which had so long darkened our whole sky, burst with all their fury on our unhappy country, he enlisted in the Confederate army under the command of Major Adams. He served to the end of the war, and at its close was mustered out of the service at Memphis, Tennessee.

He took part in the battles of Lexington, Missouri, and Corinth, Mississippi, and was then transferred to the cavalry division of the army under General Marmaduke as first lieutenant of Company F in what was known as the Burbridge Regiment. He was twice slightly wounded, but not seriously enough to incapacitate him for service, and took part in all of General Marmaduke's engagements.

After the close of the war Mr. Priest returned to Shelbina and clerked in the general store of Sigbert Parsons until fire destroyed the entire business block in which the store was located. The next five years were passed by him on his father's farm, of which he had charge as general manager, and at the end of that period he again went to Colorado on a prospecting tour, which lasted until the autumn of 1876. Returning at that time once more to Missouri, he turned his attention again to farming and raising live stock, and to those industries he adhered until 1904, when he gave up all active pursuits. Since then he has been living quietly with his two married children.

Mr. Priest was married in September, 1877, to Miss Anna S. Vandiver, a daughter of John W. Vandiver, of Shelby county, the patentee of the original corn planter. Of the four children born of this union three are living: William, who is a resident of Ogden, Utah; Susan F., the wife of Dean C. Demmitt, whose home is in this county; and Thomas E., with an account of whose life this memoir begins. In politics the father has been a life long Democrat. He has served the township long and well as school director and road overseer, and in other

ways of value and practical utility. He has for many years been a devout and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and has taken a leading part in all the work of the congregation to which he belongs.

HENRY S. FUNK.

The capacity to conduct affairs of magnitude and great moment and bring them to a successful conclusion is a rare one, and admirable wherever it is shown. The power to do this in the face of great and obstinate obstacles and to do it with seeming ease and freedom from anxiety or worry, is still rarer and more admirable. The commanding might of mind is involved in any case, and when that operates apparently without friction, easily, smoothly and without variation or delay toward the destined or desired end, the evidence is clear that there is serenity and loftiness of spirit, a healthy balance of attributes and personality and masterly self-mustering of forces, allied with the intellectual supremacy in the man who makes the exhibit. In other words, that a man who is master of the situation and of himself has the matter to be accomplished in hand and will achieve it.

In many ways in his career Henry S. Funk, of Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri, has shown that he is such a man. He has initiated, undertaken and accomplished great things, and has done it with such seeming ease that the magnitude of the achievements have not sufficiently impressed the public mind, and he has thereby robbed himself of a considerable measure of the credit that has been due

him. But he is not a man who cares for this. It is results he aims at, and he is willing to let the rest of the considerations involved take care of themselves.

Mr. Funk is a native of Vermillion county, Illinois, and was born on a farm two and one-half miles east of Danville in that county on August 22, 1862. He is a son of Christian W. Funk, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who came from there to Danville, Illinois, in company with his cousin, Dr. I. K. Funk, the celebrated publisher of New York, for the purpose of looking over the country. Christian Funk later located there, but I. K. Funk returned to New York City. Christian Funk was a farmer and general business man, and also a carpenter. He built the first large hotel in Danville, and he owned and conducted it for a number of years. He was a close student of agriculture and horticulture and was a general seed producer for a number of years.

The Funk family in this country originated with four Mennonite bishops who were exiled from Germany and came to the United States, locating on Indian creek, Pennsylvania. They founded the Mennonite college at Bethlehem, in that state, and in many other ways left their impress on their time and the locality in which they lived. For they were men of strong intellectual powers and extensive acquirements in wide and comprehensive learning, and also had a great force of character. One of them, Bishop Henry Funk, translated the celebrated work entitled "The Martyr's Mirror" from Dutch into English, and gave it currency in this country.

Rudolph Funk, the paternal grand-



HENRY S. FUNK

father of Henry S., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Henry's father was also a native of that state. During the Civil war in this country he sympathized with the South, but he never took a very active part in political affairs. In all the other relations of life he was, however, a man of unusual energy and capability, and, like many other members of the family, past and present, never undertook anything which he did not achieve. He died at Danville, Illinois, on May 10, 1872. The mother was Mary Shoff, a daughter of Rudolph and Christina (Stauffer) Shoff, who were also Pennsylvanians by nativity, and born and reared in Lancaster county. Of the seven children born of the union three grew to maturity and are still living. They are: Fanny, the wife of A. W. Boardman, of Toledo, Ohio, the general manager of the Reynolds Bros. Elevator Company, of that city; Albert, a prominent real estate dealer of Danville, Illinois, and Henry S., of Shelby county, Missouri.

The last named obtained his education mainly in the public schools of Danville, Illinois, but after leaving them and working for a period of five years, he passed three months at a State Normal school in that city. At the age of thirteen he began working for a small compensation in a garden and from that a few years later passed to renting farm lands and raising live stock. In 1883 he engaged in merchandising, but his interest was never weaned away from the farm, and after a time he returned to it. He came to Missouri in 1895 and located in Taylor township, this county, where he has ever since resided and been engaged exten-

sively in farming and raising stock. In this county he controls and cultivates over 2,000 acres of land and has a stock industry in proportion, giving close, careful and intelligent attention to every detail of the work in both lines of his endeavor, and making everything connected with either tell to his advantage.

But Mr. Funk has not been only a farmer and stock man, extensively as he has operated in these lines of effort. For a number of years he has been a railroad promoter, and his ability in this department of creative work is well shown by his latest achievement in it. At the earnest solicitation of the farmers along the line he inaugurated the Hannibal & Northern Electric Railway, of which he is now vice-president, an electric line operating between Hannibal and Kirksville, in this state, and it has been chiefly through his instrumentality and endeavors that the line became a possibility and later will be an accomplished and very useful institution.

Mr. Funk is an author, too, and many productions from his facile and virile pen have attracted wide attention and brought forth highly favorable comments, because of their genuine merit. He is now writing a book on "Farm Life," which is sure to be full of interest and information, for it will be based on the extensive experience of a man who knows how to tell his story in a graphic and impressive way. In addition, he is not only a great lover of music, but is highly accomplished in both the science and the art of making "concourse of sweet sounds." He has a rich baritone voice that has delighted thousands who have heard him sing, and has

brought him many flattering offers of engagements on the stage.

In politics he adheres faithfully and firmly to the Democratic party, but at the same time is independent, and in local affairs believes in voting for the candidate he considers best for the welfare of the people without regard to partisan considerations. In advocating the convictions he holds he has always been accounted a successful political leader, but he has never sought or desired a political office of any kind, either by election or appointment. Fraternaly he is allied with the Masonic order, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America, and believing in their benefit to the communities in which they are located, he has ever been a liberal contributor to all churches without restriction on account of denominational or other considerations. His public spirit is shown in his ardent support of all undertakings of merit for the improvement or advancement of his township and county, and by his having laid out and given to the city of Danville, Illinois, more streets and alleys than any other man. It is shown especially by his self-sacrifice and enterprise in connection with the electric railway line he is building, which, while it may result in considerable profit to him hereafter, subjects him at present to the risk of losing everything he has. Mr. Funk has been twice married and has a family of three daughters by his first marriage, as follows: Lila, who is now Mrs. John Fisher, of this county; Ada, still at home, and Zora, now Mrs. Dale Holloway, of Henning, Ill. His second marriage occurred on December 23, 1902, the lady of his

choice being Mrs. Georgia A. Queenan, a native of Crawfordsville, Ind. Mrs. Funk's maiden name was Georgia A. Nilest. Her parents, George and Lena (Fisher) Nilest, are still esteemed residents of Crawfordsville, Ind. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Funk, Romona Cecelia. He is one of the most prominent and influential men in the county and is fully entitled, on demonstrated merit, to the rank he holds.

DR. HARRY B. HAMMOND.

Standing high in his profession, prominent and influential as a citizen, having a potential voice in the public affairs of the community of his home, and radiant as a sunbeam in social life, Dr. Harry B. Hammond, one of the leading dentists of Shelby county, is of great service to the people of Shelbyville, which is the seat of his operations, in many different ways. He is a native of Missouri, born in Lincoln county on February 6, 1872, and a son of Thomas H. Hammond, who was born at Troy in that county in 1839. The paternal grandfather, Robert Hammond, came to this state from Kentucky at an early date and helped to lay the foundations of the present civilization and fix the forms of government of the locality in which he settled. He was a man of strong personality, great force of character and a wide knowledge of public affairs, and as the period of his arrival was a formative one, his capabilities were in great demand in the service of the people.

His son Thomas, the father of the Doctor, was reared to manhood and educated in Lincoln county, Missouri, and

followed farming there in a vigorous and progressive way, and with great success, until 1907, when he retired from active pursuits and moved to St. Louis, where he is now enjoying the competence he acquired by his long years of arduous labor, the esteem of the people, which he won by his worth as a man and his usefulness as a citizen, and the rest he so richly earned. He also was a man of prominence during the days of his activity and wielded considerable influence in Lincoln county, being elected county assessor in 1880 and re-elected in 1882. After that he served for a number of years as chairman of the county central committee of the Democratic party, of which he has been a life-long member, and won high commendation for his wisdom in the councils and his activity and effectiveness in the detail work of his party through many hard-fought campaigns.

He was married in 1861 to Miss Mollie Shelton, of Lincoln county, in this state. They had four children, all of whom are living: Robert L., Cooper S., and Luey, who are all residents of St. Louis, and Dr. Harry B., of Shelbyville. Their mother died in 1878, and in 1881 the father married a second time, making Miss Martha Light, a native of Virginia, his wife on this occasion. They have had two children, their son Wallace T. and their daughter Mary I., both of whom are living and reside in St. Louis. The father is a member of the Masonic order and of the Missionary Baptist church.

Dr. Harry B. Hammond obtained his academic training in the district schools of his native county and a graded public

school in Troy, Missouri. After leaving school he worked for the street railway company in St. Louis two years. In 1895 he entered the dental department of Washington University, St. Louis, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of D. M. D. in 1898. He began practicing at Shelbyville the same year and has been continuously and successfully engaged in his professional work there from that time to the present (1910). He is considered invaluable to the professional life of the city, as his practice is very large and his patrons are devotedly loyal to him and constant in their esteem of him and his work.

On October 22, 1897, Dr. Hammond was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Knest, a daughter of John C. and Katherine Knest, popular residents of St. Louis. They have one child, their son Thomas B., who is living at home with his parents. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics, an Odd Fellow in fraternal relations and a Baptist in religious affiliation. He is a leading member of the Missouri Dental Association and the Washington University Alumni Association. He takes an earnest interest and helpful part in all matters of local improvement, and is accounted one of the best citizens of Shelbyville and Shelby county.

FRED CRAIGMYLE.

The interesting subject of this brief memoir is in all essential respects a self-made man. He began the battle of life for himself at the age of twenty, and without variance or a shadow of turning he has remained in his part of the great field of human endeavor from that

time to the present (1910), except that he is now living on and cultivating a farm of 175 acres of his own, which he has acquired through his industry, thrift and excellent management.

Mr. Craigmyle was born in Shelby county, Missouri, on February 18, 1873. His grandfather Craigmyle was a native of Kentucky, as was also his father, having been born in that state in 1821. He came to Missouri in about 1855, and took up his residence in Marion county, but after a residence of a few years in that county he moved to Shelby county and located on a good farm near Oakdale. There he followed farming and general stock raising until his death in November, 1878. He was successful in his undertakings and prospered here in a gratifying manner.

On May 30, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Sallie Evans, a native of Maryland. They became the parents of three children, all of whom are living and reside in Shelby county. They are: Kate, the wife of Fred Beottcher, John T. and Ferd. The father was a Democrat in political faith and a member of the Southern Methodist church in his religious connection. The mother is still living and has her home on the old homestead.

Their son Ferd. was educated in the district schools of Shelby county, but his opportunities in this respect were limited. For his services were needed on his father's farm during the working seasons, and even in the winter months he was often obliged to remain away from school to perform some duty at home. In April, 1890, he purchased a farm of 160 acres and set up for himself

as a farmer of extensive operations. He worked hard and saved his revenues, making every hour of his time and every stroke of his arm tell to his advantage, and managing his affairs with excellent judgment in order to secure a foothold in the struggle among mankind for advancement. On this land he carries on general farming and handles large numbers of live stock of various kinds. Every year of effort has added to his success and prosperity, and he is now one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers of the township in which he lives. His farm is near Oakdale in Jackson township.

On February 15, 1899, he was united in marriage with Miss Maud Coomes, a native of Shelby county. They have one child, their son Lloyd, who is at home and going to school. In politics the father is a firm and faithful Democrat, and while he neither seeks nor desires a political office of any kind, he takes an active interest and a helpful part in the affairs of his party, giving it loyal support on all occasions and doing what he can to help make it successful in all its campaigns. In religious affiliation he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

As a good citizen should, Mr. Craigmyle has manifested a deep and earnest interest in the growth, development and improvement of his township and county, and he has at all times done what he could to push their car of progress along on lines of wholesome advancement. His worth as a man and his usefulness as a citizen have won him the confidence and respect of all classes of people wherever he is known.

HENRY VON THUN.

Although he has passed nearly the whole of his life to this time in Shelby county, and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit and aspirations of its inhabitants, Henry Von Thun, of Black Creek township, where he is one of the substantial and progressive farmers and stock men, is not a native of this state or country. He was born in the province of Victoria, Australia, on October 31, 1861, and is a son of Nicholas and Caroline (Burkhart) Von Thun, and a brother of John G. Von Thun, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. Reference is made to that sketch for the history of the parents.

The family moved to the United States and located in Shelby county, Missouri, in 1868, when Henry was seven years old, being among the early arrivals in the German Lutheran settlement here. He obtained his education in the district schools of this county, and while attending them assisted the family by working on the home farm and hiring out on other farms and cropping on his own account. In 1866 he engaged in farming and raising live stock for himself, and he has continued his operations in these lines of interesting and profitable effort from then until now. His present farm comprises 160 acres and the greater part of it is under advanced and skillful cultivation. The stock industry carried on in connection with the farming operations is extensive and it also is profitable. Mr. Von Thun is a man of intelligence and good judgment in his lines of work, and he puts all his energies and acquirements in service to make a success of it. In this he has suc-

ceeded admirably, winning a competence for himself and establishing himself firmly in the regard and good will of the people around him.

On January 14, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Neuschafer, a daughter of John and Catherine (Reinhimer) Neuschafer, esteemed residents of this county. Five children were born of the union, all of whom are living and still members of the parental family circle. They are Anna, Bertha, Lena, Virgie and Mary Evelyn. The parents are devoted and active working members of the German Lutheran church, and in politics the father is a Republican of firm convictions, always loyally supporting the principles and candidates of his party and working for its success, although he is not himself desirous of holding any political office.

His devotion to his party springs from a sense of duty, and is kindred in its source and its results to his deep and serviceable interest in the welfare of his township and county. In their behalf he is always ready to do anything in his power to advance their interests, promote their improvement, or enlarge the conveniences and comforts of their people. He is true to every duty of good citizenship, and the people who live around him and know his worth and fidelity, esteem him highly and accredit him as one of the best and most useful men among them.

PETER KELLER.

Peter Keller, one of the prosperous, enterprising and progressive farmers of Black Creek township, Shelby county, is a member of that industrious and thrifty

race which has commanded the admiration of the world by the persistency of its enterprise, its capacity for close and steady application, and its masterly achievements in every line of human thought and action. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on May 23, 1867, a son of Philip and Margaret (Feldman) Keller, also natives of that portion of the German empire, and belonging to families resident there for many generations.

The father was born in 1840 and in 1882 came to the United States and direct to this county, bringing his family with him. His first marriage, which was with Miss Margaret Feldman of the same nativity as himself, took place in 1860. They had eight children, four of whom are living: Peter, the subject of this brief review; Philip, who resides in this county; Catherine, the wife of Henry Rathjen, also a resident of this county, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and Louis J., whose home is in St. Joseph, Missouri.

The mother of these children died in 1883 and in 1884 the father was married to Mrs. Catherine Quenzer (Beyer), who was also born in Germany. He is a Republican in politics, with an abiding faith in the principles of his party and great zeal and activity in its service in all campaigns. His religious connection is with the Lutheran church, in which he takes a very earnest interest and is an active worker, especially in the congregation to which he belongs.

His son Peter was educated in the state or public schools of his native land, and after his arrival in this country at the age of fifteen worked for a

number of years on his father's farm and assisted the family. When he attained his majority, or soon afterward, he began farming for himself, applying to his work all that close study of the business and reflective observation taught him about it, and from the very beginning of his career as a farmer he has been successful and prosperous. He now owns 190 acres of good land which he has made very productive and improved with taste and good judgment, making it one of the valuable and attractive rural homes in Black Creek township, which has many of the same kind.

On February 16, 1890, he married with Miss Maria Catherine Quenzer, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1884, at the age of twelve years, with her mother, Mrs. Katharina Quenzer, widow of Mich. Quenzer, and who afterward married Peter Keller, the father, as has before been stated. They have had three children, two of whom are living, their sons Philip, born in November, 1891, baptized January 30, 1892, and Carl Albert, born April 24, 1907, baptized May 20, 1909, both of whom are still at home with their parents. The other child was a daughter of the household named Gretchen, born June 7, 1894, baptized July 15, 1904, who died on August 3, 1909, at the age of fifteen. She was a very promising young lady and her untimely death enveloped the whole community in grief and gloom. The father is a Republican in politics and a Lutheran in religion. He takes a helpful interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his township and county and is accounted one of the best and most useful citizens they have.

PHILIP KELLER, JR.

Among the wide-awake, enterprising and progressive farmers and stock men of Black Creek township, in this county, Philip Keller, Jr., is entitled to a high rank, both on account of his achievements in what he has done and his aims at higher and better results in stock breeding for himself and the people all around him. He has for years been active and energetic in his efforts to raise the standard of cattle in his township, and by his energy, foresight and persistency, he has been successful in a large measure.

Mr. Keller was born in Griesheim Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, on March 22, 1873, and came to the United States and Shelby county, Missouri, with his parents when he was a boy nine years old. He is a brother of Peter Keller, in a sketch of whom in this work the family history will be found. He began his education in the schools of his native land and completed it in those of this county. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm and assisted the family, remaining at home with his parents until 1895. He then bought the farm of 150 acres of land on which he now resides and since that time has been industrious and constantly engaged in cultivating, developing and improving it. He has made it a model of its size and character and increased its value considerably.

In connection with his farming he carries on an active and flourishing industry in raising live stock and otherwise handling this necessary commodity for the markets. His specialty in this line is thoroughbred Aberdeen-Angus cattle,

and his herd is one of the best known and most admired in this part of the state. From it he has introduced the breed into other herds, greatly to their advantage and that of the men who own them, and much to the improvement of the grade of cattle produced in the locality.

Mr. Keller is very energetic in the management of his business, losing no opportunity to enhance his prosperity and realize the desires he has in connection with the live stock industry in this county, and his enterprise in this behalf is highly appreciated by the people resident here. He is also alive and alert in reference to the general welfare of the region in other ways, giving his earnest aid to every worthy undertaking for the improvement of his township and county and the benefit of their inhabitants. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion he and his wife are Lutherans.

On November 3, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Neuschafer, a daughter of the late John and Katherine Neuschafer, of this county. Two children have been born of this union, Lydia and Anna Marie, and both are still living at home with their parents. The latter are reckoned among the most worthy and estimable citizens of Black Creek township, as they are known to be faithful in the performance of every duty with reference to both public and private life, and to be impelled by lofty motives and aiming at highly commendable results in all their activities. They are consistent members of their church and zealous workers for its advancement in every way.

WILLIAM M. HAWKER.

Mr. Hawker has been a resident of Missouri since his childhood days and has been long and prominently identified with the great basic industry of agriculture in this section of the state. In connection with this important line of enterprise he gained large and substantial success, becoming one of the large landowners and influential citizens of Marion county, and continuing to reside on his fine homestead farm until February, 1904, when he removed to the attractive little city of Hunnewell, Shelby county, where he owns and occupies a commodious and modern residence and where he is living virtually retired.

Mr. Hawker has the distinction of being a native of the island of Jamaica, West Indies, where his father was a resident for a few years after his immigration from Germany. Mr. Hawker is a son of Frederick and Louise (Ginter) Hawker, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where their marriage was solemnized, in the city of Gutenberg. In 1844 they came from the island of Jamaica to the United States, and soon afterward established their home in Marion county, Missouri. The father purchased land in Warren township and thereafter gave his attention principally to farming and stock-growing until his death, which occurred in 1869. His wife passed to the life eternal in 1871, and both were earnest members of the Lutheran church. Of their eight children six are now living, namely: William M., who is the immediate subject of this review; Mary, who is the wife of Finley Mitchell, of Marion county; Elizabeth,

who is the wife of William Barnett, of the same county; John, who is the owner of a valuable ranch in the famous Bitterroot valley of Montana; Fannie, who is the wife of Joseph Freeland, of North Dakota; and Etta, who is the wife of Edward Etings, of LaBelle, Missouri. The father espoused the cause of the Republican party at the time of its organization and thereafter continued a stalwart supporter of its cause until his death. During the Civil war he was loyal to the Union and did all in his power to aid in its preservation.

William M. Hawker was about two years of age at the time of the family removal to Marion county, Missouri, where he was reared to manhood on the home farm and received a common school education, which he has since effectually amplified through his association with the practical activities of life and through his well directed reading. During his entire active career he never abated his allegiance to agriculture and its allied industry of stock-raising, and he directed his energies with marked discrimination and ability, so that he received the most generous returns from his efforts. He accumulated a fine landed estate of 320 acres, and the same was as productive and valuable land as can be found in this favored section of the state. His old homestead, now owned by one of his sons, comprises 316 acres. His residence is one of the most modern and attractive in the village and is surrounded by grounds comprising about three acres and twenty acres nearby. Mr. Hawker is a stockholder and director of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Hunnewell, in politics he gives a staunch



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. HAWKER

adherence to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. During the Civil war Mr. Hawker was thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the Union, and in 1862 he enlisted in the home guard, being a member of the company stationed at Palmyra, this state, under command of Captain Lear.

On the 11th of February, 1861, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hawker to Miss Sarah F. Couch, who was born and reared in Marion county, this state, where her father, Marshall Couch, was an early settler. Mr. and Mrs. Hawker became the parents of eight children and all are living except one son that died. Mollie is the wife of Harry Huggins, of Shelbina, this county; Charles is engaged in farming in Salt River township; Elvira is the wife of Thomas Burdett, of Sharpsburg, Missouri; Frederick has charge of the old homestead farm, in Salt River township, Marion county; Vernie is engaged in farming in Shelby county; Myrtle is the widow of Charles Enyard and now resides in the city of St. Louis; and Gertrude is the wife of James Freshwater, a farmer of Marion county.

GEORGE E. STEWART.

All of the forty-two years of life which George E. Stewart, one of the enterprising, progressive and successful farmers living near Clarence, has lived from his birth, on January 13, 1868, to the present time (1910), have been passed in Shelby county, and those of them since he arrived at years of discretion and productiveness have been fruitful in good both

for himself and the locality in which he has spent them. For he has been one of the reliable men in promoting every form of public improvement and developing every resource of value whom his township has furnished to aid in pushing forward the car of progress in the agricultural, industrial and commercial life of the county.

Mr. Stewart was born in the county and has never felt any strong inclination to wander beyond its borders. He obtained his education in its public schools, grew to manhood on one of its fertile farms, married one of its esteemed daughters, and has, ever since he began the battle of life for himself, been a contributor directly and essentially to its welfare and the benefit of its people. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Lasley) Stewart, natives of Ireland. The father was born in 1812, came to this country when he was a young man and located for a time in Pennsylvania. He then came West with the tide of migration that was surging toward the Rocky mountains and settled in Shelby county, Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was actively and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock in this county until 1887. In that year he retired from active pursuits and from then until his death, on February 9, 1899, lived with his son George. In connection with his farming operations he also did considerable work at his trade as a stone mason in the neighborhood of his home. Among other buildings on which he worked, which are of historic interest, was the old Bethel mill, which was long a landmark in the region and a rallying place for the whole countryside,

of which he laid the foundation. His skill was employed also on other structures with histories, for he was an early arrival in the county and helped blaze the way for the civilization and development that was soon to follow in his wake.

He was married in 1845 to Miss Elizabeth Lasley, who also came to this country from Ireland, as has been stated, and they became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living: Margaret, the wife of William Stone, of Tama county, Iowa; Mary, the wife of George Sickle, of Shelby county, Missouri; Robert, whose home is in Shelbyville; Eliza, the wife of W. G. Chick, also a resident of Shelbyville; Alice, the wife of J. W. Ray, of this county; Andrew, a prosperous Shelby county farmer; Celestia, the wife of William West, of Kansas; and George E. In politics the father was a Republican, in fraternal life an Odd Fellow and in religion a Presbyterian.

George E. Stewart was educated in the district schools of this county and started his career as a farmer and stock man very early in life. His first venture was the purchase of 131 acres of land on which he went to work for himself, and from the start he has been successful and enjoyed increasing prosperity as the years have passed. He farms well and wisely and his farm responds generously to his skillful husbandry. His stock industry is extensive, and it, also, is active and profitable. Both are managed with intelligence and the most careful attention to every detail of the work connected with them from start to finish.

On September 3, 1890, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Arminda Hirrlinger, a daughter of Jacob F. and

Martha (McCroskey) Hirrlinger, esteemed residents of this county. Three children have been born in the Stewart household, and all of them are living and still at home with their parents. They are two daughters, Geraldine E. and Elsie L., and a son, Kenneth W. In politics the father is a Prohibitionist and in religion a member of Holiness church, to which his wife belongs also. They are active and zealous workers in the church and take an earnest and serviceable interest in everything pertaining to the advancement and improvement of the township and county in which they live. Everybody that knows them respects them for their worth and the estimable quality of their citizenship.

HARMAN RATHJEN.

Beginning his career as a farmer on his own account at the dawn of his manhood, and continuing it without interruption through all the subsequent years of his busy life, Harman Rathjen, one of the wideawake and enterprising farmers and stock men of Black Creek township in this county, has given a fine example of what steadfastness of purpose and the use of every opportunity for advancement can accomplish even in the unobtrusive and often unnoted life of a husbandman in the rural districts of this state, far from the seaboard and aside from the highways of the world's great activities.

Mr. Rathjen is a native of Shelby county and was born in 1871. He was educated in the district schools of the county, attending for the most part the Red Star school in the township of his

present residence. He is a brother of Henry Rathjen, a sketch of whom appears in this work in which the history of the parents will be found. After leaving school, and while attending, he worked on the home farm with his father, remaining at home and assisting the family until 1893. He then bought the farm on which he now resides and to the development, improvement and cultivation of which he has ever since devoted the greater part of his time and energies. This farm comprises 129 acres and is one of the best of its size in the township. It is well improved, vigorously and skilfully cultivated and has been brought by his labors and good management to a high state of productiveness. The live stock industry carried on in connection with the farming operations is extensive and active, and sedulous care to every requirement of the business, with a view to securing the best results, has made it highly profitable. The specialties of this industry are cattle and hogs of superior breeds.

Mr. Rathjen was married on February 17, 1896, to Miss Elizabeth Neuschäfer, a daughter of the late John and Catherine (Reinheimer) Neuschäfer, of this county. Four children were born of the union, three of whom are living, and all still at home with their parents. They are Amelia, the daughter of the house, and Edward and Alfred, the sons. In politics the father is a Democrat of the reliable and constant kind, and in religion he and his wife are Lutherans, devotedly loyal to their church and serviceable to the congregation to which they belong.

Mr. Rathjen has been successful in his

business, building it to good proportions and conducting it with vigor, enterprise and progressiveness. He has also been attentive to the wants of his township and county, and given his energetic and helpful aid to every worthy undertaking for their advancement. While not an office seeker in any sense, he has been of great service to his political party in all the campaigns it has conducted since his youth, and by the spirit and effectiveness of his work in its behalf has won the appreciative regard of both its leaders and its rank and file. He is considered one of the best and most representative citizens of his township, and is correspondingly esteemed by all its inhabitants.

VALENTINE KRAUTER.

With filial devotion to his parents that is altogether commendable, this esteemed farmer and stock man of Clay township, Shelby county, has passed with them the years of his maturity as he did those of his childhood and youth, assisting in providing for the wants of the family and helping in every way available to him in bettering the condition of its members. Since the death of his father in 1908, at the age of seventy-seven years, he has stood loyally by his nearer parent and looked after her comfort with constant and considerate attention.

He was born on March 13, 1870, in Grosherzogthum Hessen, Germany, and is a son of Peter and Margaretta (Borok) Kranter, also natives of that place. The father was born there in 1831 and came to the United States in 1881, settling among the German Lutherans in Shelby

county, Missouri. Here he engaged in general farming until his death, which occurred in 1908. His marriage occurred in 1859, and he and his wife were the parents of four children, two of whom are living, Valentine and his older sister Katharine, the wife of James Sass, of this county, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. The father was a Republican in politics and a Lutheran in religion.

His son Valentine began his education in his native land and completed it in a district school in Shelby county, which he attended for a short time. He came to this country and Shelby county with his parents when he was eleven years old and grew to manhood here, where he has lived and labored ever since, giving all his energies to the advancement of his own fortunes and the development and improvement of the township and county in which he lives. While growing to manhood he worked on the farm operated by his father and he has been actively and prosperously engaged in the same occupation during all the subsequent years of his life.

Mr. Kranter began operations for himself with literally nothing in the way of capital or worldly possessions, and has made all he now owns by his own unaided efforts, to use his own expressive utterance on the subject, digging all he has out of the ground. His success in his careful and continued industry is a tribute alike to his own enterprise and good management and to the land which he has cultivated—the ground out of which he has dug the substance of his estate. He now owns 160 acres of land which he cultivates and twenty acres of

valuable timber land. He also carries on a very active and flourishing live stock industry, which he manages with the same care, intelligence and attention to details that he employs in his farming, and he makes it profitable by this method of conducting it.

Since the death of his father, as has been stated, he has lived with and cared for his mother, who is now sixty-nine years of age. In his political faith and allegiance he is connected with the Republican party, and although he has no aspiration to official station and desires nothing of public life, he is loyal and serviceable to his party and true to the political convictions he holds. In religion he is a Lutheran, cordially interested in his church and at all times ready to do what he can to advance its interests. He is also true to the locality in which he lives, giving his energetic and effective support to every commendable undertaking for its advancement, and helping in every way at his command to augment and intensify the mental, moral and social agencies at work among its people. The duties of citizenship rest upon him as an imperative obligation, and none of them is neglected or slighted by him. He is well worthy of the universal esteem in which he is held throughout Clay township and in all other parts of Shelby county.

JONATHAN JARRELL.

This successful, enterprising and progressive farmer and stock man of Black Creek township, this county, is a native of Kent county, state of Delaware, whose boast has long been that she represents

“greatness, not bigness,” where he was born in 1854. He is a brother of James Wesley Jarrell, who is also a resident and prosperous farmer and stock man of the same township in Shelby county in which his brother Jonathan lives. A sketch of him will be found in this volume, and in that the family history will appear at some length. The brothers have been residents and important factors in the agricultural life of the county since 1865, when they came to this locality with their parents after a residence of a few years in Rush county, Indiana.

Jonathan Jarrell was a boy of eleven years of age when he came to Shelby county, and in the district schools of this county he completed the education he had begun in those of Rush county, Indiana. During the last forty-five years he has lived in Shelby county, and during the whole of that period, after he reached years of maturity, he has been actively and progressively engaged in farming and raising live stock. His present farm comprises sixty acres of fine land, is well improved with good buildings and has been brought by his industry, enterprise and thrift to a high state of development and productiveness. His stock industry is as large as his acreage justifies, and is conducted with the same care, attention to every detail and extensive and accurate knowledge of its requirements that distinguish him in his farming operations, and in both he has been so successful as to have won a reputation as one of the best and most progressive men in his township engaged in these interesting and profitable pursuits.

In his political faith and activity Mr.

Jarrell is a devoted member of the Democratic party and one of the ardent workers in his township for its success and advancement. In religious allegiance he is allied with the Christian church, and in its welfare he also takes an active and serviceable interest. He has been effective and loyal in his work for the development and improvement of his county and township, and his enterprise and public spirit in their behalf are well appreciated by their people.

Mr. Jarrell was married in 1890 to Miss Eliza Fiuk, a resident of Shelby at the time of her marriage. They have one child, their son Roy, who is still a member of the parental household and following in his father's footsteps by fidelity to every duty and laborious efforts to aid in advancing the interests and prosperity of the family to which he belongs. The father is one of the best known and most esteemed citizens of his township, and his long life of usefulness among the people of this section gives him full title to the general regard in which he stands. He has shown himself to be a good citizen as well as a good farmer, and there is no one who knows him that does not respect him.

JAMES WESLEY JARRELL.

Like his younger brother, Jonathan Jarrell, who is a resident of Black Creek township, this county, and a sketch of whom appears in this work, James Wesley Jarrell, of the same township, and one of its progressive and wide-awake farmers and stock men, is a native of Kent county, Delaware, where he was born in 1852. He is a son of John P.

and Elyda (Minner) Jarrell, of the same nativity as himself. The father was born in 1827 and left his native state of Delaware with his wife and the children they then had in 1857, locating in Rush county, Indiana, where the family lived until 1865, and then moved to Missouri, taking up a new residence in Shelby county. The father was a farmer all his life from youth to his death, in 1892, and was closely connected with and interested in the welfare and prosperity of this county during the last twenty-seven years of his earthly career. He was successful in his operations, according to the standards of his day and was true to all the duties of citizenship in every respect. His marriage with Miss Minner took place in 1848, and they became the parents of five children, all of whom are living. They are: James Wesley, Jonathan, William, Samuel T. and George W., and are all residents of this county but Samuel T., whose home is at Tyrone, Oklahoma. The father was a Democrat in his political faith and a member of the Christian church in his religious affiliation.

James Wesley obtained his education in the district schools of Rush county, Indiana, and those of Shelby county, Missouri. While attending school and after completing his education he worked on his father's farm, remaining at home and assisting the family until 1876, when he engaged in farming and raising stock on his own account on seventy acres of land given him by his father. In the spring of 1910 he disposed of his old homestead and purchased ninety-five acres in the same township, where he now

resides. He has been successful in both lines of his industry and is universally regarded as one of the substantial and progressive men in his township. For, while advancing his own interests and enlarging his prosperity, he has taken an earnest interest and an active part in promoting the enduring welfare of the locality in which he lives and contributing to the substantial good of its people.

He was married in February, 1876, to Miss Mary Jane Philliber, a resident of this county. They have had six children, four of whom are living: Nora, the wife of Walter Howerton, of Knox county, Missouri; John, who is a resident of Shelby county; and Lily May and Bertha, who are still living at home with their parents. The father is an earnest and effective worker for the principles and candidates of the Democratic party in his political relations, although he has never sought a political office of any kind for himself, either by election or appointment. His religious connection is with the Christian church, of which he is an earnest, loyal and devoted member. A residence of forty-five years in Black Creek township has given him a very extensive acquaintance with its people, and those living in other parts of Shelby county, and has also given them an intimate knowledge of his worth as a man and his usefulness as a citizen, in consequence of which he is well esteemed in all parts of the county. His wife also stands well in the regard and good will of the people, and so do the other members of his family, all of whom exemplify in their daily lives the sterling traits of character that distinguish their parents.



MR. AND MRS. HIRAM SELSOR

HIRAM SELSOR.

This enterprising and progressive farmer and live stock breeder of North River township, Shelby county, has had a somewhat checkered and spectacular career in the nearly seventy years he has lived since his birth, and while the incidents and events that make up the story are all interesting, they are also altogether creditable to the subject of it in that they show him up as a man of force and self-reliance under all circumstances, and impelled by a high sense of duty in every case.

Mr. Selsor was born in Shelbyville, Missouri, on March 21, 1841, and is a grandson of Larkin Selsor, a native of Virginia who moved to Missouri and located in Shelby county among its early settlers. John W. Selsor, the son of Larkin and father of Hiram, was born in 1816 in Scott county, Virginia, where he grew to the age of sixteen. He was of an adventurous disposition and longed to go abroad from his home and see something of the world. He therefore left Virginia in 1832 and came to Missouri, locating near Walkersville in Shelby county, and finding a home temporarily with the family of Richard Pery. From that home as a basis he went forth from time to time to different parts of the county, working on farms and as a carpenter in every section. Then during a period of about ten years he was engaged in the furniture trade in Shelbyville. He died at Hunnewell in 1881.

The elder Mr. Selsor, father of Hiram, while not a great success in his business undertakings, was a good man and highly respected all over the county. In about 1838 he was married to Miss Keturah

Matlack, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Abraham Matlack, of that city, a retired sea captain. Of the ten children born of the union three are living: Hiram, the subject of this article; Henrietta, the wife of Marion Dill, of this county; and Anna, the widow of the late Frederick Munch, of Shelbina. In politics the father was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. The mother, even though a married woman, was busily occupied in teaching school for many years, about twenty-five in all, although not continuously for that length of time. And it must be said in all truth to her credit that she was regarded as one of the best teachers in the county in her day.

Hiram Selsor attended the district schools in the county and the Shelbyville high school until he was about eighteen years of age. He then worked on the home place and assisted the family until August, 1861, when he enlisted in the Federal army in defense of the Union, first in Berry's cavalry, which was stationed at St. Joseph, Missouri, and later in the Third Missouri cavalry under Col. John M. Glover. He was soon afterward commissioned as first lieutenant in Company A, 4th Arkansas Cavalry. This position was gained by a competitive examination, several hundred competing, and his commission as lieutenant was signed by President Lincoln personally, and in that capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Little Rock. While in the 3rd Missouri Cavalry he took part in fifty-eight engagements, among them the principal ones being those at Bayumetre, Brownsville, and the capture of Little

Rock. And while in the 4th Arkansas Cavalry many skirmishes made it warm and life active for the regiment.

After the war Mr. Selsor returned to Shelby county, and on November 2, 1865, was united in marriage with Miss Kate Hesler, of Lone House, a daughter of Fleming and Mary (Jordon) Hesler, natives of Kentucky, but for many years esteemed residents of this county. He then located on a farm and began a career as a farmer and live stock breeder, which has continued to the present time, except during the ten years he passed in Hunnewell in the drug trade. He now owns and cultivates 200 acres of land and carries on a flourishing live stock business as extensive as his acreage and other facilities will permit. He pushes both departments of his business with enterprise and manages them with good judgment, and they are both profitable to him as well as important to the township and county because of the aid they give in expanding the production and commerce of this portion of the state.

By his marriage with Miss Hesler Mr. Selsor became the father of six children, five of whom are living: Dr. William L. Selsor, of Shelbina; Catherine, the wife of Ray Moss, of Hunnewell; Fred, who resides and is in business in Kansas City, Missouri; and Francis Ella and Beatrice, who are living at home with their parents. The father has always taken an earnest interest and an active part in the local public affairs of the township and county, and has been serviceable in promoting the welfare of both. Before his children grew to maturity he served on the school board, and in many

other ways made his mark as a progressive and public-spirited citizen in reference to the general well-being and substantial progress of his locality. In politics he is a Republican, in fraternal life a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In belief Mr. Selsor is an agnostic, while his wife is a member of the Christian church.

JAMES H. VANSKIKE.

A scion of old Kentucky and Maryland families, James H. Vanskike, one of the substantial, enterprising and progressive farmers and stock men of Shelby county, whose fine farm of 190 acres is located in Black Creek township, has well exemplified in his career the salient and sterling traits of character and habits of useful industry for which his ancestors were distinguished, and which have made the people of those two states prosperous and progressive at home and well esteemed abroad, securing for them honorable names in history and creditable mention in all the undertakings of the United States in peace and war.

Mr. Vanskike was born in Knox county, Missouri, on January 25, 1848, and is a grandson of Jesse Vanskike, a native of Kentucky, where Jesse's son William, the father of James H., also was born, and where his life began in 1820. He became a resident of Missouri in 1835 and, after a short residence in Monroe county, moved to Shelby county. Here he remained until his marriage with Miss Sarah Todd, who was born in Maryland, the marriage taking place in

Shelby county. He then preempted eighty acres of land in Knox county not far from the boundary of Shelby county, and on this farm he passed the remainder of his life, actively and prosperously engaged in general farming and raising live stock until his death in 1900.

He and his wife were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: John W., Charles and James H., who are residents of Shelby county; and Jesse, Thomas and George W., who live in Knox county. The father was a Republican in politics and a member of the Baptist sect in religion. He was a man of great energy and activity, and rose to considerable prominence and influence because of his continued and general usefulness as a citizen. He took an earnest interest and an active part in the affairs of the counties in which he lived, helping to give their progress and development a substantial foundation and good speed in advancement.

His son, James H. Vanskike, grew to manhood on his father's farm and obtained his education in the Knox and Shelby county district schools. He took his part in the labors of the farm both while attending school and after completing his education, remaining with his parents and assisting the family until 1871. In that year he bought the farm on which he now lives seven miles west of Shelbyville. He has greatly improved it and added to its value by his industry and thrift and his excellent management of its general farming operations and the vigorous and enterprising live stock business which he has long been conducting on it.

Like his father, he has taken a very

earnest and serviceable interest in local public affairs, serving as a member of the school board sixteen years, and in many other ways doing his full part in promoting the welfare of the township and county of his home and ministering to the increased comfort and prosperity and general well being of their people. His political faith and zealous support are given to the principles and candidates of the Republican party, and in fraternal life he is an Odd Fellow and in religion a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He was married on September 14, 1871, to Mrs. Nannie C. (Duncan) Dunn, a daughter of John S. and Matilda (Lyne) Duncan, of Shelbyville. Two children were born of the union, Sallie May, who is living at home with her parents, and Joseph S., an esteemed and prosperous citizen of this county. All the members of the family stand well with the people of their locality, who have found them worthy and estimable in all the relations of life.

JAMES H. TARBET.

James H. Tarbet, who is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Black Creek township in this county, where he owns and operates a fine farm of eighty acres, and where he has been for many years prominent in the public and official life of the township, is not a native of Missouri, but has lived in Shelby county from the time when he was but a few months old, and may therefore be fairly regarded as a Shelby county product. He obtained his education in its district schools, has mingled for many years with apprecia-

tion in its social life, made his whole career as a public official in the service of its people, and has passed all the years of his activity to this time in energetic and successful management of two of its leading industries, contributing to their growth and development.

Mr. Tarbet was born on April 21, 1867, in Rush county, Indiana, and was brought to Shelby county, Missouri, before the end of the year of his birth. His grandfather, Robert Tarbet, was a native of Kentucky, and in Fleming county of that state Mr. Tarbet's father, John W. Tarbet, also came into being, his life having begun on October 16, 1840. He moved to Indiana a young man, and in 1867 brought his family to this state and located in Shelby county. For some years after his arrival here he farmed on land which he rented. But later in life bought a farm of 160 acres, which he cultivated with vigor and profit until 1900, when he moved to Haskell county, Texas. In connection with his farming he kept a general store at Kirby, this county, for eleven years and also operated a threshing outfit. When he decided to move to Texas he sold all his possessions here. He was prominent also in the official activities of the county, serving very acceptably as a justice of the peace for sixteen years and in other ways of value making himself useful to the county and its people, and acquiring extensive influence and popularity among them, as a merchant, a farmer and a public spirited citizen.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Nancy E. Kenning, a resident of Indiana at the time of the marriage. They became the parents of fourteen children, ten of

whom are living: James H., the subject of this review; John M., Charles F., George and Mary (twins), and Walter, all of whom reside in Haskell county, Texas; Jesse E., whose home is in Grant county, Kansas; Thomas H. and Grover C. (also twins), the former a resident of Haskell county and the latter of Denton county, Texas; and Josephine, whose home is also in Haskell county, Texas. In politics the father is a staunch and loyal Democrat, always active and effective in the service of his party. Fraternally he is allied with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affiliation he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Their son, James H. Tarbet, grew to manhood on his father's farm, assisting in its labors while attending school, and working also on other farms in the neighborhood. He remained with his parents and gave them all the help he could until 1888, when he married and started a home of his own. During the next five years he rented farms, but in 1893, through industry, frugality and good management, found himself able to buy a farm and purchased the one on which he is still living. This comprises eighty acres of first rate land, and he has improved it with a taste and good judgment and brought it to a high state of productiveness by careful and intelligent cultivation. He also conducts a lively and profitable industry in raising and feeding live stock for the markets.

Mr. Tarbet has prospered in his business and has shown a good citizen's unflinching interest in the welfare and progress of the county. He was a member of the school board thirteen years and

is now serving as its clerk. In 1899 he was also appointed road overseer, and is still giving the people of the township excellent service in that capacity, having held the office continuously from the date of his first appointment. In political relations he adheres firmly to the principles of the Democratic party and is at all times one of its most energetic and effective working members. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are zealous and deeply interested communicants in the Christian church, in which they are both earnest and appreciated workers.

His marriage was solemnized on January 10, 1889, and was with Miss Harriet J. Robinson, a daughter of James and Matilda (Schudy) Robinson, prominent and highly esteemed residents of Shelby county. Three children have been born of the union, and they are all living and still at home with their parents. They are Omer J., Velma L., and Esther May.

JOHN G. VON THUN.

John G. Von Thun is one of the highly successful and prosperous farmers and live stock men of Black Creek township, in this county, whither he was brought by his parents from the far distant land of his birth when he was but two years old. He was born on June 2, 1866, in the colony of Victoria, Australia. There the father, Nicholas Von Thun, a native of Germany, born in 1827, passed ten or twelve years of his life engaged in farming and teaching school. In 1868 he

moved his family to Missouri and located in Shelby county. Here he bought land and was busily occupied in general farming until his death, in 1872.

He was married to Miss Caroline Burkhardt, who was also a native of Germany. They had six children, four of whom are living: Henry, a sketch of whom will be found in this work; and Harman, John G. and Paul, all four residents of this county. The parents belonged to the Lutheran church and were among the original settlers in the German Lutheran community in this county, to whom is much indebted the industry, thrift, progressiveness and general good citizenship of the colony, for there were excellent men and women, giving faithful attention to every duty in public and private life, and both through their labors and the force of their example they gave the portion of the county in which they lived substantial prosperity and good speed on the road to high development.

John G. Von Thun, as has been noted, was an infant but two years old when his parents moved to the United States and located in Shelby county. He has passed all his subsequent years here, and while he has prospered himself in a worldly way, he has also been an important factor in promoting the general welfare and steady improvement of his township and county. He has always been energetic and enterprising with reference to all public interests and has given everybody around him the stimulus of his own zeal and activity and the force of an excellent example for the good of the locality in which he has so long lived and so effec-

tively labored for himself and all worthy undertakings involving the good of his community.

Mr. Von Thun obtained his education in the district schools of this county and at an early age began working on neighborhood farms, and when he grew older rented land for himself and did considerable cropping. He kept this up until 1891, when he bought the land on which he now lives, and which has been his home and the seat of his enterprise ever since. He has carried on vigorous farming operations in a general way, with skill and enterprise, and he has also conducted a very active and extensive live stock industry. His farm is a fine one, well improved and highly productive, and he makes every hour of his work on its tell to his advantage.

His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran church.

On January 15, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Doss, a daughter of John and Henrietta (Treadfald) Doss, first settlers in the German Lutheran community, coming here in 1865, and have since been worthy and appreciated residents of Shelby county. One child has been born of the union, a son named Albert, who is living at home with his parents. He is a young man of promise, zealous in the performance of his duties and a credit to the family, standing well in the community and generally esteemed, as his parents also are, and as they all deserve to stand and be esteemed.

HARRY H. PRANGE.

One of the most successful and progressive farmers and stock men of Black

Creek township, in this county, and one of the most energetic and public spirited of its citizens with reference to public improvements and the general progress and development of the township, Harry H. Prange is justly esteemed an excellent man to have as a resident of any wide-awake and enterprising community and as worthy of the regard and admiration of all persons who value his character of citizenship, which has been found very useful and based on proper ideals of manhood and duty to the region in which he lives.

Mr. Prange is a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was born on September 11, 1863. He is a son of John and Catherine (Hyman) Prange, the former born in Germany in 1834, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The father came to the United States early in the 60's and located in Pennsylvania for a few years, then in 1866 moved his family to Missouri and found a new home in the German Lutheran colony in Shelby county. He was one of the first settlers in that colony and at once showed the sturdy and sterling traits of character and habits of industry and frugality which distinguished its residents and gave such an impetus to the development and improvement of the portion of the county in which the colony was located. He bought land there and followed farming and raising and feeding live stock for the markets with great vigor, skill and good management. He was successful in his business, and at the time of his death, which occurred on February 19, 1909, was a well-to-do man of considerable valuable property and excellent standing in his township. His marriage to

Miss Catherine Hyman took place in 1859, and by it he became the father of six children, all of whom are living, and all residents of Shelby county but one. They are: Harry, the subject of this brief memoir; Margaret, the wife of Jacob Gable; Isabelle, the wife of Justice Echternacht; Christ, a prosperous Shelby county farmer; Anna, the wife of Simon Gingrich; and Mary, the wife of Frank Wilt, who lives in Monroe county, Missouri. The father was a Republican in his political adherence and a member of the Dunkard, or German Baptist church, in his religious affiliation. The wife and mother departed from this life January 20, 1911.

Harry H. Prange obtained a common school education at Hager's Grove, in this county, where the family located on its arrival in this part of the country. After leaving school he remained with his parents, working on the farm and assisting the family until 1900, when he bought a tract of land in the neighborhood of Kirby, on which he has been farming and raising live stock with success and increasing prosperity ever since, although he had practically nothing to start with. His farm comprises 160 acres of superior land, and he has cultivated it all in a manner in keeping with its high quality and great productiveness.

Mr. Prange was married on March 6, 1890, to Miss Minnie Doss, a daughter of John and Henrietta (Trefall) Doss, who have long been residents of Shelby county and enjoyed the respect of all its people. He did not, however, go at once to a farm of his own, but continued to live and work on the homestead of his pa-

rents ten years longer. The four children born of the union are all living and still have their home with their parents. They are Etta, Nannie, Ernest and Carl. The father trains with and supports the Republican party in political affairs, and has his religious affiliation with the Lutheran church, to which also the other members of the family belong and in which they all take an active and serviceable interest, as they do in all other commendable agencies for good, at work around them.

WILLIAM T. GIBSON.

Born and reared to manhood in Virginia, and descended from families long resident in that state, William T. Gibson, one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers and live stock men in Black Creek township, Shelby county, this state, had from his childhood examples and traditions of high emprise to stimulate him to vigorous exertion and elevated manhood, and he has been true to them, taking his fate into his own hands at the age of twenty-two and seeking the advancement in life he had determined to secure by coming to a region far distant from the home of his birth and outside the pale of family influence or the generosity of friends to help him along.

In his new home he has kept in serviceable action through daily diligence the forces of inspiration within him, and has achieved a very substantial success in life to this time (1911). He has also adhered to the lessons of good citizenship which he learned in his boyhood and youth, and through the steady practice

of the principles of manhood involved in them has risen to consequence and influence among the people, being regarded not only as one of the most enterprising and intelligent farmers in their midst, but also as one of the best citizens of his township.

Mr. Gibson was born on January 30, 1863, in Montgomery county, Virginia, and is a son of John and Olive (Howrey) Gibson, the former born in the same county as his son and the latter in Floyd county in the same state, these being adjoining counties. His grandfather, also named John Gibson, was a native of Virginia, too, and passed the whole of his life in that state. The father was a general farmer and also a preacher of the gospel. He came to Missouri and resided in Shelby county until his death. In politics he was a Republican and his religious affiliation was with the Christian church. His marriage with Miss Olive Howrey took place in Virginia, and by it he became the father of nine children, seven of whom are living: Alice, the wife of Joseph Hall, of Virginia; William T., to whom these paragraphs are specially devoted; John, who is a resident of Shelby county; Anna, the wife of Grant Winter, of Virginia; James, who also lives in that state; Lynn, who is a resident of Nebraska; Ernest, whose home is in this county; and Mary, the wife of William Haffner, also a resident of Shelby county.

William T. Gibson obtained his education in the country schools of his native county. In 1885, when he was twenty-two years old, he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Shelby county. During the first three years of his resi-

dence in this county he worked as a hired man on farms, and in 1888 and 1889, just after his marriage, he lived on a farm he rented. In the year last mentioned he bought 140 acres of land and settled down on it with a view to improving it and making the most he could out of its cultivation and the live stock industry he started in connection with that. He has been very successful in his undertakings, and now owns and cultivates with vigor, enterprise and intelligence 540 acres, his farm being one of the best in Black Creek township. He has worked hard and attributes his success to his energy, continued industry and careful attention to every feature, phase and detail of his work.

Mr. Gibson was married on January 21, 1888, to Miss Lydia M. Boyles, a daughter of Archibald Boyles, a resident of this county. Of the five children born of the union three are living, Ernest, Florence and Floyd, and all are still members of the parental family circle. The father is a Prohibitionist in politics and a member of the Christian church in his religious affiliation.

JACOB H. MERRIN.

This venerable and honored citizen of the city of Clarence, where he has maintained his home for more than forty years, and where he was president of the Clarence Savings Bank, has been closely identified with the civic and industrial upbuilding of this section of the state and is one of the substantial capitalists and representative men of Shelby county, where he has ever commanded unqualified popular confidence and regard.



JACOB H. MERRIN

Mr. Merrin is one of the valued citizens contributed to Shelby county by the fine old Buckeye state, as he was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 1st of August, 1827, being a son of John and Sallie (Beers) Merrin, the former of whom was born in the state of New Jersey, in 1799, and the latter of whom was a native of Ohio, in which state their marriage was solemnized. John Merrin was one of the sterling pioneers of Ohio, and his vocation throughout his entire active career was that of farming. He passed the closing years of his life in Knox county, Ohio, where he died in 1849, and his wife survived him by a number of years, both having been zealous members of the Presbyterian church and his political support having been given to the Democratic party. Of the nine children of this union the subject of this review is the eldest of the four now living; John N. is a resident of Taylorville, Illinois; Lodema is a resident of the state of Washington; and Mary Elizabeth is the wife of John O. Trimmer, of Mound City, Missouri.

Jacob H. Merrin, whose name initiates this article, was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the primitive common schools of Knox county, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood and where he had his full quota of experience in the reclaiming of land in the virgin forest and where he continued to be associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained to his legal majority, when he initiated his independent career in connection with the same basic industry, which has ever

constituted the bulwark of our national prosperity. He became the owner of a large tract of land in Knox county, Ohio, and reclaimed and developed a considerable portion of the same. He finally traded about 350 acres of his land for a stock of general merchandise, and for the ensuing two years he conducted a store at Fredericktown, Knox county. In 1865 Mr. Merrin traded his stock of merchandise for 320 acres of land in Monroe county, Missouri, where he devoted his attention to farming and stock-growing until 1876, when he removed to Shelby county and took up his residence in the village of Clarence, where he has maintained his home during the long intervening years. He became extensively engaged in farming and in the raising and buying of cattle, building up a large and prosperous business as a shipper of live stock, and with these lines of industry he continued to be actively identified until 1899, since which time he has lived virtually retired, having an attractive residence in Clarence, where he is also the owner of other valuable property, besides which he retains in his possession 420 acres of excellent farming land, the most of which is located in Clay township, this county. He was president of the Clarence Savings Bank from 1905 to 1911 and gave to the same a personal supervision, having been a potent factor in directing its affairs in such a way as to make the institution one of the solid and prosperous banks of the county. Mr. Merrin has always stood representative of loyal and public-spirited citizenship and has done much to aid in the social and material development of his community. In pol-

ities, though never a seeker of the honors or emoluments of public office, he has ever been arrayed as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and both he and his wife are active and valued members of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches.

Mr. Merrin has been twice married. In January, 1852, he wedded Miss Hannah Loree, of Knox county, Ohio, who died in 1893, and of their three children two are living, Ellen, who is the wife of William Wilt, of Clarence, and Effie D., who is the wife of James Woods, of Monroe county, this state. In 1897, December 19, Mr. Merrin was united in marriage to Mrs. Mattie Stowe, of Macon county, who now presides over their pleasant home. Mrs. Merrin's maiden name was Mattie Randolph, a native of Kentucky. She came with her parents to Missouri when fifteen years of age. She has one son by her former marriage, Monroe Stowe, of Macon county.

THEODORE W. FEELY.

Enterprising, progressive and successful as a farmer and live stock man, prominent and serviceable in the official life and public affairs of the locality in which he lives, and standing high in the regard of the whole people of Shelby and Monroe counties, among whom he has passed all the years of his life to this time (1910), Theodore W. Feely, of Black Creek township, is justly entitled to the rank he holds in public esteem as a farmer and a citizen, and his excellent reputation as a man of great public spirit and strong devotion to the best

interests of his township, county and state.

Mr. Feely was born in Shelby county, Missouri, on November 11, 1862. He is a grandson of Le Grand Feely, a native of Virginia, and a son of James Le Grand and Mattie E. (Morrison) Feely, the former born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, on March 6, 1835, and the latter a native of Tazewell county, Illinois. The father came to Missouri in 1856 and located at Shelbyville, where he worked at the carpenter trade for ten years. In 1866 he moved to the adjoining county of Monroe, and there was busily occupied in general farming and raising live stock until 1873. In that year he returned to this county and bought 127 acres of wild prairie land, on which he passed the remainder of his days, improving his untamed estate and making it over into an excellent and valuable farm.

His marriage with Miss Mattie E. Morrison took place in 1858, and they became the parents of nine children, all of whom but the fifth in order of birth, a daughter named Carrie Belle, are living. The eight who are living are: John A. and William M., residents of Hotchkiss, Colorado; Theodore W., whose life story is the special theme of this writing; James McKendree, whose home is in Shelbyville; Virginia Edna, the wife of Rev. W. D. Neale of Rocky Ford, Colorado; Charles R., an esteemed resident of this county; Stella, the wife of E. M. O'Bryen, of Shelbyville; and Silas Marvin, who is also a resident of Shelby county. The father was public administrator of Shelby county for a continuous period of twelve years. In political faith and activity he was a member of the

Democratic party and prominent in the councils of and among the zealous workers for that organization. In fraternal life he was for many years a Freemason and in church relations a Southern Methodist. His death occurred on January 7, 1898, and that of the mother on February 11, 1907.

Their son, Theodore W., obtained his education in the country schools in Monroe and Shelby counties and a graded public school in Shelbyville. After completing his education, and while acquiring it, he assisted in the work on his father's farm, remaining with his parents and aiding the family all he could until 1886. He was married in that year, on September 15, to Miss Jennie M. Garrison, a daughter of J. W. and Mary (Francis) Garrison, natives of Virginia, but long residents of Shelby county, Missouri. Mr. Feely then bought an eighty-acre farm and on this he has ever since carried on a flourishing business in general farming and raising and feeding live stock, in both of which he has been very successful and prosperous. He now owns 418 acres of fine and fertile land, and in his stock industry gives his attention almost exclusively to breeding and dealing in Hereford cattle.

In politics he is a Democrat and as such has been a member of the school board continuously for twelve years. He is also a charter member of the Shelby County Railroad Company. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, South. They have had five children, all of whom are living: William L., who is a rising man in this county; Velma, the wife of R. D. Hatcher, also a

resident of Shelby county; and Shelby, McKendree and Virginia, who are living at home with their parents.

SILAS MARVIN FEELY.

Having built up a prosperous farming and live stock industry from practically nothing to start with, and accomplished it all within the last ten years, and having also risen to a position of good standing and general esteem throughout the township and county of his home, Silas Marvin Feely, of Black Creek township, has demonstrated that he is made of the material that commands success, and has elevated ideals of citizenship in private life and with reference to all public affairs.

Mr. Feely is a native of Shelby county, born on August 10, 1879. He is a son of James Le Grand and Mattie E. (Morrison) Feely, an account of whose lives will be found in a sketch of their older son, Theodore W. Feely, elsewhere in this volume. Like his brother Theodore, Silas Marvin Feely obtained his education in the country schools near his father's farm and a graded public school in Shelbyville. He remained at home with his parents until 1901, aiding in doing the work on the homestead and giving the family all the assistance he could. In the year last named he rented a farm to go into business for himself as a farmer and live stock operator, and this farm he bought in 1903. It comprises 124 acres, is well improved and skillfully cultivated and has become one of the most desirable of its size in the township in which it is located. Both the general

farming and the stock industry conducted by Mr. Feely are managed with wisdom and pushed with highly commendable enterprise and both are profitable.

Mr. Feely was married on December 25, 1901, to Miss Addie Marie Turner, a daughter of William R. and Mary (Doyle) Turner, esteemed residents of Shelby county. Three daughters have resulted from the union, Gertrude Marie, Mildred Elaine and Dorthy Lois, all of whom are living. In politics the father is a pronounced Democrat, with an abiding and helpful interest in the affairs of his party and steady activity in its behalf. His fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are consistent members of the Southern Methodist church, devoted to its welfare and energetic in helping to promote it, and the good of the community in general.

Mr. Feely is a young man yet, and the success and standing in life which he has already won are greatly to his credit. But his enterprise, correct and extensive knowledge of the work in which he is engaged, his devotion to its vigorous prosecution to the highest and best results, and his intelligent attention to its every requirement, give assurance that his ascent to higher altitudes and greater prosperity in connection with it will be steady and increase in speed. His uprightness and progressiveness as a citizen, which have secured for him the esteem of all who know him, also indicate that he is destined to more extensive popularity and stronger influence in the community of which he is so valued a member.

CHARLES R. FEELY.

This enterprising and progressive farmer and live stock dealer of Black Creek township, in this county, who now lives on the family homestead and in the house in which he was born, is a brother of Theodore W. and Silas M. Feely, of the same township, sketches of whom will be found in this work. In that of the former the family history is told at some length, the leading events in the lives of the parents being set forth somewhat in detail. The story of their lives and those of the lives of their sons, as they appear herein, show that the fiber of the family is firm, that its members have grappled with adverse conditions and become masters of them and that attention to the duties of elevated citizenship has been one of their prominent characteristics, and continues in the sons as it was exemplified by the parents, with advantage to themselves and decided benefits to the community in which all have had their homes.

Charles R. Feely was born on August 7, 1874, in Shelby county, Missouri. He obtained his education in the district schools, and worked on the parental acres while attending and after leaving those valued institutions for mental training and the inculcation of sterling qualities of manhood and womanhood. He remained with his parents until 1900, then bought an eighty-acre farm, which he has increased to 255 acres. He has the whole tract under skillful and advanced cultivation and reaps an abundant harvest of profits from his outlay of enterprise and labor. His specialties in the live stock line of his business are

Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, of which he handles large numbers and with them keeps the markets in which he deals active and well supplied. Through his activity in this respect he has also helped considerably to improve the grades of stock he favors throughout Shelby county and the adjoining counties of the state, and has thereby been of great benefit to this whole region.

Mr. Feely was married on February 11, 1903, to Miss Lizzie Christian, of Warren, Missouri. They had one child, their son, Donovan Read, who is being indoctrinated in the tenets and principles of business so successfully pursued by his parents, and who, although very young yet, is showing himself to be an apt and responsive student. In political faith and allegiance the father is a firm and faithful member of the Democratic party, and gives its principles and candidates his earnest support in all campaigns. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mrs. Feely died December 29, 1903. Mr. Feely again married, November 10, 1909, to Lu Verne Hallenbeck, of this county, a daughter of Silvesta Hallenbeck.

Like his younger brother, Silas M. Feely, Charles R. is yet a young man, and his success has been won within a few years. It also gives great promise for the future, both with reference to his own estate and the general improvement and advance of the township and county of his home, in which he takes a very active interest and in promoting their wel-

fare bears a zealous, helpful and important part of the work. He and his wife are among the most useful and esteemed residents of Black Creek township.

EDWARD M. COE.

The grandson of a Virginia planter who came to the United States from England and settled in the Old Dominion soon after our Revolutionary war, whose name also was Edward, and the son of David J. and Elizabeth (Skinner) Coe, who were born and reared in Loudon county of that state, Edward M. Coe, one of the prominent farmers and stock breeders of Black Creek township in this county, inherited from his ancestors, and acquired in association with the people of his native place, qualities of sturdy independence and sterling manhood which gave him self-reliance and have been among the leading elements of the business success he has achieved. He also inherited from his progenitors a spirit of valor and military prowess which made the battlefield seem to them and him a place of sanctity when duty called them to it. His grandfather and all the sons of his household took part in the war of 1812, and rendered their country valiant service in that short but sanguinary conflict. And when our Civil war began, the second Edward and representative of the third generation of patriots in this country, promptly took his place in the ranks of one of the contending armies as a private soldier, and offered his life bravely in defense of his convictions.

Mr. Coe was born in Loudon county, Virginia, on July 1, 1821, and grew to

manhood and obtained his education there. He came to Missouri in 1843, arriving on February 4 of that year. He had been well trained in a variety of pursuits, as after returning from the war of 1812, his father engaged in farming, milling and raising live stock, and as he was successful in all these lines of business, and carried on extensively in each, his offspring had the benefit of his acumen and capacity which aided him in acquiring knowledge of them and skill and enterprise in conducting them. The father's marriage with Miss Elizabeth C. Skinner occurred on July 1, 1820, and resulted in the production of three children, of whom Edward M. is the only one now living. In politics the father was a Whig and in fraternal life a member of the Masonic order.

On his arrival in this state Edward M. Coe first located in Knox county, but soon afterward moved to Marion county, where he remained four years. In 1847 he changed his residence to Lewis county, and in his new location built a mill, which he operated three years. A desire to see the farther West had seized hold of him by the end of that period, and in 1850 he made a trip to Oregon, which was just then pleading earnestly for settlers to take possession of and enjoy the great bounty and rich opportunities that lay for all comers in the expanding lap of that region. Three years on the Pacific slope satisfied him and at the end of that period he returned to Missouri and again took up his residence in Knox county. He remained there until 1895, then moved to Shelby county, and here he has been farming and raising considerable quantities of live stock

ever since. He has bred, reared and placed on the market some of the best horses ever known in this county.

Mr. Coe's farm comprises 321 acres of choice land and is located near Shelbyville. It is one of the best in the county, and is particularly well adapted to his live stock industry and adequately equipped and fitted up for conducting the business in the most progressive and satisfactory manner. The farm is the attractive and valuable home of his family, which consists of his wife and six living children—Edward and Marion, who are still living with their parents; Andrew N., who resides in Atlanta, Missouri; Frances R., the wife of Samuel Mason, whose home is in Knox county, this state; Ella, the wife of N. S. Taylor, who is also a resident of Knox county; and Lydia, the wife of William Collins, of Shelby county.

It is not to be overlooked, or passed with a mere mention, that Mr. Coe took part in the Civil war in this county. At the very beginning of the conflict he enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate army, in Colonel Franklin's regiment under Colonel Porter. Whatever the length of his term of service, it is certain that he bore himself bravely in all the privations, hardships and dangers of military life and admirably sustained the reputation of his forefathers. His company was commanded by Captain Kendrick, and the regiment by Colonels Porter and Franklin. He was united in marriage with Miss Martha V. Nelson, a native of Knox county, on May 24, 1864. Eight children in all were born to them. In politics Mr. Coe is an Independent, considering first, in every cam-

paign, the best interests of the public, and casting his vote in accordance with his judgment on that ground. In fraternal life he is a member of the Masonic order, and in religion his allegiance is given to the Missionary Baptist church. He has been very successful in his business, has shown himself to be an excellent citizen in every respect, and has won the lasting regard and confidence of the whole people in the north-eastern part of this state and wherever else he has lived.

KIM BETHARDS.

All of the fifty-five years that have passed to this time (1910) in the life of Kim Bethards, one of the substantial, prosperous and progressive farmers and live stock breeders of Black Creek township, have been spent in Shelby county, and all of the number since he was first able to work have been devoted to the promotion of the two leading industries of the county in which he is now engaged. He was born in the county on November 8, 1844, and has never lived in any other county than Shelby, and never far from the locality of his present farm of 193 acres near Shelbyville.

Mr. Bethards is of Maryland ancestry, his grandfather and his parents, Joshua and Matilda (Moore) Bethards, all having been born and reared in that state. The father came to Missouri in 1835 and located on a farm of 160 acres near Shelbyville, and there he farmed and raised and fed live stock for the markets, steadily enlarging his possessions in land and extending his stock industry as his prosperity increased, until at the

time of his death he owned 900 acres and carried on one of the most active and considerable trades in stock in that part of the county.

He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, four of whom are living: Adeline, the wife of Robert Douglas, of Shelbyville; Isaac, who resides in Henderson county, Illinois; and Zedoc and Kim, both of whom are residents of this county. The father was a pronounced and active Democrat in political faith and allegiance, and a man of great enterprise and zeal in behalf of all commendable projects for the improvement and development of his township and county. He found them almost at the dawn of their corporate existence and not far removed from the frontier stage of their history. He left them well advanced in material progress, dotted with the homes of an enterprising and sturdy people, determined to make the most of the opportunities for advancement their fertile acres afforded, and with all the elements of mental, moral and spiritual life well established. And to this result he and his wife contributed extensively and substantially. He died on March 5, 1875, and she on May 11 in the same year.

Their son Kim, the interesting subject of this brief sketch, obtained his education in Shelbyville, and after leaving school at once began farming on 200 acres of land near that town. From that farm he moved in 1878 to the one of 193 acres which he now owns and occupies. From the first planting of his plowshare in the responsive soil of this county he has been continuously and profitably engaged in general farming and raising

and feeding live stock. He has been very successful in both lines of activity, and his success is due to his energy, capacity and general good management. He has been a student of his business in all its details, and has applied the results of his reading, reflection and practical observation with skill and judgment, expanding his intelligence and broadening his views as the years have rolled away in their course. He is now considered one of the best and most practical farmers and stock men in his township.

On December 23, 1873, Mr. Bethards was united in marriage with Miss Ann Eliza Jordan, who was born in Michigan. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living: Minnie, Frank, Omer, Louis and Elva, all of whom are still at home with their parents; Albert, the third in the order of birth, who is a resident of South Dakota, and Roy and Ray, whose homes are also in South Dakota. In political affairs the father follows the fortunes of the Democratic party and is active and serviceable in his support of its principles and candidates, although he is not desirous of any of its honors or emoluments for himself. Mrs. Bethards is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

ELIAS A. McBRIDE.

The fine old state of Virginia has made her name glorious in history by her production of many of the most distinguished men this country has known, and also by rearing on her historic soil a whole race of chivalric and high-minded men and graceful, cultivated and elegant women.

From her prolific and teeming population and liberal institutions have gone forth in addition hosts of sturdy and self-reliant emigrants to other states, which they have helped to build up and develop in every element and feature of industrial, commercial and civil power.

In this last class belongs Elias A. McBride, one of the sterling yeomanry of this county, and the family from which he sprang, whose activities in this section of the state form part of the productive force which has been at work in developing its resources during the last three generations. He was born on October 13, 1850, in that portion of Virginia which was torn from the mother state by the stern arbitrament of the Civil war. There also was the place of nativity of his grandfather, Stephen McBride, and his parents, James J. and Ellen (Horn) McBride. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1858, and the family located in Sheridan county, where the father was actively engaged in general farming and raising live stock until the beginning of the Civil war. When that memorable conflict between the sections of our torn and distracted country began he went into the Confederate army as a drill master. But before he served any great length of time he was captured by the opposing forces, and from then until his death, which occurred in 1863, he languished in a Federal military prison in St. Louis, and there he died. The mother was spared the sadness of knowing his fate, for she died in 1860, more than a year before his military service began.

They were the parents of six children,



MR. AND MRS. ELIAS A. MCBRIDE

two of whom are living: Lucretia, the widow of the late Jesse Smith, of Hannibal, Missouri, and Elias A. The latter was thus orphaned by the death of his mother when he was ten years old and doubly orphaned by that of his father when he was thirteen. Yet, in spite of the malignity of fate that thus bereaved him, he was able to secure a good education in the district schools of Shelby county and the high school in Shelbyville. But he was obliged to make his own way in the world from an early age, and he began his progress up the steep incline toward prosperity by working out as a hired hand on farms in the state of Illinois, which he did for a period of eighteen months.

Mr. McBride was industrious and frugal, and used every opportunity available to him to advance his fortunes, and at the end of the period named, he returned to Shelby county, Missouri, and took up his residence on a farm of 120 acres near Shelbyville. He now lives on one of 240 acres in the same locality. He has farmed his land vigorously and skillfully and has made it highly productive. And his success in developing it and enlarging his own prosperity, while the progress was slow and painful at first, has been continuous and considerable. He has also taken an earnest interest and an active part in helping to build up and improve his township and county, and is regarded as one of their most worthy and estimable citizens. In politics he is a Republican, in fraternal life an Odd Fellow, and in religion a member of Missionary Baptist church. On October 4, 1874, he was married to Miss Agnes Forman, a native of this

county. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Ernest H. and Everett T., prosperous citizens of Shelby county, and Emmet C., who is still living at home with his parents. Ely E. died on August 23, 1909, aged twelve years. Mrs. McBride died October 31, 1906. No persons in the county stand higher in public esteem than the members of this excellent family.

ROBERT EDGAR TAYLOR.

The son of an extensive live stock breeder and shipper, and who was also extensively engaged in farming, and himself occupied from the dawn of his manhood in the same lines of activity, with steadily increasing success, Robert Edgar Taylor, of Black Creek township, has contributed materially and effectively, in himself and through his parents, to the growth and development of Shelby county and its consequence, influence and power in the productive and commercial life of the state. The part his parents took in this commendable work is, however, by no means to be considered only on his account, nor is his part to be regarded only in connection with theirs. For each is worthy in itself of honorable mention, without reference to the other, as each has been considerable in magnitude and importance.

Mr. Taylor was born in this county on July 11, 1868, and is a son of Robert James and Louisa (Frye) Taylor, natives of Virginia, where their forefathers lived for generations. The father came to Missouri in 1849 and settled on a farm of 280 acres near Shelby-

ville. He carried on an active and extensive business as a general farmer, and also conducted one of equal magnitude in raising and shipping live stock for the Eastern markets. He was very successful in all his undertakings, devoting to them his whole attention and applying to them all his energy and intelligence, except what was given in behalf of the general interests of his township and county. He was so zealous in his industry and the management of his operations that he never laid aside his instruments of progress or abated his earnestness in the use of them until death ended his labors on January 26, 1909.

His union in marriage with Miss Frye took place in about 1850, and by it he became the father of eight children, three of whom are living: Maggie, the wife of I. N. Looney, of St. Louis, Missouri; Lula, the wife of Charles Ennis, of Shelbyville; and Robert E., the subject of this brief review. The father was an active and zealous Democrat in his political relations, a member of the Masonic order in fraternal life, and gave his religious allegiance to the Southern Methodist church.

Robert Edgar Taylor, like most of his boyhood associates, obtained his education in the public schools of Shelbyville. And, like the greater number of them also, began a career as a farmer and stock breeder as soon as he left school. The beginning of this career was on his father's farm and under the direction of that enterprising and progressive man, and the son continued this relation until 1899, when he bought the farm and began operations for himself on it.

All its industries and interests were thus transferred from father to son, although the former remained in his position as adviser of the latter to the end of his life. The business has gone on in the same steady strides of advancement and enlargement ever since the son took hold of it, and he has shown that his early training under the eye of a master in it was not lost upon him. He has kept up the general farming and also the live stock industry to their full capacity, and has also kept pace with the march of modern progress in conducting them.

He united in marriage with Miss Ollie Dines, a native of Shelby county, on September 16, 1891. The two children born to them are both living and still members of the parental household. They are Daniel E. and Clifford Lee, both youths of promise and giving excellent fruits of their home training in their fidelity to duty and admirable traits of character. The father is a Democrat in his political faith and activity and devoted to the welfare of his party. He is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the Southern Methodist church.

HENRY G. MILLER.

The history of this sturdy farmer and stock man, sterling citizen and stimulating force in the affairs of Black Creek township, this county, and that of the family to which he belongs, presents a feature of very unusual occurrence and interest. Both he and his father were soldiers in defense of the Union during our Civil war of unhappy memory, and each saw three years' service in that sanguinary and momentous conflict, the

father as a corporal in his company and the son as a private in his. Of the military experiences they had, both have been restrained by natural modesty and genuine worth from saying much, especially in their own behalf. But the knowledge of others, based on well ascertained facts, has established the truth that they bore well their part in the shock of battle or frenzy of the charge, and bravely endured the hardships and trials of duty in camp and on the march.

Mr. Miller is a native of Shelby county, Missouri, born on March 20, 1842, and is a scion of old Alabama families. His grandfather was a native of that state, and not the first representative of the family that lived there. In that state also the father and mother of the interesting subject of this sketch were also born and reared. The father, Solomon W. Miller, came to Missouri in 1836, and located in Shelby county. He bought a farm of 120 acres of land near Shelbyville, and on that he lived and labored with well applied industry and fidelity to every requirement of duty until 1856. He then built a mill, known all over the surrounding country as "Miller's mill," and for a long time one of the landmarks and central gathering places for farmers and others for many miles around. He was successful and prosperous in both his farming and milling operations, and became a man of substance and of prominence in the community. The mill was built in the neighborhood of Shelbyville.

Solomon W. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Jane Tolliver, a native of Alabama, the marriage taking place in Indiana. Seven children were born

in the household, four of whom are living, and all but one of them residents of Shelby county. They are: Henry G., to whom these paragraphs are specially devoted; Fannie, the wife of Samuel Allison; Joseph H., also a successful Shelby county farmer; and Emma, the wife of John Ruckman, of the state of Oklahoma. In politics the father was a Democrat, and in religion a Universalist.

He was a son of the South, but he was not favorable to the institution of slavery, and was strongly opposed to the dismemberment of the Union. And he showed the strength of his convictions by following them to the battlefields of the Civil war, which so violently wrenched the institutions and was so fatal to the life and prosperity of the country, serving as a corporal of the company in which he enlisted, as has been stated above. He was discharged from the service in 1865 after being in it three years.

His son, Henry G. Miller, obtained his education in the district schools of Shelby county, and after leaving them at once turned his attention to farming and milling. From then until now (1910) he has been energetically occupied in these industries, except during the three years of his service in the Union army during the Civil war, mention of which has been made in the opening paragraph of this sketch. He lives on an excellent farm of 160 acres near Shelbyville, which he cultivates with vigor, intelligence and profit, and his mill is one of the established and popular institutions of this part of the county, of which he is also one of the leading and most representative citizens, held in

high esteem by all who know him and earnestly devoted to the best interests of the township and county in which he dwells and to the prosperity and advancement of which he so essentially and judiciously contributes.

Mr. Miller was married on February 15, 1866, to Miss Mary S. Collier, a native of Grundy county, Missouri. Seven of the ten children born to them are living: Sallie F., the wife of E. C. Grossenbacher, whose home is in Texas; Mary C., the wife of Amos Forman, a resident of this county; Lizzie B., the wife of C. H. Walker, who lives in Quincy, Illinois; James W., who is in business in St. Louis; Effie E., the wife of W. I. Forman, of Shelby county; Maggie I., who also has her home in Shelby county; and Ida, who is residing at home. The father is a Democrat in politics and a Universalist in religion. He gives diligent attention to the claims of both his party and his state, and is valued as a member and worker in both. In his business operations he has been uniformly successful and prosperous, and in citizenship no man in the county stands higher.

ROBERT L. CARMICHAEL.

Transferring to this state and Black Creek township, Shelby county, the elevated ideas of manhood and public duty he inherited from his ancestors and acquired from association in the place of his nativity, and coming to this locality with his parents at the age of sixteen, Robert L. Carmichael made himself a very useful and esteemed citizen here and helped materially in the work of

building up the township and county of his residence, in which he lived and labored for the last forty-four years. His death occurred February 1, 1911.

He was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, now West Virginia, on October 28, 1850, and was a son of Robert and Lucy A. (Louthan) Carmichael, of the same nativity as himself, and a grandson of Daniel Carmichael, who came to this country from Scotland, where he was born and where his forefathers lived many generations before that event occurred. The father was born on November 15, 1814, and brought his family to Missouri in 1866. He located on a good farm in Shelby county and lived on it until his death on November 3, 1899. He was a planter in his native state and a farmer here, passing the whole of his life from boyhood in agricultural pursuits, and he attained considerable success in his work, which he managed with skill and prosecuted with vigor and enterprise of the most commendable character.

He was married to Miss Lucy A. Louthan, and by this union he became the father of six sons, five of whom are living: John W., Daniel A., James H., W. E., and Robert L., all residents of Shelby county. In politics the father was a Democrat of the old school and a devoted member of his party, giving it loyal and effective support at all times. His religious association was with the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was a man of strong character, considerable intelligence and elevated manhood, and he became one of the prominent and influential citizens of this county.

His son, Robert L. Carmichael, obtained his education in the public schools of his native county, and while attending them assisted his father in the management of the plantation there. After his arrival in this county he continued this filial course until the death of his parents, when he took charge of the farm and had been actively, progressively and profitably occupied with its cultivation and the conduct of his large and remunerative live stock industry. In connection with the home farm he also cultivated what was long known as the Furnam farm, which he became possessed of. His joint farm now comprised 300 acres, and is one of the most valuable landed interests in the township of Black Creek.

Mr. Carmichael was married on March 9, 1876, to Miss Sallie A. Taylor, a daughter of B. F. and Eliza (Williams) Taylor, who have long been highly esteemed residents of this county. The Carmichael offspring numbered five, and four of the children are living: Lena M., whose residence is still with her parents; Winnie, the wife of Albert Kennel, a resident of this county; Ethel, the wife of W. W. Elgin, who lives on the old family homestead; and Lucy T., the wife of R. A. Moore, also living in Shelby county. Thus Mr. Carmichael's children dwelled with and around him, within easy communication with their parents and one another, and was thereby enabled to keep up to a large extent the old spirit of the family circle of the past. His political allegiance and support were given loyally to the Democratic party, and he was prominent in its councils and active and effective in its service. He

had no direct religious affiliation except through that of his wife, who is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, but he aided in the support of all denominations with a liberal hand.

THEODORE B. DAMRELL.

A representative of the third generation of the Damrell family in Missouri, the subject of this review has long held precedence as a progressive and upright business man who has been very successful in his various enterprises, and as a citizen well worthy of the high regard in which he is uniformly held in the county that has been his home during the major portion of his life. He is now a resident of Shelbyville, he has given effective service in various offices of public trust, and is actively engaged in the business of buying and shipping high-grade horses, jacks and mules, in which line he has built up a large and flourishing business.

Theodore B. Damrell was born on the homestead farm of his father in Jefferson township, Mouroe county, Missouri, on May 9, 1859, and is a grandson of Judge Edmond Damrell, who was one of the pioneer settlers of that county and one of the first judges of the County court, having been a man of prominence and influence in his community and having continued his residence in Monroe county until his death, in the fulness of years and honors. Alpheus T. Damrell, father of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Monroe county, this state, in 1832, and there he passed his entire life, having been reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm-

stead and having gained his early education in the common schools of the locality and period. After leaving school he continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained to his legal majority, when his father gave him a tract of land in Jefferson township, that county, where he developed a valuable farm and became known as one of the thrifty and successful agriculturists and stock growers and as a representative citizen of that section of the state, where he continued to maintain his home until his death, which occurred on March 20, 1877. At the time of his death he was preparing to move to Salt River township, Shelby county, Mo., and after his death his family removed to the farm mentioned.

In the year 1853 was solemnized the marriage of Alpheus T. Damrell to Miss Lupine Stribling, who was born in Monroe county, this state, in 1839, being a daughter of Toliver Stribling, a sterling pioneer of that county. She still survives her honored husband and now, venerable in years and secure in the affectionate regard of all who know her, she maintains her home in the city of Shelbyville. Of the ten children eight are living and all save the youngest still reside in Shelby county, namely: Leonidas, Toliver S., Theodore B., Lydia, Orlando, Edwin M., Eppie, and Lovie Lupine. Lydia is the wife of Marcelus C. Coomes, a representative farmer of this county; Eppie is the wife of William H. Moore, who is likewise identified with agricultural pursuits in this county; and Lovie L. is the wife of James W. Miller, of St. Louis, this state. In poli-

tics the honored father was a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and he wielded no slight influence in public affairs of a local order, having been one of the leaders in the ranks of his party in Monroe county. He was signally loyal and public-spirited as a citizen and his aid and influence were ever given in support of measures and enterprises tending to conserve the progress and prosperity of the community. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Florida, Monroe county, and passed its various official chairs. His religious faith was that of the Christian church, and his wife has long held membership in the same church. His name merits perpetuation in this work as one of the worthy citizens who have contributed to the material and civic upbuilding of this favored section of the state.

Theodore B. Damrell, the immediate subject of this review, passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, in whose work he early began to lend his aid, waxing strong in mind and body and duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the old homestead farm until the death of his father and shortly afterward removed with the family to the homestead in Salt River township, Shelby county, near Shelbina. The older brothers had established themselves independently and he remained with his widowed mother, supervising the work of the farm, until 1879, when he removed to Lewis county and established his home near La Belle, where he built up a prosperous business as a

dealer in horses of the better grade and where he continued to reside until 1886, when he returned to Shelby county, where he engaged in general farming, in connection with the handling of fancy horses and mules. In 1889 he left his farm and took up his abode in the city of Shelbyville, where he became senior member of the firm of Damrell & Sanders, dealers in general merchandise. This association continued for a period of six years, at the expiration of which Mr. Damrell's brother, Edwin M., purchased Mr. Sanders' interest in the business, which was thereafter successfully continued under the firm title of Damrell Brothers until 1901, when the stock and business were sold to the present owner, Preston B. Dunn, Jr. Since that time Mr. Damrell has given his attention principally to the buying of horses, mules and jacks of the best type, and he has built up a large business, shipping principally into the western states and being one of the leading dealers in this kind of stock in this section. He is a stockholder of the Citizens' Bank of Shelbyville, of whose directorate he is a member, and was a charter member and director of the Shelby County Railroad Company, the construction and operation of whose line was promoted and financed by the citizens of the county. Mr. Damrell never denies the support of his influence and tangible aid in the furthering of measures advanced for the general good of the community, and his attitude is essentially that of a broad-minded, progressive and loyal citizen, while his course in life has been so guided and governed that he has never been denied the fullest measure of popular confi-

dence and esteem. He has served for eight years as a member of the board of aldermen of Shelbyville and at the present time is serving his first term as a member of the board of education of his home city. He is a stalwart in the local camp of the Democratic party and takes an active part in its work. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church, giving a liberal support to the various departments of its work.

On January 19, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Damrell to Miss Nellie E. Hughes, who was born and reared in Shelby county, being a daughter of the late William A. Hughes, an honored pioneer settler and the organizer of the first bank in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Damrell have one daughter, Mary Hughes Damrell, who remains at the parental home and is one of the popular figures in connection with the social activities of the community.

JAMES M. HOLLIDAY.

The subject of this sketch has been an intimate friend of the writer for more than fifty years, and at our own request the county historian has kindly permitted us to write this brief sketch of the life of our friend as connected with the people of Shelby county.

James M. Holliday was born in Scotland county, Missouri, January 2, 1838, moved to Shelby county, Missouri, with his parents in the month of November, 1852. His father, his father's brother, and their mother were among the pio-

neer settlers of Shelby county, and were connected with its early history. His uncle, Judge William J. Holliday, was Shelby county's first representative in the Missouri legislature.

Our friend like most of our pioneer fathers who prepared this great country for its present civilization, was deprived of a college education, but he through his own effort and resources amassed a wonderful volume of information.

He was an untiring reader, a deep thinker, and a walking encyclopedia. He never forgot anything he heard or read, if it interested him. He was enthusiastic in his convictions and loyal to his friends; a man who would boldly do battle in the conflicts of life for the success of his friends; honest in purpose, resourceful in strength, and judicious in his executive accomplishments. Religiously he was a member of the Christian church, his biblical information equal to many who have made the Bible a life study.

Politically, a Democrat, while he never held a very lucrative office he has many times been honored with positions of trust.

He was appointed constable of Taylor township in 1871, was elected public administrator of Shelby county and commissioned by Governor Woodson in 1874, but never qualified. Was elected justice of the peace of Taylor township in 1876 and held that office for six years; was appointed and commissioned by Governor Francis in 1890 as a notary public of Shelby county and filled that office for four years, and in 1894, at the solicitation of Congressman William H. Hatch, he was appointed, by Mr. Hurt,

the doorkeeper of the house of representatives of the fifty-third congress, messenger and assigned to the committee on agriculture, which was Colonel Hatch's committee. This position he filled during the rest of Colonel Hatch's career as congressman, and the Hon. William H. Hatch never had a warmer friend or a greater admirer than James M. Holliday.

While in Washington Mr. Holliday visited Memorial Hall and was mortified to find Missouri with her long list of illustrious men without a representative. Mr. Holliday, being a student of Missouri's great men and an admirer of Col. Thomas H. Benton, at once begun the agitation of the question of having the statue of Thomas H. Benton placed in Statuary Hall in Washington, D. C. He wrote an article and had it published in the *Shelbina* "Democrat," calling attention to this neglect.

He also wrote a letter to Governor Stone, urging him to take up the matter, to which Governor Stone replied, promising to bring the matter before the legislature in his message, and this was done and Squire Holliday's work was accomplished, which is a jewel among his successes of which he has always been proud.

It was his especial desire to have Col. Thomas H. Benton represent Missouri in Statuary Hall in Washington, D. C., but along with this the Missouri legislature placed the statue of Francis P. Blair.

James M. Holliday left Shelby county in November, 1896, moving to the state of Montana, again entering into the hardships and enjoying the hospitalities



WILLIAM A. HIRRLINGER

of pioneer life. He located on and homesteaded 160 acres of land, lived on it five years, proved up and got a deed to it. Has been successful in other ventures and has a nice competency to lean upon in his declining years.

He has had the confidence of the Democratic party in the great state of Montana, as evidenced by his nominations for the legislature and county commissioner without his solicitation.

He has while in Montana filled the office of postmaster four years, road supervisor six years, and has been honored many times with various minor offices. He is now living in Helena, Montana, and is a constant reader of the "Shelby County Herald" and "Shelbina Democrat," and has never lost interest in Shelby county people and their enterprises or its history.

WILLIAM A. HIRRLINGER.

William A. Hirrlinger, one of the leading farmers of Jefferson township, in this county, was born in Richland county, Ohio, on June 28, 1846, but came to Missouri with his parents in 1852. The family took up its residence at Shelbyville, and here he grew to manhood and obtained his education. He has passed all his subsequent years in this county, and may therefore, without impropriety, be called a product of Shelby county, and in all respects except his birth a Missourian. For he is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the people of this state, and devoted to its welfare in every way.

Mr. Hirrlinger's paternal grandfather, Frederick Hirrlinger, was born and

passed his life in Germany. His son, William, the father of William A., was also born in that country, his life beginning in the city of Wittenburg in 1822. In 1844 he came to the United States and during the next six years had his home in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1850 he moved to Illinois, and in 1852 to Missouri, settling his family at Shelbyville. During the Civil war he enlisted in the army, his regiment becoming a part of the command of General Greene, and while the conflict lasted he saw considerable active service, taking part in the battles of Lexington and Pea Ridge, Missouri, and a number of other engagements of great or small importance.

He was a cabinet maker, and at the close of his military service returned to Shelbyville and worked at his trade until 1865. He then turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his death in May, 1871. The mother, whose maiden name was Magdalena Doerr, was also a native of Germany and a daughter of Jacob and Magdalena Doerr, who were born and reared in that country, and belonged to families long resident there. She died on July 11, 1887. By their marriage they became the parents of seven children. One of them died in infancy and the rest grew to maturity. Those now living are: William A., the subject of this sketch; Magdalena, the wife of Stephen M. Hancock, of Marion, Indiana; Eliza, the wife of John Van Houten; Emma, the wife of Charles Rheinheimer, of Shelbyville; and Cora, the wife of L. L. Wheeler, of Clarence.

William A. Hirrlinger attended the schools in Shelbyville, and after completing their course of study worked at

the carpenter trade until 1870. He then became a farmer and has been one ever since. In 1875 he located in Jefferson township, this county, and from that time to the present (1910) has been engaged in his chosen occupation there. His farm comprises 162 acres of first rate land and is well improved and vigorously cultivated according to the most advanced modern methods. It is very productive, yielding good returns for the labor and care bestowed upon it. Through its products Mr. Hirrlinger has gained a competency for life, and by his faithful attention to all the duties of citizenship and his cordial interest in and energetic activity in promoting the welfare of his township and county, he has arisen to an exalted place in the regard and good will of their people.

He was married in November, 1871, to Miss Keziah A. Barr, a native of this county. They had four children, all of whom are living. They are: Virgil F., whose home is in this county; Lily Irene, the wife of G. M. Edmonds, of Clay township, this county; Bertha E., the wife of G. C. Chinn, of Lentner township; and Myrtle, the wife of S. B. Searles, of Belleville, Ontario, Canada. Their mother died on June 28, 1882, and on April 15, 1885, the father married a second wife, making Miss Louisa Henninger, a native of Monroe county, his choice on this occasion. They had no children. His second wife died in 1892, and in 1894 he married a third, Miss Maria Turney, a daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Waite) Turney, natives of Canada, who located in Monroe county, Missouri, in 1869. They, also, have no children.

In political connection Mr. Hirrlinger is allied with the Democratic party. When Mr. Hirrlinger became of age he offered his first vote for Seymour in 1868, but was denied the right to vote on the ground that his father had served in the Confederate army, notwithstanding the fact that he had himself been mustered into the Missouri militia during the last year of the war and had done guard duty at Shelbyville during Anderson's raid on Shelbina. He served on the school board about six years, and in many other ways has been beneficial to the township and county by reason of his public spirit and helpful interest in the public affairs of his locality. He is a director of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of the county, and connected with other institutions of value to the people. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which his wife is also a member, and in the congregation to which they belong he has been one of the stewards for more than forty years. His interest in church work leads him to great industry in the worthy and commendable activities of the sect to which he is attached, and also to serviceable exertions in behalf of other church organizations. Jefferson township has no better or more useful citizen, and none whom the people hold in more cordial and sincere regard.

JOHN M. WOOD.

The subject of this brief sketch is one of the able and popular officials of Shelby county, where he has been superintendent of the county infirmary from the

time of its establishment in 1900. He has proved a most careful, efficient and generous executive officer in connection with this well ordered institution for the aid of the helpless and indigent residents of the county, and he is well entitled to representation in this publication.

Mr. Wood is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Missouri, though he himself is a native of the Lone Star state. His paternal grandfather, Malcolm Wood, was born and reared in Missouri, where he passed his entire life, his parents having come from Kentucky to this state in an early day. John M. Wood was born in Texas on September 6, 1872, and is a son of John and Sallie (Swearengen) Wood, both of whom were natives of Shelby county, Missouri, and now reside near Walkerville in this county. The father devoted practically his entire active career to agricultural pursuits, in which connection he maintained his residence in Texas for a period of about four years, at the expiration of which he returned to Missouri. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom only five are now living, namely: James H., who is a resident of Knox county, this state; Cora, who is the wife of Charles Quigley, of Shelby county; John M., who is the immediate subject of this review; Emma G., who is the wife of James Fitzpatrick, of Shelby county; and Nellie, who resides on the old homestead in Shelby county.

John M. Wood was about four years of age at the time of the family's return from Texas to Missouri, and he was reared to maturity on the homestead farm of his father in Salt River township, Shelby county, where he received his early educational training in the district schools. From his youth to the present time he has been actively identified with the great basic art of agriculture, having continued to be individually engaged in this vocation and in the raising of live stock in this county from the time he was twenty-one years of age until 1900, on the 15th of February of which year he was assigned charge of the Shelby county poor farm. Upon the completion of the infirmary buildings he was continued in charge of the farm and made superintendent of the infirmary. The institution is located one-half mile northwest of the city of Shelbyville and the farm contains twenty-six acres, affording a dequate provision for raising much of the food products required in the conducting of the institution, which has about thirty-three inmates at the time of this writing, in the spring of 1910. The main building, a substantial structure of pressed brick, is modern in its design and sanitary provisions, is two stories in height, with ample basement, and is 40 by 60 feet in dimensions. The plumbing is of the best type and the building is heated with steam. The county is to be honored in having made so effective provision for its unfortunate wards and is to be congratulated on having in charge of the infirmary so capable, earnest and true-hearted a manager,—one who has deep sympathy for those consigned to his

care but who is not lacking in the maintenance of proper discipline.

In politics Mr. Wood gives his allegiance to the Democratic party and he is essentially loyal and public-spirited as a citizen. In a fraternal way he is identified with Shelby Lodge, No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Shelbyville, and he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his wife of the Christian church, in whose work they take a zealous interest.

On March 9, 1898, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Griffith, who was born, reared and educated in Shelby county, and who is his effective and popular coadjutor at the infirmary, of which she is matron. She is a daughter of John Griffith, a representative farmer of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have an adopted son, John T., who is five years of age.

PRESTON B. DUNN.

One of the representative and honored citizens of Shelby county and a scion of one of its best known pioneer families, Hon. Preston B. Dunn, vice-president of the Shelbyville Bank, has so ordered his course in all the relations of life that he has made his influence felt in a potent way in connection with industrial, financial and civic affairs and matters of public import. He stands as a fine type of loyal and useful citizenship, has attained to large and generous success through worthy means, and well merits the high esteem in which he is held in his native county. He was formerly president of the bank of which he is now vice-president, being one of

the largest stockholders of this substantial institution and having, in his present office, acted principally in an advisory capacity since his retirement from the presidency. A review of the history of the Shelbyville Bank appears on other pages of this publication.

Preston B. Dunn was born on the homestead farm of his father, in Black Creek township, Shelby county, Missouri, on August 9, 1843, and is a grandson of James Dunn, who was one of the sterling pioneers of Kentucky, where he continued to reside until his death. In Jessamine county, that state, John Dunn, father of the subject of this review, was born in the year 1792, and there he was reared to maturity and continued to maintain his home until 1824, when he came to Missouri and numbered himself among the early settlers of Howard county, where he remained until 1832, when he removed to Marion county, from which section he came to Shelby county in 1836. Here he secured a tract of land six miles west of the present thriving little city of Shelbyville, the old homestead, which he developed into a productive farm, having been located in Black Creek township. He was a man of energy, ambition, strong mentality and mature judgment, and he played no insignificant part in the material and civic upbuilding of the county, where he ever commanded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem and where he continued to maintain his home until his death, which occurred in July, 1866, having retired from active labors in the same year and having been a resident of Shelbyville at the time of his demise. He was one of the extensive and success-

ful farmers and stock-growers of this section of the state and wielded marked and beneficent influence in connection with local affairs of a public order. He was a staunch Whig in politics and after the dissolution of that party gave his allegiance to the cause of the American and Union parties. He became the owner of a considerable number of slaves and his sympathies were with the cause of the Union when the Civil war was projected upon a divided nation. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Presbyterian church, showing their lively and constant faith in all manner of good works and kindly deeds.

In the year 1818 was solemnized the marriage of John Dunn to Miss Elizabeth Doak, who was born and reared in Harrison county, Kentucky, and who was a woman of noble and gracious attributes of character, her fidelity and strength being such as to make her a true helpmeet in the strenuous life of the pioneer days. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1876. Of the thirteen children three died in infancy, and of the number only two are now living: Martha C., who is the wife of John F. McMurray, of Shelbina, this county, and Preston B., whose name initiates this article.

Preston B. Dunn was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the pioneer farm and to the common schools of Shelby county, including the Shelby high school, of Shelbyville, he is indebted for his early educational training, which was effectively supplemented by a course in Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1864.

Thereafter he remained on the old homestead and devoted a portion of the time to teaching in the country schools until 1866, when he entered the Louisville Law School, at Louisville, Kentucky, in which institution he was graduated in March, 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Shortly afterward, at Shelbyville, he was admitted to the bar of his native state, and there he began the practical work of his profession, in which he gained high prestige and unqualified success and in which he continued consecutively until 1892. He was identified during the long intervening years with much important litigation, retained a large and representative clientage, and was known as a counsellor well fortified in the science of jurisprudence and in the practical application of the same.

In 1893 Mr. Dunn was elected president of the Shelbyville Bank and he continued as the able chief executive of this solid and popular financial institution until 1899, when he resigned the active administrative duties to others, though he has since continued to serve as vice-president, as previously stated in this article.

In politics Mr. Dunn has been a zealous and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but his partisanship is not of the narrow order that precludes the viewing of public matters from a broad-minded and clearly outlined vantage point. As a young man he served as deputy collector of Shelby county, and in 1890 he was elected as representative of Shelby county in the state legislature, in which he made an admirable record. He is affiliated with the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. As a citizen he has ever been liberal, loyal and progressive, and he has done much to further the material and civic advancement of his home county, of whose citizens he is one of the best known and most highly honored, and of whose bar he was long one of the leading members.

On January 9, 1873. Mr. Dunn was united in marriage to Miss Clara McMurtry, who was born and reared in Shelby county, where her father, Alexander McMurtry, was a sterling pioneer settler. Mrs. Dunn was summoned to eternal rest on March 8, 1885, and both of their children are living: Alexander M., who is now cashier of the Shelbyville Bank; and Preston B., Jr., who is engaged in business at San Antonio, Texas. On December 26, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dunn to Miss Lillie M. Rogers, daughter of Stephen Rogers, of Monroe City, this state, and they have one child, Clara R., who is a popular figure in connection with the social activities of her native city.

THE SHELBYVILLE BANK.

Among the oldest and most favorably known of the secure and ably managed banking houses of northern Missouri is that known as the Shelbyville Bank, which dates its inception back to the year 1874, when it was organized under the title of the Shelby County Savings Bank. It was originally a jointstock institution, of which John T. Cooper was president and Philip Dimmitt cashier. Under

these conditions the bank was continued successfully for several years, and then its president and cashier purchased the stock of the other interested principals and changed the title to Cooper & Dimmitt. As a private institution conducted by this firm, the bank gained wide repute as one of the substantial and solid financial institutions of the state, and its title to popular support and confidence was based not more clearly upon its sound financial basis than upon the high character of the men who controlled its affairs. Mr. Cooper sold his interest to Dr. Philip Dimmitt, and thereafter the business was successfully continued under the title of Philip Dimmitt, banker, with operations based on a capital of \$12,000. Dr. Dimmitt had in his employ, in an executive capacity, his son Frank and later Lindley G. Schofield also. In 1892, after the death of his wife, Dr. Dimmitt retired from active business, having sold the banking business, December 13th of that year, to Preston B. Dunn, Lindley G. Schofield, Frank, Prince, and Marvin, Pope and Lee Dimmitt. At this time the institution was reorganized under the title of the Shelbyville Bank, which has since been retained, the previously mentioned gentlemen being the stockholders of the bank, whose capital was increased to \$20,000. The officers elected under the new regime were as here noted: Preston B. Dunn, president; Lindley G. Schofield, cashier; and these executive officers were also members of the directorate, which likewise included the other three stockholders, Frank, Prince and Pope Dimmitt. On May 31, 1894, the capital stock was increased to \$20,000, and at the next

annual election, in 1895, the following directors were chosen: Preston B. Dunn, Lindley G. Schofield, Frank and Prince Dimmitt, and Reason Baker. Mr. Dunn continued in the presidency and Mr. Schofield became vice-president, being succeeded in the position of cashier by Marvin Dimmitt. Under these conditions the business was thereafter continued until 1902, in the annual election of which year the following directors were chosen: Preston B. Dunn, Joseph Doyle, John Frye, Prince Dimmitt, and A. M. Dunn. As Mr. Dunn wished to retire from active administrative duties, Prince Dimmitt was elected president and Mr. Dunn assumed the essentially honorary office of vice-president. They have since continued incumbent of these positions, and A. M. Dunn, son of the vice-president, has been the able and popular cashier. George O. Tannehill has been assistant cashier since January, 1904. The directorate remains unchanged, save that Preston B. Dunn, Jr., succeeded John Frye in the election of 1904. The history of the Shelbyville Bank has been one of continuous and substantial growth and expansion, and at all times have its interested principals stood representative of the best class of citizenship as well as of financial stability. The bank controls a large and important business and adds materially to the business prestige of Shelby county.

SANFORD BAKER.

Mr. Baker, who is postmaster at Epworth, is one of the successful and popular business men of this village and is

well entitled to consideration in this publication. He served with no little distinction as a member of the regular army of the United States, in which he took part in the Spanish-American war, and was later stationed in the Philippine Islands, and as a citizen he manifests the same spirit of loyalty that made him an effective soldier of the republic.

Mr. Baker is a native of the fine old Buckeye state, having been born at Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, on March 15, 1877, and being a scion of one of the pioneer families of that state, where his grandfather, Henry Baker, a native of Pennsylvania, took up his abode in an early day. Leander C. Baker, father of the subject of this sketch, was likewise born at Woodsfield, Ohio, in the year 1854, and there he was reared and educated. His active career was one of close identification with agricultural pursuits, and he died when a young man, having passed away on April 8, 1886, at which time he was a resident of Monroe county, Ohio. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Susana McCammon, of Woodsfield, Ohio, and she is still living, maintaining her home in Shelby county, Missouri. They became the parents of three children, of whom the eldest is he whose name initiates this article; Minnie is the wife of John F. Burkhardt, of Shelby county; and Lucy C. is the wife of Joseph Wilson, likewise a resident of this county.

Sanford Baker secured his rudimentary education in the public schools and was about eleven years of age at the time of the family removal to Missouri, where he continued to attend school as opportunity presented. After leaving

school he followed farm work, principally in Illinois and Nevada, until 1897, when he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second United States Infantry, under command of Colonel Wycoff, who was killed in an engagement in Cuba in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Baker was with his regiment in this conflict with Spain, having taken part in the battle of El Caney, the bombardment and siege of Santiago de Cuba, and having been present at the capitulation of that city. He also took part in many engagements after his regiment was sent to the Philippine Islands, where he remained until the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment, when he was mustered out, at Cabion island of Luzon, on August 10, 1900, duly receiving his honorable discharge, with the rank of corporal. Immediately after his discharge from the service Mr. Baker set sail for America, disembarking in the port of San Francisco and thence coming to the home of his mother, near Bethel, Shelby county, Missouri, where he remained for a short interval. He then went to Quincy, Illinois, where he was employed in a wagon shop for one year, after which he passed two years in Nevada, where he was employed for some time in a gold stamp mill and later in an establishment handling gold by the cyanide process.

In 1904 Mr. Baker returned to Shelby county and for the ensuing three years he had charge of his mother's homestead farm, upon which he erected within this period a new house and barn. In 1907 he opened a blacksmith, wagon and general repair shop in the village of Epworth, where he has since continued in

business and where he has built up a prosperous enterprise, being a skilled mechanic and conducting business according to the most fair and honorable methods, so that he has a strong hold upon the confidence and esteem of the community. This sterling veteran of the Spanish-American war is now in another department of government service, as he has been postmaster of Epworth since February, 1908. Mr. Baker marches gallantly and loyally under the banner of the Republican party, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On December 23, 1907, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Johnson, who was born and reared in this county, being a daughter of Frederick H. Johnson, a representative farmer of Bethel township. Mrs. Baker passed to the life eternal on May 12, 1909, and is survived by one child, Oliver J.

JAMES F. MORAN.

The owner of a fine farm property in Bethel township, the subject of this review is one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of the county, is a citizen who has exerted much influence in local affairs of a public order and who has served as county judge, of which office he was incumbent for two terms. He has been a resident of the county since 1880 and here has attained independence and definite success through his well directed efforts, the while he has at all times commanded the unqualified confidence and respect of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life.



JAMES L. HOLLIDAY

Judge Moran is a native of Mason county, Kentucky, where he was born on May 16, 1858, being a representative of a family early founded in the fine old Bluegrass commonwealth, where he was reared and educated and where he continued to reside until 1880, when, as a young man of twenty-two years, he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Shelby county. He purchased a farm of eighty acres, northwest of the village of Bethel, where he was engaged in farming for six years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the property and removed to a farm three miles southwest of Shelbyville, where he remained until he removed to his present fine homestead in Bethel township, where he now has a well improved farm of 256 acres. The place bears every evidence of thrift and prosperity and shows the interposition of an owner of marked energy and progressive ideas. The buildings are of substantial order and Judge Moran is constantly devising ways and means for the further improvement of his farm, which is devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of excellent grades of live stock.

Judge Moran has maintained a liberal and loyal attitude as a citizen and has given his influence and tangible co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises tending to further the material and civic prosperity of the community. In politics he is found arrayed as a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1902 he was elected county judge, being chosen as his own successor at the expiration of his first term and thus serving in this office for four consecutive years. He has

also given efficient service in the offices of school director and road overseer. He and his wife are earnest and zealous members of the Missionary Baptist church.

On October 26, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Moran to Miss Ocea E. Clift, who was born and reared in Mason county, Kentucky, being a daughter of Silas A. and Ellen (Dye) Clift, who still reside in that state. Judge and Mrs. Moran are the parents of five children, namely: William R., who resides in Shelbyville; Ambrose, who is a resident of Republican City, Nebraska; and Albert W., Shelbina; Mary Fay, and Alice, who remain at the parental home.

The parents of Judge Moran were Robert and Bridget (Fay) Moran, both natives of Ireland. They were both brought to the United States as children and were married in Kentucky. The father was a blacksmith and followed it through life. The mother still resides in Kentucky, the judge being the only one residing in Missouri.

JAMES L. HOLLIDAY.

Born in Shelby county, Missouri, nearly sixty-two years ago, on December 13, 1848, and having passed all his subsequent years within its borders, attending its public schools, working on his father's farm and later farming one of his own, and thus contributing essentially and practically to the growth and development of the county and the promotion of some of its leading industries, James L. Holliday, of Black Creek township, has proven himself a citizen of

value to this part of the state, and fully worthy of the confidence and esteem of the people, which he enjoys wherever he is known.

His grandfather was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of families domesticated in that state and factors in its history from early times. Mr. Holliday's father, James M. Holliday, and his mother, whose maiden name was Emily Vandiver, were also born and reared in Virginia. They were married in Shelby county, and had seven children, three of whom are living: Richard S., whose home is in Carroll county, Arkansas; James L., the subject of this brief memoir; and Emma, the wife of Arthur Freeland, who also lives in this county.

The father came to Missouri in about 1832. He had been a trader between St. Louis and Santa Fe, New Mexico, at an early period in the history of this part of the country under American rule. On his arrival and location in Shelby county he took up his residence on a tract of 160 acres of wild land, which was yet virgin to the plow and still luxuriated in the unpruned growth of centuries. After bringing this tract to a somewhat advanced stage of systematic productiveness and converting it into a home for his family, he bought another tract of the same size and repeated his work of improvement on that, thereafter working both tracts under his personal management and supervision until his death in May, 1857. He had been successful as a traveling trader and he was highly successful for his day as a farmer and live stock breeder and feeder. His localized industries in this county were of great importance to a wide extent of country, for

while he was carrying them on, at least during the first years of his residence here, the population was sparse, supplies were scarce and every kind of production for the sustenance and comfort of the people was of great value. He met the requirements of the situation as far as his facilities would permit, and being an important factor in the work of providing the necessities of life for an extensive frontier, he became a man of consequence in the public affairs of the region, as well as a highly appreciated purveyor for the physical wants of its scattered inhabitants. In politics he was a Whig and took a very serviceable part in the activities of his party. His religious affiliation was with the Southern Methodist church. His wife died in 1865, after many years of great usefulness as his assistant in everything he undertook in the way of business.

Their son James L. began his education in the district school near his home and completed it at a high school in Shelbyville. After leaving school he worked as a hired hand on farms for a period of five years. At the end of that time he settled on a farm of sixty acres which he inherited from his father and which he has since increased to 208 acres, all of which he has improved to high value and made extensively productive. He has also been long engaged in raising live stock steadily, enlarging his operations in this line as his prosperity increased and his facilities became greater.

Mr. Holliday was married on March 5, 1878, to Miss Sarah C. Tingle, a native of Shelby county. They have had seven children, six of whom are living—Maud E., the wife of Joseph O. Foreman, a res-

ident of Shelby county; Virgie, the wife of Albert Bethards, a resident of Meade county, South Dakota; and Thomas E., Bertha, now Mrs. Roy Bethards, of Meade county, South Dakota; Maggie and Ella, all of whom still have their home with their parents. The father follows the fortunes of the Democratic party in faith and political action, and is a steady worker for the success of that organization. In religion he and his wife are Southern Methodists. All the members of the family are well esteemed, being accounted useful citizens, true to the best interests of their township and county and zealous in promoting the general welfare, the progress and the substantial improvement of both.

LUKE VAN OSDOL.

In his native township of Bethel Mr. Van Osdol is now to be accounted one of the successful farmers and stock-growers, and as a well known and highly esteemed citizen of the county which has represented his home from the time of his birth to the present. Through energy, industry and well directed enterprise he has gained a success worthy the name, and he well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

Mr. Van Osdol was born on his father's homestead farm, in Bethel township, six miles distant from his own farm home today, and the date of his nativity was April 1, 1877. He is a scion of a family founded in the state of Indiana in the pioneer epoch of its history, and in that commonwealth his grandfather, Madison Van Osdol, a farmer by vocation, passed his entire life. The

original American progenitors came to this country from Holland. Thomas Jefferson Van Osdol, father of him whose name initiates this sketch, was born in Indiana, on Christmas day of the year 1835, and was there reared to maturity. At the age of twenty years he left the Hoosier state and came to Missouri, taking up his residence in Bethel township, Shelby county, where he secured a tract of land and developed a productive farm. Here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on April 25, 1889. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Miller, was likewise a native of Indiana, and her death occurred in the fall of 1897. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are living, namely: Joseph O., who is a resident of Linn county, Missouri; Oscar, who resides in Kirksville, this state; Annie, who is the wife of John K. Hiestand, of Harper county, Kansas; Weber, who resides at Plevna, Missouri; Susan, who is the wife of Lafayette Hunt, of Knox county, this state; Luke, who is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Maud, who is the wife of Coy D. Fox, of Linn county, Missouri.

Luke Van Osdol passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm and was not denied ample opportunity for the learning of the practical lessons of honest toil, while his educational advantages in the meantime were limited to the district school. He was a mere boy at the time of his father's death, and when twenty-one years of age he began working by the month as a farm hand, being thus engaged, with various farmers of the county, until 1899, when he initiated his independent career as an

agriculturist by purchasing forty acres of land in section 27, Bethel township, to which he has since added thirty acres lying contiguous, and here he has labored indefatigably and with marked judgment in the developing of one of the excellent farms of this section of the county, all of his land being available for cultivation. He gives his attention to diversified agriculture and stock raising, is enterprising and aggressive in his endeavors and has won his success through worthy means. He takes a loyal interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community, keeps in touch with matters of public polity and interest, and in politics is aligned as a supporter of the cause of legitimate Socialism. He is affiliated with the lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the village of Plevna, and both he and his wife are earnest members and regular attendants of the Missionary Baptist church at Mt. Pisgah.

On December 26, 1899, Mr. Van Osdol was united in marriage to Miss Florence Riley, daughter of Valentine and Martha Riley, of Florida, this county, within whose borders she was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Van Osdol have one son, Vance, who was born on June 3, 1906.

MORRIS OSBURN.

One of the honored and venerable pioneer citizens of the county, which has been his home from his boyhood days, is Morris Osburn, who resides on his finely improved homestead farm in Taylor township, where he is the owner of 200 acres, located in sections 33 and 27.

Mr. Osburn finds a due measure of

satisfaction in reverting to the historic Old Dominion as the place of his nativity, and the family was founded in Virginia in the colonial days, being of staunch English lineage. In that commonwealth was born his grandfather, Richard Osburn, and there also was born his father, John Osburn, in the year 1803. The father was reared and educated in his native state and was a man of excellent intellectual attainments, having been a successful and popular teacher in the schools of Loudoun county, Virginia, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1833, when he was a young man. In 1826 he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Van Vactor, who was born and reared in Jefferson county, Virginia, and who survived him by many years, her death occurring in Shelby county, Missouri, in 1865, at which time she was about sixty-four years of age. Of the four children, the subject of this review is the only one now living.

Morris Osburn was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on December 27, 1831, and in 1835 his widowed mother came to Missouri and took up her abode in Marion county, where she remained until 1838, when she established her permanent home in Shelby county, having passed the closing years of her life in Taylor township, this county. She was a woman of gracious and noble personality and her memory is revered by her only surviving child, to whose care and welfare she was ever devoted. Mr. Osburn is indebted to the district schools of the pioneer days for his early educational discipline and was reared to maturity in Shelby county, which has

continued to represent his home during the long intervening years. He initiated his independent career at the age of seventeen years, and for several years he was employed at farm work by various farmers of his home county. From 1859 until 1862 he conducted a general store at Hager's Grove, and after his marriage, in 1866, he located on his present homestead farm, having originally purchased forty acres, to which he has since added until he now has a well improved landed estate of 200 acres, all of which area is available for cultivation, making the farmstead a model place. For many years Mr. Osburn bent every energy to the improving and developing of his farm, guiding his course with marked discrimination and judgment, and in due time reaping the generous reward that was his just due. Now venerable in years he relegates the practical work of the farm to younger hands, though he still finds much of satisfaction in giving a general supervision to the same. His character has been moulded and formed in the practical school of experience, and he has ever been kindly and generous in his intercourse with his fellow men, tolerant in his judgment and imbued with an impregnable integrity of purpose, so that he has naturally held the unequivocal confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. He has been one of the world's gallant army of workers and none has a deeper appreciation of the value and dignity of honest toil and endeavor.

Mr. Osburn is one of the honored and influential citizens of his township, is a stalwart in the local camp of the

Democratic party, and, while never ambitious for public office, he has given effective service as road overseer and school director. He and his wife are zealous and devout members of the Christian church and have been specially active in its work until advancing years have partially precluded this faithful and constant service.

On April 10, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Osburn to Miss Martha E. Smith, who was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, and reared in Shelby county, where her parents, Charles L. A. and Nancy (Parr) Smith, settled many years ago. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Osburn, four are now living, the other two having died in childhood. Helen F. is the wife of William G. Vandiver, who is a successful farmer of this county; Dewitt C. has the practical management of the home farm; George M. likewise is a successful farmer of this county; and Samuel A. is associated in the work of the homestead farm.

GEORGE W. HALL.

It is gratifying to the editors and publishers of this history to be able to incorporate within its pages a review of the career of this venerable and honored citizen of the county, which has represented his home for more than half a century and been the scene of the earnest and honest endeavors that have gained to him independence and enabled him to enjoy generous peace and prosperity as the shadows of his life begin to lengthen from the golden west. He has lived virtually retired on his fine

homestead farm for more than twenty-five years, the same being eligibly located in Taylor township, and he is here surrounded by a circle of loyal friends, being one of the well known and highly honored residents of this section of the county and commanding the high regard of all who know him.

Mr. Hall is a native of the state of Maryland, having been born in Worcester county on February 7, 1829. His father, James Hall, was born in the same county and passed his entire life in Maryland, where his active career was one of active identification with agricultural pursuits. He died in 1832, while still a young man, having been married in 1828 to Miss Louisa Grey, who was likewise born and reared in Maryland, where the respective families were early founded, and of the two children the subject of this sketch is the survivor, his brother, Thomas P., having died at the age of about fourteen years. A number of years after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Hall became the wife of William Webb, with whom she came to Missouri in the year 1835. They located in Marion county, whence they later removed to Monroe county, and both Mr. and Mrs. Webb passed the closing years of their lives in Shelby county, where her death occurred on March 3, 1891. Of the children of the second marriage, two are now living, Jacob and Elizabeth (now Mrs. Brewington), both of Shelby county.

George William Hall, the immediate subject of this review, was about six years of age at the time of the family removal to Missouri, and his early educational advantages were most meager,

being limited to a very irregular and brief attendance in the pioneer schools of Monroe and Scotland counties, this state, where he did not even become familiar with what were designated in the early days as the "Three R's," interpreted as "Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic." Through the valuable lessons gained under the wise headmaster, experience, he later supplemented his limited early training, becoming a man of mature judgment, much business acumen and wide general information. When eleven years of age he went to live with his uncle, Jacob Grey, a farmer in Scotland county, and there he worked on the farm and in a blacksmith shop for the mere recompense of a home. He continued thus engaged until 1847, when, at the age of eighteen years, he began working by the month in Shelby county, devoting himself to farm labor in this way until 1849, when he married and initiated his independent career by renting land, upon which he farmed until the following year, when he purchased a tract of practically unimproved land near the village of Clarence, this county. A few years later he sold this property and purchased 110 acres in Salt River township, where he was engaged in farming until the close of the Civil war, having also operated a saw mill on Black creek. In 1866 he sold his farm and removed to the village of Clarence, this county, where he conducted a blacksmith shop until 1873, having built up a successful business. He then sold the shop and purchased 160 acres of his present homestead, in Taylor township, where he has since maintained his home and where he continued actively identi-

fied with the work of the place until 1882, since which time he has lived virtually retired. He has developed his land into one of the valuable farms of the county, and the area of the same is now 270 acres. Soon after locating here he established on his farm, contiguous to the village of Leonard, a blacksmith shop, which he conducted until his retirement from active labors, and of which he is still the owner.

Mr. Hall has been one of the progressive and loyal citizens of the county and has never failed in his duties as a citizen. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, but the only office in which he has consented to serve is that of school trustee, of which he was incumbent for several years. His integrity of purpose has never been questioned, and his unassuming sincerity and honor have gained him the esteem and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

On June 28, 1849, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Lovey Brewington, who was born and reared in Shelby county, where her father, Henry Brewington, was an early settler. Of the ten children of this union, six are living, and concerning them the following brief record is entered: James H. is engaged in the farming and blacksmithing business in the village of Leonard; Thomas B. is now a resident of the state of Idaho; Joseph N. resides in Baker City, Oregon; William P. is a physician of Macon county, Missouri; Martha S. is the wife of Edward Hines, of Shelbyville, this county; and George M. is identified with agricultural pursuits in British Columbia. His first wife died June

17, 1899. He was married to his present wife in June, 1910, her name being Mary Willis, widow of Finius Willis. Her maiden name was Mary Breeding. She was born in Randolph county, Missouri. She died in December, 1910.

WILLIAM L. GILLASPY.

In the attractive little village of Leonard Mr. Gillaspv is living virtually retired from active business, after having contributed his quota of service as one of the world's workers. He is a native son of the county and a member of one of its honored pioneer families, and the original progenitor in America settled in Virginia in the colonial epoch of our national history. There was born James Alexander Gillaspv, father of him whose name initiates this sketch, and this worthy man left the Old Dominion to become a pioneer of Kentucky, whence came the original representatives of the name in Missouri.

William L. Gillaspv was born in Taylor township, Shelby county, Missouri, on October 6, 1840, and is a son of Louis H. and Lucinda (Manuel) Gillaspv, both natives of Kentucky, where the former was born on July 5, 1806, and the latter on April 23, 1804. Their marriage was solemnized on January 1, 1835. In 1830 Louis H. Gillaspv had come from his native state to Missouri, first settling in Marion county, where he remained until his marriage, soon after which he came to Shelby county and secured 160 acres of government land, upon which a portion of the present city of Shelbyville is located. He reclaimed a portion of the tract to cultivation and there con-

tinued to reside until 1838, when he sold the property and removed to Taylor township, where he eventually became the owner of a fine landed estate of 320 acres. He gained precedence as one of the successful farmers and stock-growers and influential citizens of this section of the country, where he ever commanded uniform confidence and esteem, and he continued to reside on the old homestead until his death, in 1890, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. He was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife were members of the Christian church. Mrs. Gillaspy was summoned to the life eternal in 1890 at the age of eighty-six years. All of the three children are living, the subject of this review being the youngest of the number. Sarah C. is the wife of Samuel P. Gaines, of Leonard, this county; and John A. is likewise a resident of this county, where he has attained marked success in connection with agricultural pursuits.

William L. Gillaspy was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm in Taylor township and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the pioneer schools of the locality. He continued to attend school at intervals until he had attained to the age of nineteen years, and thus he laid effective foundation for the large fund of practical knowledge which he later gained in the school of experience. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until 1860, when he purchased from his father a tract of eighty acres in section 24, that township, where he continued to be actively and successfully engaged in general farming

and stock-growing until 1886, when he sold the farm and removed to the village of Leonard, where he has since lived a retired life, having an attractive home and here enjoying the generous rewards of past endeavors. He developed his land into one of the valuable farms of the county and through its operation and the final sale of the property he has realized a competency. Mr. Gillaspy is one of the substantial and highly esteemed citizens of his native county, sincere, honorable and of generous and kindly nature, so that he has won and retained a wide circle of friends in the community that has represented his home from the time of his nativity to the present. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, has shown a loyal interest in all that has touched the general welfare, and has served as constable and also as school director. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church.

On August 29, 1860, Mr. Gillaspy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Davis, who was born in Snowhill, Maryland, on July 10, 1840, being a daughter of James and Eliza Davis, who took up their residence in Shelby county, Missouri, when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Gillaspy became the parents of ten children, and the family circle remains still unbroken. Concerning the children the following brief record is given, in conclusion of this sketch of the career of one of the county's sterling citizens: Edwin E. is a resident of the city of Hannibal, this state; James L. is a successful farmer in Taylor township, as is also Richard W.; James P. is engaged in the same line of enterprise in Clay

township; Effie M. is the wife of Robert S. Magruder, of Clarence, this county; Anna L. is the wife of John Kyle, of Rush county, Kansas; Callie B. is the wife of William Pepper, of Ranchester, Wyoming; George C. is a representative farmer of Taylor township; William N. is a resident of La Crosse, Kansas; and Fannie remains at the parental home.

JACOB H. SINGLETON.

It is gratifying to be able to present in this historical compilation record concerning so large a percentage of the essentially representative farmers who are ably aiding in upholding the industrial prestige of the county, and among this number is he whose name introduces this paragraph. Mr. Singleton is the owner of a well improved farm in Taylor township, is a citizen to whom is accorded unqualified popular esteem, and is a native son of the township in which he now maintains his home. He is a brother of Judge Adolphus E. Singleton, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this volume, so that detailed review of the family history is not demanded in this article.

Jacob H. Singleton was born in Taylor township, this county, on October 8, 1857, and is a son of William and Susan (Vandiver) Singleton, both natives of Virginia, where the former was born in 1817 and the latter in 1824. The paternal grandfather, Myron Singleton, was likewise a native of the Old Dominion, in which was cradled so much of our national history, and there the family was founded in the colonial epoch. William Singleton was reared to maturity in

his native state and came to Missouri in the pioneer days, first locating in Marion county, whence he soon afterward removed to Shelby county, becoming one of the pioneers of Taylor township, where he secured 200 acres of government land, which he eventually reclaimed, developing a productive farm and becoming one of the honored and substantial citizens of the county. He continued to be actively identified with the great basic industries of farming and stock-raising throughout his entire business career, save for one year passed in the village of Clarence, this county, and he was summoned to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns" in the year 1894. He was a loyal supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and both he and his wife, who is still living, became known as zealous members of the M. E. church, South. Of their eight children five are now living, namely: Benjamin H., a resident of Shelbyville; Judge Adolphus E., of the same city; Jacob H., subject of this sketch; and Ella and Cary, who remain with their widowed mother on the old homestead.

Jacob H. Singleton was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and the district schools afforded him his early educational advantages. He continued at the parental home, assisting in the work and management of the farm, until 1886, when he purchased seventy acres of land in section 33, Taylor township, where he continued operations as a thrifty and progressive farmer and stock-grower, having added to the area of his original tract until he now has a well improved farm of 134 acres, all of

which is available for cultivation. He is a Democrat in his political allegiance, takes a loyal interest in public affairs of a local order, was incumbent of the office of school director of his district, is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church at Leonard.

On October 3, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Singleton to Miss Vassie McDaniel, who was born in this county, being a daughter of Cornelius and Susan McDaniel and a member of one of the old and honored families of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Singleton became the parents of eight children, and the four living children all remain at the parental home, namely: Leila, Clark V., Guy and Vance, who are popular young folk of this part of the county.

ALEXANDER BURNETT.

One of the most successful and enterprising farmers of the present day and having made his own way to his present consequence and standing in the estimation of the people, Alexander Burnett, of Black Creek township, Shelby county, has richly earned his prosperity in worldly wealth and shown himself to be a man of great energy and resourcefulness, warmly interested in the welfare of the people of his township and county, and at all times ready to exert himself wisely and effectively in their behalf. His devotion to the interests of the region in which he lives has won him the universal confidence and esteem of its inhabitants and given him a strong hold on public regard in other parts of the state.

Mr. Burnett was born in Sauk county, Wisconsin, on July 10, 1855. He is the oldest son and second child of his parents, Thomas and Isabella (Osborn) Burnett, the former a native of Scotland, where his parents were also born and the families were domesticated many years. The father was born in 1824 and came to the United States with his parents in 1838. During the next seven years the family lived in the city of New York, but in 1845 moved to Wisconsin, and in 1858 moved to Iowa, and there the father was actively engaged in general farming until his death, which occurred on October 11, 1887. His marriage took place in 1851, and by it he became the father of seven children, all of whom are living. They are: Mary, the wife of Gilbert Palmer, of Aledo, Illinois; Alexander, the subject of this review; Malissa, the wife of John Brown, of Des Moines, Iowa; Robert, Grant and Thomas, all of whom live in Iowa; and Zachariah, who is a resident of Jacksonville, Missouri. The father was a Republican in politics and a Baptist in church affiliation. The mother was a native of Indiana. She died in Iowa in May, 1898.

Their son Alexander grew to manhood on his father's farm in Iowa and obtained his education in the country schools and the high school at Bonaparte, in that state. For two years after leaving school he clerked in a dry goods store in Des Moines, then passed one year working again with his father on the farm. At the end of that period he moved to Shelby county, Missouri, and during the next three years worked for Alonzo Cooper. His next step in business was general merchandising, which he fol-



ALEXANDER BURNETT

lowed for two years. Since then he has been continuously and very progressively engaged in general farming and raising stock on a steadily increasing scale of magnitude and profit. He now owns and cultivates 800 acres and has a live stock industry in proportion, all of which he has accumulated by his own energy, thrift and wise management, having become one of the leading and most successful farmers and stock men in this part of the state.

Mr. Burnett was united in marriage with Miss Eliza B. Hopper on November 20, 1879. She is a daughter of Solomon and Eliza (Graham) Hopper, well known residents of Shelby county. Five children have been born of the union, three of whom are living—David E., one of the prosperous and influential citizens of this county, and Martin and Mabel, who are still living at home with their parents. The father's political affiliation is with the Democratic party and his fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Burnett belongs to the M. E. Church, South. Mr. Burnett is a gentleman of sterling integrity and universally regarded as one of the most estimable, influential and commendable men in the county, numbering his friends by the host and performing every duty of citizenship with fidelity, intelligence and great breadth of view.

CHRISTIAN P. GLAHN.

The honored subject of this memoir was long numbered among the representative exponents of the great basic

industry of agriculture in Shelby county, having been the owner of a finely improved homestead farm in Black Creek township, and having ever commanded the high regard of the people of the community in which he so long lived and labored to goodly ends,—an honest, upright, unassuming gentleman, a devoted husband and father, and a man to whom friendship was ever inviolable. He left the heritage of a good name and it is most consonant that in this history be incorporated and perpetuated a tribute to his memory as one of the worthy citizens of the county. He was summoned to the life eternal on April 24, 1906, secure in the esteem and respect of all with whom he had come in contact in the varied relations of life.

Christian P. Glahn was born in Prussia, on January 17, 1839, and was a son of Christian and Mary A. (Wand) Glahn, the former of whom was born in Prussia and the latter in Germany. The parents severed the ties that bound them to their fatherland and immigrated to America in 1842, making Missouri their destination and first settling near Palmyra, Marion county, where the father bought a farm, the work of which was principally done by his sons. He himself was a wagon maker by trade, being a skilled artisan in this line, and he followed his trade in the village of Palmyra until 1865, when he removed with his family to Shelby county and purchased a small farm in Black Creek township, gradually adding to its area as his financial circumstances justified, until he became the owner of a valuable landed estate of 400 acres, in the vicinity of Hager's Grove. He continued to be identified with agri-

cultural pursuits on this place until his death, which occurred in 1889, his wife surviving him by several years and both having been held in high regard as folk of sterling worth of character. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom five are living: Henry F., a farmer of Shelby county; August, residing at Los Angeles, California; Joseph, twin of August, engaged in farming in California; Benjamin L., a resident of Clarence, Shelby county; and Catherine, wife of Irving Lathrop, of Joplin, Missouri.

Christian P. Glahn, the subject of this memoir, was about four years of age at the time of the family immigration to America, and he passed the days of his boyhood and youth in Marion county, this state, where he was reared on and assisted in the work of the home farm and where his educational training, very limited in scope, was secured in the district schools of the pioneer days. In 1865 he came to Shelby county with the other members of the family and soon afterward he purchased 128 acres of land in section 6, Black Creek township, two miles south of the village of Leonard, where he developed a productive farm, making excellent improvements on the same, and where he continued to be known as a thrifty and successful farmer and stock-grower until the close of his life, on April 24, 1906. As his success became cumulative he made judicious investments in additional land, and at the time of his demise he was the owner of a valuable estate of 873 acres, which is still in possession of the family and which constitutes one of the model farm properties of this section of the state.

Mr. Glahn never sought public office, but his influence and co-operation were demanded by his appreciative neighbors, who called upon him to serve as road overseer and as school director. He was essentially loyal and public-spirited as a citizen and did all in his power to further the material and civic prosperity of the county in which he so long maintained his home and in which he was not denied the most generous measure of popular confidence and regard, based upon his intrinsic integrity and honor and his kindness in his relations with his fellow men. He gave a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, and was a zealous and devoted member of the Christian church, with which his wife also has long been identified, having taken an active part in its work until the infirmities of advancing years compelled her to relax somewhat her earnest efforts in this respect. Since the death of her honored husband Mrs. Glahn has remained on the old homestead, endeared to her through the gracious associations and memories of the past, and the fine farm has its practical management assigned to her worthy sons, who are numbered among the representative citizens of this part of the county, where they are well upholding the prestige of the honored name which they bear.

On February 22, 1870, Mr. Glahn gave worthy observation of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington by taking unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Mary Arnett, who was born in Shelby county, on September 11, 1852, and who is a daughter of the late Micajah and Judith (Green) Arnett, who

were early settlers of this county, the father having been a native of Kentucky and the mother of Virginia. As already stated, Mrs. Glahn survives her honored husband, as do also eleven of their children. Concerning the children the following brief record is given as a fitting conclusion of this brief memoir: Benjamin F. is engaged in the practice of law in the village of Palmyra, Marion county; Fannie is the wife of Robert Ray, a farmer of this county; Christian P. is engaged in the practice of medicine at Palmyra; Charles E., James O. and Ernest are associated in the management of the home farm; Mary is the wife of Stephen A. Bryant, of Cleveland, Oklahoma; and Abna, Ethel, Milton and Gertrude remain with their mother on the old homestead.

JOHN PEOPLES.

This venerable and honored citizen, who resided on his fine homestead farm in section 29, Taylor township, was a resident of Shelby county from his childhood days and was a member of one of its sterling pioneer families, of which detailed mention is made in the sketch of the career of his brother, William Z. T. Peoples, on other pages of this work, so that a repetition of the data is not demanded in the present connection. Mr. Peoples lived retired for a number of years, after having devoted a long period to the great basic industry of agriculture, in connection with which he gained definite success and prosperity, as is attested by his ownership of the valuable homestead on which he resided until his death on January 11, 1911.

John Peoples was a native of Sullivan county, Tennessee, where he was born on September 6, 1833, and he was a child of about six years at the time of the family removal to Missouri, his parents first settling in Marion county, whence they removed to Shelby county about one year later. Here he was reared to maturity under the invigorating and somewhat strenuous discipline of the pioneer farm, in Taylor township, in whose primitive schools he gained his limited educational training. He often recalled the scenes, conditions and incidents of the days when this section was practically a wilderness, and he assisted in the breaking of many acres of the fine prairie land, in which connection he contributed materially to the development of the county in which he continued to maintain his home through the long intervening years, marked by the upbuilding of one of the most prosperous and attractive sections of the state. In 1861 Mr. Peoples initiated his independent career as a farmer and stock-grower, and in this line of enterprise he labored earnestly and effectively, so that he was not denied a due recompense. He lived virtually retired since 1885, and his homestead farm, equipped with substantial improvements and under effective cultivation, comprises 183 acres, which he disposed of in 1909.

Mr. Peoples gave his support to the enterprises and objects that have conserved industrial and civic progress, and his influence in the community was ever on the right side, as he was a man of inflexible integrity and honor, of mature judgment and of strong mentality. In politics he was aligned as a staunch ad-

vocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He held membership in the Grange, and was a zealous member of the Christian church at Leonard, in which he had been an elder for many years. At the time of the Civil war he served about six months in the state militia.

In 1860 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Peoples to Miss Minerva Patton, who was born in Kentucky, from whence her parents came to Missouri when she was a child. She died in 1865, and of her two children one is living, Eldridge, who is a successful farmer of Custer county, Nebraska. In 1868 Mr. Peoples contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Amanda Fink, who was born in Shelby county, where her father, the late John Fink, was an early settler. Of the seven children of this union four are now living: William, a resident of Shelbyville; Christine, wife of George Jarrell, of this county; Laura, wife of Louis Perry, of Shelby county; and John, who is identified with agricultural pursuits in this county. The mother of these children died August 6, 1881.

BENJAMIN F. VAN VACTER.

This well known and highly esteemed business man and influential citizen of the village of Leonard, where he is engaged in the real estate business, is a native of Shelby county and a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families, as his father, Benjamin Van Vacter, here took up his abode more than eighty years ago, having settled in Taylor township when this section was a veritable wilderness, wild game being plentiful and pro-

viding much for the larders of the sturdy pioneers, whose slumbers were often interrupted by the howls of the predatory wolves. The subject of this sketch recalls many of the scenes and conditions of the pioneer epoch, and he has not only witnessed but has also assisted in the development of this county into one of the most attractive and prosperous in the great state of Missouri.

Mr. Van Vacter was born on the old homestead of his father, in Taylor township, this county, one mile east of the present village of Leonard, February 5, 1846. His father was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, of staunch Holland Dutch ancestry, in the year 1797, and he was reared to maturity in the historic Old Dominion state, where he continued to reside and where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1837, when he set forth for the wilds of the far West, as Missouri was then considered on the very frontier. Soon after his arrival in this state he came to Shelby county, which at that time had very few settlers, and here he entered claim to 400 acres of government land, the entire tract being in a state of primitive wildness. He here set himself vigorously to the strenuous work of reclaiming his land to cultivation and in due time he developed one of the productive farms of the county, continuing to reside on his homestead, one mile east of Leonard, until his death, which occurred in February, 1866. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of this section of the country, honest and straightforward in all the relations of life, industrious and energetic, and possessed of strong mentality and individuality, so that he was not denied

the confidence and good will of the community in whose upbuilding he so ably assisted. He was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Christian church, having been organizers of the church of this denomination in Leonard and having contributed liberally to its support. In 1840 was solemnized the marriage of Benjamin Van Vaeter to Miss Anna Smith, who was born in Ireland, and whose death occurred about 1901. They became the parents of five children, and the three surviving all continue their residence in Shelby county, namely: Joseph H., Benjamin F. and Robert O.

Benjamin Franklin Van Vaeter, to whom this brief sketch is dedicated, was reared on the pioneer farm, to whose work he early began to contribute his quota of aid, and he continued to attend the district schools in Taylor township, at varying intervals, during the days of his boyhood and youth, laying in these primitive institutions the foundations for the broad and practical knowledge he has since gained under the direction of that wisest of head-masters, experience. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until the death of his honored father, after which he engaged in farming and stock-growing on his own responsibility on a farm of 120 acres deeded to him by his father at the time of death. This homestead, in section 20, Taylor township, continued to be his place of abode and the scene of his enterprising and successful endeavors as a general agriculturist and stock-grower until 1884, when he sold the property and removed to the

village of Leonard, where he entered into partnership with Theodore P. Manuel and engaged in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of Van Vaeter & Manuel. About four years later he sold his interest in this enterprise to his partner, and since that time he has given his attention principally to the dealing in real estate in the state of Kansas, in which connection his operations have been of no inconsiderable scope and importance, and have been a source of distinctive profit to him. He is one of the substantial citizens and business men of his native county, was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Farmers' Bank, of Leonard, in which he is still a stockholder and of which he served as vice-president for a short period. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and in earlier years he was a zealous and effective worker in its local ranks. He is a member of the Christian church and is active in the support of the various departments of its work. Mr. Van Vaeter takes a loyal interest in all that tends to advance the material and civic prosperity of his native county, and measures and enterprises of a public order receive his earnest support.

LUTHER KEMP.

This well known citizen of Taylor township is the owner of a fine farm of 220 acres and is contributing his quota to upholding the prestige of the great industry of agriculture in Shelby county. He has been a resident of Shelby county since his boyhood days, and in the section in which he was reared and is best

known he enjoys the most unqualified popularity and esteem, showing that he has directed his course in such a way as to merit this pleasing recognition.

Luther Kemp claims the staunch old Hoosier commonwealth as the place of his nativity, as he was born in Dubois county, Indiana, on June 21, 1869, being a representative of one of the pioneer families of that state, as his grandfather, William F. Kemp, was an early settler in the county mentioned, having there been engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. In the same county also was born James L. Kemp, father of him whose name initiates this article, the date of his nativity having been 1846. The father was reared to manhood in Indiana, was there married and there continued to devote his attention to farming until 1874, when he removed with his family to Missouri and settled in Clay township, Shelby county, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, to whose area he later added until he had a total of 138 acres. He made excellent improvements on his farm, and there continued to be successfully engaged in the carrying on of diversified agriculture and the raising of live stock until his death, which occurred in the year 1882. In politics he gave his support to the cause of the Republican party and he was a loyal and upright citizen, commanding the respect of all who knew him. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Griffith, who was born in Ohio, and of their five children, two are living, the subject of this sketch being the elder, and William G., also being a prosperous farmer of Shelby county.

Luther Kemp was five years of age at the time of the family removal from Indiana to Shelby county, Missouri, and here he was reared to manhood under the invigorating influences and labors of the home farm, while his educational opportunities were limited to a somewhat desultory attendance in the district schools, which he attended at intervals until he was sixteen years of age. He was but thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and after leaving school he found employment on neighboring farms until 1888, after which he rented land and engaged in farming on his own responsibility for three years. Thereafter he was again employed by others until 1893, and in the meanwhile he was frugal and industrious, saving his earnings and formulating his plans for a future of independence in connection with the branch of industrial enterprise in which he had been trained. In the year last mentioned Mr. Kemp purchased fifty-three acres of land in section 26, Taylor township, and he has since added to the area of his holdings until he now has a well improved farm of 220 acres, representing the tangible results of his careful and well directed endeavors. He is one of the substantial and successful farmers and stock-growers of the county, is appreciative of the many opportunities here afforded in his chosen field of endeavor, and is essentially loyal and progressive as a citizen. His success is most gratifying to contemplate from the fact that it has been gained through his own exertions and ability, and he well merits his prosperity, as does he also the esteem in which he is held by those most familiar with

his life and labors. He is a stockholder and director of the Farmers' Bank of Leonard, is a Republican in his political allegiance, has never been a seeker of official preferment, though he has served efficiently as school director of his district, and he is affiliated with Cherry Box Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is liberal in his support of the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is an earnest member.

On January 31, 1893, Mr. Kemp was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hamrick, who was born and reared in this county, being a daughter of William F. and Martha J. Hamrick. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, namely: Olin, Vincent, Freda, Ruth, Theodore, Elsie J., Richard and James.

FORREST G. BODWELL.

Dependent largely upon his own resources since his boyhood days, it has been given Mr. Bodwell to achieve a success of no stinted order and one that stands creditable to him as one of the most earnest and indefatigable workers of the world. He has been a resident of Taylor township for more than forty years, in fact since his boyhood days, and here, beginning with no financial reinforcement or fortuitous influence, he has directed his labors with such discrimination and ability that he is now numbered among the substantial agriculturists and stock-growers of the county, being the owner of a well improved farm of 240 acres—a palpable evidence of his success and independ-

ence. He has not, however, hedged himself in with the confines of mere personal advancement but has stood exponent of loyal and liberal citizenship, has guided his course along the lines of strictest integrity and honor, and thus has merited the staunch hold which he maintains upon popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Bodwell is a scion of families founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history, and is himself a native of the old Bay state, having been born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, on February 9, 1851, and being a son of Aaron G. and Lucy (Howe) Bodwell, whose marriage was solemnized in the year 1843. His father was born in Massachusetts, on August 7, 1818, and his mother was a native of New Hampshire, where she was born on April 9, 1818. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, came with his family to Missouri in 1854, settling in Lewis county, where he continued in the work of his trade until his death, which occurred in 1859. Of his four children, the subject of this sketch is now the only survivor. In 1861 the widowed mother became the wife of James W. Jeffries, and they took up their residence in Shelby county, where Mr. Jeffries was engaged in farming until his death. Mrs. Jeffries is still living, having reached the ripe old age of ninety-three years.

Forrest G. Bodwell was about three years of age at the time of the family removal to Missouri, and was only eight years old at the time of his father's death. He came to his stepfather's farm in Marion county in 1861, just

after his mother's second marriage, and here he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, in the meanwhile securing such educational advantages as were afforded in the district school, colloquially and facetiously known as "Grub College," in Taylor township, the family having removed to Shelby county in 1866. He continued to attend this school at intermittent intervals until he was about twenty years of age, and in the meanwhile he continued to assist in the work of the home farm until 1881, when he purchased forty acres of his present homestead, in section 27, Taylor township. As success attended his indefatigable efforts he made judicious investments in adjoining land, until he now has a fine farm of 240 acres, the major portion of which is under cultivation, while everything about the place bears evidence of thrift and prosperity. He has given his undivided attention to the management of his farming interests and, starting with nothing, is now one of the leading agriculturists and stock-raisers of this section. His career has been marked by hard and persistent work and he has a full and practical appreciation of the value and dignity of honest toil and endeavor. In politics Mr. Bodwell is enlisted under the banner of the Democratic party, in whose cause he takes a lively and intelligent interest, and in public affairs of a local order he gives his aid and influence in the support of all measures projected for the general good of the community. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has served for several years past as clerk of the school board of his district, and

he contributes in liberal measure to the work of the Christian church, of which his wife is a zealous member.

On November 15, 1877, Mr. Bodwell was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Evans, who was born and reared in this county and who is a daughter of Eleazer and Melinda (Walker) Evans, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell became the parents of nine children, all of whom are living except one, James, who died at the age of two weeks. Elizabeth L. is the wife of John B. Alexander, of Macon county; Samuel G. is a successful farmer of Shelby county; Lula G. is the wife of Chester Gillaspay, of this county; and Ruby, Rose, Mary C., Florida and George remain at the parental home.

JOHN A. CHRISTINE.

John A. Christine, of Salt River township, one of the most extensive and prominent farmers of Shelby county, has demonstrated in his long career of fifty-four years of usefulness among the people here that his mettle is of the firmest fiber, his manhood of the most vigorous kind and his self-reliance and capacity are of a character that yields to no difficulty, is daunted by no danger and disturbed by no disaster. He has met every requirement of every situation in which he has found himself in a masterful way, performed every duty properly belonging to him with fidelity and recognized every claim of elevated citizenship with entire devotion to his county, his state and his country.

Mr. Christine, a native of Shelby county, born on January 26, 1857, ob-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN A. CHRISTINE

tained his education in the country schools and a graded school in Shelbina, and has passed the whole of his life to the present time on his native soil. He is therefore thoroughly imbued with the spirit of this people and in deep and serviceable accord with their every worthy aspiration. He has aided in the promotion of all commendable undertakings among them for their progress and improvement, and has helped to lead them along lines of wise development while aiding them in their progress. It is, consequently, an entirely logical result that he is highly esteemed on all sides as one of the most useful and representative men in the county.

While he is a native Missourian, his father, John Joseph Christine, was born and reared to the age of fourteen and one-half years in Germany. At that age he came alone to the United States, without relative or friend on the vessel that brought him across the Atlantic, or any acquaintance in the long journey across the continent that brought him to Walkersville, in this county, before he reached the age of twenty-one. His life began in 1829 and ended tragically in 1862 in the massacre of Centralia, where he was in the service of the government as a Union soldier. His whole activity during his life in this country was devoted to farming and raising live stock, except the time passed by him in the army.

In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy E. Snawder, of this county, and by this marriage became the father of three children, now living, and one that is deceased. Those living are: John A., the engaging subject of this memoir; Mary Frances, the wife of Frank

Smith, of Idaho; and Celia, the wife of Matt Smith, of this county. In politics he was a pronounced and ardent Republican and as earnest in his devotion to the welfare of his party as he was to the preservation of the Union.

His son John A. thus found his childhood and youth darkened by the awful shadow of our Civil war, which not only deprived him of his father, but left the family in very straitened circumstances. He left school at an early age in order to assist his mother in providing for the household and worked on the farm until his marriage. He then rented land and farmed it for five years. At the end of that period he bought 120 acres six miles north of Shelbina, which forms a part of the 920 acres which he now owns and lives on, the most of which is under cultivation. On this farm and its subsequent additions he has lived and labored faithfully as a farmer and in raising live stock during the last twenty-nine years. During this period he also manufactured molasses in the autumn months of every year for over thirty years with great success and profit.

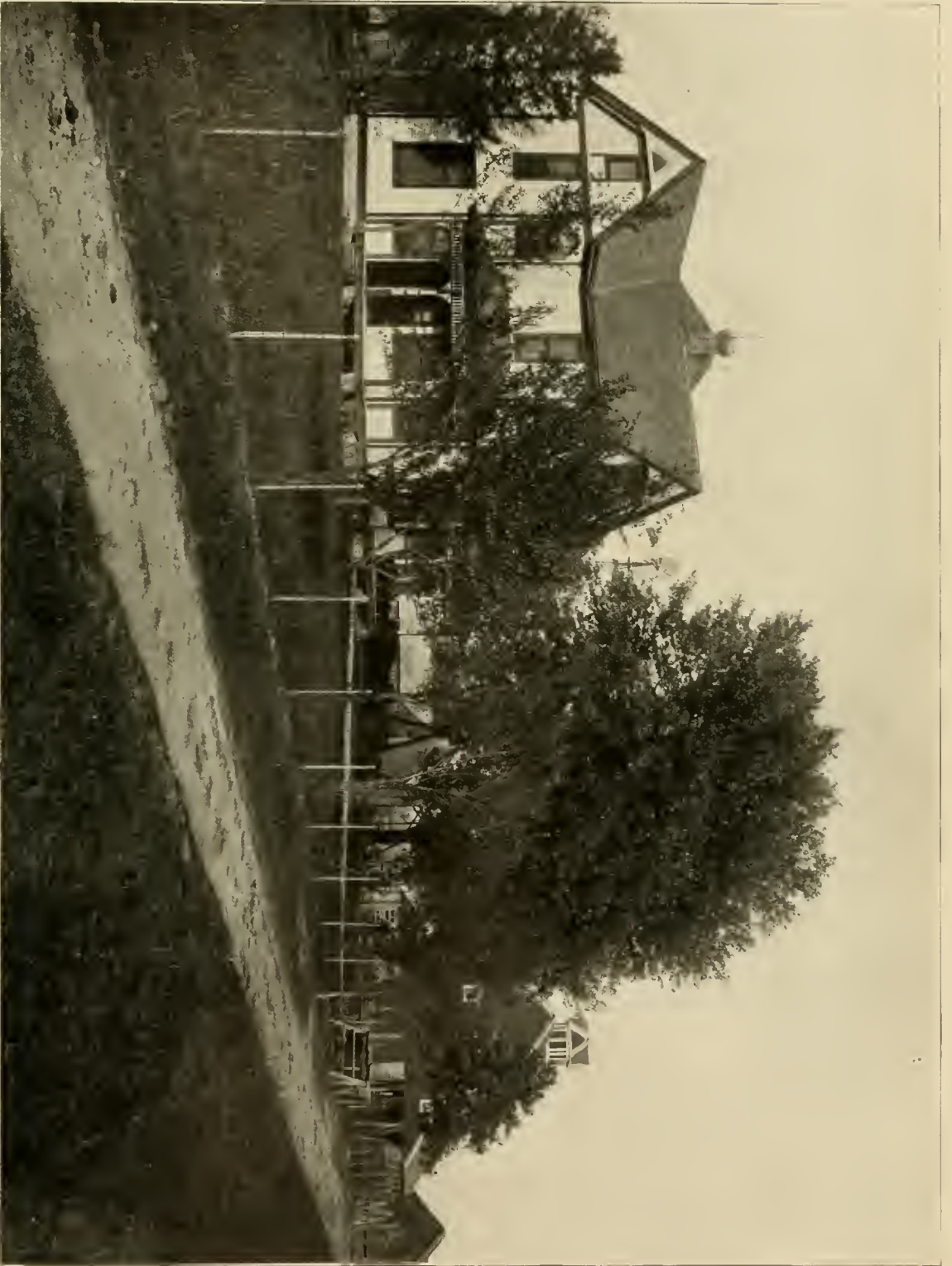
Mr. Christine's day of toil has been long, however, and its exactions have been heavy, and he is now gradually retiring from active pursuits. But he still keeps up his interest in all public affairs, serving as a member of the school board and in other ways aiding in the progress and development of his township and county, as he has always done, having been a charter member of the Shelby County railroad and interested in numerous other public improvements from time to time. On March 26, 1876, he was married to Miss Letha Ann Cadwell, a

daughter of Noah and Sarah (Hinton) Cadwell, prominent residents of this county. Eight of the nine children born of the union are living—Mary Frances, the wife of H. M. Bragg; Sarah Ellen, the wife of Moses McIntosh; Allie, the wife of Orville Thompson; Jessie, the wife of William F. Stewart; John T., Charles H., Harry S. and Abbie Jewel. They are all residents of Shelby county, and the two last named are still at home with their parents. The father is a Republican in his political belief, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman of America in his fraternal and a member of the Missionary Baptist church in his religious relations.

JOHN FORMAN.

As a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Missouri, of which state he is a native son, having been a resident of Shelby county for fully half a century, Mr. Forman is well entitled to consideration in this publication, and the more so from the fact that he has contributed his quota to the civic and material upbuilding of the county, which has been his home from his childhood to the present day, except for a period of a few years passed in the great western mining regions of the west, many years ago. He is now venerable in years, but is still actively identified with agricultural pursuits and stock-growing, through the medium of which he has gained success and independence, being one of the representative citizens of Taylor township, where his well improved farm is located in section 28.

John Forman was born in Ralls county, Missouri, on March 16, 1832, and is a son of Benjamin F. Forman, who was born in beautiful Shenandoah county, Virginia, on March 18, 1794, being a scion of a family founded in the Old Dominion in the colonial era of our national history. The lineage is traced back to staunch English origin. Benjamin F. Forman was reared to maturity in his native state, and in 1814, when twenty years of age, he came to the wilds of Missouri, which was then considered to be on the very frontier of civilization. He first located in Boone county, where he remained about eight years, at the expiration of which he removed to Ralls county, where he secured a tract of wild land and initiated the reclamation of a farm. In that county he continued his residence until 1842, when he removed with his family to Shelby county, where he purchased 120 acres of land, in Taylor township. Here he developed a productive farm, to which he continued to give his supervision until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was a millwright by trade, but after coming to this state his principal vocation was that of farming. He endured the full tension of the pioneer epoch and his name merits a place on the roll of the sterling early settlers of Missouri. On his farm he erected a mill, the motive power for which was provided by horses, and in the operation of this primitive mill he was enabled to provide the pioneer settlers with wheat and buckwheat flour, this being one of the first mills erected in the county and supplying settlers over a wide area of country. Mr. Forman was a man of



RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. CHRISTINE, SHELBY COUNTY, MO.

strong individuality, staunch integrity of character and of much energy and enterprise, so that he naturally wielded beneficent influence in the community. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife were zealous and consistent members of the Missionary Baptist church.

In the year 1823 Benjamin F. Forman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bowling, who was a native of Kentucky, and who proved a faithful and devoted wife and helpmeet, being one of the noble pioneer women whose strength and fortitude were well exercised in the days when conditions in this section were of the most primitive order, necessitating many deprivations and hardships, as viewed from the standpoint of the present day. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1854, and of the eleven children, four are now living, namely: Stephen, who resided in Monroe county, this state (since died); John, who is the immediate subject of this review; Daniel, who resides in Elk county, Kansas; Aaron B., who is living in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Missouri; and Thomas W., of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work.

John Forman was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days, and his reminiscences of the same are most graphic and interesting. He was a lad of about ten years at the time of the family removal to Shelby county, and here his educational advantages were limited to a somewhat intermittent attendance in the old Sanders schoolhouse, a most primitive "institution of learning," in Taylor township.

Necessarily arduous labor fell to his portion in connection with the work of the pioneer farm while he was yet a mere boy, but he waxed strong and vigorous under this sturdy discipline, continuing to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until 1854, after which he was employed by the month on neighboring farms for several years, within which time he broke many acres of virgin prairie.

In 1860, moved by a spirit of adventure and a desire to improve his material fortunes, Mr. Forman made the long and hazardous trip across the plains to California, utilizing an ox team for transportation and being four months en route. After his arrival in the Golden state he secured work on a ranch, being thus employed during the first winter, and, after devoting two years to ranching and gold mining, he purchased a team and outfit and engaged in freighting from Marysville, California, across the mountains to the mining camps at Virginia City and Carson City, Nevada, this venture proving fairly successful. He continued to be thus engaged until 1866, when he again made the long overland journey and returned to Shelby county, Missouri. For a short time he remained with his brother Aaron in Shelbyville, and he then rented land and was thereon engaged in farming until 1868, when he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, in section 28, Taylor township, where he has lived and labored during the long intervening years, marked by well directed effort and due material success. He has made his farm one of the valuable places of

the county, the same having been improved with substantial buildings and being under effective cultivation, while he has also devoted no little attention to the raising of live stock of excellent grades.

Mr. Forman is one of the honored and influential citizens of his township, has ever shown a loyal interest in those enterprises and measures that have tended to advance the general welfare of the community, is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and has served as road overseer and school director. Both he and his wife have long been active and devoted members of the Missionary Baptist church at North River.

On April 26, 1871, Mr. Forman was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Rodgers, who was born in Marion county and reared in Shelby county, where her parents, the late Jonathan and Eliza (Davis) Rodgers, were early settlers, having been natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Forman became the parents of five children, all of whom are living and concerning whom the following brief data are entered in conclusion of this sketch: Miss Lillian M. remains at the parental home; Charles E. is engaged in business in Great Falls, Montana; John W. is a resident of the same state, being engaged in ranching in Ferguson county; and Orville R. and Benjamin C. remain at the parental home, being associated in the practical work and management of the farm and being popular young men of their native county.

JACOB HOOFER.

The honored subject of this memoir, who died at his fine homestead farm, in Taylor township, on April 5, 1900, passed the major portion of his long and useful life in Shelby county and was a member of one of the earliest pioneer families of this section of the state, to whose civic and material development he contributed his quota. His life was marked by signal industry and was guided and guarded by the loftiest principles of integrity and honor, so that he was not denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. He achieved success and independence through his own efforts and made his life count for good in all its relations, so that it is most consistent that in this work, devoted to the county that so long represented his home, there should be incorporated a tribute to his memory, thus perpetuating a brief record of his worthy life and worthy deeds.

In one of the picturesque cantons of the fair little republic of Switzerland, Jacob Hooper was born on September 9, 1832, and he was about four years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to America. His father, Ulery Hooper, was born in Switzerland in the year 1801 and was there reared to maturity, as was also his cherished and devoted wife. In 1836 they came to America and, after remaining for a short time in Pennsylvania, they made their way westward to the wilds of Shelby county, Missouri, then an isolated and sparsely settled section, and one that represented the virtual border of civilization. The father purchased a tract of wild land

from the government, the same having been located in Taylor township, and his thrift and energy not only enabled him to gain more than average success according to the standard of the locality and period, but he also became influential in the affairs of this section, where he developed a productive farm and where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. He established one of the first orchards in the county and the same was long one of the largest in this section, the seed for the orchard having been brought by him from Pennsylvania. Of the eight children only two are now living—Frances, who is the widow of Charles E. Bowen and resides in Knox county, this state; and John, who is a resident of Hanson, Kansas.

Jacob Hooper was reared to maturity on the pioneer homestead in Taylor township, early gaining his full share of experience in connection with the arduous work of the farm, and finding but meager opportunities for diversion or for the securing of an education. His only schooling in a specific way was confined to about two terms in the primitive district school, but his was an alert and receptive mind and he effectually made good the early handicap through the lessons gained in the valuable school of experience and through self-discipline. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he indulged the spirit of adventure by aligning himself with the sturdy argonauts who were making their weary and hazardous way across the plains to the New Eldorado in Califor-

nia. He was one of the historic "Forty-niners," and in that memorable year that marked the discovery of gold in California he crossed the plains with an ox team and joined the throng of gold-seekers. He remained in California for three years and his efforts were attended by an appreciable success, as he accumulated a considerable amount through his labors as a miner.

In 1852 Mr. Hooper returned to the parental home, where he remained until 1857, when he purchased 120 acres of most productive land in Taylor township. Here he developed one of the valuable farms of the county, being energetic, progressive and indefatigable and making his one of the model farms of this section. In 1865 he removed to Iowa and purchased a farm in Freemont county, where he continued to be successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1890, when he returned to Missouri and located in Polk county, where he remained for three years, engaged in farming. He then sold his property there and returned to his old home in Shelby county, where he purchased the present homestead farm occupied by his widow, in section 23, Taylor township. Here he passed the residue of his life, secure in the esteem of all who knew him. He was a Republican in his political adherency and took an intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour, while he was ever loyal to all civic duties and responsibilities, though never a seeker of public office of any kind.

On March 5, 1857, Mr. Hooper was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Greenfield, who was born in La Grange

county, Indiana, on August 19, 1838, and whose parents, Samuel and Hannah (Michaels) Greenfield, were honored pioneers of the county. Mrs. Hooper continues to reside on the homestead farm, is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious and kindly influence. Of the nine children, six are living, and concerning them the following brief record is consistently given in conclusion of this memoir: Sarah is the wife of Frederick Schurk, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Laura is the wife of William King, of Farragut, Iowa; Emma is the wife of George W. Halliburton, of Shelby county; and Martha, Jennie and Henry remain with their widowed mother, the last named having charge of the home farm, which comprises 120 acres and which is one of the well improved and attractive rural demesnes of the county.

LEWIS SMITH.

Numbered among the representative farmers and stock-growers of Taylor township is this well known and popular citizen, who has been a resident of Shelby county since his childhood days and who claims the fine old Buckeye commonwealth as the place of his nativity.

Mr. Smith was born in Richland county, Ohio, on February 27, 1854, and is a scion of a family founded in Virginia in the colonial epoch of our national history. In that Old Dominion state was born his grandfather, George Smith, who removed thence to Ohio and became

one of the pioneers of Holmes county, that state. Removed to Missouri in 1858 and continued to remain in Missouri until his death. George H. Smith, father of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1832, and was reared to maturity in the old Buckeye state, where he received a common-school education and where was solemnized, in 1852, his marriage to Miss Mary Marks, who likewise was born in Ohio and who was a member of a family that settled there in the pioneer days. George H. Smith continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Richland county, Ohio, until 1858, when he came to Missouri and settled in Taylor township, Shelby county, where he purchased a tract of land and improved a productive farm. He became one of the successful agriculturists and stock-growers of the county and here continued to reside until his death, which occurred on May 26, 1907. He was the owner of 240 acres of land, and the major portion of this was reclaimed to cultivation under his direction. He was a citizen of sterling integrity of character and ever commanded the high regard of the community in which he so long maintained his home. He was a Republican in politics, but was not affiliated with any church. His wife, whose death occurred June 2, 1907, was a member of the German Lutheran church. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are living, namely: Lewis, who is the immediate subject of this sketch; James, who is a resident of Butler county, Kansas; Franklin, who is identified with business interests in the city of Hannibal, Missouri, where he maintains his

home; and Jane, who is the wife of S. V. Mackey, of Cheney, Washington.

Lewis Smith was but four years of age at the time of the family removal from Ohio to Missouri, and he has ever since been a resident of Shelby county. He was reared to maturity in Taylor township, and there his early educational discipline was secured in the Ernest district school and the school colloquially designated in those days as "Grub College." He continued to attend school at intervals until he was nineteen years of age, and in the meanwhile he early began to contribute his quota to the work of the home farm, with whose affairs he continued to be associated until 1879, when, at the age of twenty-four years, he began independent operations as a farmer and stock-grower, on a place of eighty acres that had been deeded to him by his father. He has improved the farm with good buildings, has added to its area until he now has 120 acres, the major portion of which is under effective cultivation, and on every side are evidences of thrift and good management. Mr. Smith is a man of indefatigable energy, enterprising methods and marked public spirit, and he has ever taken a lively interest in all that has touched the welfare and advancement of his home township and county, where he is well known and held in high popular esteem. Though he has never been ambitious for public office he has served with marked efficiency as school director of his district and is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Evans Chapel and take an

active interest in the various departments of its work.

On February 4, 1879, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Lorena Jennings, who was born and reared in Shelby county and who is a daughter of Wiley D. and Jane Jennings, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Illinois. They are now both dead. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons, both of whom are popular young men of Shelby county: John Everett, who was born on December 28, 1879, and Prentiss Eugene, who was born on September 27, 1883.

JOHN A. GILLASPY.

Within half a mile of his present attractive residence, in Taylor township, Shelby county, the birth of John A. Gillaspv occurred on February 22, 1838, and this date has its own significance, indicating as it does that he is a representative of a pioneer family of this now favored section of the state. His parents were numbered among the early settlers of the county, where they ever commanded unqualified esteem and where they did well their part in conserving both civic and industrial development. Further than this, he whose name initiates this paragraph had the distinction of being the first white child born within the borders of Taylor township, where he is now a substantial citizen and representative farmer and stock-grower, and where his course has been so directed as to retain to him inviolable confidence and esteem, the while he has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears and which has been

prominently identified with the history of Shelby county for more than seventy years. He is a son of Lewis H. Gillaspy, concerning whom due mention is made in sketches relating to other representatives of the family in the county, and to these articles ready reference can be made as supplemental to the one here presented.

John A. Gillaspy was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch in Shelby county, and as a boy he began to aid in the work of the home farm. His early educational training was secured in the Ernest schoolhouse and the old district school building that was formerly a Baptist church—one of the first church buildings erected in Taylor township. He continued to attend school, principally during the winter terms, until he was sixteen years of age, and in the intervening summer months he gave his attention to the sturdy work of the home farm, with whose management he continued to be identified until 1858, when, at the age of twenty years, he initiated his independent career by locating on a place of eighty acres given to him by his father. Here he has maintained his home during the long intervening years, which have been marked by earnest and well directed industry, through the medium of which he has gained a large measure of material success and achieved that independence which makes it possible for him to enjoy unequivocal peace and prosperity as the shadows of life begin to lengthen from the golden west. He has continuously given his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock, and to his original

homestead he has added from time to time until he is now the owner of a finely improved landed estate of 404 acres. Mr. Gillaspy was one of the organizers and charter members of the Farmers' Bank of Leonard, in which substantial and popular financial institution he is still a stockholder.

Though never lacking in civic loyalty and ever standing ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, Mr. Gillaspy has never found aught of allurements in public office, and the only position of which he has been incumbent in this line is that of school director. He takes due interest in the vital questions and issues of the hour and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. Both he and his wife have long been zealous and devoted members of the Christian church and he is a pillar in the church of his denomination at Leonard, in which he has held the office of elder for a number of years.

On December 2, 1858, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gillaspy to Miss Creey Peoples, who likewise was born and reared in Shelby county, where her parents, John and Rebecca (Bachman) Peoples were early settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Gillaspy were born two children: Dora Alice, who is the wife of John W. McWilliams, a representative business man of the village of Leonard, this county; and Beatrice Orzelia, who is the wife of James H. Hall, who likewise is engaged in business at Leonard. As a worthy pioneer and as one of the oldest of the native sons of Shelby county there is special pleasure in presenting in this

volume this all too brief review of the career of Mr. Gillaspy, who has here lived and labored to goodly ends and who here commands a secure place in the confidence and regard of all who know him.

LAFAYETTE J. JOHNSTON.

In section 28, Taylor township, is located the well improved homestead farm of Mr. Johnston, who is entitled to consideration in this work as one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Shelby county and as a citizen of distinctive loyalty and public spirit.

Lafayette J. Johnston is a scion of staunch Scottish ancestry, his grandfather, John Johnston, having been a native of Scotland and having come from the land of the hills and heather to America when young. He passed the major portion of his life in the dominion of Canada, where he continued to maintain his home until his death. His son Jacob W., father of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Weller county, province of Ontario, Canada, on June 28, 1836, and there he was reared and educated. He was there identified with agricultural pursuits and there also became a skilled workman at the trade of carpenter. He continued his residence in Weller county, Canada, until 1868, when he came with his family to Shelby county, Missouri, and secured a tract of land in Taylor township, where he engaged in farming, in connection with which he found much requisition for his services as a carpenter, having erected a number of houses and other buildings in this township. Here he continued to maintain his home until 1880,

when he removed to Elkhart county, Indiana, where he became a successful farmer and where he passed the residue of his life, which reached its close in 1900. In 1860 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lydia Nygh, who likewise was born and reared in the Dominion of Canada and who is still living in Elkhart county, Indiana, both having been zealous members of the Mennonite church and having well exemplified in their daily lives the simple and noble faith they thus professed. They became the parents of ten children, of whom eight are now living, namely: Lafayette J., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Clara, who is the wife of Jacob Mishler, a resident of Elkhart county, Indiana; Ida, who is the wife of Albert Brady, of New Paris, that state; Susan, who is the wife of George Walker, of Chicago, Illinois; Isaiah, who is a resident of Nappanee, Indiana; Esther, who is the wife of Elmer Grubb, of Los Angeles, California; Jacob, who maintains his home in Elkhart county, Indiana; and Mary, who is the wife of Leonard Stackhouse, of Nappanee, that state. It will thus be seen that the immediate family circle now finds representation in divers sections of the Union.

Lafayette J. Johnston, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on a farm in Weller county, province of Ontario, Canada, on November 19, 1866, and thus he was about two years of age at the time of the family removal to Shelby county, Missouri, where he gained his rudimentary education in the district schools of Taylor township. When he had attained to the age of four-

teen years his parents removed to Elkhart county, Indiana, as has already been noted, and there he was reared to maturity and continued his educational discipline in the public schools, the while he contributed his quota to the work of the home farm, in the work and management of which he continued to be associated until 1889, when, as a young man of twenty-three years, he returned to Shelby county, Missouri, and settled in Taylor township, where he now owns a well improved farm of 160 acres, all of the land being available for cultivation and being devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of live stock of excellent grades. Mr. Johnston has shown himself industrious, persevering and progressive and thus has achieved a worthy success in connection with his farming operations. Loyal and liberal as a citizen, he finds satisfaction in aiding in the support of all that tends to advance the general welfare of the community, and to him is given unqualified esteem and confidence by all who knew him. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the principles for which the Republican party stands sponsor, but he has never cared to enter the arena of practical politics, and the only office in which he has consented to serve is that of school director of his district. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Mennonite church, in whose faith he was reared, and is now pastor of Mt. Pisgah church, near Cherry Box, having served a number of years.

On December 25, 1890, Mr. Johnston gave appropriate observance of the joyous Christmastide by wedding Miss Anna Detwiler, who was born in Whiteside

county, Illinois, and reared in Shelby county, and who is a daughter of John G. and Magdalena Detwiler, well known residents of the village of Cherry Box, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have been born eight children, all of whom still remain at the parental home, and their names are here entered in respective order of their birth: Lydia, now Mrs. Fred Littleton, of this county; Alma, Eran, Uriah, Noah, Orpha, Esther and Orvis.

WILLIAM HOWELL.

Born of a martial strain and with high examples of devotion to patriotic duty and loyalty to the rights of mankind in his family history, William Howell, one of the venerable and venerated citizens of Salt River township, in this county, has, in his own life work and experience, admirably sustained the spirit and patriotic ardor of his ancestors and exemplified the best attributes of elevated American citizenship. His grandfather, John Howell, although a native of England, helped to win the independence of our country by four years valiant service in the Continental army under the immortal commander who was "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." And when the Civil war burst with all its fury on the land and threatened its dismemberment, he shouldered his musket and freely poured out his blood to save the Union which his ancestor had helped to found.

Mr. Howell was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on December 1, 1833, and is a son of Aaron and Rebecca (Wilson) Howell, also natives of



WILLIAM HOWELL

that county. The father followed farming and raising live stock in his native state all his life. He was a very successful farmer and a man of prominence and influence in the local affairs of his portion of the state. He also contributed to its welfare and that of other states by rearing to maturity a large family of children and making them useful members of society. His marriage with Miss Rebecca Wilson took place in about 1829 and resulted in the birth of thirteen children in the household. Of these three are now living—William, the immediate subject of this writing; Matilda, the wife of J. C. Parr, of Irwin, Pennsylvania; and Eleanor, the wife of J. D. Brown, also a resident of Irwin, Pennsylvania. The father was first a Democrat and later a Whig, and finally a Republican in politics, and in his religious affiliation was warmly attached to the Presbyterian church.

His son, William Howell, was educated in the district schools of Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania, and after leaving school worked on the home farm with his father until 1870. He then yielded to a longing that had possessed him for years and determined to try his fortunes in the newer country of the great West. In the year last mentioned he came to Missouri and located in Monroe county, where he remained until 1882 actively and profitably engaged in farming. He then sold his interests in that county and moved to Shelby county, in which he has ever since lived, following farming and raising live stock for the markets with all his energy and the ardor of a man devoted to his work.

He has been very successful in his operations in this county, and in 1908 determined to lessen his labors and take a well earned rest. He accordingly retired to a very comfortable home on a farm of ninety acres, near Shelbina, and has in addition another tract of sixty-five acres west of Shelbina and ninety acres northwest of Shelbina. He has the greater part of his land farmed by tenants, but although he is seventy-seven years of age, he still superintends the work and does a portion of it himself, being very vigorous and active for his age and imbued with a spirit of industry which will not be satisfied without something in the way of regular occupation.

On August 9, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal army in defense of the Union, being enrolled at Pittsburg, in his native state, in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, under command of Col. Thomas M. Bayne, the regiment being known as the "Nine Months' Volunteers." He was in the service for the full term of his enlistment and was mustered out at the end of it. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in which he received a wound from which he has never fully recovered.

Mr. Howell has been as loyal to his country and the locality of his residence and their interests in peace as he was in war. In the affairs of Shelby county he has shown a very earnest interest and in promoting the welfare of the people has taken an active and serviceable part. He was especially helpful to his township in a long service as school director and left his impress on the school system of the township. In many other ways he has

contributed essentially and wisely to the advancement of the region and helped to promote its judicious improvement, and he is esteemed by all classes of its citizenship for the uprightness of his life, his enterprise in building up its material development and the aid he has given in strengthening its moral and educational agencies.

On May 16, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Marchand, a daughter of Abraham and Rachel (Saam) Marchand, all natives of Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Howell was born on September 7, 1837. By this marriage he became the father of seven children, six of whom are living—Aaron S. C., of Henry county, Missouri; William A., a resident of Shelby county; Mary Ella, the wife of Joseph White, also of this county; Rachel Rebecca, the wife of George Foster, of Macon, Missouri; and Owen Fletcher and Arthur S., both residents of Shelby county. In politics the father is a pronounced and zealous Republican, and in religious affairs he leans to the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a member. Twenty-eight years of his life has been passed in this county, and they have all been fruitful in good to its people and their interests. He is justly esteemed as one of their best and most representative men.

GEORGE B. GARNER.

Owner of one of the splendid farms of his native township and held in high esteem in the community that has ever represented his home, Mr. Garner is one of the prominent and successful agriculturists and stock-growers of Taylor

township and is a member of one of the well known and highly honored families of the county. On other pages of this work appears a sketch of the career of his brother, Charles B. Garner, and incidental thereto is given due record concerning the family history, so that a repetition of the data is not demanded in the present connection, as ready reference may be made, through the index of this volume, to the article in question.

Mr. Garner was born on the old homestead farm in Taylor township, this county, on March 4, 1866, and he is indebted to the local schools for his early educational training, reverting with facetious satisfaction to the fact that he was a student in the Ernest schoolhouse, colloquially designated by the euphonious title of "Grub College." He continued to attend school at intervals until he was seventeen years of age, and in the meanwhile he contributed materially to the work of the home farm, thus learning the lessons of practical and consecutive industry and gaining experience that has been of inestimable value to him in his independent career. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until 1890, when he married, after which he rented a farm near the village of Leonard, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he purchased forty acres of his present farm, in section 22, Taylor township, where the best evidence of his energy, ability and success is that afforded by his ownership at the present time of a well improved landed estate of 255 acres, all available for cultivation. He erected the present substantial buildings on the place, and the

other improvements are of the best type, so that he has every reason to view with satisfaction the progress he has made and the independent position to which he has attained through his own well directed endeavors. He is a staunch Republican in his political allegiance, taking a loyal interest in public affairs of a local order and having served both as clerk and director of the school board of his district. He gives a liberal support to the work of the Methodist Episcopal church in Evans Chapel, of which Mrs. Garner is a zealous member.

On February 13, 1890, Mr. Garner was united in marriage to Miss May S. Boring, who was born in Green county, Illinois, and reared in this county, being a daughter of George W. and Augusta Boring. The mother died in 1908 and the father lives in Clarence, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Garner became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, namely: Florence Merle, Alfred E., Eva May, George Delbert, Charles E., Clara Hazel, and Lola Grace. One died in infancy.

RICHARD W. GILLASPY.

A representative of one of the old and honored families of Shelby county and a son of William L. Gillaspy, of whom more specific mention is made on other pages of this volume, the subject of this review has been a resident of this county from the time of his birth and is now numbered among the successful farmers and progressive citizens of Taylor township, his well improved farm being located in section 24.

Richard Wilson Gillaspy was born on

the old homestead farm of his parents, in Taylor township, this county, on June 28, 1866, and there he was reared to maturity, in the meanwhile having duly availed himself of the advantages afforded in the district school that was long known locally by the facetious title of "Grub College." He continued to attend school at intervals until he had attained the age of sixteen years, after which he continued to be associated in the work of the home farm until 1887, when he rented a tract of land and engaged in farming and stock-growing on his own responsibility. He was indefatigable in his efforts, which were directed with energy and discrimination, so that his success became cumulative. He continued his operations under these conditions for a period of six years, at the expiration of which he purchased forty acres, which he later sold and purchased eighty acres of his old homestead farm, to which he has since added until he now has an admirably improved farm of 160 acres, all of which is available for cultivation. He has erected substantial buildings on his farm, and the place gives the tangible evidences of thrift and prosperity.

Mr. Gillaspy has not failed to lend his co-operation in the support of all measures advanced for the general welfare of the community and, though he has never sought or desired public office of any description, he is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Missionary Baptist church and are zealous workers in the various departments of its religious and benevolent activities. They are

held in high regard in their native county and their pleasant home is one notable for its hospitality.

On March 11, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gillaspay to Miss Martha L. McVey, who, like himself, is a member of a well known pioneer family of Shelby county, where she was born and reared. She is a daughter of Reuben W. and Martha McVey, who were residents of Taylor township. They have no children.

JOHN H. BUE.

Pleasantly located on his fine farm of 210 acres in Bethel township and pursuing the peaceful if arduous life of an active and energetic farmer and live stock breeder, John H. Bue has, nevertheless, had a career of considerable variety and adventure, even though it was confined to his youth and early manhood. He is a native of this country, though not of this state, having come into being on November 23, 1855, in Lake county, Indiana, and is a son of Henry and Eliza (Mooney) Bue, natives of Lincolnshire, England, where the father was born in 1830.

He came to the United States when he was about twenty-one years old, and for a short time lived in Rochester, New York. But the West had greater attraction for him. Its great wealth of resources called him with a pleading voice and its natural life, unspoiled as yet by the blandishments of social culture, wore for him a winning smile. Accordingly, after a residence of a year in Rochester he moved to Indiana and took up his resi-

dence in Lake county. There he banked cord wood and later became a railroad contractor.

In 1869 he took another flight toward the Rockies, coming to Missouri and locating at Excello, in Macon county. Here he bought a farm and farmed it one year, then moved to Boonville, Cooper county, where death soon afterward robbed him of his wife. From that time to his death, in 1895, he followed railroad contracting almost exclusively. During the greater part of his activity in this country he was highly prosperous, but business reverses late in life deprived him of much of his gain, and kept him from leaving his children with as good a start in life as he had aimed to give them. He died at the home of his son, John H. Bue, at which he had lived at intervals after the death of his wife.

Mr. Bue, the father, undertook and carried to completion several large works of construction in his contracting days, among them the O. K., M. K., T. & Long division of the Wabash railroad in this part of the country. He was married in New York to Miss Eliza Mooney, and by this marriage became the father of eight children, five of whom are living: John H., the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary, the widow of Patrick Lyons, who lives in Bloomington, Illinois; William, who is a resident of Flathead county, Montana; Sarah, the wife of William Garrison, whose home is in the new state of Oklahoma; Charles, who resides at Elwood, Indiana; Hannah M., the wife of R. W. Tanner, of Idaho, who died in September, 1910. The father was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church,



ARTHUR L. FREELAND

and was much esteemed for his business enterprise and his estimable qualities as a man and citizen.

John H. Bue obtained his education in the public schools of Merrillville and Ross Station, in Lake county, Indiana, attending them until he reached the age of fourteen years. He then went to work with his father, going from place to place as circumstances required, seeing different phases of American enterprise and human life and treasuring up the lessons of his experience for future use. He continued working on railroad contracts with his father until 1879, then determined to gratify a long-felt desire and seek a permanent residence and settled occupation. In that year he came to Shelby county, Missouri, and during the next three years engaged in farming and raising live stock on land which he rented for the purpose. At the end of the period named he bought the farm he had been renting and on it he has made his home and conducted his industries ever since. But as he prospered he added to his land and increased his live stock business. He now owns 210 acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation, and is farmed with intelligence and enterprise. The stock business is carried on in the same spirit, and both are made very profitable by the excellent management which controls them in every detail.

Mr. Bue has taken an earnest and helpful interest in the affairs of his township and county, which have felt the quickening impulse of his strong mind and ready hand. He is a school director and has rendered valued service as road overseer. His first marriage, which occurred in 1879, was with Miss Elizabeth

Smith, of Shelby county. They had one child, which died in infancy. The mother also died soon afterward, and on November 23, 1883, Mr. Bue contracted a second marriage, uniting with Miss Jennie Lee Pickett, also a Shelby county lady, and daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Rookwood) Pickett, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky, and both long resident in Shelby county, where Mrs. Bue was born on July 19, 1861.

Three children have been born of the second marriage, and two of them are living, a son named William and a daughter named Maybelle Lee, now Mrs. William Vanskike, of Knox county. In politics the father is a Democrat and at all times an energetic and effective worker for the success of his party. He and his wife are zealous and devoted members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church, and are held to be among the most valued workers in its cause, Mr. Bue being one of the stewards of the congregation to which he belongs and looked up to as one of its leading members. Mr. Bue is interested in breeding superior lines of coach and draft horses and now owns two of the best stallions in the county.

ARTHUR L. FREELAND.

The last three generations of the family to which Arthur L. Freeland, of Lakanan, this county, belongs have contributed to the life, activity and productiveness of four states of the American Union and have done well and been highly esteemed in all. His paternal grandfather, John Freeland, was a native of

Massachusetts and moved in his early manhood to North Carolina, where the father, Francis Freeland, was born on February 27, 1807. While he was but a small boy the family moved to Kentucky, and there he grew to manhood and lived until 1832, extensively engaged in farming and raising live stock after reaching his maturity and becoming one of the noted stock men of the state. In the year last named he moved his own family to Illinois, and in 1866 located in Jackson township, Shelby county, Missouri. There he bought a large tract of land, which he farmed until 1873, when his wife died. He then retired from active pursuits and passed the remainder of his days in ease and the comforts of a prolonged rest, dying at Lakenan on March 13, 1888.

Francis Freeland was married in 1832 to Miss Julia A. Mayhugh, a native of Virginia, born in 1809. She became, by her marriage, the mother of eleven children. Ten of her offspring grew to maturity and six of them are still living—John W., a resident of Oklahoma; Fielding M., who lives at Blackwell, Oklahoma; Fleming H., who has his home in Shelbina; Franklin P., a citizen of Leota, Kansas; Napoleon B., who is also a resident of Oklahoma; and Arthur L., the immediate subject of this memoir. The father was a Whig in early life, and when the party to which he belonged passed into history and was succeeded by the Republican party, he joined the new organization and adhered to it until his death. His religious affiliation was with the Southern Methodist church.

Arthur L. Freeland was born at Blandinsville, Illinois, on August 28, 1851.

He was reared to the age of fifteen on his father's farm in Illinois, and began his education in the public schools in its vicinity. At the age of fifteen he accompanied his parents to Missouri, and lived with them on their farm in Shelby county until 1885, completing in its public schools, a private school in Shelbyville and the high school in that city the education he had started in Illinois. After leaving school he became a teacher in the public schools of Shelby county, following that trying but self-developing vocation until 1885. He then started an enterprise in general merchandising which he conducted for a period of twenty years, his place of business being in Lakenan, of which he was appointed postmaster the same year. He is the postmaster of the city now, having filled the office continuously from his first appointment in 1885, with the exception of four years, and discharged his official duties in connection with his mercantile undertaking.

Mr. Freeland sold his store and business in 1905, and since then he has devoted his time and attention wholly to the duties of his office and the care of his other interests. He has been successful in his efforts for advancement and now owns land in Pike county and a valuable residence in Lakenan, over both of which he exercises a careful supervision and direction. He has always taken an active interest in politics as a Republican, in fraternal life as a Freemason, holding membership in Shelbina Lodge of the order, and in religious affairs as a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. On October 31, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma C. Holliday, of Shelbyville. One child

blessed their union, their daughter Julia E., who is now the wife of Linn L. Byars, of Valley, Nebraska.

Mr. Freeland is an enterprising and progressive man, as is shown by his own success in everything he has undertaken and by his valued contributions in counsel, in activity and in material aid to every movement for the development and improvement of the town and county in which he lives and the promotion of the enduring welfare of their people. He is always at the front in all good works—material, political, intellectual and moral—and is esteemed by the people who have had the benefit of his services as one of the most representative and useful men among them. No one stands higher in Lakenan and Shelby county, and the regard in which he is universally held is acknowledged to be based on demonstrated merit.

REV. JAMES JOLLY WILSON.

This venerable and venerated patriarch in the Christian ministry, who was a commanding herald of the gospel for fifty-six years, and but recently retired from active service in his chosen line of beneficence, has passed the eighty-first milestone of his long journey of usefulness through the wilderness of human error in which he has contended against all forms of evil, and is now resting serenely from his labors, secure in the affectionate regard of the people who have so long had the benefit of his ministrations and the confidence and esteem of the whole body of the citizenship of Shelby and adjoining counties and in many other parts of the country.

Rev. Mr. Wilson was born on March 22, 1829, in Highland county, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph H. and Maria (Jolly) Wilson, also natives of that county, where the father was born on May 6, 1807, and they were married in 1828. The father grew to manhood in that county, and when he was old enough engaged in farming. He also kept a store and operated a tan yard at Petersburg, Ohio, for twenty years, and at the end of that period moved to Oxford, Indiana. There he followed farming until his death, in 1875. He was successful according to the standards of his day, and in all places of his residence rose to consequence and influence among the people. He and his wife became the parents of five children, but only two of them are now living, the interesting subject of this memoir, and his brother, Sanford H., who is a resident of Santa Clara, California. The mother of these children died some years before her husband, and he afterward contracted a second marriage, uniting in 1856 with Mrs. Priscilla Briden, of Tippecanoe county, Indiana. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church and a man of great activity and effectiveness in his congregation.

His son, James Jolly Wilson, began his education in the district schools of his native county and later attended Salem Academy, in Ross county, Ohio, for one year. In 1849 he entered Hanover College, in Indiana, which he attended three years. He then entered the ministry and was licensed to preach in 1853 at the church in which he was baptized as an infant. He began his career as a preacher in Oxford, Indiana, occupying the pastorate of the Presbyterian

church in that city three years. In 1857 he came to Missouri, practically a Christian missionary, and located in Knox county. For a number of years he preached throughout a large extent of the surrounding country in school houses and country churches, both of which in those days were few in number and it was far between them.

The new comer proved a veritable god-send to the region in which he took up his residence and his useful calling. He served as president of the board of education in Knox county before the Civil war and under his inspiring influence school houses soon began to rise in many places like exhalations from the ground, and the cause of public education received a stimulus that was of the greatest benefit to the county and highly appreciated by its inhabitants of that day. His influence as a minister was equally manifest in the quickening of religious spirit among the people, and this also resulted in the erection of many new altars for worship.

In 1868 Rev. Mr. Wilson moved to Shelby county, five miles northwest of Bethel, and there he dwelt and gave himself to his duties with great and constant devotion until November, 1909, when he retired from all active work in the ministry and found a restful home in Shelbyville. For forty-five years he had preached in Pleasant Prairie Presbyterian church, besides delivering a great many sermons and addresses in other places, and officiating at numberless other functions belonging to the clergy outside of the pulpit. He was in great demand for funeral services and one of the most popular men in this portion of

the state for uniting young couples in marriage. His genial manner and benignant disposition won him his way to the hearts of the people easily and gave him a specially strong hold on the regard of the young, while his high character, purity of life and unwavering fidelity to duty established him in general confidence and esteem so firmly that nothing could loosen his hold or alienate the people from him, even slightly.

Rev. Mr. Wilson was married on September 25, 1851, to Miss Zenetta C. Core, a daughter of John and Mary (Ferneau) Core, residents at that time of Pike county, Ohio, where the marriage took place. Four children were born of the union, but Sanford Core Wilson, of Shelbyville, is the only one of them now living. The father is now a member of Kirksville Presbytery and was chosen moderator of the session in 1904. He was then advanced in years, having passed his three-quarter century mark, but he was hale and vigorous in body, and the session over which he presided found that his mind was as active and keen and its resources were as ready for immediate use as they had ever been. His wisdom and skill in presiding fully justified the confidence of the body expressed in his choice.

The life herein briefly chronicled has been one of arduous effort, stern endurance and uncomplaining self sacrifice. But it has been fruitful in benefits to those among whom it has been passed, and in view of the good results it has so materially helped to bring about, its retrospect cannot but be pleasant to all who know its record, even the good man who has lived it. And all who have knowl-

edge of him and his great work, must rejoice and do rejoice that the evening of his long day of toil and trial is so mild and benignant. Moreover, all wish him yet many years in which to enjoy it.

FARMERS' BANK OF EMDEN.

This very useful, highly appreciated and widely popular financial institution, which has an excellent reputation for soundness, progressiveness and the use of good judgment in its management, was founded on April 14, 1904, with a capital of \$10,000, and the following officers in control: President, D. S. Sharp; cashier, R. L. Davis; directors, D. S. Sharp, E. L. Turner, W. S. Wood, Thomas J. Crane, P. H. Couch, U. J. Davis and R. D. Goodwin. In 1906 Marsh Booker succeeded E. L. Turner. The directorate of the bank remained unchanged until January 1, 1908. At that time R. D. Goodwin was elected president and several months later Howard Couch was chosen cashier, and F. M. Dill vice-president. The board of directors at present (1910) is composed of R. D. Goodwin, F. M. Dill, W. S. Wood, Thomas J. Crane, P. H. Couch, U. J. Davis and R. A. Humphrey.

The business of the bank has been good and active from its founding and has steadily increased from year to year. The institution is known throughout this portion of the state, in nearby sections of adjoining states and in banking circles generally, as one of the soundest and best managed banks of its size and character. Its past record is altogether to its credit, both as to progress and to safety, and the gentlemen at the head of

it give the best guaranty of its strength and reliability in their personal character and standing, and the success with which they have managed other business enterprises with which they are connected in leading ways.

Richard D. Goodwin, the president and controlling spirit of the bank, is a native of Shelby county and was born near Emden on November 19, 1846. He is a son of Henry H. and Mary (Durrett) Goodwin, natives of Virginia. The father was born in Louisa county, Virginia, in 1817, and came to Missouri in 1835. He located in St. Louis county and during the next two years followed farming there. He then came to Shelby county and here he lived until his death, in August, 1910, and was very actively and successfully occupied in general farming and raising live stock until a few years ago, when he retired from active pursuits. In the early days of his residence in this state he was a great hunter, the season's regular average tribute to his unerring rifle being twenty-five to forty deer, besides other game in profusion. He divided his land among his children, but before doing this he owned 340 acres.

This venerable gentleman, who forms a bright and interesting link connecting the early history of this county with the present state of affairs in it, was married in 1843 to Miss Mary Durrett, a daughter of Dr. Richard Durrett, a native of Virginia, but a resident of Shelby county, Missouri, at the time of the marriage. She and her husband became the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living: Judith, a resident of this county; Richard D. the president of the bank;

Robert, William and Henry, prosperous and highly respected citizens of Shelby county; Jennie, the wife of George Norman; Mary, the wife of James Babb; and Rebecca, the wife of Clay Davis, all also residents of this county. The father was an old-time Democrat in his political faith and allegiance, and his religious connection was with the Missionary Baptist church.

His son, Richard D. Goodwin, obtained his education in the district schools of Shelby county, which he attended at intervals until he was twenty years old. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm in partnership with his brothers until 1899. He then bought 160 acres of land, which he has increased by subsequent purchases to 195, and on this farm he has carried on for years a very active, successful and profitable general farming and stock breeding enterprise of magnitude in each department and conducted with great enterprise, vigor and continual striving for the best results through the application of skill and broad intelligence to the work and observant attention to its every detail.

Mr. Goodwin has been very much interested in the bank of which he is now president from the beginning of its history. He was a charter member in its organization and has been one of its firmest and most faithful friends ever since. What it is now is largely a product of his creation. He has taken also a deep interest in the affairs of the community outside of financial circles, helping to develop and bring to completion every worthy undertaking for the benefit of his township and county. He is an ardent Democrat in political relations

and has served his party well as township chairman both by appointment and election. He is a member of the Baptist church and one of the trustees of the congregation to which he belongs. His wife is an earnest and devoted member of the Christian church. Her maiden name was Anna Moreland, and she is a native of Marion county, in this state, and a daughter of Washington and Isabella (Robertson) Moreland, residents of that county. Her marriage with Mr. Goodwin took place on October 19, 1899.

CRAYTON WOODWARD.

As one of the sterling citizens of Shelby county, which has been his home since 1902, when he removed here from the adjoining county of Knox, Mr. Woodward is well entitled to consideration in this publication. The major portion of his active business career has been one of close and successful identification with agricultural pursuits, and he is still the owner of a well-improved farm of 184 acres in Bourbon township, Knox county.

He is now postmaster in the village of Leonard and his circle of friends in the community is limited only by that of his acquaintances, for his life has been such as to merit unqualified popular trust and esteem.

Crayton Woodward claims the old Empire state of the union as the place of his nativity, having been born in Oneida county, New York, on March 30, 1849, being a son of Samuel R. and Mary (Lasure) Woodward, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of the state of New York, where their marriage was solemnized in the year 1845. Of the two



CRAYTON WOODWARD

children Crayton is the elder and Russell is now a resident of Cedar county, Nebraska. The father was originally a Whig and later a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife held membership in the Universalist church. Samuel R. Woodward was born in Connecticut in 1829, and was a member of a family of English extraction that was founded in New England in the colonial days of our national history. He was reared and educated in his native state, and he removed to the state of New York when a young man. There he was engaged in the navigation of canal boats for a period of twenty years, at the expiration of which, about the year 1865, he removed with his family to Missouri and settled in Knox county, where he purchased a tract of land, becoming one of the fairly successful farmers and stock growers of that county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1875. His devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1852.

Crayton Woodward passed his boyhood days in his native county of New York state, where he was afforded the advantages of the common schools and a well-conducted select school. He was fifteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Knox county, Missouri, where he duly assisted in the work of the home farm, being associated with his father until the latter's death, and thereafter continuing independent operations as a farmer and stock grower in that county until his removal to Leonard, Shelby county, in 1902. He was known as an energetic and thrifty exponent of the great basic industry of agriculture and was not denied a due measure of

success in connection with his long continued operations in connection therewith. As before stated, he still continues in the ownership of his old homestead farm, which is well improved and under effective cultivation.

In politics Mr. Woodward is found loyally arrayed under the banner of the grand old Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active worker in a local way. He received from Postmaster General Payne appointment to the office of postmaster at Leonard in 1902, under the administration of the lamented President McKinley, and in this position he has since continued the efficient and popular incumbent. He has also served as school director for more than five years past, and is known as a loyal and public spirited citizen. Mrs. Woodward is a member of the Norwegian, Lutheran church.

On March 30, 1872, Mr. Woodward was united in marriage to Miss Laura M. Johnson, who was born and reared in Knox county, this state, where her father, the late Cornelius Johnson, was an early settler. Of the six children of this union four are living, namely: Samuel, a successful farmer of Taylor township, Shelby county; Russell, who now resides in Knox county, Missouri; Augustus, who is a twin of Russell, and who is identified with agricultural pursuits in Shelby county; and Guy, who remains on the old homestead in Knox county.

CECILIUS C. CALVERT.

Although he bears a distinguished name and had men of prominence and influence among his ancestors, Cecilius C.

Calvert, present postmaster of Emden, in this county, is a modest gentleman of merit, and makes no claim to recognition except what he presents in his character, his conduct as a man and his usefulness as a citizen. He is a native of Missouri, born on April 1, 1844, in Marion county, but his grandfather, also named Cecilius, was born and reared in England and came to the United States in his young manhood, locating in Virginia before the formation of the Federal Union. From Virginia he moved to Missouri in 1818 and took up his residence in what is now Marion county, where he died in 1850.

Coming down to the next generation, Mr. Calvert is a son of Gabriel and Sarah A. (Rollins) Calvert, natives of Kentucky. The father was born in Bourbon county, in that state, in 1814, and was brought to Missouri by his parents when he was four years old. He was reared and educated in Marion county, and as soon as he was of a suitable age began farming and raising live stock in that county, and followed those pursuits in the same locality until his death in 1898. He was very successful as a farmer and when he died left 200 acres of superior and well improved land to his heirs. In the days of his young manhood the law required citizens to muster at regular times under fixed regulations for military training. Gabriel Calvert was the fifer of the organization in his neighborhood, and it is a common tradition handed down from the older inhabitants that he was one of the best of his day.

He was married in 1839 to Miss Sarah A. Rollins, a native of Kentucky, but residing in Marion county, Missouri, at the time of the marriage and for some years

previous. They had twelve children, six of whom are living: Thomas J., of this county; Cecilius C., the theme of this writing; Sarah, the wife of B. V. Ferguson, of Marion county; George A., of Monroe county; Julia, the widow of the late John Wood, of Shelby county; Ziba, who lives at Shelton, Nebraska; and Bolar, who is a resident of Marion county, Missouri. In politics the father was a Republican and always deeply interested and active in the service of his party.

Cecilius C. Calvert obtained his education at Hickory Grove district school, in Marion county, which he attended during the winter months until he was thirteen years of age. He then worked on his father's farm until the beginning of the Civil war, when he felt impelled by his love of the Union to enlist in its defense. He enlisted in March, 1862, in Company K, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, under Col. Henry S. Lipscomb, and served until December, 1864, when he received an honorable discharge at Cape Girardeau, in this state. During his service he took part in the battles of Newark and Kirksville, Missouri; Gainesville, Arkansas, and the two days' engagement at Cape Girardeau. The command then followed Price and Marmaduke to Little Rock and took possession of that city and closed the campaign at Frederickstown, Missouri.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Calvert returned to his Marion county home and remained there working on the farm and assisting the family until 1866, when he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Spaw, of Iowa, a daughter of William J. and Mary Ann (Ashpaw) Spaw, formerly of that state but long

residents of Missouri. He then rented a farm in Marion county, which he occupied until 1873. In that year he moved to Macon county on eighty acres of land which he purchased, and on which he raised stock and carried on general farming operations until 1889, when he sold out there and changed his residence to a farm of 240 acres in Shelby county, about three miles from Emden. He directed the cultivation of this farm and the stock industry in connection with it until 1905, then divided it among his children.

After this disposition of his farm Mr. Calvert moved to Emden and took charge of a feed and grist mill, which he owned and operated until 1907. This mill he then sold, after which he passed a year in South Dakota. Returning to Emden in 1908, he bought back the mill property, and he now operates the mill very profitably. He also keeps a general store and has a large and active trade. In October, 1908, he was appointed postmaster of Emden and is still in service in that capacity.

From his happy union with Miss Spaw in the marriage which was solemnized in 1866, ten children have been born, eight of whom are living, and all residents of Shelby county but one. They are: Laura, the wife of E. P. Parsons; James; Sarah, the wife of William E. Dye; Addie, the wife of James Vanoy; Anna, the wife of W. C. Habig, of South Dakota; Julia, the wife of William Adudell; and George and Frank. The father is a Republican in politics. Fraternaly he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and in religious affiliation he and his wife are energetic working members of the Primitive Baptist church.

WILLIAM J. COTTON.

This extensive, enterprising and successful farmer and live stock breeder and dealer, furnishes an impressive illustration of the worth of industry, thrift and intelligent use of the opportunities afforded by this prolific and rapidly improving country and what they can accomplish in the way of making fortune and good repute for a laborious man and worthy, public spirited citizen. He lived on rented land for some years after he began farming, and although he finally inherited a farm of considerable extent, it was in a state of primeval wildness when he took charge of it, and he was obliged to do almost as much as any pioneer to reduce his holding to systematic productiveness.

Mr. Cotton was born on April 29, 1857, at Shelbyville, Missouri, and is a grandson of Chester K. Cotton, a native of Connecticut and one of the earliest settlers of Shelby county. He was for many years engaged in general merchandising at Shelbyville, and prospered finely in his business. The parents of William J. were William B. and Mary (Parsons) Cotton, the former born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1835, and the latter a native of this county. He came to Missouri with his parents when he was quite young and was reared and educated in this county, attending school in Shelbyville, where he lived. As soon as he was old enough and sufficiently trained for the purpose, his father took him into the mercantile establishment as a partner under the firm name of Cotton & Son, which became a very popular and prosperous firm, doing a large business and

winning trade from a very large extent of the surrounding country. But the life of the junior member of this firm was short, as he died in 1871 at the early age of thirty-six years.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Parsons of this county, a daughter of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Carter) Parsons, natives of Virginia. They had two children, their daughter, Mary Catherine, the wife of I. N. Frederick, of Shelby county, and their son, William J., both of whom live to revere their memory and follow their example of upright and useful living. The mother died in 1858, and in 1860 the father married a second wife, choosing as his partner on this occasion Miss Jennie Dobbins, of Marion county. Four children were born of their union and three of them are living, and all residents of Shelbina. They are: Thomas M.; Cora, the wife of Sim Downing; and Weldon. In politics the father was a Democrat and an active worker for his party. He was a Freemason fraternally and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in religious affiliation.

William J. Cotton obtained his academic training in the district schools of Shelby county and at Ingleside College, Palmyra. After leaving the latter institution he pursued a course of special business training at the Gem City Commercial College, Quincy, Illinois. Upon completing his education he started making his own way in the world, and until 1866 rented land and carried on farming operations as extensively and vigorously as his circumstances would permit. In 1866 he received as an inheritance from his grandfather, with whom he had made his home after the death of his father until

he started a home for himself, a farm of 360 acres of wild and unbroken land, and he immediately gave himself up with all his energy to make this tract over into a comfortable home and a productive and valuable basis of general farming and stock breeding and feeding operations, enlarging his efforts in each department as he prospered and gained facilities for the purpose. In this design he has been very successful. His farm is well improved, highly productive and very valuable, and he has made it all this by his energy, intelligence and excellent judgment in managing everything connected with it. And the live stock industry conducted in connection with the farming is managed with the same care, intelligence and skill, and is in its measure proportionately as profitable.

Mr. Cotton has risen to prominence and influence also in the general life of his township and county. He has shown great interest in their development and improvement, giving active support to every worthy undertaking for promoting that and looking well to the best interests of the whole people in every way. His public spirit as a citizen is highly appreciated by the people, and he is very popular and has high standing among them. He has served them well as a school director and in all other ways open to him, or that he could make open to him, has given their affairs and their enduring welfare his best and most helpful attention.

On December 18, 1878, Mr. Cotton was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Barnum, of Palmyra, a daughter of Ezra and Martha (Wells) Barnum, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of

Kentucky. Two children have been born of the union, a son named Chester P., who is living at home with his parents, and a daughter named Alberta, who is the wife of B. F. Floweree, an esteemed resident of Shelby county. In politics the father is a pronounced and unwavering Democrat of the most reliable kind. In fraternal relations he is a Freemason, and in religious connection he and his wife are zealous working members of the Missionary Baptist church, he having served as clerk of the congregation to which he belongs during the last fifteen years with credit to himself and benefit to the church and greatly to the satisfaction of the whole congregation.

JOHN J. HOLLYMAN.

The untimely death of this excellent farmer, fine stock man and most highly esteemed citizen of Tiger Fork township, Shelby county, which occurred on November 13, 1899, when he was but little over fifty-five years of age, stopped in its midst a very progressive and successful business career in the allied industries to which it was devoted, and cast the whole community in mourning over the loss of an inspiring force, a leader of thought and action and a very useful man in all practical requirements of every day life, which had been at work among its people.

Mr. Hollyman was born on August 23, 1844, in Shelby county, Missouri, and here he resided all the years of his life. He was a son of Charles N. and Nancy (Eaton) Hollyman, natives of Kentucky, where the former was born in 1810. He came to Missouri in the very early days

and for a short time lived in Marion county. From there he moved to Shelby county, and on its fertile soil and amid its inspiring and progressive institutions he passed the remainder of his days, dying on March 25, 1882. He spent his years in this state in farming and raising live stock, and in his time was considered one of the very best farmers in Shelby county. His marriage, which took place in 1835, resulted in three children, all of whom are now deceased.

John J. Hollyman attended the district schools in Shelby county and also the public schools in Lexington, Kentucky, whither he went during the Civil war and remained three years. After his return to this county he finished his education in one of the schools here. He remained on the home place with his parents, assisting them until death robbed him of them. He then bought the place and on it he passed the rest of his own life and the remaining years of a very successful career as a farmer and also as an extensive breeder and feeder of stock, which he shipped in large consignments to the Chicago and other markets. He began as a farmer and stock man with 160 acres of land, and when he died he owned 480 acres, which his widow now controls and manages with a skill and intelligence that keep the old spirit in the industries conducted on the place and maintain the profits at the highest range of the times.

Mr. Hollyman was prominent in local public affairs as a Democrat who never wavered in loyalty to his party or flagged in zeal in its service. But he would never consent to accept a political office either by appointment or election,

although frequently and earnestly solicited to do so by his friends among the party leaders and also those who marched with the rank and file. He preferred the independent and honorable position of private citizenship as a man and the duties and interests of his farm to all official cares and all artificial distinctions born of temporary elevation in public life. At the same time he gave close and intelligent attention to the needs and possibilities of his township and county, and omitted no effort possible on his part to provide for the one and develop the other to the highest extent. Every form of public improvement or enterprise for the good of the people had his hearty, cheerful and helpful support from start to finish.

On April 26, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna V. Bell, who was born on July 17, 1855, in Shelby county, Missouri, and is a daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth B. (Ferguson) Bell, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hollyman were the parents of two children, both living: Charles N., who lives at Laredo, Texas, and Frank, a resident of this county. Their mother is a member of Mt. Zion Baptist church, and one of the active workers among those who belong to it, doing everything she can to advance the interests of the congregation and the church in general.

JAMES W. TURNER.

Having passed the limit of human life as designated by the Psalmist, although bearing well and with spirit the burden of his years, James W. Turner, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers

and stock men of North River township, in this county, is entitled, on account of his age, to the veneration the people bestow upon him. But he has another title to their regard and good will and to their gratitude and esteem as well. That is that more than half a century of his useful life has been passed among them and the greater part of this period has been devoted in a leading and substantial way to the development and improvement of the locality in which his labors have been expended.

Mr. Turner was born on December 10, 1839, in Garrard county, Kentucky, and is a grandson of James Turner, who was also a native of that state and when he left it, and came westward with the advancing tide of migration toward the Rocky mountains, became one of the very early settlers in this portion of Missouri. He settled on a farm in our adjoining county of Marion, and on that farm he passed the remainder of his days, dying on it at last and being laid to rest in the very soil he had hallowed by his labors. His son, Thomas W. Turner, the father of James W., was born in 1818 in Garrard county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and was married at the very dawn of that estate. In 1840 he brought his young family to Missouri and located on a farm in Marion county, also, near where his father lived. On this farm he was actively, extensively and prosperously engaged in farming and raising live stock during all the subsequent years of his life except the last two or three, which he passed in Shelby county at the home of his son James, where he died on October 10, 1899.

He was married in 1838 to Miss Margaret Tucker, of the same nativity as himself, and they became the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living: James W., the interesting subject of these paragraphs; Thomas, who has his home in the state of Oklahoma; John, who is a resident of this county; Mica-jah, who resides at Fort Scott, Kansas; Samuel, whose home is also in Oklahoma; Mary, the wife of George Powell, of Marion county; Holman, who dwells in distant California; and Nancy, the widow of the late George Nash, of Marion county, this state. In politics the father was a Democrat and always took an interest in the welfare of his party.

James W. Turner began his scholastic training in the district schools of his native county in Kentucky and completed it in those of Marion county, in this state, attending the latter until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then started his own career of conquest and advancement by buying eighty acres of land in Shelby county, on which he settled and which form a part of his present fine and well improved farm of 400 acres, nearly all of which is under advanced and skillful cultivation. On this land he was very actively, extensively and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock until 1903, when he retired from all active pursuits, although he still gives supervisory attention to the farming and does chores and light jobs connected with its work, according to his taste and inclination.

Mr. Turner has long been prominent and influential in the public life of the township and county, and has always

shown a very warm and cordial interest in whatever has involved their enduring welfare. He served as clerk of the district school and on the board of school directors twenty-five years, and is now serving his third term as justice of the peace and notary public. He also carried the United States mails for two years during the Civil war. This was a public service full of peril and he frequently appeared to take his life in his hand when he started on his trip. But he met the requirements of the case bravely and faithfully, and he escaped unharmed, winning the commendation of all who knew of his service for his courage and fidelity in performing it.

On January 25, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Meglasson, of Marion county, a daughter of Paschal and Caroline (Bayless) Meglasson, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Mississippi. Five children were born of the union, three of whom are living: Lee, Laura Belle and Hurley J. The daughter is still at home with her parents, and her brothers are both prosperous and rising men in this county. The father adheres to the Democratic party in political faith and action, and in the days of his greater vigor was a very energetic worker for its success in all campaigns. His religious allegiance, and that of his wife also, is given to the Christian church, in which both are zealous and devoted workers for all that pertains to the welfare of the congregation to which they belong.

MONROE TEACHENOR.

The life of a traveling salesman for a large and important mercantile estab-

lishment is by no means an easy one, however outsiders may view it. At the same time it has its compensations for its exactions and hardships and those who follow it are not slow to see and appreciate these. The traveling salesman of our time is looked upon as an authority on the latest phases of social, political and mercantile activity in many places, and is usually warmly welcomed as a sunbeam from the outside world in nooks and corners which are aside from the great, busy, struggling world; and in other aspects he is regarded as a shining link between the ambitious busy strivings of the smaller cities and the mighty commercial centers. In this capacity Monroe Teachenor, of Shelbina, has served the public for a number of years and has found his life agreeable in the main. He has been successful in his calling, and this, if nothing else, is an element of enjoyment and sufficient in itself to reconcile the man who experiences it to almost any ordinary privation. Mr. Teachenor was born in Lewis county, Missouri, on October 5, 1863, and is a grandson of Isaac Teachenor, a native of Ohio, and a son of Nathaniel Teachenor, who was born and reared in the same state. The father came to Missouri in 1857 and located in Lewis county, where he followed teaching school in connection with farming for a number of years. In 1869 he moved to Shelby county, and after remaining in this county two years removed to Knox county, where he died on May 1, 1909.

He was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah Glassecock, also a native of Ohio. They had eight children, four of whom are living: David W., a resident of Salt Lake

City, Utah; Isaac L., who lives at Clayton, Illinois; Monroe, the pleasing subject of this brief review; and Mrs. P. F. Gardiner, of Knox county, Missouri. The father was a successful farmer and a devoted and loyal member of the Independent Methodist church. He stood well in his community, wherever he lived, and was regarded as an upright, enterprising and useful citizen wherever he was known and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, or the benefit of intimate association with him.

His son, Monroe Teachenor, obtained his education in the district schools of this state and at a high school in Newark, in Knox county. After leaving school he was employed as a clerk and salesman in a dry goods store for a number of years. He then went on the road as a traveling representative of Janis, Saunders & Co., a large wholesale dry goods establishment in St. Louis, whom he represented in the commercial world throughout a large territory until 1884. In that year he accepted a position in the same capacity with the Hargadine-Mekiltruck Dry Goods Company, of St. Louis, and with that house he has been actively engaged ever since.

Although his home is in Shelbina, Mr. Teachenor has seen much of the world and learned its ways. He knows men and their secret springs of action, and has mastered all the details of the dry goods trade as a commercial tourist. And he has the wisdom to make an intelligent, practical application of what he has learned in the way of swelling his trade and thereby adds greatly to his own revenues and the business of the house he represents. He is regarded as

one of the most capable, agreeable and successful men in the employ of the house in his line of activity, and universal testimony proclaims that he is entitled to the high rank he holds in this respect.

On September 23, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Parsons, a native of Shelbyville, Missouri. They have had four children, three sons and one daughter. They are: Homer, Fred, Lotus and Brooks. The father is a pronounced Democrat in politics and active in the service of his party according to his opportunities to work for it. These are necessarily limited, as he is away from home a great deal of the time. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, and in religious affiliation is allied with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Teachenor's heart is in his business, and in 1909, thinking thereby to win out a larger and more gratifying success in it, he moved to St. Louis. But he found that he was as well off in Shelbina and better satisfied, and in 1910 he moved back to that city, which is now his home. He takes an active interest in public affairs and does all in his power to promote the welfare of his city and county. And he is esteemed by their people as one of the best and most representative men among them.

EMMETT D. SWINNEY.

Starting in life with nothing but his native ability and his determined and persevering spirit, and winning a gratifying success as a farmer, a mechanic and a merchant, Emmett D. Swinney, of

Shelbina, furnishes in his career a fine example of the versatility of the American mind when awakened to and kept in action by correct principles and lofty ideals of duty; and an example also of the true allegiance to local and general requirements of government, which is the natural product of good citizenship.

Mr. Swinney was born in Macon county, Missouri, on March 13, 1863, and is descended from sturdy old Kentucky stock. His father, Rev. John G. Swinney, was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, in 1818, the son of William H. Swinney, who was also a native of that state, and who there was reared and had his career. The family was a pioneer one in that state. Some of its earlier members helped to lay the foundations of the commonwealth and later ones aided in building the superstructure.

Rev. John G. Swinney came to Missouri in 1832, while the conditions here were much like those found by his ancestors when they invaded the wilderness of Kentucky, and he experienced in his day many of the hardships and privations which they experienced in theirs. He was a millwright and worked at his trade along the Missouri river for a great many years. But in the meantime, feeling a call to higher duties, he studied for the Christian ministry, and the greater part of his time during the subsequent years of his life were spent in pastoral duties and in proclaiming from the sacred desk the truths of the gospel.

This venerable "Father in Israel" was the last survivor of the old pioneer preachers who laid the foundations in Macon and Shelby counties of the religious organization to which he belonged.

At the age of eighteen he became united with the Baptist church, and in 1843 was ordained a preacher in that denomination. On the fourth Saturday of November, in the same year, and seven months after his ordination, he joined with Rev. William Griffin and Rev. Henry Matthews in organizing the Macon Baptist association, of which he was the first district missionary. He devoted the labors of nearly all of his after life to ministerial work under the auspices of this association and helped to promote its growth from three feeble and struggling congregations to a membership of many thousands.

Rev. Mr. Swinney was one of the six pioneer preachers who founded the Baptist church in this region, and like his colleagues in the work, he labored on his farm and at his trade during the week and preached on Sunday, often riding many miles to fill his engagements and braving all kinds of weather by day and night for the purpose. His ministry began before the day of salaried preachers in this part of the world, and his labor in the ministerial field was therefore one of love, and given freely, without money or price of any kind. One church, in which he preached for a number of years on one occasion, gave him the sum of \$2.50, and this amount he invested in a barrel of salt. At another time, in October, 1882, he requested the Darksville Baptist church, in Randolph county, of which he was then the pastor, and from which he had received no pay for the year, to raise all it could of the salary it wished to pay him and send it to a veteran brother clergyman, Rev. H. J. Thomas, of Shelbina, who was ill and in distress.

The congregation complied with his request and the wants of the brother in need, who died a few weeks later, were relieved.

Rev. J. G. Swinney lived in Macon county until 1865, then moved to Tuscola, Illinois. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Missouri and took up his residence in Shelby county, four miles north of Woodlawn, where he lived until 1891. In that year he moved to Clarence, where he died on August 10, 1901, aged eighty-three years and two months. He was married in Macon county, Missouri, in 1844, to Miss Sarah Matthews, who was born in Kentucky on February 13, 1825. They became the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living: D. J., of Deval Bluff, Arkansas; J. T., of Richmond, Missouri; Martha, the wife of John Clark, of Leonard, this county; J. M., of Macon, Missouri; A. P., of Clarence, Shelby county; Mary, the wife of W. S. Cornelius, of Macon county; Emmett D., the subject of this writing; and Alice, the wife of Calvin Matthews. The mother survived her husband nearly seven years, dying on April 25, 1908.

Emmett D. Swinney obtained his education in the district schools of Shelby county, and after completing their course of instruction, worked for his father on the home farm a number of years. He was, however, of a mechanical rather than an agricultural turn of mind, and gratified his inclination by operating a saw mill for some time. In 1885 he moved to Shelbina and accepted employment under W. S. Clark in the implement and woodenware trade, remaining with him seventeen years. In 1902 he and William McDaniel bought the business

from Mr. Clark, and they prospered in the undertaking until 1910. Mr. McDaniel then sold his interest to Mr. Hawkins, and the firm name became Swinney & Hawkins. Under the new arrangement the business has gone steadily ahead to larger proportions, a higher reputation and more considerable importance. It is now one of the leaders in its line in this part of the state.

On December 25, 1883, Mr. Swinney was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Rutter, a native of this county, born in 1863, and a daughter of James and Mary Rutter, esteemed citizen of the county. All of the three children born of the union are living. They are Edward, Effie and Wade. The father has long been prominent in local public affairs and the fraternal life of his community. He has been secretary of the Odd Fellows' lodge in Shelbina during all of the last fifteen years, and has made a very creditable record in that important and responsible office. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and takes an earnest interest and active part in all its uplifting and benevolent work.

In the affairs of his city and county Mr. Swinney has also been zealous and very helpful. No worthy undertaking for the benefit of the people has ever gone without his energetic support, and by the wisdom of his counsel and the force of his example, as well as by his influence and efforts, others have been brought into line and made effective for good. Shelby county has no more estimable citizen, and none who is more justly held in high esteem and good will by the people of every class.

ELMER B. RAY.

Elmer B. Ray, who conducted the leading livery and horse sales barn in Shelbina, which was, at the time, one of the principal establishments of its kind in this part of the state of Missouri, is a native of Shelby county, and was born here on January 11, 1878. He is a grandson of Felon Ray, a native of Kentucky, and a son of Andrew B. Ray, also a native of that state. The Ray family was among the pioneer families in Kentucky, its earlier members who went to what is now that great state when it was literally a howling wilderness having been companions of Daniel Boone and the heroic men who associated with him in laying the foundations of the commonwealth. Their descendants repeated on the soil of Missouri their performances on that of Kentucky, for Andrew B. Ray, the father of the subject of this writing, was brought to this state by his parents when he was but one year old.

The family located in Shelby county on arriving in Missouri, and here its members passed the remainder of their lives actively engaged in farming and raising live stock. Andrew B. Ray grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the primitive frontier schools of his boyhood and youth. After reaching man's estate he started a farming enterprise of his own near Shelbyville, and in time acquired the ownership of 420 acres of land there. When advancing years made him desire to retire from active pursuits, he moved to Shelbyville, where he still lives.

He was married to Miss Orzella Bond, a native of Missouri. Of the three children born to them Elmer B. is the only one living. His mother died on July 14,

1900. She and her husband saw this country in its state of almost primitive wildness, and encountered all the hardships and faced all the perils of frontier life. But they bore their destiny bravely and performed its duties faithfully, in accordance with the heroic spirit of the pioneers, whose exploits in various places embody many of the most thrilling and spectacular features of American history.

Elmer B. Ray shared the fate of country boys of his day in Missouri. He worked on his father's farm, attending the district school in the neighborhood of his home when he had opportunity, and reached manhood with no other prospect in life than that of following the occupation of his forefathers. He had, however, one advantage over many of his boyhood associates. He was allowed to take a finishing course of instruction at Leonard college, and this brought him near to his majority. So, after working a short time longer at home, he began farming on his own account on a farm of 120 acres in the vicinity of Shelbyville. Some time afterward he moved to his father's farm, which he cultivated during the next seven years.

But, while he was an excellent farmer and found both pleasure and profit in his occupation as such, he had a longing for mercantile life and mingling somewhat in the great world of business. Accordingly, he moved to Shelbyville and opened a livery and sales stable. The results have realized his hopes of advancement and proved that his venture was not a mistake. He made a success of his present business and won a reputation for himself as a capable and enterprising

manager of it. His stable was known throughout a large extent of the surrounding country and to hosts of traveling men for the excellence of its equipment and service, and its sales feature was equally well known and popular.

On November 14, 1900, Mr. Ray was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Rankin, a native of this state. He is a prominent member of the Order of Odd Fellows, in whose progress he takes an interest and an active part. His religious connection is with the Christian church, and in this he is also zealous and serviceable, especially in the affairs of the congregation of which he is a member, but he is helpful to all churches without regard to creed or denominational differences.

In connection with the interests of his city and county Mr. Ray is a man of public spirit and enterprise. He is always ready to bear his portion of the burden of improvements and assist every worthy undertaking in the most practical and effective way. And he is intelligent and far-seeing in respect to such matters, and never narrow, obstinate or dogmatic. He expresses his own views freely and as freely accords to every other citizen the same right. And he welcomes every suggestion and examines it carefully, giving it weight in proportion to its merit as he sees it. He is universally regarded as one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens of the county, and as such is held in high esteem.

MARVIN WHITBY.

“Equal to either fortune,” was the motto of Lord Byron, a mighty though

erring spirit, and the manner in which he lived up to it half redeemed his fame from the reproach due to even his grosser errors. Without involving anything of error, and in its best sense, this motto might be applied to Marvin Whitby, of Clarence, this county, which has been his home and the seat of his interesting career for many years. For he has been tried by both extremes of fortune and never seriously disturbed by either.

Mr. Whitby was born at Canton, Lewis county, Missouri, on January 27, 1849, and comes of good old Maryland and Kentucky stock. He is a grandson of William B. Whitby, who was born and reared in Maryland, and a son of Augustus E. Whitby, who was also a native of that state and born in 1806. He came to Missouri in 1841 and took up his residence in Shelby county, where he remained five years, removing to Lewis county in 1846. There he wrought at his trade as a millwright and prospered at the business, not only because there was great demand for his services, but also because he worked industriously and lived frugally. In politics he was a Democrat, loyal to his party and zealous in its service, and in religion a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church. And under all circumstances and wherever he lived he was an excellent citizen, and universally esteemed as such.

In 1842 he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine A. Miller, a native of Kentucky. They had six children, two of whom are living, Marvin and his sister, Laura A., the wife of Benjamin Heathman, of Shelbina. The

father died in March, 1855, and the mother on June 5, 1894. This excellent woman, who survived her husband and natural protector thirty-nine years, bore the burden of rearing her offspring cheerfully and with Spartan courage. She could not do all she wished for her children, but she did what she could, and this was all that could be asked. And it stands out greatly to her credit that she never shirked the duty or grew restless in performing it to the best of her ability and the full measure of her strength.

Marvin Whitby was orphaned at the age of six years by the untimely death of his father, and was thrown on his own resources at an early age. He attended school for a short period in Clarence, and then went to teaching. His own opportunities for scholastic training and acquirements had been very limited, but he had improved them in the fullest measure, and was fairly well qualified to impart to others the knowledge he had himself gained by such arduous effort. As he taught he kept on enlarging his fund of information and developing and training his mind with such success that he kept pace with the progress in teaching and adhered to his chosen vocation twenty-eight years, beginning in 1870 and teaching until 1898. In the meantime, so favorably had he impressed the public with his capacity and general acceptability that in 1889 he was elected school commissioner of Shelby county, and at the end of his term was re-elected for another.

Teaching school is exacting, exhausting and nerve-racking work, as all who have followed it zealously and conscien-

tiously know, and while engaged in it Mr. Whitby sought relief from its pressure in farming a tract of fifty-five acres of good land, which he purchased for the purpose. He was progressive and successful in farming, as he was in teaching, and won a reputation for intelligence and enterprise in that line of endeavor. In 1900 he was elected public administrator of Shelby county. This office he held continuously for eight years, making a first rate record for efficiency and ability in its administration and extending and strengthening his hold on the regard and good will of the people. He served as city clerk for eight years, also sixteen years as justice of peace and a number of years as a school director.

Since leaving the office of public administrator he has been engaged in farming on 283 acres of as good land as can be found in this county, all but ninety acres of which he has acquired by his own industry and thrift, aided by the counsel and assistance of his excellent wife, to whom the ninety acres came as an inheritance from her father. In addition to his farm he owns valuable city property. His present home in Clarence is a pleasant one, and in that city he is looked upon as one of the leading and most useful men in the community. He well deserves the rank he holds in public estimation, for he is unceasing in the use of his influence and the gift of his inspiration for the progress and improvement of the city and county, and at all times eagerly desirous of promoting the substantial, intellectual and moral welfare of their people in every way open to him.

On December 24, 1894, he married Miss Alice M. Taylor, a native of Missouri and a daughter of the late Major Taylor, of Shelby county. Mrs. Whitby walked life's troubled way with him fourteen years, and proved herself to be a model woman by every test of excellence. She was a true companion for her husband, and a highly useful factor in the life of the community. All she possessed of intelligence, wisdom and energy she freely devoted to the advancement of her household and the business of the family, and, at the same time, spared no effort of which she was capable to contribute to the betterment of the community around her. She died October 12, 1908.

Mr. Whitby's political faith and earnest support are given to the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. His church affiliation is with the Southern Methodists, and in fraternal relations he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his party, his church and his lodges he is an energetic and effective worker, and his membership in each is highly valued, while in all the duties of citizenship he is as true as the needle to the pole, and as useful and productive as he is straightforward and upright.

On the erection of the New Methodist church at Clarence in 1910, Mr. Whitby donated the primary room of the building, furnishing it in memory of his wife and it is known as the Alice M. Whitby room.

Mr. Whitby's mother was a charter member of this church.

OLIVER JERRE LLOYD.

Although but twenty-eight years old (1910) Oliver Jerre Lloyd, of Shelbina, has already had a busy and varied career. His activities have been employed for the most part in one line of work, but that has taken him to many different places and shown him men and their impulses and aspirations under widely differing circumstances. He is now the cashier of the Shelbina National Bank and is performing the duties of his position to the entire satisfaction of the directorate and patrons of that progressive and enterprising institution. But he was well trained for the work by tuition in its theory and experience in its practice.

Mr. Lloyd was born in Lewis county, Missouri, on January 10, 1882, and is a son of James T. and Mary (Graves) Lloyd, a sketch of whose lives will be found elsewhere in this volume. He obtained his academic training in the district schools of Shelby county and one of its high schools. After completing this part of his preparation for the battle of life, he attended a business high school in Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1902. Armed with his diploma, his hopes of success, his worthy aspirations for consequence and standing among men, and his determination to realize all he looked forward to, he again came to Missouri and located at Kirksville, having been appointed assistant cashier of the Baird National Bank in that city.

It seemed to the young aspirant for business success and steady advancement that he was on the high road to

the accomplishment of his wishes. But soon after his connection with it began the bank went into liquidation, and he was obliged to seek another avenue to the goal he desired so ardently to reach. He was offered a clerkship in the Citizen's Bank, of Memphis, Missouri, and he accepted it and filled the position with credit to himself and benefit to the bank until April, 1908. He was then asked to take the chief clerkship of the Democratic Congressional committee in Washington, D. C., and yielded to the request.

Political life and its contentions were not to his taste, and being offered the position he now holds, he resigned from the clerkship of the committee on June 1, 1910, and became the cashier of the Shelbina National Bank. This brought him again to the performance of duties for which he is particularly well fitted and which are in accordance with his wishes and ambitions. They also give him scope to apply his desire to aid in the progress and improvement of the region to which he is warmly attached, and minister to the welfare of its people, whom he holds in high regard, as they do him on just grounds of well demonstrated worth and manhood.

On June 22, 1904, he united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Chick, a native of this county, born on January 31, 1881, and a daughter of W. C. and Eliza (Stuart) Chick, esteemed residents of the county. Mr. Lloyd and his wife are earnest and serviceable members of the Christian church and take an active part in its works of benevolence and evangelization. They are also interested warmly and practically in all good and worthy agencies for ad-

vancement and improvement, social, intellectual and moral, at work in the community. They are social sunbeams lighting and warming all circles in which they move, and are highly esteemed as among the best and most representative citizens of their city and county. Their pleasant home is a center of refined and gracious hospitality, and a very popular resort for their hosts of friends and admirers. It is also a center of earnest work for the good of the community.

ANDREW J. OLIVER.

The state of Virginia, which gave us a number of our earlier presidents and the ancestors of several of later date, has also sent her sons and daughters abroad throughout the land, quickening the spirit of improvement, brightening and elevating the social atmosphere and giving trend and character to the civil institutions of many different sections. Among those who went abroad from the wide domain of the Old Dominion and came to Missouri in the early days were John L. and Nancy (Warren) Oliver, the parents of Andrew J. Oliver, one of the leading mechanics and merchants of Shelbina.

Mr. Oliver's paternal grandfather, Lemuel Oliver, was a native of Virginia, and his forefathers had been planters in that state from colonial times. His son, John L., was born there on January 29, 1821, and was reared to the occupation of his ancestors. But when "manhood darkened on his downy cheek" he was seized with a spirit of adventure and determined to seek a home and found a name for himself in a distant part of

the country. Accordingly, in 1844, he came to this state and located near Milan in Sullivan county. After a short residence in that county he moved to Lewis county, where he lived a number of years, and then came to Shelby county in 1886. He took up his residence in Shelbina, and here he engaged in farming and teaming, prospering in his work and rising to influence and good standing among the people by the worth of his character, his industry and uprightness and the enterprise and progressiveness of his citizenship.

His first marriage was with Miss Nancy Warren, and by the union they became the parents of twelve children, five of whom are living: John W., Andrew J., George W., Sherman, and Laura, the wife of George Warren. The mother of these children died on July 22, 1882, and in February, 1884, the father married a second wife, being united in this with Miss Pauline Fitzsimmons, who is still living.

Andrew J. Oliver was born on October 13, 1854, in Marion county, Missouri. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, acquiring a good practical mastery of the business, and attended the district school in the neighborhood, where he obtained a limited common school education, his opportunities for regular and lengthy attendance being subject to the necessities of the farm, which required his labor much of the year. The school he attended was in Lewis county, where the family was then living, and after leaving it he learned the blacksmith trade, and then worked at it as a helper at Trenton, Missouri. Soon afterward he acquired the ownership of a shop at

La Belle, this state, which he conducted for a time.

His trade became distasteful to him and he sold his shop, determined to go back farming. He located on a farm in Lewis county, which he lived on and cultivated six years. He tired of this in turn and took up his residence in Shelby on August 1, 1890. Here he has ever since been engaged in blacksmithing and dealing in implements, and has been very successful in his operations. His shop is one of the most completely equipped in this part of the state, and the mercantile end of his business is extensive and flourishing. In addition, he owns 480 acres of land in Warren county, North Dakota, and other property of value.

On February 15, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Ellen Harrison, a native of Pennsylvania. They had three children, two of whom are living: Maggie May, the wife of R. A. Newman, and Effie Rebecca, the wife of Richard Highland. Their mother died on August 17, 1899, and on August 9, 1900, the father contracted a second marriage, being united in this with Miss Ellen Hales, a native of Iowa. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In political affairs Mr. Oliver gives his allegiance and support to the principles of the Republican party, and he is loyal to it and energetic and effective in its service, although neither seeking nor desiring any of the honors or emoluments it has to bestow for himself. In fraternal life he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and, although a busy man and much engaged

in his own affairs, he finds time to give his lodge the benefit of his frequent presence at its meetings and his counsel in its management with a view to securing the best possible results for its members. In the public affairs of his city and county he takes an active part, giving his earnest and intelligent aid to every worthy undertaking for their improvement and the substantial good of their people. His citizenship is of an elevated character, and has gained for him the esteem of the whole people wherever he has lived and become known. He is a representative man and altogether worthy of the high regard in which he stands in public estimation.

MARVIN DIMMITT.

Although he has several times changed his residence, occupation and business associates, and covered in his interesting and instructive career farming and mercantile life, banking and official duties, Marvin Dimmitt, now the capable and highly esteemed cashier of the Shelby County State Bank, located at Clarence, has known how to make the changes for his own advantage and advancement, and how to use every means at his command for the benefit of the people around him in promoting their general welfare and helping to magnify their comforts and conveniences in life.

Mr. Dimmitt is a native of Shelby county, Missouri, and was born on a farm near Shelbyville on January 14, 1863. He is a son of Dr. Philip Dimmitt, now deceased, and a brother of Lee and Prince Dimmitt, sketches of whom will be found on other pages of

this work. He grew to manhood and was educated in the Shelbyville High School, Shelbyville, Missouri. In 1877 he turned his attention to mercantile life, becoming a salesman in the dry goods store of W. A. Dimmitt in Shelbyville.

At the end of one year's experience and training as a clerk and salesman in the store he found an opening that was more attractive to him, and became a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Cooper & Dimmitt, which was also located in Shelbyville. His fidelity to duty, capacity for business and progressive spirit were amply manifested in each engagement, and he found his services in demand for other business connections. In 1879 he left the bank and assumed the management of a branch store belonging to W. A. Dimmitt at Bethel. But his one year's experience in banking had given him a fondness for the business and demonstrated to him that he had special fitness for it. At the end of one year passed in the management of the store at Bethel he returned to the bank of Cooper & Dimmitt and resumed his position as clerk and bookkeeper.

In 1881 his desire to have and conduct a banking business of his own induced him to open a bank at Clarence for Messrs. Holtzelow & Gaskill as a stepping stone to the accomplishment of his purpose. He opened this bank in April of the year last named and continued in charge of it until the following November. During the summer he erected three business buildings in partnership with his brother, Frank, and in the autumn they opened a dry goods store in one of them under the firm name and style of Dimmitt Bros.

In December, 1885, Mr. Dimmitt was appointed postmaster of Clarence by President Cleveland for a term of four years. He filled the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people for the full term, but did not sever his connection with the mercantile establishment in which he was a member of the firm. On the contrary, in December, 1896, he bought his brother Frank's interest in the store, and from then until 1895 he conducted the business alone and under his own name. In 1895 he was elected cashier of the Shelbyville Bank, but held on to an interest in the store at Clarence, although the firm name was changed to that of L. Griswold & Co., the same as it is at this time (1910).

Mr. Dimmitt remained in the service of the Shelbyville Bank until February, 1902, then sold his interests in that city and moved to Clarence. In May of the same year he was elected cashier of the Shelby County State Bank in Clarence, and he has continued to fill that position ever since. In addition to his interest in that sound, progressive and highly successful financial institution, which has steadily grown and prospered under his wise and prudent management, he owns and directs the farming of 240 acres of land and has residence and business property of considerable value in Clarence, and interests of moment in other places.

But Mr. Dimmitt's life has not been wholly given up to business. He has taken an earnest and helpful interest in political affairs and dignified and adorned the official circles of the county, having served six terms as mayor of Clarence and eight years as a member

of the school board. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party and he is one of its most assiduous and effective workers in all campaigns, showing himself wise in its councils and zealous and successful in promoting its welfare in the field. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On January 31, 1884, Mr. Dimmitt was united in marriage with Miss Eva P. Davis, of Clarence, a daughter of William Davis, at that time one of the leading lumber merchants of that city, but now residing at San Diego, California. Seven children have been born in the Dimmitt household, and five of them are living: Elizabeth F., the wife of S. J. Byrd, of Carrizo Springs, Texas; and Michael, Patrick, Eva M. and Buster, all of whom are still members of the parental family circle.

HENRY H. BONNEL.

(Deceased.)

Finding his country in the throes of a terrible civil war soon after dawn of his manhood, Henry H. Bonnel, who was one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Bethel township in this county, took his place in the army of defense, and during the momentous conflict bore his burden of service, with all its involvement of peril and privation, arduous labor and dark uncertainty. Then, when peace was restored, and the armies so lately engaged in deadly warfare melted away into the hosts of industrial

production, he turned once more to the cultivation of field and farm, in which he was actively and successfully engaged, devoting to it the same fidelity and energy that distinguished him in the march and on the battlefield of military service until his death in 1910.

Mr. Bonnel was a native of Batavia, Ohio, born on April 10, 1835. He was a son of Levi and Elizabeth Smith (Hill) Bonnel, the former born and reared in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. They had eight children and six of them are living: Henry H., Aaron, Mark, Ann Eliza (Reynolds), Mary Amelia (McDonald) and Frank. The father brought his family to Missouri in 1861 and located in Shelby county, where he engaged in farming and raising stock, pursuing these lines of useful endeavor until his death in 1874. The mother survived him eighteen years, dying in 1892.

Henry H. Bonnel was reared in his native place and educated in its public schools. He was warmly attached to his home and his parents, and after leaving school remained with them, assisting his father on the farm, and accompanying them to this state when they migrated to it. In January, 1862, on the 16th day of the month, he enlisted in a company of Missouri cavalry, and was soon afterward at the front and in the midst of the fray, which from that time on to the close of the war was constant and terrible. He took part in numerous important battles and many engagements of minor consequence, and, although often face to face with death, escaped unharmed while his comrades fell like autumn leaves all around him. Before

the end of the struggle he became quartermaster-general of Company I, being promoted to this position in recognition of the value of his services in the sterner phases of the conflict.

At the close of the war Mr. Bonnel returned to his Shelby county home, and here he was profitably engaged in farming and raising stock, except during the last two years, when he lived retired from all active pursuits. During his residence in this county he has ever taken an earnest interest and an active part in promoting the welfare of the region, doing at all times all he could for the benefit of its people, the development of its resources, and its moral, intellectual and material advancement in every way. He was clerk of the district for more than twenty-five years and served on the school board for a period of eight. In politics he was a pronounced Republican, but never was an active partisan. Fraternally he belonged to the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1864 Mr. Bonnel was united in marriage with Miss Mary Washington Matkin, a native of Shelby county, Missouri. Of the eight children born to them six are living: Willard, Effie May, now Mrs. Starmer, and Julian, Kate, Bailey and Mary Edith. The mother of these children died in 1900 after a life of domestic service and fidelity extending over thirty-six years, during which she was true to every trust and gave her offspring a fine example of devoted and upright womanhood, for which she was held in high respect wherever she was known as was her husband.

HENRY C. DRENNAN.

With his boyhood darkened by the terrible shadow of our Civil war and the hardships and trials incident to that momentous conflict, and being obliged in consequence to make his own way in the world from an early age, Henry C. Drennan, a leading farmer and stock man of Bethel township, in this county, and one of its prominent and influential citizens, has shown in his career that, however much the lessons of adversity sometimes indurate and sour the spirit, they are in most cases salutary and stimulate their subject to a development of all that is best within him.

Mr. Drennan's life began in Illinois, Sangamon county, in 1854. In that state his father, William Drennan, also was born and there was reared, educated and married, uniting in wedlock with Miss Lucinda Cannon, a native of Kentucky, in 1853. They had six children, four of whom are living: Henry C., Charles W., Darius D., who lives in Idaho, and Margaret F., the wife of Charles Miller, of Knox county, Missouri. In November, 1855, the family moved to this county and located on a farm, which was full of promise, and during the years of its cultivation by the father realized its promise. He prospered on it and was winning a competency. But in 1864, inspired by the warmth of feeling engendered by the cruelty of the predatory border warfare irresponsible parties waged on the helpless people, he enlisted in the Union army in Company G, 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry. A few months later he was killed in the battle of Centralia, Missouri. The mother is

living yet and has reached the ripe old age of eighty-two years.

Their son, Henry C. Drennan, obtained a limited education in the district schools, his opportunities being more limited than they would otherwise have been, owing to the hard conditions laid upon the people by the war, which continued for years after that was over. He left school at an early age and at once began the career as a farmer which has made him successful in a worldly way and given him consequence and influence among the people. He has pursued his industry in this line of effort ever since and has wrung from the soil of this county, by arduous and continued industry, skill in the application of his labor and good judgment in the management of his operations, a substantial estate and the prospect of still greater achievements. He owns and has mostly under cultivation 360 acres of first-rate land, improved with good buildings and provided with all the appurtenances of an attractive and comfortable country home. In connection with his farming operations he carries on a thriving general live stock industry which is managed with the same intelligence and care as his farming, and which brings him returns in proportion.

Mr. Drennan has ever been active and zealous in the service of his community, manifesting his interest in its welfare by close attention to its requirements and an effective support of every worthy enterprise designed to promote its progress and development. He served on the school board for a period of more than fifteen years, and in other ways has done his part to advance the general weal of

the locality and its people. In politics he is a firm and consistent Republican, but he has never been an over-active partisan. He was married in 1882 to Miss Sallie C. Miller, a native of Ohio who came to this state with her parents when she was three years old. They have four children, Hurley H., Fred M., Alice and Phil O.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS RAINES.

Born in Wisconsin in 1839, at a time which may properly be designated as belonging to the early history of the Middle West, and in later years carried by his occupation to almost every other part of the country west of the Alleghany mountains, William C. Raines, now one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Bethel township, in this county, has had a varied experience and found it profitable, not only in the acquisition of worldly wealth, but in giving him knowledge of himself and others, and a familiar acquaintance with the various parts of our great domain which lie between our two mighty mountain ranges.

Mr. Raines is a scion of old Virginia families on his father's side of the house, his ancestors having lived in the Old Dominion from early colonial days. From there his grandfather migrated to Kentucky when that now great commonwealth was almost a pathless wilderness, and there his father, Isaac Raines, was born. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Ramsdell, was a native of Indiana. Of the eight children born in his father's family he is now the only one living. The father was of a migratory

disposition and sought advancement in various parts of the country. He came to Missouri and located in Marion county, at Hannibal, at an early date, after living successively in Kentucky, Indiana and Wisconsin. In 1850, when the excitement over the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope was at its height, he went to California. He did not tarry long in the new eldorado, however, but soon returned to his Marion county, Missouri, home.

Still the gold fever had him in its grip, and the longing for the Pacific coast was constantly with him while he was busily engaged in cultivating his Ralls county farm for a number of years. At length it became irresistible, and in 1863 he went back to California, taking his wife with him, and there he remained thirty years, his wife dying there in 1880. Thirteen years later, in 1893, he returned again to Missouri, Shelby county, and here he died in 1899.

William C. Raines obtained his education in the public schools of Hannibal, Missouri. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith trade, but he has never worked at it. In 1858, when he was nineteen years old, he became an engineer on transports and tow boats, and in this capacity he was employed for a period of nearly forty years during which he traversed every navigable river in the West. In 1886 he came to Shelby county, Missouri, accompanied by his family, and settled down as a farmer, to which occupation he has ever since adhered. He has prospered in his agricultural enterprise, and now owns and has under cultivation 137 acres of superior land, which constitutes one of

the attractive and valuable country homes of Bethel township, and is managed with skill and intelligence that make him one of the model farmers of the locality.

On December 12, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Callo-way, a native of Maryland. They had six children, two of whom are living, their daughters, Emma, the wife of William P. Roberts, of St. Louis, and Julia C., the wife of J. C. Smith, of Walkersville, Missouri. The mother of these children died on January 8, 1909, aged seventy years. In politics the father belongs to the Democratic party, but owing to his migratory life he has never taken an active interest in political affairs. He is not a member of any church or fraternal organization, but is an excellent citizen, highly esteemed by all who know him and well worthy of the universal regard in which he is held in his own community, in the welfare of which he takes an earnest and serviceable interest.

FRANCIS M. KIMBLEY.

Becoming an orphan at the age of seventeen by the untimely death of his father, which left the family in straitened circumstances, and in consequence, obliged to make his own way in the world without the aid of outside help or Fortune's favors in any way, F. M. Kimbley, of Bethel township, in this county, found life's journey a rough and stony road during several years of his progress on it toward the goal of his hopes. He is now one of the most successful and prosperous farmers and stock men of the township, prominent and influential as a citi-

zen and generally esteemed and popular as a man. He has made the rugged ascent to this condition wholly by his own efforts and ability, and is deserving of the consequences he has attained.

Mr. Kimbley's life began in Adams county, Illinois, where he was born on January 1, 1863. He is a son of Matthew R. and Emilia J. (Prickett) Kimbley, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Ohio. They had ten children, two of whom are living, F. M., and Henry, who lives in the state of Oklahoma. Harvey and George died after having reached maturity. The father first came to Missouri and located in Clark county in 1860. Later he moved his family to that county, and there he followed farming until his death in 1879. The mother survived him twenty-seven years, dying in 1906.

Their son, Francis M. Kimbley, obtained a limited education in the district schools of Clark county, but his aspirations in this direction were cut short by the death of his father, and even before that his advantages had been meager, as the work on the home farm required during all the working season every available force in the family, and all other considerations had to yield to it. When he left school he gave himself up wholly to the cultivation of the farm, which the family occupied until 1880, and then he and the rest of the living children came to Shelby county with their mother, and took up their residence on a farm in Bethel township.

In 1883, impelled by the hope of success in mining and other lines of effort, he went to Colorado, which was then looked upon, and not improperly, as a

state, or territory of great possibilities. But Shelby county still had a winning voice for him, and after a short time he returned to it, content to take his chances for advancement with the fruits of its fertile soil and his opportunities for social enjoyment and civil and material progress among its home-loving but wide-awake and enterprising people. Here he has been industriously and successfully engaged in farming and raising live stock ever since with steadily increasing prosperity. He now owns and has under cultivation over 400 acres of fine land, well improved and brought to a high condition of productiveness. His stock industry is also extensive and profitable. Both departments of his work are conducted with skill and intelligence, and each well repays the care and attention bestowed upon it.

Mr. Kimbley was married in 1883 to Miss Anna Wester, a native of this county. They had six children, five of whom are living. They are Harry, Minnie, Ettie, Ira and Ruby. In politics the father is an active working Democrat, with great interest in the success of his party and always zealous and effective in its service. He rendered good service to the people as a member of the school board for four years, and in many other ways has been useful in promoting their welfare. In fraternal life he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which also he takes an active part, contributing to its advancement by wisdom in counsel and zeal and intelligence in active work. He is one of the most esteemed citizens of the township. Mrs. Kimbley is a member of the Baptist church.

EDWARD N. GERARD, JR., M. D.

Who shall say to how many persons a country physician in active practice is comfort in suffering, solace in sorrow, hope in despair and even consolation in death? Or how shall we estimate the immense amount of good one who is faithful to his duty does in encouraging the failing, stimulating the flagging, and leading the almost hopeless to hold on their last anchorage of hope in the desire to be still self-sustaining and useful to others in their day? These are questions which no one, not even the country physicians themselves, can begin to answer, so far does any man's personal influence outrun his knowledge of needs and consequences. It is enough for every doctor to consider the requirements of his daily duty and properly attend to them, leaving to other than human tribunals to determine the results.

Tried even by this severe standard, Doctor Edward N. Gerard, Jr., of Leonard, this county, is entitled to a high regard. During all of the last fifteen years he has been engaged in an active general practice of his profession in Shelby county, and for thirteen of them at Leonard, where he now has his base of operations. He has rendered the people of the county excellent service, and that it is appreciated is shown by the universal esteem and confidence the people bestow upon him and general and widespread popularity he enjoys. He has ever been at the call and service of the public, and they have not ignored the fact. For he has a large practice and gives it close, careful and conscientious attention.

Dr. Gerard was born on September 8, 1869, at Shelbina, in this county, and is a son of Edward N. and Priscilla E. (Drane) Gerard, the former a native of Ralls county, Missouri, and the latter of the state of Maryland. They had eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. Five of them are living: Walter, whose home is in Seattle, Washington; Mary, residing in Oakland, California; Nellie, the wife of Dr. J. H. Gentry, an esteemed resident of San Bordena, California; Richard and Harry, who live in Oakland, California, with the mother and sister, Mary. The father, who was an honored physician in this part of the state during the last generation, was born and reared in Ralls county, Missouri, and practiced his profession there and in Monroe and Shelby counties. He died in February, 1904. The mother is still living at Oakland, California, and is now seventy-one years old.

Dr. Edward N. Gerard, Jr., grew to manhood in Shelbina and obtained his scholastic training in part at the ordinary schools of the city. He then attended Shelbina Collegiate Institute, and after completing its course of instruction took up the study of medicine at University Medical College in Kansas City, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1895. He began his practice at Shelbina, and continued it there and at other places until 1897, when he located at Leonard, in this county, where he has ever since been actively, energetically and successfully engaged in it, with a steadily increasing body of patients and a growing popularity among the people.

In December, 1898, he was united with

Miss Edna Way, a daughter of Harry and Margaret (McMillan) Way, highly respected residents of Shelby county, but born in Pennsylvania. They came to Missouri in 1884 and located in Shelbina. Dr. and Mrs. Gerard have one child, their son, Nathan Way, who brightens and warms the family fireside with his genial presence. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics and always takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, but has never accepted a political office of any kind. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

FARMERS' BANK OF LEONARD.

This valued and progressive financial institution, which is one of the best of its magnitude in this part of the state, was founded on August 13, 1906, with a capital stock of \$10,000. William Z. T. Peoples was elected president; B. F. Van Vacter, vice-president; B. J. See, cashier, and William Z. T. Peoples, B. F. Van Vacter, D. A. Carmichael, A. L. Perry, C. B. Forman, J. W. Hawkins, J. A. Gillaspay, N. W. Peoples and G. W. Greenfield, directors. In 1908 D. A. Carmichael succeeded Mr. Van Vacter as vice-president and L. Kemp was chosen to his place on the board of directors. B. J. See was also added to the board that year.

The bank has flourished and been very popular from the start. It supplied a great need in the community, and the liberality and straightforwardness of its management, coupled with its undoubted strength and soundness, which is guar-

anteed by the character of the men at the head of it, have made it an institution of which every citizen of the community is proud, and justly so. The institution carries on a general banking business according to the most approved modern methods, and toward public improvements and all the undertakings for the advancement of the town and surrounding country in which it is located, pursues a policy of great progressiveness. At the time of this writing (1910) the bank has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$3,000; deposits aggregating \$51,995.54, and loans that reach the sum of \$52,214.09. Its business is steadily increasing, and its hold on the confidence and regard of the people keeps pace with the increase. It meets every requirement of such an institution in the most successful manner, and while having at all times a close and circumspect eye on the line of safety, provides for every want to which it can minister in public or private life.

William Z. T. Peoples, the ex-president and controlling spirit of the bank, is a native of Shelby county, Missouri, born on March 12, 1849. His grandfather, John Peoples, was born in Ireland and became an early settler in Tennessee. In Sullivan county of that state the father of Mr. Peoples, the president of the bank, was born in 1804, and there he was reared and educated. There also he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Bachman, a native of Tennessee. They had thirteen children, five of whom are living, and all residents of this county but one. They are: John; Chrissey, the wife of John A. Gillaspay; Solomon, who resides in the state of Oklahoma; Wil-

liam Z. T.; and Mary E., the wife of Richard Tuggle. The father was an old time Democrat in his political faith and allegiance and a great worker for the success of his party. His religious affiliation was with the Christian church.

William Z. T. Peoples obtained his education in what is known as Ernest district school, in Taylor township, this county. The schoolhouse, when he was a pupil in the school, was a rude construction of logs and furnished with slab benches and lacking nearly all the conveniences of the modern structure devoted to the education of the young. But, primitive as it was, and irregularly as it was kept, the school helped in the development of character along with mental training, and that its ministrations were of value is shown by the make-up and achievements of those who learned some of the lessons of life under its discipline.

The parents of Mr. Peoples came to Missouri in 1836, and after a residence of two years in Marion county located in Shelby county, where they were among the early settlers. The father entered government land and became a very successful and extensive farmer and stock man, holding at the time of his death, which occurred on October 21, 1854, 1,300 acres of superior land, a great deal of which he had reduced to systematic fruitfulness. His operations in both farming and stock raising were extensive, as has been stated, but every detail of them received his close and intelligent attention and was directed by his personal supervision. His great success was the logical result of his skill and industry, and it marked him as a man of great natural ability enriched by study and reflection.

His son, William Z. T., remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one, working on the farm and assisting the family. In 1870 he bought 160 acres of land and began farming and raising stock for himself, but continued to reside with his mother until his first marriage the next year. He kept up his farming operations and stock raising with increasing prosperity and frequent additions to his farm until 1906, when he was chosen president of the Farmers' Bank of Leonard. He moved into that town in 1907 and there he has even since resided. But he still retains his fine farm of 450 acres and rents it to his son. In December, 1910, Mr. Peoples resigned his position as president of the bank on account of failing health and D. A. Carmichael was chosen as acting president until the office can be regularly filled.

In the local public affairs of the township and county Mr. Peoples has always shown a good citizen's earnest and helpful interest. He has served as school director and in many other ways has contributed to the welfare and advancement of the people around him. He was first married on May 4, 1871, to Miss Mary Alice Garnett, a daughter of Thomas and Zivaldi (McWilliams) Garnett, esteemed residents of this county. The union resulted in one child, a son named Noah W., who is a prosperous farmer in this county. The mother of this son died on September 8, 1900, and on January 16, 1907, the father was married to Miss Florence Taylor, of Woodson county, Kansas. In politics he is a Democrat of the most reliable and unwavering kind, and in religion a member of the Christian church, and a very active worker in

the congregation to which he belongs. In all the elements of elevated and upright citizenship he is distinguished and he is correspondingly esteemed by all who know him throughout the county.

JAMES WILLIAM HAWKINS.

Successful in everything he has undertaken and highly representative of the people among whom he lives and labors and having also developed and built up to large proportions a distinctive industry, which is one of the sources of pride to the people of this county, James William Hawkins, of Taylor township, this county, presents a pleasing theme to the pen of the biographer, however briefly it may be found necessary to treat it. He is a native of the county and has passed his life to this time (1910) within its borders. He was educated in its public schools and he married one of its native daughters. He has also expended all his efforts in industrial life among its people. Whatever he is, therefore, he is all the county's own.

Mr. Hawkins was born in Clay township, Shelby county, in 1855. His paternal grandfather, John F. Hawkins, was born and reared in Kentucky where the family to which he belonged was among the pioneers. There also his son Bowles Hawkins, the father of James William, was born. But when the latter was but two years old the family moved to this state and located in Ralls county. In that county the father of Mr. Hawkins grew to manhood and obtained his education. After leaving school he followed farming in Ralls county until 1850, then moved to Shelby county and here re-

newed his farming operations, supplementing them with a thriving industry in raising stock generally for the Eastern markets. His operations were extensive and he continued them successfully and profitably until his death, which occurred in May, 1877.

In 1849 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda S. Dawson, a native of Ralls county, Missouri, and daughter of John and Fanny (Bowles) Dawson, who came to this state from Kentucky. The elder Mr. Hawkins and his wife became the parents of eleven children, all but one of whom grew to maturity. Those now living are: James W., the immediate subject of this memoir; Fanny B., the wife of V. B. Creekmur, whose home is at Prescott, Arizona; John F., who resides at Phoenix, Arizona; Eugene T., who is a citizen of California; Wallace B., a resident of Montevista, Colorado; Lulu A., the wife of Norris Farmer, of Shelby county, Missouri; and Leslie B. The mother survived her husband ten years, passing away in February, 1887.

James W. Hawkins grew to manhood in this county, and as soon as he left school turned his attention to farming and raising live stock. His industry in these kindred pursuits was small at first and general. But he soon developed a taste and capacity for specialties, and to them he has ever since devoted himself. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, which he calls the "Cedar Grove Stock Farm," and on this he specializes in Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Cotswold sheep and single comb brown leghorn chickens with great success. He has won a high reputation for his output, and the

study and care he bestows on his breeding have made him an authority on all matters connected with the subject and given his opinions concerning it great weight. In 1907 he opened a general store in Leonard. But he soon found out that merchandising in a general way was not to his taste, and in October, 1908, he sold the business to his son-in-law, C. E. Stuart, and returned to his farm.

On February 25, 1880, Mr. Hawkins married with Miss Bertha G. Shofstall, a daughter of W. H. and Sarah C. Shofstall, natives of Ohio, but herself born and reared in this county. Three children have been born of the union, two of whom are living, Sallie Kate, the wife of C. E. Stuart, of Leonard, and Arthur Scott, who is associated with his father in the stock business, the name of the firm being J. W. Hawkins & Son. The business is extensive and all the energies and time of both father and son are required for its proper management and complete success.

In politics Mr. Hawkins is a pronounced Democrat, but he has never been a very active partisan, nor has he at any time sought or desired a political office, although he did serve three years as school director. Fraternaly he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affiliation belongs to the Baptist church. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Bank of Leonard and a member of its board of directors. While his business is exacting and he has given it all the attention necessary to make a great success of it, he has not allowed it to absorb him wholly, but has given due and helpful attention also to the affairs of his township and

county, always aiding in the promotion of every worthy enterprise for their benefit, and contributing his full share of zeal, enterprise and industry to accelerate their progress and raise the standard of living among their people, with an ardent desire to keep them in the forefront of progress in every way as parts of one of the most enterprising and influential states of the American Union.

MICHAEL HERSHEY.

Although born in Canada and of a father who was also a native of that country, Michael Hershey, of Cherry Box, in this county, has passed almost the whole of his life in the United States and may properly be considered an American to all intents and purposes. His life began in 1843, and he is a son of Benjamin and Magdalena (Dausman) Hershey, the father born in Canada and the mother in Germany. When their son Michael was a very small boy the family moved to Indiana, where the father has passed the subsequent years of his life as a farmer. His principal occupation in Canada was farming also, but in connection with his agricultural operations there he conducted a grist and saw mill. Nine children were born in the family, five of whom are living: Benjamin, David, Michael, Martha and Salome. Their mother died on January 11, 1872.

Michael Hershey obtained his education in the district schools of Indiana, and after leaving school remained with his parents, working on the farm and assisting the family for a number of years. In 1870 he came to Missouri and located

at Cherry Box, in Taylor township, this county, where he is still living. He has been continuously and successfully engaged in farming since his arrival in the county, and has made steady progress in his work of gaining a substantial competency for life. He owns and has under cultivation eighty acres of good land, and the farm is well improved and highly productive. In 1869 he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Benner, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had nine children, six of whom are living: Allen, Magdalena, Jacob, Benjamin, Henry and Naney. Fannie died August 16, 1910. In politics the father is a Republican, but he has never taken a very active interest in political affairs. His religious connection is with the Mennonite church.

MILTON PASCHAL OAKS.

This enterprising and progressive farmer of Taylor township, in this county, whose success in life has been considerable and won altogether by his own industry, thrift and business capacity, was born in Greene county, Illinois, in 1850, and came with his parents to Missouri in 1857. His father, Michael Oaks, was a native of Tennessee, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Oaks. They had twelve children, of whom only two are living, Milton P. and his sister Etta, the wife of Samuel Windrum, of Denver, Colorado, and these are the only living members of the family, as the parents are also deceased, the mother having died in 1868 and the father in 1877. He, after the death of his first wife married again, choosing Miss Jane Debord as his second wife.

They had four children, but only their son Charles is living of that offspring.

On coming to Missouri the family located in Bethel township, Shelby county, and there the parents passed the remainder of their days engaged in farming. Their son Milton obtained a limited education in an old log school house in Bethel township, and as soon as he left school began the career as a farmer, which he is still extending with increasing profit and esteem among the people. His farm contains eighty acres and is well improved and highly cultivated. It is fully equipped with the needed appliances for its work, and is one of the comfortable and valuable country homes of the township in which it is located. In connection with his farming operations he carries on a flourishing live stock industry, which he manages with the same sedulous care and close attention that he bestows on his general farming.

In 1871 Mr. Oaks was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Waite, a native of Shelby county. They have had four children, of whom three are living, their sons Walter Byron, Isaac Pierce and Milton Chester. In politics the father is a Republican, deeply interested in the welfare of his party and always zealous and effective in its service. He served on the school board more than five years, and in many other ways has been of great service to the township and county of his home. In religious connection he is allied with the Methodist church. He and his wife are regarded with respect and good will wherever they are known, and looked upon as exemplars of the best attributes of elevated and sterling American citizenship.

EDWARD PENDLETON ALEX- ANDER.

Pursuing the even tenor of his way from year to year as a farmer of enterprise and progressiveness, never mingling with the noisy affairs of the world, yet shirking no duty of citizenship, Edward Pendleton Alexander, of Taylor township, in this county, has entitled himself to general regard and favor by his industry, ability and success as a farmer and his uprightness and high character as a man. His valuable farm of 190 acres is altogether his own acquisition, as he had nothing to start with and has had no favors of Fortune to help him along since, and all that it is he has made it. It stands forth, therefore as a monument to his business ability, good judgment and persevering diligence in the work that has been allotted to him.

Mr. Alexander was born in Monroe county, Missouri, on October 18, 1855, and is a son of John Morris and Cordia (Gaines) Alexander, natives of Kentucky. The father came to Missouri when he was yet a young man, and in this state he put in practice the lessons in advanced and progressive farming that he had learned in that of his nativity. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living: James Thomas, whose home is in Shelbina; William Franklin, Edward P. and Samuel L., now at Denver, Colorado, all of whom are prospering in their several callings. Both parents died in the same year, 1901.

Edward P. Alexander attended the district schools in his boyhood and youth

when he had opportunity, but his advantages were limited. He left school at an early age, and after working on the home farm with his father and assisting the family for a few years, he began farming on his own account and has been doing so ever since. He was married in 1880 to Miss Louisa Cook, a native of Kentucky. Four of their five children are living: John W., Cordia Frances, Samuel Grover and Goldie. The father is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Christian church.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN COCKRUM.

Conducting a prosperous and progressive business as a general farmer and stock man in Taylor township, this county, and representing in his character, habits and attention to every duty the best attributes of the people of his locality, Joseph F. Cockrum is justly deserving of the universal esteem he enjoys as a citizen and the high position he holds as a farmer. He is a native of Missouri, born in Knox county, in 1853. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Shaw) Cockrum, were farmers also. The father was born and reared in Kentucky and came to Missouri when he was a young man. He located in Knox county and followed farming and raising stock there until a few years ago, when he retired from all active pursuits. There, also, he met with and married his wife, who died in 1857. He is still living and is now eighty-eight years of age. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. Four besides Joseph Franklin are living: Ange, the wife of

Andrew Figh, who has her home in the state of Washington; Orlette, the wife of R. Hammond, a resident of Knox county, Missouri; Viva, the wife of W. Hammond; and Thomas, who also lives in Taylor township, Shelby county.

Joseph F. Cockrum was educated at Washington district school, in Knox county, and has been a farmer ever since he left school. For some years he worked with his father on the home farm and assisted the family. In 1882 he came to Shelby county and located in Taylor township, where he now lives. Born and reared on a farm and well trained to its requirements, he desired no other occupation than that of farming, and this he has followed with gratifying results ever since his advent into this county, and in connection with it has for years carried on a thriving industry in raising live stock for the markets. His valuable farm comprises 120 acres and is all under advanced cultivation and his live stock business is in proportion.

On March 25, 1875, Mr. Cockrum was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Boggs, a native of Kansas. They had two children, their son Gilbert E. and their daughter Carrie L., who is now the wife of Henry Hersher, a resident of Shelby county. Their mother died in 1885, and in 1887 the father married again, choosing as his partner on this occasion Miss Sarah Street, who was born and reared in Knox county, where he also had his nativity. They have no children. In politics Mr. Cockrum is a Democrat, but he has never been an active partisan and has never held a political office or sought one. He is a member of the Christian church.

WILLIAM STALCUP.

Although he is now prosperous and increasingly successful as a farmer and stock man, William Stalcup, of Jefferson township, Shelby county, started in life seriously handicapped by disaster. He was made an orphan when he was but five years old by the death of his father on the battlefield of Centralia, Missouri, where he was fighting for his convictions as a man and citizen. The son then grew to manhood amid the desolation and prostration of all enterprise in the community of his home brought about by the Civil war and the predatory sectional strife that preceded it. But he was made of stern stuff and the very trials of his lot toughened the fiber of his nature for the contest before him. And he has succeeded in the contest with adverse circumstances because he meant to and made the required efforts for the accomplishment of his purpose.

Mr. Stalcup was born in the township in Shelby county in which he now lives, his life beginning in 1859. He is a son of James and Mary (Byars) Stalcup, natives of Virginia, both of whom came to this state in early life. The father was a small boy when his parents moved the family to Missouri and found a new home in Jefferson township, Shelby county. He grew to manhood here and obtained a limited education in the district schools, or such as there were during his boyhood and youth. When he left school he turned his attention to farming, at that time the principal occupation of the men in this part of the state, and he adhered to his chosen vocation throughout the remainder of his life. He was a soldier in the Civil war and

was killed in the battle of Centralia, Missouri, in 1864, as has been noted. His widow is still living and resides in Clarence, Missouri. She and her husband were the parents of five children, two of whom are living, William and his brother G. W.

William Stalcup attended the country school near his home and through its ministrations secured a limited education. His opportunities for scholastic training were limited, owing to the conditions of the country and the circumstances of the family, which forced him to look out for himself in the struggle for advancement at an early age. Since leaving school he has been engaged in farming, working under great difficulties and with very slow approaches toward his desired goal at first, but with increasing speed and greater prosperity after a few years as the harvest from his persistent industry and self-denying frugality began to ripen and be gathered in. He now owns a valuable farm of more than 130 acres, which is well improved, fully equipped with the necessary appliances for its vigorous and profitable cultivation and provided with all the requirements of an attractive and comfortable country home.

On this farm he has for many years carried on general farming operations on a high plane of skill and enterprise, and also conducted a thriving live stock industry of good proportions and elevated character. In 1897 he embarked in a general mercantile enterprise at Maud in this county, but this was not to his taste, and after hanging to it three years he sold the business and returned to his farm. He was married in 1883 to Miss

Jennie Phillips, a native of Monroe county, Missouri. They have had four children, three of whom are living, Georgianna, James Thomas and Ethel. In political affiliation the father is a Republican, and although he has never sought or desired a political office, he has always been active in the service of his party. For the good of the community he served on the school board about six years, but he prefers at all times the honorable post of private citizenship. He is a member of the Northern Methodist church.

W. J. KESNER.

During the last eighteen years this prosperous farmer and stock man of Jefferson township has been one of the useful factors in promoting the industrial and civil life of Shelby county, adding to its wealth in agricultural products and live stock, helping to advance it in public improvements and aiding in sustaining and strengthening all its moral, educational and material interests. He has been faithful to the duties of citizenship and while pushing forward his own interests has always lent a willing hand to the advancement of those of the township and county in which he lives.

Mr. Kesner was born on September 30, 1867, in Lewis county, Missouri. He is a son of G. W. and Mary J. (Allison) Kesner, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Virginia. The father came to Missouri in 1840 and located in Lewis county. There for a period of forty-two years he was actively engaged in farming and raising stock, with steadily increasing prosperity in a worldly way and a strengthening hold on the con-

fidence and esteem of the people. In 1882 he moved his family to Monroe county, where he followed the same pursuits. He died on October 4, 1899.

His marriage with Miss Mary J. Allison occurred in 1856 and by this marriage became the father of six children, all of whom are living. They are Louisa, George W., Lina, Maggie, W. J. and Sarah. The mother is still living and makes her home in Clarence, Shelby county. Although advanced in years, she bears the burden of age well, being vigorous and energetic, and meeting the daily duties of life now with the same spirit of devotion and determination that characterized her in the earlier period of her residence in this state, when her experiences were largely those of a pioneer.

Her son, W. J. Kesner, who is the immediate subject of this brief memoir, began his education in the district schools of Lewis county and completed it in those of Monroe county, to which he removed with his parents in 1882. After leaving school he had the usual experience of country boys in Missouri at that time, working on his father's farm and assisting the family, learning in practical labor the art of farming and acquiring a knowledge of human nature by mingling freely in the social life of the neighborhood, thus gaining all the while additional strength and equipment for the battle of life in whatever phase it might present itself.

In 1890 he moved to Macon county and entered the contest for himself as a farmer and raiser of stock. Two years later he came to Shelby county and took up his residence in Clarence, and in the

vicinity of that town he has ever since been actively and prosperously engaged in farming and raising stock. He now owns and cultivates eighty acres of land and has his farm brought to a high state of development in its productive capacity and well improved with good buildings and all the other appurtenances of a comfortable country home of the present day requirements.

On February 12, 1891, Mr. Kesner was united in marriage with Miss Lily B. Craig, of Monroe county, in this state. They have one child, their daughter Nora Belle. In politics the father is a Republican, in fraternal life he is an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman, and in religious affiliation a member of Missionary Baptist church.

REUBEN LEE TAYLOR.

Reuben Lee Taylor, one of the prosperous, progressive and successful farmers of Jefferson township, in this county, has passed the whole of his life to this time (1910) in the county, and has been, for many years, one of the leading forces in its progress and development. He has helped to expand and augment its industrial and commercial power, the moral, social and educational agencies at work among its people have had the benefit of his services in counsel and active support and its advancement in the way of public improvements has always been aided by him to the full extent of his ability and influence.

Mr. Taylor is a native of Clay township, Shelby county, where he was born in 1863. His parents, F. P. and Mary H. (Henniger) Taylor, have registered

themselves among the most sterling and useful citizens of the county and won the regard and good will of the people by their acceptable lives and faithful attention to every duty in private and general life. The father, who was a son of Major Taylor, of Kentucky, was born in that state, but was brought by his parents to Missouri before he was a year old. He was reared in Shelby county and educated in the primitive schools of his day. After reaching years of maturity he began farming, and this pursuit he adhered to until his death in 1902.

Being a firm believer in the doctrine of state rights, when the Civil war began he enlisted in the Confederate army, and during the whole of our sanguinary sectional strife was in the field in defense of his convictions. He was through life an adherent of the Democratic party in politics and one of its most active and zealous supporters. He lived acceptably long years among this people, winning their favor by his valor in war and his industry, frugality and deep and serviceable interest in the general welfare of his community in peace.

The mother, who is a daughter of William and Susan (Kimball) Henniger, is still living at the age of seventy-eight years. Her marriage with Mr. Taylor took place in 1849, and they became the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: Nathan R.; Susan E., the wife of H. C. Cross; William M.; Virginia, the wife of W. E. Warren, of Great Falls, Montana; Francis H., whose home is in Montana; Reuben L., the subject of this memoir; Milton H., another resident of the state of Montana; and

Hattie Belle, the wife of Charles Carroll, of this county.

Reuben Lee Taylor attended the district schools of Shelby county and also a school of higher grade in Clarence. He selected the vocation of farmer and raising stock early in life as his work for a livelihood, and as soon as he completed his scholastic training according to the opportunities available to him entered upon it with energy and a determination to make a success of it. He now owns and cultivates 300 acres of first rate land and carries on a flourishing business in raising stock in connection with his farming operations, and in both he has realized the determination of his youth, being at this time one of the most successful and progressive farmers in the township in which he lives.

In the public affairs of his township and county he has at all times taken an active and serviceable interest, giving his energetic and effective support to all undertakings for the improvement of the region of his home and stimulating others to exertion by the force of his example. He has been a member of the school board during the last ten years and for the greater part of the period its president. His religious connection is with the Southern Methodist church, and in the congregation to which he belongs he is one of the most active and zealous workers. He served as superintendent of its Sunday school for fourteen years, and in many other ways has been potential in promoting its welfare and extending its usefulness. In political adherence he has always been an ardent Democrat, with an earnest interest in the suc-

cess of his party and great efficiency in working for it.

In 1885 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Hollie Evans, a daughter of William and Susan (Byars) Evans, and a native of Clarence in this county. She and her husband have had seven children, five of whom are living, William E., Perry P., Paul E., Reede L. and Frank, all of whom are as well thought of in the community as their parents.

ISAAC NOAH BAKER.

“Contentment, like the speedwell, grows along the common, beaten path.” So sang a celebrated English poet long years ago, and so has life been found by Isaac N. Baker, one of the prosperous, enterprising and progressive farmers of Jefferson township, in this county. He has not sought the world’s acclaim in official station of high or low degree. He has followed the beaten path of his chosen vocation as a farmer and stock man, and in its congenial duties and good returns for his labor he has found contentment, comfort and substantial progress, along with the opportunity to do much for the advancement of the township and county of his home and the general welfare of the people living in them, for he has been true to their every interest.

Mr. Baker is a native of Randolph county, Missouri, born on October 21, 1844. His father, whose name also was Isaac, was a native of Kentucky and came to Missouri at an early day, being one of the first three settlers in what is now Randolph county. His early home in this state was among the Indians, and

as he always treated them honestly and fairly, they were always friendly in their dealings with him and held him in high esteem. The mother, whose maiden name was Jane McCully, was a native of Tennessee. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity. Five of them are living: Charles Thomas, who has his home at Albany, Texas; Nancy, the widow of William Tedford, who resides in California; Fanny, the wife of James Davis, of Moberly, Missouri; Sarah, the wife of Jefferson Snodgrass, of Oklahoma; and Isaac Noah, the subject of this writing. The mother died in 1871 and the father in 1896. They were highly respected and looked upon as among the most worthy and estimable citizens of the community in which they lived.

Their son Isaac Noah obtained his education in the district schools of his native county, and after completing it worked on the home farm with his father and assisted the family for a number of years. He then set up for himself on a farm and engaged in general farming and raising live stock in Randolph county for a time. In 1877 he moved to Shelby county and took up his residence in Jefferson township. He has an attractive and valuable farm and gives it close attention, intelligent supervision and skillful cultivation. It is well improved with good buildings and fully equipped with everything needed for its work according to the most approved modern methods in agriculture. The stock industry conducted on it is also well managed and as extensive as the circumstances and good business sense will permit, and both are profitable to their owner.

Mr. Baker was married in 1875 to Miss Sarah E. Bishop, a native of the township in which she now lives and a daughter of James Bishop, an esteemed resident of that township. Six of the nine children born of the union are living. They are: Nettie, Earl, Mabel, Roy, Elsie and Lulu May. The father is a firm and faithful member of the Democratic party in politics and always a zealous and effective worker for its success. He served acceptably and with credit four years as a member of the school board, giving his official duties careful, judicious and intelligent attention, and making the schools feel the impulse of the vigor of his management and his cordial interest in their welfare and advancement. In religious faith and allegiance he is a Methodist. No residents of the township are more favorably known or more highly esteemed than he and his wife, and they are well worthy of the general regard and good will bestowed upon them in all parts of the county where they are known.

JOHN HENRY MAUPIN.

School teacher, soldier and merchant, John Henry Maupin, of Maud, Jefferson township, in this county, has shown his adaptability to circumstances and requirements, and the able and faithful manner in which he has performed his duties in every occupation demonstrates that he is not only a man of adaptability, but one of ability, too, and well qualified for usefulness in any employment which he consents to take or any line of endeavor in which he chooses to engage. He has made a good record in every field

of action in which he has labored, and his demonstrated progressiveness as a citizen and worth as a man have won for him the high regard of the people of the whole township and other parts of the county in which he is known.

Mr. Maupin was born on July 31, 1836, in Augusta county, Virginia. His father, James Dabney Maupin, and his grandfather, Daniel Maupin, were born and reared in Albemarle county, Virginia. The father came to Missouri in 1851, bringing his family with him and locating in Monroe county, where he was successfully and profitably engaged in farming until his death in 1889. His wife, whose maiden name was Dorinda V. Kennerly, was also born and reared in Virginia. She was a daughter of Reuben and Tabitha (Wyatt) Kennerly, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Virginia. The children born in the Maupin household of this union were nine in number, and all grew to maturity. Six of them are living: Harriet K., the wife of P. M. Hanger, of Shelbina; Mary C., the wife of L. D. Kennerly; John Henry, the subject of this memoir; Tabitha, the wife of Nathaniel Threlkeld, of Shelbina; and Benjamin F. and Lee K. Their mother died in 1878. The father was a life-long Democrat of the most reliable kind, and was always active in the service of his party, but he never aspired to office or desired any of the preferments of public life or the honors or emoluments of official station.

John Henry Maupin obtained his education in part in the country schools of Virginia and this state, and completed it at the college in Paris, Missouri. After completing the course of instruction at

that institution he taught school for about twenty-five years, his service in this capacity being continuous except during the years of the Civil war and two years afterward. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company F, Missouri Infantry, and was soon afterward daring death on the battlefield. He took part in the engagements at Boonville, Pea Ridge, Newark, Kirksville and numerous others, but, while some of the fields on which he fought were very sanguinary, he escaped unharmed. He rose to the rank of lieutenant of his company and made a creditable record for gallantry on the field and fidelity to duty in every phase of the service.

At the close of the war he returned home and a little while later went West, where he engaged in freighting for about two years. He then came back to his Monroe county, Missouri, home and again engaged in teaching school. In 1883 he came to Shelby county and took up his residence at Maud, in Jefferson township, where he has ever since lived. Here he opened a drug store, which has occupied him from that time until the present. He has built up a fine trade, won the confidence of the people in his business and made his store one of the established and most appreciated institutions in the mercantile life of the township.

Mr. Maupin was married in 1887 to Miss Betty Harris, a daughter of Thomas H. and Betsy (Maupin) Harris, natives of Albemarle county, Virginia, but long esteemed residents of this county at the time of the marriage. The one child born of the union is now deceased.

In his political faith and allegiance Mr. Maupin is a pronounced Democrat and has at all times been very energetic and effective in the service of his party. He served as a justice of the peace for more than six years and as a member of the school board about the same length of time, rendering service satisfactory to the people in each capacity, winning a good name for himself as a public official and contributing as such essentially to the welfare and advancement of the township. In fraternal life he is connected with the Masonic order. In all the relations of life Mr. Maupin has lived acceptably and uprightly. He has been very successful in business and always taken an earnest and helpful interest in all that concerns the good of the region in which he lives, by whose people he is held in the highest esteem.

FRANCIS MARION DALE.

Although not a native of Shelby county, Francis Marion Dale, one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Jefferson township, has been a resident of it for a period of almost thirty years, and is therefore well known to its people and also knows them well. He has been an active and effective worker for the improvement and progress of the township in which he lives, and given close and energetic attention to the welfare of the whole county in many ways. By entering into the spirit of their enterprise and aspirations and taking his place and doing his full share of the work of promoting their interests he has won the confidence, esteem and lasting good will of the people and become truly

representative of all that is best among them.

Mr. Dale was born on January 16, 1849, in Randolph county, Missouri, and is a grandson of Philip and son of Jacob Dale. The latter was also a native of Missouri and one of its prosperous and progressive farmers. He was an active, working Democrat during the whole of his mature life, zealous in the service of his party and also in reference to every form of public improvement of the locality in which he had his home. The mother was Miss Minerva Chitwood before her marriage to Mr. Dale, a daughter of Chedwick Chitwood, who was born and reared in Virginia and came to this state in early life. Mr. and Mrs. Dale had seven children, six of whom are living: Francis M., John William, George A., Mary Catherine, the wife of Samuel Bland, of Randolph county, Missouri; Sarah N., the wife of William Faught; and Lucy Margaret, the wife of Frank Powers, of La Plata, Missouri. The mother of these children died in 1863, and the father afterward married Miss Nancy Hines. Six children were born of this union, all of whom are living. They are: Thomas B., Lewis F., James M., Elizabeth, Barbara and Alice. The father died in 1875.

Francis Marion Dale was reared on his father's farm in Randolph county and obtained his education in the district schools of that county, but his attendance at them was irregular and only for a few years. After leaving school he worked on farms in the neighborhood of his home as a hired hand for a time. He then engaged in operating a saw mill for two years. At the end of that time he

turned his attention to farming for himself in Randolph county, remaining there and following that occupation eight years. In 1882 he moved to Shelby county and located on the farm in Jefferson township on which he now lives. He has been actively, successfully and progressively engaged in farming ever since, and in connection with his farming operations has carried on an extensive and profitable general live stock industry. His farm comprises 120 acres of superior land and he has it all under cultivation, well improved and brought to a high state of productiveness.

Mr. Dale was married in December, 1871, to Miss Maria J. Humphrey, a daughter of J. J. and Lavinia J. Humphrey, who came to this state from North Carolina. The children born in the Dale household numbered eight, and six of them are living: Homer C., Oliver C., Charles D., Beulah F., the wife of William J. Stewart, of Maud, in this county; Lora and Hugh J. In politics the father is a Democrat, and in religious connection a member of the Christian church. To both party and church he is true and faithful, working for the welfare of each to the limit of his circumstances and rendering both excellent service. He served as a member of the school board more than ten years. He has been successful in his business, upright in his living, energetic and square in his citizenship and true and zealous in every other relation in life, and is universally esteemed as a man.

SAMUEL GORBY.

Having reached the patriarchal age of four-score years and over, the reflect-

tions of this venerable man are mainly retrospective. But the retrospect must be pleasing, as he has lived worthily and usefully, and has contributed essentially and considerably to the betterment of the people among whom his years of active industry were passed, and is now giving an excellent example of true and upright manhood and elevated citizenship to the men younger than he is who know him, all of whom hold him in the highest esteem for what he is, what he has been and what he has done.

Mr. Gorby is a native of Stark county, Ohio, born on May 4, 1829. His father, Jonathan Gorby, was born in the state of Delaware. He was a farmer all his life from youth, following this occupation in the state of his nativity and that of his adoption. In early life he moved to Ohio, when that now great commonwealth was a part of the Northwest Territory, and was still largely under the dominion of its savage tenants, who had held it in thrall for many generations, with much of its soil still virgin to the plow and the greater part of its vegetation only the wild growth of unpruned Nature. He created a good farm in the wilderness and on it reared to maturity all of his nine children. His wife, whose maiden name was Anne Davis, was a native of Virginia. Of their offspring their son Samuel is the only one now living. The mother died in 1833 and the father in 1841.

Samuel Gorby attended the primitive country schools in the vicinity of his home and later received instruction from a private tutor. His education was far in advance of that of his youthful companions, and after its completion he

taught school in his native state for a number of years. In 1854 he followed the tide of migration to the farther West and came to Missouri. Locating in the city of Hannibal, he resumed his vocation as a school teacher and followed it there for about three years. In 1857 he moved to Shelby county and in Jefferson township he continued his ministrations to the welfare of his fellow men as a teacher, doing something in this line also in Monroe county. In all he was engaged in teaching for a period of forty years. After giving up his work as a teacher he devoted his energies for a long time to dealing in live stock. But for a number of years he has not been engaged in any active work. The rest he is enjoying has been well earned, and it is a source of great gratification to his countless friends and admirers that he has good health and continued vigor to enjoy the ease which is now his portion. His long day of toil was full of adventure and excitement. It laid him under many privations and exactions. It brought him during a great part of it only the crude and homely comforts of the frontier. But his evening is mild and benignant, and all the more agreeable and enjoyable because of the strenuous life he was called upon to endure during its period of labor—the heat and burden of the day.

Mr. Gorby was married in 1854 to Miss Eliza Firestine, also a native of Ohio. They had seven children, all of whom grew to maturity, but only two are now living. They are Ethel, the wife of John Swearingen, of California, and John, who lives in this county. Their mother died in 1884, and in 1888 the father mar-

ried a second wife, his choice on this occasion being Mrs. Mary (McCloskey) Benson, who was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Gorby has been a lifelong Democrat in political relations and always an ardent and conscientious worker for the success of his party. He served as a member of the school board many years and rendered other valuable service to the public in many lines of useful effort.

OLIVER COMMODORE PERRY.

Clay township in this county numbers among its people some of the most enlightened and progressive farmers in the county—men who are up to the period in every feature of their business and make themselves examples to others by the manner in which they conduct it, showing hitherto unexpected possibilities in this part of the state in the way of agriculture and developing them to their limits, greatly to their own advantage and the benefit of the county and all its inhabitants.

In this number is to be classed Oliver Commodore Perry, who lives in Clarence. He has a model farm south of Clarence and shows himself to be a model farmer. He is a native of Shelby county, born in Salt River township on December 7, 1846, and a son of Richard and Mary (Selsor) Perry, natives of Virginia. The father came to Missouri in 1833 and located in Shelby county, where he was actively and successfully engaged in farming for a number of years. He was a very religious man and took great interest in church work. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living: Martha, the wife of

the late Nathan Byars, of Taylor township, this county; Joseph S., whose home is in Knox county; Oliver C., a resident of Clarence; Delilah, the wife of the late John Colvert, of Oklahoma City; and Katharine, the wife of Wesley Sharpe, of California. Their mother died in 1866 and their father in 1889.

Oliver C. Perry obtained a limited education in the primitive country schools of his boyhood and youth, and after completing their course of study went to Montana, where he was engaged in gold mining for two years. At the end of that period he returned to Shelby county content to seek his advancement in life in the peaceful pursuit of tilling the soil and leave to others the strenuous life of the mining camp, and all other forms of adventurous and exciting existence. He turned his whole attention to farming in Jefferson township. But of late years has turned it over to his son Floyd. He also deals in improved real estate and owns considerable property in Clarence. He pushes his business with every attention to its most exacting requirements, keeping himself well posted as to values and the trend of the market. In both lines of endeavor he has been very successful.

Mr. Perry has also taken an earnest and helpful interest in the welfare of his township and county. He is a member of the Democratic party in his political affiliation and an effective and determined worker for the success of the organization. He rendered the community excellent service as a member of the school board for more than ten years, and in all other ways has done his duty faithfully as an upright and patriotic citizen. In

religious connection he is allied with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On December 19, 1867, Mr. Perry was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Randol, a native of Shelby county, Missouri. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: John H., a resident of Siloam Springs, Arkansas; Emma, the wife of Dr. Gaines, of Las Animas, Colorado; Ora, the wife of Edward Phillips, of Hannibal; Floyd, whose home is in Jefferson township; Leo, the wife of N. P. Turner, of Raton, New Mexico; and Harry, who is living at Clarence. The parents are accounted as among the worthiest and most estimable citizens of Clarence, and the other members of the family, in their several locations and stations in life are daily exemplars of the lessons and training inculcated around the family fireside while they remained under the parental roof-tree and the control of their parents.

JAMES RICHARD BAKER.

For more than half a century this progressive farmer and representative citizen of Jefferson township has lived in Shelby county, actively engaged in one of its leading industries, helping to promote its welfare and contributing essentially to the consequence and benefit of its people. He is a native of this state, born in Monroe county on September 25, 1842, and became a resident of Shelby county in 1857, coming to the county with his father at the age of fifteen years.

His parents, Carter and Lucinda (Crim) Baker, were born and reared in

Kentucky, and came to Missouri soon after they reached their maturity. The father located in Monroe county and farmed there until 1857, when he moved to Shelby county. Here he continued his farming operations until his death, in August, 1866. His widow survived him thirty years, dying on June 18, 1896. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living: Sarah Elizabeth (Newton), James Richard, Samuel E., Elijah B., and Carter A. At the beginning of the Civil war the father enlisted in a company of Missouri infantry. But he never got far into the active military operations of the great contest, participating only in a few skirmishes.

His son, James Richard Baker, grew to manhood on his father's farm in Monroe and Shelby counties and obtained his education in the district schools. At the beginning of the war, when he was but nineteen years old, he enlisted in Company D, Sharpshooters, and for a time saw very active and strenuous service. He took part in the battles of Lexington, Kirksville, Pleasant Hill and a number of others. But early in his military career he was captured by the other army, and from then until the close of the war languished in a military prison. At the close of the memorable conflict he was released from prison and discharged from the service at Shreveport, Louisiana. He then returned to his Missouri home and resumed his farming operations, beginning a career for himself in this line of endeavor, which he is still expanding. He now owns 189 acres of good land, nearly all of which is under

cultivation and highly productive. The farm is also well improved with good buildings and fully provided with all that is necessary for conducting the work on it according to the most approved modern methods in advanced agriculture. In addition he carries on an extensive and flourishing live stock industry, and in both lines of enterprise he has prospered.

Mr. Baker has been one of the leading men in his township in promoting public improvements and contributing to the general welfare of the locality. He served on the school board more than twenty years, and in numerous other ways has helped to build up and develop the township and county in all their moral, mental and material interests. He is a pronounced Democrat in his political allegiance and always zealous in the service of his party. For a continuous period of eight years he was town constable, and his services to the community in this office were very acceptable to the people and highly approved. In religious connection he is allied with the Baptist church.

In 1885 Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Miss Ellen I. Johnston, a daughter of George and Theresa Johnston, who came to Missouri from Virginia. Mrs. Baker is, however, a native of Shelby county. She and her husband are the parents of two children, their sons, George C. and Everett R. All the members of the family stand well where they live and enjoy in a marked degree the regard and good will of the people around them in all other places where they are known.

JAMES C. ORR.

This prosperous and progressive farmer of Jefferson township, in this county, has been tried by severe discipline in disaster and has never flinched or shown want of high manly spirit. The stern arbitrament of the sword in civil war ruled against him, and laid upon him unusual hardships, but he endured his fate courageously and showed, even in his darkest and most oppressive experiences, the qualities of persistency and determination of purpose which have made him successful in his subsequent operation and won him his high standing in the regard of his fellow men wherever he is known.

Mr. Orr was born in Randolph county, Missouri, in December, 1843. His parents, John B. and Eliza Anne (Hutton) Orr, were born and reared in Virginia, and there also they were married. Soon after their marriage they moved to Missouri, arriving in 1843, and took up their residence amid the wild natural luxuriance of Randolph county, which was largely unpeopled and still in a state of semi-wilderness at the time. Here they won a farm from the waste, which they developed and improved into a comfortable country home, and on which they reared to maturity four of their six children, all of whom are still living. They are: Elizabeth, the wife of Davis Mitchell; James C., the subject of this brief review; William M., who resides in Madison, Missouri; and John N., whose home is in Macon, Missouri. The mother died in 1854 and the father in 1884 at the age of sixty-nine years. They enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and good will

of all who knew them and were numbered among the most worthy and estimable citizens of the locality in which they lived and faithfully labored for themselves and the common weal.

Their son, James C. Orr, obtained a limited education in the country schools, which were primitive and of narrow range in his day, attending those of Monroe county. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, but did not see much active service. In one of the earliest engagements in which he took part he was captured and thereafter he languished in a Federal prison for about eight months. At the end of that time he took the oath of allegiance to the United States government and was released.

After his release from prison he returned to his Missouri home and at once began farming, the occupation in which he has been actively and successfully engaged ever since. In the spring of 1874 he moved to Shelby county and located in Jefferson township, where he now resides. He has a fine farm of 100 acres, which is well improved, skillfully cultivated and has been brought to a high state of productiveness. Every detail of its operations passes under his strict personal supervision, and all departments of the work are made to pay tribute to his intelligence and care.

In the affairs of the township and county Mr. Orr has always taken a lively and helpful interest, aiding every good project for the development and improvement of the region, and doing his part toward building up and strengthening all its institutions. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, but has not, for many years, taken a very active interest in

public affairs. He served as a member of the school board upward of ten years and as a road overseer for two. In religious faith he is allied with the Holiness sect.

Mr. Orr was married in April, 1870, to Miss Frances H. Hutchinson, a native of Monroe county, Missouri. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: Emma, the wife of N. B. Kiergan, of St. Louis; George W., Owen, E. S., C. H. and H. W. In all the relations of life the father has shown himself worthy of esteem and he is held in high regard by all classes in the township and throughout the county.

WILLIAM H. BOSTWICK.

Successful in all his business undertakings, faithful to every duty of good citizenship, taking an earnest and helpful interest in everything that will promote the general welfare of his township and county and minister to the comfort, convenience and general well being of their people, William H. Bostwick, one of the leading farmers and stock men of Jefferson township in this county, is well worthy of the high rank he holds as a truly representative man in the county and the universal esteem bestowed upon him by all classes of the people here and elsewhere, wherever he is known.

Mr. Bostwick was born in Rushville, Indiana, in October, 1861. He is a son of Thomas and Martha (Jerrel) Bostwick, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Delaware. They left the region of their birth in early life and found a new home in what were

then the wilds of Indiana, or at least a portion of that great state which was far behind its present condition of development and advancement. In 1868 the family moved to Missouri and located in Shelbyville, this county, where the father was energetically and successfully engaged in farming to the end of his life, which came in October, 1899. His wife died on August 8, 1890. They were the parents of five children, two of whom are living, William H. and his brother, Rev. E. E. Bostwick, of Kirksville, Missouri.

William H. Bostwick obtained his education in the schools of Shelbyville, assisting in the work on his father's farm while attending them. He made early choice of his occupation for life, selecting the line of effort with which he was familiar and to which he was trained. As soon as he left school he began the career as a farmer and stock man which he is still extending with such gratifying success and prosperity. He has steadfastly adhered to it during all the succeeding years, and has found his faith in it as a means to advancement fully justified. His present farm comprises 678 acres of excellent land, and his live stock industry is in proportion to it. Both are managed with good judgment, extensive knowledge of the requirements and possibilities in the case, and both bring in handsome returns for the labor and care bestowed upon them. The farm is one of the most highly improved and best developed in the township, and is considered one of the most valuable as well as one of the most attractive.

Mr. Bostwick has been a wheel horse

in all matters of public improvement for the region in which he lives, giving his active and intelligent support to every worthy project for its advancement, and helping in every way he could to strengthen and intensify the mental and moral agencies at work among its people. He has been a member of the school board during the last eight years, and the schools have felt to their advantage the impulse to elevation and progress given by his quickening hand. In religious affiliation he is connected with the Baptist church, and is a leader in the congregation to which he belongs, serving as one of its deacons and taking a very important part in all its worthy undertakings. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, in which, also, he takes a zealous interest and to which he renders effective and appreciated service.

On February 25, 1886, he was married to Miss Nanny Y. Eaton, a daughter of John and Nancy Eaton, the former born in Hannibal, Missouri, in 1832, of Kentucky parentage, and the latter a daughter of old Virginia families. Mrs. Bostwick, however, was born and reared in Shelby county. She and her husband are the parents of nine children, all of whom are living. They are: Nanny R., Mary E., John E., Elsie, A. Audrey, Willye, Lloyd K., Louveta G. and Lotus V. All the members of the family are held in high regard and well deserve the hold they have on the good will of the people.

LANIUS LANDRON WHEELER.

The interesting subject of this brief review comes of heroic strains, and while

his own life to this time (1910) has been passed amid the pursuits of peaceful industry, he has nevertheless shown by his successful management of his affairs and his quick and complete use of every opportunity offered for his advantage, as well as in his mastery of adverse circumstances, that he has inherited the traits of his ancestors and is well worthy of the name he bears. He was born at Lentner, in this county, in 1860, and has passed the greater part of his subsequent life in the county.

The paternal grandfather, Mason Wheeler, was born and reared in Mason county, Kentucky, and received his name from that county. He came to Missouri when he was twenty-one years of age and located in Marion county, where he lived and farmed for a number of years. He then moved to Monroe county, and there he followed farming until early in the forties, when he became a resident of Shelby county, locating on a farm near Bacon Chapel. There he died at a ripe old age, respected and revered by all who knew him. In religious connection he was a Methodist, holding his membership in the congregation of Bacon Chapel church. He was a safe leader in church and neighborhood affairs and one of the most forcible and eloquent men in this part of the state in prayer. He was also effective as an exhorter.

His son, John Anderson Wheeler, the father of Lanius L., was born in Marion county, Missouri, in 1835, and, like his father, was reared on a farm and followed farming all his life. He was married in 1852 to Miss Fannie Robb, a native of Tennessee. They had eight chil-

dren, seven of whom are living: Lanius L., Thomas S., Hugh B., John Wesley, Arthur E., Ethel and Olive Leone. In 1862 the father joined the Confederate army and was with Coloner Porter in his famous raid. At the battle of Kirksville a musket ball passed through the crown of his hat and killed his brother-in-law, Thomas Robb, who was standing by his side. After the Porter raid, Mr. Wheeler surrendered, with others of the command, to Colonel Benjamin at Shelbyville, who demanded of him his horse, his gun and forty dollars in money. On receiving these, Colonel Benjamin released him on parole, but required that he report to Provost Marshal Dick Strahn, at Palmyra, Missouri, every thirty days.

After the war Mr. Wheeler returned to Monroe county, Missouri, and took up his residence near Duncan's Bridge, where he lived for a number of years. He then moved back to Shelby county and located on a farm near Bacon's Chapel, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in March, 1893. His widow is still living and has her home in Kansas City, Missouri. He achieved a considerable degree of success in life, although his career was cut short at the early age of fifty-eight, rising to prominence and influence in his community and being well and favorably known throughout the northeastern part of the state.

His son, Lanius L. Wheeler, obtained his education in the district schools and worked on his father's farm while attending them. He became a farmer on his own account after he left school, and has persevered in that occupation dur-

ing the greater part of his subsequent life. But for a number of years he was engaged in mining in the farther West, and still has holdings of value in gold mines at Telluride, Central City and Gunnison, Colorado. His present farm in Clay township, this county, comprises 260 acres of superior land, and in connection with its cultivation he carries on an extensive and thriving live stock industry. Both lines of his operations are profitable because of the intelligence, skill and vigor with which he manages them, and his success has made him one of the leaders in these industries in Shelby county.

Mr. Wheeler was married in 1883 to Miss Cora Allen Hirrlinger, a daughter of William and Magdalena (Doerrer) Hirrlinger, who were born in Darmstadt, Germany, but Mrs. Wheeler is a native of Shelbyville. She and her husband became the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: Nora, the wife of H. A. Jordan, whose home is in Clarence, this county; Eliza A., the wife of Peter Neuschafer; and Vincil O'Bryan, Virgil L. and John Leland. In politics the father is a pronounced and ardently interested Democrat, always true to his party and at all times ready to render it any service in his power. He has served on the school board for more than six years, and in many other avenues of beneficial effort has helped to build up the township and county of his residence and promote the welfare of their people. Fraternaly he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religious affiliation he and his wife are allied with the Methodist Episcopal church. His half cen-

tury of life has been judiciously employed in furthering his own interests and at the same time in essential contributions to the welfare of others. It has been eminently useful and upright, and given him an opportunity to exemplify in all relations the attributes of elevated and serviceable American citizenship.

JUSTUS F. ECHTERNACHT.

For a full quarter of a century this progressive and enterprising farmer and stock man has been a resident of Missouri, and has lived and labored in the township and county of his present residence. He is therefore well known to the people among whom his daily life of usefulness and sterling citizenship has been passed, and the universal esteem they give him is based on well determined grounds of merit, and is neither speculative nor sentimental. He has demonstrated the quality of his manhood and all who know him have found it worthy of their confidence and regard.

Mr. Echternacht is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, one of the richest and most prosperous counties in the United States, where he was born on October 10, 1861, a grandson of John Echternacht, who came to this country from England, where he was born and grew to manhood. On his arrival in the United States he located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there his son William, the father of Justus F., was born, reared and, at the end of a long life of usefulness, buried in the reg-
hallowed by his labor and devotion to the welfare of its people. He was a

farmer and gave all his energy to the pursuit of his chosen vocation except what was required for the service of his community. His wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Dean, was born at Lititz in the same county. They had eight children, seven of whom are living: Albert, Sophy, Justus F., Mary, Emma, Harry and George. The father died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1900. The mother is still living and has her home at Adamstown, in her native county.

Their son, Justus F., grew to manhood in the county of his nativity and was educated in the district schools of Adamstown there. After leaving school he worked on a farm in the neighborhood of his home for a number of years, getting a start in life by slow accretions gathered by industry and carefully husbanded in frugal living. In 1885 he came to Missouri and located on a farm in Clay township, Shelby county, on which he is still living, and has bestowed his labor from that time to the present (1910). The farm comprises eighty acres and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. It is well improved, highly productive and skillfully cultivated. By close attention to every detail of its work and the application of broad intelligence to its operation, Mr. Echternacht has made it one of the model farms of the township in which it is located and greatly enhanced its value since he became its owner and laid upon it the persuasive hand of his progressive husbandry, his good judgment in its management and his energy in tilling it.

But he has not allowed its require-

ments to wholly absorb him or lessen his interest in the welfare of the locality. To every worthy project designed to promote the development and improvement of his township and county he has given ready, judicious and effective aid, making himself one of the most useful citizens of the region, and winning the commendation of all its people by his energy and breadth of view in its behalf. He is an active, working Democrat in political faith and allegiance, but he has never sought or desired a political office of any kind, either by election or appointment. His fraternal affiliation is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious connection with the Christian church. He has always taken a great and helpful interest in church work, and for years has been one of the trustees of the congregation to which he belongs. On December 17, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Belle Prange, a native of Clay township, this county, and a daughter of John and Kate (Heiman) Prange, who were born and reared in Germany. Six children have been born of the union, all of whom are living. They are: Vonedea, the wife of W. Lee, of Atlanta, Missouri, and John, Katie and Carrie (twins), Albert and George.

JACOB GABLE.

Born and reared in Germany, and trained to usefulness in the strenuous and frugal industrial life of that great and progressive empire, Jacob Gable, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Clay township, in this county, brought to the United States inherited

qualities of industry and thrift and a knowledge of agricultural pursuits that were bound to make him successful in any farming region, and particularly so in one so bountiful in returns for well applied labor as the region in which he found a new home.

His life began in the Fatherland on February 9, 1861, and he obtained his education in the schools of his native locality, southern Germany. He is a son of Philip and Catherine (Keller) Gable, also natives of Germany. They had five children, only two of whom are living, Jacob and his older sister, Elizabeth. Jacob remained at home with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-two. Then, in 1883, he and they set out for the United States, buoyed up with high hopes of prosperity and advancement in the land of promise to which they looked with longing. But much of what they expected was to be denied them. The father died at sea during the voyage across the Atlantic, and the mother followed him to the other world within the same year.

His double bereavement left the son at the dawn of his manhood a lone exile in a foreign land, untried in the ways of the world and thrown wholly on his own resources. He took up his burden bravely and during the early years of his struggle for a foothold bore it with fortitude and constancy of purpose. Having taken up his residence in Clay township, this county, he went to work as a farm hand wherever he could get employment, and as he was industrious and skillful he soon found his services in demand and had no difficulty in securing places. He saved his earnings,

and after a few years of faithful labor for others, he bought a farm of 120 acres for himself, and since then he has been devoting all his energies to its development and improvement. He has been very successful in his operations, rising by steady progress to consequence in a worldly way, and to good standing and influence among the people of his township and county.

His farm is well improved, vigorously and skillfully cultivated and very productive. It yields good revenues in return for the labor and care he gives it, and has grown into considerable value as the result of his judicious management and the general progress of the township, which he has greatly helped to promote and foster. For he has been attentive to all the duties of citizenship and borne his full share of the labor and care incident to pushing forward the development and improvement of the locality in which he lives, giving to the interests and institutions of the land of his adoption the same loyal devotion he gave to those of the land of his nativity while he remained a resident of it.

On March 6, 1890, Mr. Gable was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Prange. They have four children: Alice, Anna, the wife of Louis Neuschafer, John and Ruth. The father is a devout and consistent member of the Christian church, taking an active and helpful interest in all the worthy undertakings of the congregation to which he belongs and aiding it all the while to larger and more comprehensive usefulness. He and his wife, and the other members of the family are regarded as sterling in all the relations of life, and enjoy in a

marked degree the respect and good will of all classes of the people around them and of all others who know them. They live acceptably and are faithful in the performance of every duty in private life and neighborhood affairs.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS WHITE.

In the life and family history of this successful, enterprising and progressive farmer and stock man, and also more truly a prominent and representative citizen of Clay township, Shelby county, Missouri, there are many features of unusual interest and significance. He is a grandson of Thomas and Jemima (Cooley) White, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri and located in Howard county in 1818, where his father, Mark White, was born in 1825. The latter was a farmer and money lender, and achieved great success in all departments of his business, being possessed of an estate worth more than \$100,000 at the time of his death, which occurred on December 9, 1896.

Soon after attaining his majority he moved to Macon county, Missouri, where he became an extensive dealer in farm lands and other real estate, and was very successful in his operations. He was an uneducated man in the teachings of the schools, but he had strong common sense, excellent judgment and great shrewdness in selecting his opportunities and making the most of them. He was also very energetic and industrious, making every hour of his time tell to his advantage, both for his own benefit and that of the township and county in which he lived.

By his first marriage, which took place

in 1845, and was with Miss Serelda Wright, a daughter of Summers and Naomi (Coffey) Wright, he became the father of nine children, six of whom grew to maturity and are living. They are: William C., a resident of Macon county; Mollie, the widow of the late John B. Richardson; Melissa, the wife of J. A. Banta, whose home is at Macksville, Kansas; Stephen A. Douglas, the immediate subject of this memoir; Benjamin F., who resides in Kansas City, Missouri; and Amy, the wife of William Gates, of Macon county, in this state.

The mother of these children, who was brought from Kentucky an infant in the arms of her mother, who made the trip on horseback, died on September 9, 1879, at the age of fifty-one years, and in 1880 the father married a second time, choosing as his companion on this occasion Mrs. Hattie J. Dixon, a daughter of Peter Ryther and wife, natives of Ohio. Two children were born of the father's second marriage: Serelda, who is now the wife of Ralph Talbot, of Macon county, and Mark, who is also a resident of that county.

Stephen A. Douglas White attended schools in Macon City, St. James Academy and the State Normal School at Kirksville. When he left school he at once entered upon his life work as a farmer and live stock man, and to this he has steadfastly adhered to the present time (1910), although for about eight months in 1898 he was also engaged in mercantile life. But this was not agreeable to him, and at the end of the period mentioned he sold his interests in it and again gave his whole attention to his farm and stock industry. In 1901 he

moved to Shelby county, and here he has continued his extensive operations in farming and raising stock, his principal product in the latter line of business being high-bred mules. He is also a stockholder in the Clarence Oil, Gas and Mineral Company and a member of its board of directors, and as such has an important bearing on its transactions and is potential in promoting its success and prosperity.

In December, 1880, Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Laura Powell, a daughter of Henry M. and Itelia (Mathis) Powell. Of the four children born of the union, three are living: Della, the wife of Joseph Lowery, of Macon county; Alice, the wife of Harry W. Orr, of Shelby county; and Valley, the wife of Hood Shearon, of Narrows township, Macon county. Their mother died in September, 1889, and on February 17, 1892, the father married again, being united at this time with Miss Lillian Davis, a daughter of Durborn and Adelia (Wallace) Davis, natives of New Hampshire. Her grandparents on her mother's side were Reuben and Anna (Howard) Wallace, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of New York, the Wallace line in the family being of Scotch ancestry and belonging to the distinguished family of that name renowned in Scottish history, both for the great achievements of some of its members and the lamentable tragedies that followed them through the ingratitude of those whom they served so faithfully.

Durborn Davis, the father of the present Mrs. White, was a soldier in the Civil war, belonging to the Thirteenth

New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He became a resident of Clarence, in this county, in 1865, just after the close of the war, when the now prosperous little city was but a hamlet on the unbroken prairie. Here he developed and improved a good farm, and aided greatly in building up the town and surrounding country and making them progressive and prosperous. He died on March 13, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. (Davis) White have had three children, two of whom are living. They are their daughters, Ruth Blanche and Rose. In politics the father adheres firmly and faithfully to the Democratic party, and is a very earnest and effective worker in its behalf. He has given the community more than ten years of excellent service on the school board, and his party vigor and inspiration as central Democratic committeemen for six years. In fraternal relations he is allied with the Masonic order, its adjunct, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Knights of Pythias. No citizen of the county stands better in public esteem, and none is more worthy of high standing. His grandmother Wright was a remarkable woman, and lived to be within a few days of one hundred years of age.

SAMUEL H. MEARS.

Born and reared to the age of seventeen in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and having acquired habits of industry and thrift in the strenuous and intense industrial life of that great commonwealth, Samuel H. Mears, of Clay township in this county, transferred to the almost virgin soil of Missouri the train-

ing for usefulness as a farmer which his native state had given him, and has enlarged his efforts and quickened his pace in the practice of it in accordance with the advantages which the better land and more extensive opportunities of this region have afforded him for the use of his attainments.

His life began in 1851, and he is a grandson of James Mears, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States in his boyhood. He located in western Pennsylvania, and after leaving school engaged in farming there. His son, John S. Mears, the father of Samuel S., was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and after reaching his maturity moved across the line into Indiana county, where he followed farming for a livelihood until 1868. In that year he came to Missouri, bringing his family with him and taking up his residence in Macon county. His wife's maiden name was Martha Lucas, and she was a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Patrick Lucas, an esteemed resident and prosperous farmer of that county. She and her husband were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: John L., whose residence is at Moberly, Missouri; Mary J., the wife of J. C. Foster, also a resident of Moberly; Alexander S., who lives in Los Angeles, California; Samuel H., the subject of this brief review; William T., of Moberly, Missouri, and Francis M., of Macon county. The father died in February, 1875, and the mother in October, 1909, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Their son, Samuel H. Mears, began his education in the district schools of his native county and finished it in those

of Macon county, Missouri. After completing their courses of instruction he taught school for a time, then moved to Shelby county and became a farmer. He has followed agricultural pursuits ever since, and with increasing success and prosperity. He became a resident of this county in 1873, and here he has passed the subsequent years of his life, busily and profitably engaged in his chosen vocation and rising to prominence and influence among the people of his township. His farm comprises eighty acres of first rate land and is well cultivated. He has it improved with commodious and comfortable buildings, and by his vigor and skill in the management of its operations has brought it to a high state of development and fruitfulness. In connection with his farming he carries on a thriving industry in raising and feeding live stock for the markets.

In political connection Mr. Mears is a pronounced Democrat and a zealous and effective worker for the success of his party. He served as district clerk twelve years and was a school director for upwards of twenty. In religious affiliation he and his wife are allied with the Primitive Baptist church, and he has long been an ardent and effective church worker, serving as deacon of the congregation to which he belongs during the last fifteen years, and in many other ways promoting the usefulness and power of the organization, serving also as its clerk for twelve years. On December 3, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Burk, a native of Illinois and daughter of James and Nancy (Sims) Burk. Six children were

born of the union, four of whom died in infancy. The two living are Wellie J. and Homer E. The father has always taken a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community and is one of the representative men of the county.

HENRY SCHWADA.

Among the prosperous and up-to-date farmers of Clay township in this county, none is entitled to more consideration for enterprise, progressiveness and success wrung from adverse conditions than Henry Schwada, whose fine farm of 120 acres in section 17 shows up to all observers as a monument to his industry, skill and frugality, as a possession, and his vigor, intelligence and advanced ideas as a farmer. It is one of the attractive and valuable rural homes of the township and is altogether the result of his own unaided efforts, as he acquired it and has made it what it is by hard work and excellent management.

Mr. Schwada was born in Indiana in 1862 and brought by his parents to Missouri and the county and township in which he now lives when he was but two years old. He is a son of John and Clara (Neaman) Schwada, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in early life and located for a time in Indiana. In 1864 they moved to Missouri, and found a new home in Clay township, Shelby county. Here they were for many years actively and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock. They had nine children, eight of whom are living: Henry, Flora, Mary, John, Frank, Louisa, Leslie and Will-

iam. The parents are still living and have their home in Clarence.

Their son Henry obtained his education in the district schools and worked on his father's farm while attending them. As soon as he grew to manhood he began farming on his own account, and this line of industry has been his constant occupation ever since. His present farm comprises 120 acres, as has been noted, and is highly developed and very productive. In connection with his farming operations Mr. Schwada carries on a flourishing live stock business, which is also active and profitable because he makes it so by his enterprise, intelligence concerning it and good management.

He was married on October 11, 1899, to Miss Rosa Griswold, a daughter of George W. and Ellen (Hayford) Griswold, and has two children, his sons, Nolan and Lowell. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never taken a very active part in public affairs. His religious allegiance is given cordially to the Evangelical church, and he and his wife are zealous advocates of its interests and effective workers for its advancement. It is not to be inferred that because Mr. Schwada is not an active partisan and takes but little interest in political affairs, he is indifferent to the welfare of his township and county. On the contrary, he has been energetic and ardent in the support of every worthy enterprise for their advancement, and has cheerfully and capably borne his full share of the burden incident to promoting their development and improvement, and multiplying conveniences and comforts for their people. No undertaking

designed for their benefit has ever lacked his aid or had to call twice to secure it. To every duty of citizenship he has been true and faithful, and the people who have had the benefit of his services show that they appreciate what he has done by the general esteem in which they hold him and the members of his family. He stands well wherever he is known, and that is almost all over the county, and is fully deserving of the regard and good will so freely accorded him. He has also been successful in his own behalf and is one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers and stock men of his township.

GEORGE W. HARVEY.

Although not a native of Missouri, George W. Harvey, of Clay township, has been a resident of the state and the county and township in which he now lives ever since he was five years old, a period of forty-one years. From his youth he has been actively engaged in one of the leading pursuits of the people of his locality, and, while seeking his own advancement, has given due attention and valued help in promoting the development and improvement of his community and the whole of the surrounding country, exemplifying in his daily life the best attributes of sterling and elevated American citizenship.

Mr. Harvey was born at Joliet, Illinois, on July 10, 1864. He is a son of Joseph and Naomi (Turner) Harvey, the former a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was born on July 2, 1837, and the latter born and reared in Illinois, and a daughter of George and Rebecca Turner, natives of England.

They were married on December 20, 1858, and had six children, but George W. and his brothers, Edward and Frank, are the only ones living. Their mother died on October 28, 1881, and the father married a second wife in 1884, Miss Alcindra Thrasher, a native of Monroe county, Missouri. They also had six children. The father was educated in the district schools, and after leaving them began a successful career as a farmer, which he is still extending. In June, 1853, he moved to Illinois, where he worked at various occupations, but chiefly farming. He became a resident of Shelby county, Missouri, in August, 1869, and here he has been energetically engaged in farming and raising live stock ever since, with continued success and increasing prosperity. He is a Democrat in political faith and allegiance, and served as a justice of the peace eight years. His religious connection is with the Evangelical church.

Mr. Harvey's paternal grandparents were Samuel and Hannah (Fellows) Harvey, the former a native of England and the latter of the state of Vermont. The grandfather came to the United States a young man and located in Massachusetts. He was a machinist and worked at his trade all the mature years of his life, having learned it before attaining his majority. He was first married to a Miss Jones, a native of Massachusetts, and by that union became the father of three children. His second marriage, which was with Miss Hannah Fellows, resulted in one child, their son Joseph, the father of George W. Samuel Harvey's last wife died in 1864, and the end of his life came in 1869.

George W. Harvey obtained his education in the district schools of Clay township, Shelby county, and as soon as he left school began farming, following the occupation he had acquired a knowledge of on his father's farm during his boyhood and youth. He began with practically nothing and now has a fine farm of eighty-seven acres, well improved and highly productive. He also carries on a general industry in raising live stock for the markets, and this he makes profitable, as he does his farming operations, by the energy with which he conducts it and the intelligence and skill with which he manages it. He is one of the substantial and progressive farmers and stock men of his township and is esteemed as one of its best and most useful citizens, as he takes an active interest and leading part in everything involving the enduring welfare and advancement of the township and county of his home, allowing nothing of value to languish for the want of his aid.

On April 16, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Huett, a daughter of Adolphus R. and Sarah Anne (Ingersoll) Huett, natives of Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have had six children. Three of them died in infancy. The three living are: Grace; Agnes, the wife of Orval Dehner, and Voda May. In political relations the father is a pronounced Democrat and an energetic and effective worker for the welfare of his party. He has not sought or desired official station, but has served as a member of the school board four years for the benefit of the community. He is regarded as a man of strong character,

considerable intelligence and strict integrity, and is generally looked upon as one of the leading and most representative men in Clay township. He well deserves the public confidence and esteem he enjoys, having earned it by his upright and serviceable life, and his interest in all that pertains to the substantial good of his township and county.

HENRY F. GLAHN.

The interesting subject of this brief memoir, whose farm and live stock industry near Hager's Grove are among the most prosperous and progressive in Clay township, this county, is not a native of the United States, but has been a resident of this country and of Missouri from the time when he was two years old. He may therefore be considered a Missourian to all intents and purposes, for all his knowledge of the world has been acquired in this state, and all his activities from his boyhood have been expended in the work of building it up and expanding its commercial, industrial, political and intellectual power. And during our Civil war of unhappy memory he showed his devotion to the Union by shouldering his musket and meeting its opponents in battle array on many fields of carnage.

Mr. Glahn was born in Prussia, Germany, on February 6, 1841, and is a son of Christian and Mary Antoni (Wand) Glahn, also natives of Prussia. They brought their family to the United States in 1843 and came at once to Missouri, locating in Marion county. The father was a wagon maker and worked at his trade in that county, and also

farmed, until 1866. In that year he moved to Shelby county and made his new home in Clay township, where he followed farming and raising live stock exclusively, and there he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1888. He was very successful in his operations and accumulated a large fortune for this part of the country. The mother died in 1888. They were the parents of twelve children, five of whom are living: Henry F., Gustave and Joseph (twins), Benjamin, and Katharine, the wife of Irwin Lathrop, of Joplin, Missouri.

Henry Glahn obtained his education in the district schools of Marion county, and after completing their course of instruction began farming for himself. But he was not allowed a long period of peaceful pursuit of this industry. The Civil war began in a short time after he went to farming, and on August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Thirtieth Missouri Infantry, and was soon afterward at the front in the midst of hostilities. He took part in the battles of Jackson, Arkansas Post and Blakely, and a number of other engagements of greater or less importance, including the siege of Vicksburg. During this memorable siege he was one of the eighty-four resolute patriots who volunteered for the disastrous attack on Fort Hill, which was a forlorn hope from the beginning.

After the close of the war Mr. Glahn returned to his Shelby county, Missouri, home and resumed his farming operations. He has continued them without interruption to the present time (1910), and has been very successful in carrying them on. His present farm comprises

170 acres of good land, is well improved and cultivated with every care and attention that intelligence, good judgment and advanced methods can apply to the work. His live stock industry is also extensive and profitable, for it is managed in the same way as the general work on the farm. Mr. Glahn ranks among the leading and most judicious farmers and stock men in his township, and the good results of all his efforts fully entitle him to the rank he holds.

On October 22, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jane Price, a daughter of James and Sarah (Stewart) Price, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1860 and located in Macon county. Eleven children were born of the union, three of whom died in infancy. Those who are living are: Harvey E., whose home is in this county; Dora, the wife of William Foreman; Daniel Webster; George William; Julius Samuel; Charles Henry; Rosa Helen, the wife of Louis Clair, and Russel Marion, who is attending school at Kirksville, with a view to a business or professional career.

In political faith and allegiance the father is an ardent Republican and an earnest worker for the success of his party in all campaigns. He served on the school board for a period of eight years, not, however, as a partisan, but as a good citizen, and for the benefit of the community, and he rendered excellent service, giving the schools an impulse to progress which sprang from his own enterprising and progressive spirit. His fraternal relations are with the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has always taken a great interest and

a very active and prominent part. He is now the chief mustering officer for the state of Missouri, and officer of the day in the post to which he belongs at Clarence. He is also a past-commander and has been state and national aide-de-camp. His fervor in devotion to the organization, like that of many other veterans who are members of it, seems to grow in intensity as the years pass and its fast-fading ranks melt away. So, also, does his interest in and zeal in behalf of the Christian church, of which he and his entire family have long been devout and consistent members, and he a leader in the congregation to which he belongs, taking an active part in all its worthy and commendable work. In all the requirements of good citizenship he has measured up to the highest standard, giving his community the best service and example he has been capable of. The people of the township and county are well advised of this fact, and of all else that is creditable in his record, and they esteem him accordingly, holding him to be one of the best and most useful men among them.

LEWIS CASS STOVER.

Successful, prosperous and highly progressive as a farmer and stock man, long a valued member of the local school board, for many years an elder in his church, and at all times deeply and serviceably interested in public affairs and the development and improvement of the township and county of his home, Lewis Cass Stover, whose fine farm of 120 acres, near Clarence in Clay township, this county, is one of the choice ones in

that locality, has proven himself to be a very useful citizen and altogether worthy of the confidence and esteem of his community, which he enjoys in full measure.

Mr. Stover was born in September, 1848, in Hannibal, Missouri, and is a son of Jacob and Polly (Baker) Stover, both natives of Maryland. The father came to Missouri in 1833 and located in Hannibal. He was a blacksmith and for a number of years operated the largest blacksmithing establishment in Hannibal. His marriage with Miss Polly Baker, a daughter of Alexander Baker, took place in 1843. They had three children, but their son, Lewis Cass Stover, is the only one of them living. His mother died in June, 1851, when he was but three years old, and in 1855 his father went to Texas, where he remained eleven years. While there he married a second wife, Miss Mary Race, a Kentuckian by nativity. They also had three children. In 1866 the father returned to Missouri, and here he remained until his death in 1886.

Left largely to his own resources in boyhood and youth, Lewis Cass Stover realized early in life that he had only his own capabilities to look to for advancement among men and success in life. He attended the public schools in his native city for a time, securing what he could in the way of scholastic training, then went to work on a farm as a hired hand. By this means, and by diligent use of his every opportunity for the acquisition of useful knowledge, he gained a thorough mastery of agricultural pursuits, and as they were suited to his taste and capacity, he determined

to devote his life to them. He has adhered to this resolution to the present time (1910), and has won a gratifying success by doing so. He has an excellent farm, which is well improved, highly cultivated and very productive. His special industry, however, is raising good breeds of live stock for the markets, and to this he gives the greater part of his attention and care, making every effort to keep his output up to the highest standard of excellence and maintain the good reputation it has wherever he is known.

Mr. Stover was married in 1882 to Miss Kittie Arnett, a daughter of Macajah Arnett, of Kentucky, and Judith (Frances) Arnett, a native of Virginia. They came to Missouri at an early day and located in Shelby county, where Mrs. Stover was born. She and her husband were the parents of four children, of whom three are living: Sybel, Neva, the wife of James Copenhaver, and Mildred. In politics the father is a life-long Democrat, with an abiding interest in the welfare of his party and an energy and intelligence in effort ever ready for its service. He has rendered the people excellent service as a member of the school board for more than fifteen years, and in every other way available to him has contributed to their benefit and the advancement of the township and county in which he lives. His religious connection is with the Christian church, and he has been one of the elders of the congregation to which he belongs for many years. He takes a great interest and a leading part in church work, and his activity in this behalf is highly appreciated by all church

people, as his energy and progressiveness as a citizen are by the whole community and all classes of its residents.

JOHN D. EDWARDS.

The last survivor of his father's household and representing the fourth generation of his family that has been loyal to the American flag and helped to develop and build up the country in peace and defend it in war, John D. Edwards, of Clay township in this county, is a shining link in the chain which connects the present day with our remote and historic past. His great-grandfather, William Edwards, was a native of Wales, and brought his family to this country in colonial times, locating in Virginia. He was a tailor and made clothing for General Washington. He joined the Colonial army and fought valiantly under the great commander for American independence.

His son, also named William, the grandfather of John D., was also born in Wales and came to America with his parents in his childhood. After he grew to maturity he moved to Kentucky, where he farmed for many years and where he at last laid down his trust. In that state the third William Edwards in direct descent, the father of John D., whose life story is our present theme, was born and reared on the farm. He, also, was a farmer, and, after following his chosen occupation in his native state some years, came to Missouri in 1856 and located in Clay township, Shelby county. His wife was Miss Eliza Davidson, a native of Tennessee, and they had twelve children, all now deceased but

John D. The father died in 1868 and the mother in 1874.

Before coming to Missouri the family lived for a number of years in Schuyler county, Illinois, and there John D. Edwards was born in 1841. He attended the district schools near his home and assisted his father on the farm, taking an earnest interest in the welfare of the family and doing all he could to help it along. At the age of fifteen he accompanied his parents to this state and remained with them until he attained his majority. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in defense of the Union, and was soon afterward in the midst of unrolling columns on some of the historic battle fields of our Civil war. He took part in the battles of Mobile, Fort Blakeley and others of importance, and also in many minor engagements.

After the close of the war Mr. Edwards returned to his Missouri home, and for a time worked at the carpenter trade, of which he had previously acquired some knowledge. He then again turned his attention to farming, and continued his operations in that line until 1899, when he retired from all active pursuits. He was married at Shelbyville on February 10, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Delmer, a daughter of Sebastian and Mary Delmer, natives of Germany, who came to this country and Missouri many years ago and located in Shelby county, where Mrs. Edwards was born and grew to womanhood. She and her husband became the parents of six children, five of whom are living: James E., who married Miss Louisa Bowman; Eliza, the wife of Hugh Wheeler; Milby I., whose

wife was Miss Fanny Eliza Copenhaver; John F., who married Miss Grace Albright, and Nina K., the wife of Charles Getchal. They are all upright and useful citizens, and are everywhere esteemed highly as such.

In political faith and allegiance the father is a pronounced Republican, with an earnest interest in the welfare of his party, and a heart and hand ever ready to promote its success. He keeps alive the agreeable and reminiscient features of his military service, without the bitterness of feeling that prevailed during the experiences they recall, by zealous and active membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Methodist church. In the affairs of the township and county he has always taken an earnest interest, manifesting this in a practical way by giving the people excellent service as a member of the school board for upwards of five years.

WILLIAM K. GUNBY.

All of the sixty-three years so far passed in the life of this enterprising and progressive farmer of Clay township, Shelby county, have been spent in the county except those which found him a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, and they have all been employed in usefulness to the locality in which he lived since he arrived at years of discretion and the power to labor and produce. He was born in Shelby county in March, 1847, and is a grandson of Kirk Gunby, a native of Maryland who commanded a regiment of the Colonial troops at the Revolutionary battle of

Mommouth. His youngest son, Stephen Gunby, the father of William K., was also born and reared in Maryland, where his life began in 1817. He came to Missouri in 1836, when he was but nineteen years old, and took up his residence in Shelby county. Here he became a farmer of prominence and won a substantial estate by his industry, thrift and good management.

In 1846 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Coard, also a native of Maryland, where her father, William Coard, also was born. Of the five children born of the union only two are living, William K. and his brother, Thomas Samuel. Their mother died in 1859, and in 1860 the father married Miss Elizabeth Bynn, who is still living. By her marriage to Mr. Gunby she became the mother of four children: Martha, the wife of A. Crutchcoin; Isabella, the wife of R. McRea; Elizabeth, the wife of William Hollyman, and Anna, the wife of W. H. McRea.

William K. Gunby attended the district school at Bacon Chapel, and later a private school in Shellbina. He then passed five or six months in the study of law, but not finding this to his taste, abandoned the profession and became a farmer. He has adhered to his chosen occupation ever since and has been very successful in it. His farming operations are extensive and are conducted with great vigor, intelligence and a wide and accurate knowledge of the requirements of the soil and the demands of the markets. The farm is well improved with commodious and comfortable buildings and fully provided with everything

needed for cultivating it in an intensive and highly productive manner, and it makes excellent returns to the persuasive hand of skillful husbandry which controls it.

Mr. Gunby was married in 1869 to Miss Perthrah Jackson, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Jackson, natives of Tennessee who came to Missouri many years ago and located in Shelby county, where Mrs. Gunby was born and reared, and where she obtained her education. She and her husband became the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Stella Augusta, Lily Irene, the wife of Ford Brown; Clara Ethel, and Lanius Wesley, a Methodist minister in Southern California.

During the Civil war the father enlisted in the Union army in Company D, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, serving as a private soldier. In his political faith and activity in national affairs he is allied with the Democratic party, and active in its service. But in local affairs his first consideration is the good of the township and county, and partisan interests are always secondary, if they are taken into the account at all. He served faithfully and acceptably as a member of the school board upwards of five years, and was also road overseer for a number of years. In religious affiliations he is allied with the Southern Methodist church, and for many years has taken very active part in all church work, holding in succession every office in the gift of the congregation to which he belongs. His wife died on July 15, 1908, after nearly forty years of commendable domestic life.

WILLIAM T. HART.

The chances and changes of location and employment are many and various in American life, and so extensively numerous that a man who starts in one occupation at twenty or twenty-one is very frequently found pursuing a different one at forty. The career of William T. Hart, of Shelbina, one of the best known and most esteemed livery men and horse dealers in this part of the state, furnishes a striking illustration of the general truth of this statement. He began life for himself as a farmer and live stock man, occupations to which he had been reared, and is now conducting an active business in the service of the public and carrying on an extensive trade in horses.

Mr. Hart is of old Kentucky stock, his father and his grandfather having been born and "bred in old Kentucky," and it may be due to this fact that he is so fond of horses. The father, James T. Hart, came to Missouri to live in 1846. He located in Monroe county, where he taught school for a number of years. He then turned his attention to farming and also to dealing in tobacco in Shelbina. His son, William T. Hart, was born in this county on March 2, 1857. The father was a successful farmer and merchant, and a man of prominence and influence in the several communities in which he lived. He lived a useful life, was a devout member of the Methodist church, and died in 1898.

He was married twice. The first time to a Miss Kerrick, a native of Kentucky. They had three children, all of whom are deceased. Their mother died in 1850,

and in 1853 the father married a second time, being united on this occasion with Miss Elizabeth Doctor, who was born in Ohio. Six children were born of this union, all of whom are living: John T., a resident of this county; William T., whose home is in Shelbina; W. H., who lives in Knox county, Missouri; S. P., who is a prosperous citizen of California; Harriet, the wife of H. W. Frye, of Kansas City, Missouri; and F. B., who is a resident of Monroe county, this state. Their mother died in March, 1898.

William T. Hart had no educational facilities except those furnished by the district schools of Monroe county, and was not allowed to attend them with strict regularity or for a very long period. The work on his father's farm required every force available, and he was obliged to take his share of it at an early age. After finally leaving school he continued to work for his father on the home place a few years, then located on a farm of 340 acres and began farming and raising live stock on his own account, the farm being located in Monroe county. His operations were extensive in both industries on this farm, but he gave especial attention to raising and feeding large quantities of stock for the markets.

In 1907 he moved to Shelbina and began the career as a livery and horse salesman, for which he has become distinguished throughout a large extent of the surrounding country. His barn is well equipped for its purposes, the service given its patrons is first class, and everything pertaining to it is up to the highest level of excellence in the business. His dealings in horses are exten-

sive, and these, too, are governed by the most scrupulous exactness and altogether satisfying to those who have a share in them as purchasers. He conducts his business as a horse dealer in a way that removes from his transactions the reproach often attached to this line of mercantile life and raises it to a rank which has won him high approval and general popularity.

On February 25, 1878, Mr. Hart was united in marriage with Miss Belle Robertson, a native of this state. They have had four children, two of whom are living. James, who resides in Shelbina, and Carl, who is still at home with his parents. The father is a Democrat in politics, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman of America in fraternal life, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church in religious connec-

tion. His party, his lodges and his church receive a fair share of his attention, and their interests always have his earnest and helpful support.

The affairs of his city and county also enlist his attention and have the benefit of his advice and assistance. No enterprise for their improvement or the welfare of their people escapes his notice or goes without his aid. He is public spirited and progressive, desiring advancement for his community only along wholesome lines of progress and its elevation only by means of enduring value. He stands well in the city and county, and is favorably known and regarded as a man and citizen in much of the adjoining territory, and wherever else the people have knowledge of his worth, his enterprise and his devotion to his state.

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