

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY
OF
CARROLL COUNTY
MISSOURI

BY
S. K. TURNER AND S. A. CLARK

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DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made
Carroll County a garden of sun-
shine and delights.

Endsheet art by Carl Bert Dick

Author's Introduction.

To write a history is but to commit to words in type events as they have transpired, and to be pure history, it must be colored as little as possible by the views or personal opinions of the writers.

In presenting this history of Carroll County, the authors have attempted, in every instance, to refrain from the expression of their opinions and to give the facts—indeed, it will be noticed, by the careful observer, that the same incident is given, in some instances, in different language, in more than one place, because coming from different sources of seemingly equal authority.

We make no claims to originality, but have, with great care and much labor, sifted every possible particle of information, hoping from the mass to collect the best and most important facts and events for preservation.

In the work we have drawn liberally from the history published in 1876 and that of 1882 and are under obligations to Dr. W. C. Baird for the chapter on the early Medical profession; Mrs. Sue H. Whiteman for the Military chapter; Prof. S. S. Walsh for the chapter on the Public Schools; to Judge James F. Tull, William B. Minnis and Thomas Holloway, whose memories of the past have been so fully drawn upon; to Charles R. Pattison and Miss Ann E. Austin, as well as to the editors of the various county newspapers and to the host of friends who have so kindly granted innumerable favors in the collation of the pages following.

It has been impossible to publish all of the matter placed at our disposal: much has, no doubt, been omitted which should have been published, and much, perhaps, has been published which the reader will consider superfluous. Much information, in the possession of those who should have been glad to furnish it, has been omitted for lack of interest of those parties and their failure to furnish us the facts, though often requested so to do.

The earnest endeavor, on the part of the authors, to give a complete history of the county to December 31, 1910, will, we trust, be appreciated.

S. K. TURNER,

S. A. CLARK.

Carrollton, Mo., December 31, 1910.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Carroll county, Missouri, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete biographical memoirs of Carroll county, Missouri, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Carroll county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "Twentieth Century History of Carroll County, Missouri," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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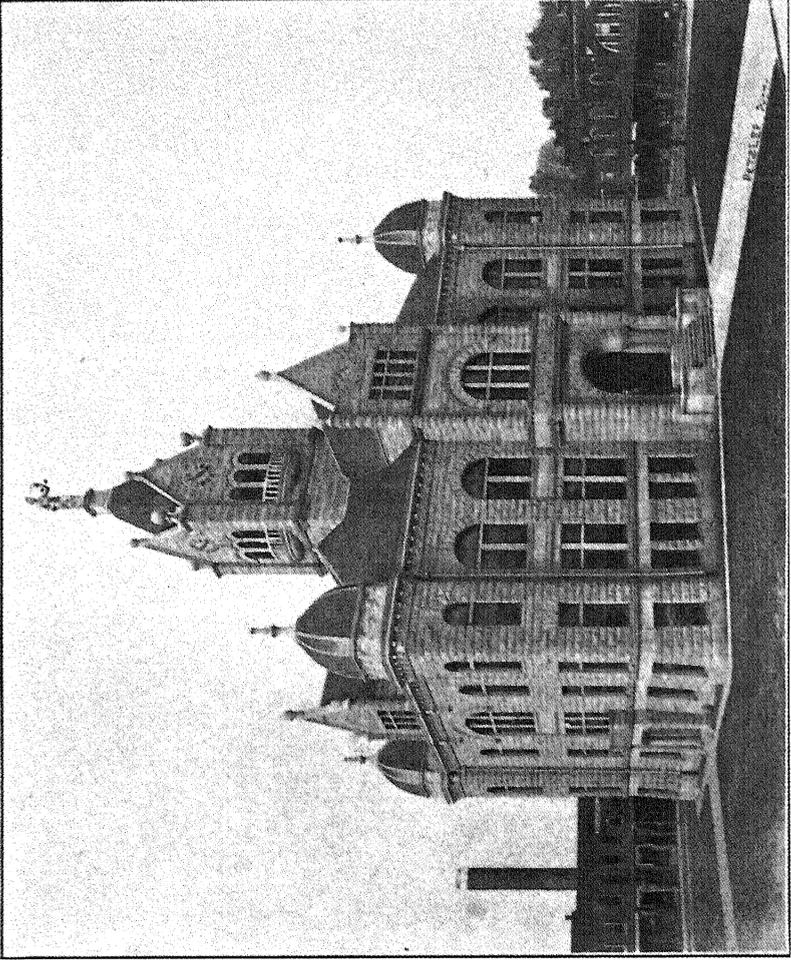
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CARROLL COUNTY COURT HOUSE, CARROLLTON, MO.

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

NATURAL FEATURES OF CARROLL COUNTY.

Carroll county, Missouri, is located in the northwestern portion of the state, the west line thereof being forty-five miles east of the east line of the state of Kansas, and the north line thereof being sixty-six miles from the south line of the state of Iowa. It is between the 93d and 94th meridians. It is subdivided into twenty-two full and fractional townships, and contains approximately 441,535 acres. Its extreme length, east and west, from the most eastern point of Smith township to the Ray county line on the west, is thirty-five miles, while its extreme width, north and south, on the west line of the county from the Missouri river on the south to the Livingston county line on the north, is twenty-eight miles. It is bounded on the north by Livingston county; on the east by Grand river, which separates it from Chariton county; on the south by the Missouri river, which separates it from Saline and Lafayette counties; and on the west by Ray and Caldwell counties. The official description in the act of the state Legislature creating Carroll county, is as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite the range line dividing ranges 25 and 26; thence down said river to the mouth of Grand river; thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the township line dividing townships 55 and 56, thence west with said line to the line dividing ranges 25 and 26; thence south with said range line to the place of beginning."

The territory now embraced in Carroll county formed a part, successively, of St. Charles, Howard and Ray counties, before the organization of the present county of Carroll. The territory of Louisiana originally embraced five districts, viz.: St. Louis, St. Charles, Ste Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid. In 1816 Howard county was formed out of the western parts of St. Louis and St. Charles districts, and included all the country on both sides of the Missouri river, between the mouth of the Osage river and the mouth of the Kansas river. Ray county was organized in 1820, and the present Carroll

county formed a part of it. On the organization of Carroll county in 1833, its boundaries extended north to the Iowa state line, and out of its territory the counties of Livingston, Grundy and Mercer have since been formed. The organization of Livingston county, in 1837, reduced Carroll county to its present limits. The several acts of the Legislature of the territory and afterward the state of Missouri, creating the various divisions and subdivisions of the territory out of which Carroll county was finally formed, as above enumerated, are here given in full, as follows:

“An Act erecting a part of the counties of St. Louis and St. Charles into a separate county, by the name of Howard county.

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

“1. All that part of the county of St. Louis, and all that part of the county of St. Charles, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the great Osage river, thence up said river, and in the middle of the main channel thereof, unto the Osage boundary line, thence north with said boundary line to the river Missouri, thence up the river Missouri and in the middle of the main channel thereof to a point opposite the mouth of the Kansas river, thence with the Indian boundary line (as described in a proclamation of the governor issued the 9th day of March, 1815) northwardly one hundred and forty miles, thence eastward with the said line to the main dividing ridge of high ground between the rivers Mississippi and Missouri, thence with said ridge of high ground, to the main fork of the river Cedar, thence down said river to the Missouri, thence down the river Missouri and in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the great Osage river, the place of beginning, is hereby laid off, and erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be called and known by the name of Howard county.

* * * * *

“Approved January 23, 1816.”

Vol. 1, Territorial Laws, page 460.

“An Act defining the limits of Howard county, and laying off new counties within the limits of said county as heretofore defined.

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

* * * * *

“4. The following limits shall compose the county of Chariton: Beginning at the northeast corner of Howard county, in township 51, range 14

west, of the fifth principal meridian; thence with the northern boundary line of said county, to the northwest corner of the same, in township 52, range 16; thence southwestwardly with the said line of Howard, to a point where the same strikes the main channel of the Missouri; thence up and in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the main channel of Grand river; thence up and in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where the northern boundary line of Howard county, as defined before the taking effect of this act, crossed said river; thence eastwardly with said line to a point opposite and due north of the northeast corner of Howard county; thence to the northeast corner of Howard county, the place of beginning; and all that section of country north of the county of Chariton, to the northern boundary line of the state, which lies between the range line dividing ranges 13 and 14, and the range line dividing ranges 21 and 22, be and the same is hereby annexed to the county of Chariton, for all civil, military and judicial purposes,

“5. All that part of Howard county west of Grand river to the boundary line of this state is hereby formed into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known and called by the name of Ray; and all that portion of country which lies north of the county of Ray, and west of the range line dividing ranges 21 and 22, to the northern and western boundary of this state, is hereby, for all civil, military and judicial purposes, attached to the said county of Ray.

“6. When a division of said county of Ray may become necessary, the boundary line of said county shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, at the range line between ranges 25 and 26; thence with said line north to the township line dividing townships 55 and 56; thence west with said line to the line dividing ranges 29 and 30; thence south with said line to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence down the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning.

* * * * *

“Approved November 16, 1820.”

Vol. 1, Territorial Laws, page 656.

“An Act to organize the county of Carroll.

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

“1. All that portion of territory within the county of Ray, within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite the range line dividing ranges 25 and 26; thence

down said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of Grand river; thence up said river in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the township line, dividing townships 55 and 56; thence west with said line, to the line dividing ranges 25 and 26; thence south with said range line to the beginning, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Carroll county, in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

"2. John Morse, Felix Redding and Elias Guthry, of the county of Chariton, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, for the purpose of selecting a seat of justice for the said county of Carroll; and the said commissioners are hereby vested with all the powers granted to commissioners, under the law entitled 'An act to provide for the organizing counties hereafter established,' approved January the fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

"3. The said county of Carroll shall be added to, and form a part of, the fifth judicial circuit; and the county courts of said county shall be held on the first Mondays of February, April, July and October; and the circuit courts for said county shall be holden on the Thursdays before the first Mondays in February, June and October.

"4. The courts to be holden in said county shall be held at the house of Nathaniel Carey, in said county, until the tribunal transacting county business shall fix a temporary seat of justice for said county.

"5. All that portion of territory lying north of the said county of Carroll, which has heretofore been a part of the county of Ray, shall be, and the same is hereby attached to the county of Carroll, for all civil, judicial and military purposes.

"6. All suits which have been commenced against citizens residing in the said county of Carroll, shall be prosecuted and decided as though this act had not passed, and all taxes due from citizens residing in said county shall be collected as though this act had not passed.

"7. The governor may, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Senate, appoint three persons, to hold and exercise the offices of justices of the county court of said county; and the persons so appointed and commissioned shall continue in office until the next general election, and until their successors in office will be duly appointed and qualified, as the law directs; and said court, after the organization thereof, will moreover appoint all county officers, the appointment of which is not otherwise provided for by existing laws, or the constitution of this state.

“This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.
“January 2, 1833.”

Vol. 2, Territorial Laws, page 303.

As will be seen from the above, the bill for the organization of Carroll county passed the Legislature during the winter of 1832-33. It was originally intended to call the new county “Wakanda,” for the stream of that name which flows through its territory. The bill forming the new county under this name had already passed its first and second readings; but when it came up for final passage the news of the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, had just been received at Jefferson City. The proposition was made to call the new county “Charles Carroll of Carrollton,” but this was sensibly shortened to “Carroll,” when the bill passed without a dissenting vote, and received the signature of the governor on the 3d day of January, 1833.

SURVEYS.

The survey of Carroll county was begun by the government surveyors in 1816 and completed the following year. There were no white settlements at that time within the limits of the county. While the surveyors were at work in the neighborhood of White Rock, a barrel of whiskey, or fire-water, it is said, was obtained by some means, over which the “knights of the chain and compass” made merry around the evening camp fire. Whether too much was imbibed for their own good or not will, perhaps, never be known, but it is an undeniable fact that subsequent surveyors have had great difficulty in tracing out the old lines of survey in that locality; and in fact some disturbing cause seems to have operated to the disadvantage of the surveys throughout the whole of range 21.

The several orders of the county court of Carroll county in relation to surveying and permanently establishing the boundary lines of said county, are here given in the order in which they appear of record in the office of the county clerk:

May 7, 1868—“Whereas, it appearing to the court that the county court of Livingston county has heretofore made an order for the survey of the boundary line between said county of Livingston and the county of Carroll and has given notice to the court, according to law, of such order, by certificate of the county clerk of said county of Livingston; it is therefore ordered that the surveyor of Carroll county be instructed and authorized to co-operate with

the surveyor of said county of Livingston in surveying and establishing the boundary line between said counties, and that he do all things necessary thereto according to the statutes in such cases made and provided."

November 1, 1869—"On this day comes M. H. Williams et al. parties heretofore objecting to the receipt and approval of the plat and survey of said line, and the matter coming on for hearing at this term of court, evidence is produced by said objectors to the satisfaction of the court that the said line as surveyed by the county surveyors of Carroll and Livingston counties is incorrect; it is therefore ordered that the report of the survey made and filed by Thomas J. Whiteman, county surveyor, be not approved, and further ordered that the clerk of the court transmit a certified copy of this order to the county clerk of Livingston county."

June 24, 1873—"Whereas, the court having received notice as required by law that the county court of Livingston county has ordered the county surveyor of said county to survey and make out the boundary line between Carroll and Livingston counties; it is therefore ordered that Stephen Mitchell, surveyor in and for Carroll county, meet the county surveyor of said Livingston county, and that they proceed on the 25th day of August, 1873, to survey and make the line between said counties of Carroll and Livingston, and that they make and file a plat and field notes of said survey, and make a full report of their proceedings to this court." Report received and filed October 27, 1873.

January 4, 1882—Stephen Mitchell, county surveyor, ordered to meet with the surveyor of Caldwell county, on Tuesday, January 24, 1882, and proceed to survey and make out the line between Carroll and Caldwell counties, and put up suitable stones at section and quarter section corners, and that he report his proceedings with plat at the next term of this court. Report made and plat filed and approved, February 8, 1882.

SURFACE AND SOIL.

Carroll county has a larger acreage of Missouri river bottom land than any other county in the state, and Missouri river bottom is as famous for fertility as the far-famed valley of the Nile. These bottom lands extend from the eastern to the western lines of the county, and are from one to ten miles in width between the river and the bluffs which divide the bottom from the table or prairie uplands of the county. There are also rich bottom lands along Grand river and the small streams within the county. These bottom lands

are as fertile and as productive as any land to be found anywhere in the world. The depth and richness of the soil on these bottoms is indeed remarkable and have attracted the attention of many homeseekers from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Even in years of extreme droughts, such as those of 1874, 1881 and 1901, fairly good crops have been produced, and such a thing as a crop failure is unknown in this county. These alluvial lands generally contain sufficient sand to make them cultivate nicely, but in some places where the surface is very flat, the soil is black and gummy. However, when this black land has been properly drained and put in cultivation it soon loses its gummy quality and becomes as rich and productive as the sandy soil.

The bluffs, which follow the meanderings of the Wakenda on the south and Grand river on the east, mark the boundary line between the river bottoms and uplands of the county. These bluffs are rough and steep in some places, though the soil is rich and very productive. The sub-soil along these bluffs is of a reddish color and is the deepest and richest sub-soil to be found on any upland in the county. These bluffs gradually blend with a beautiful undulating table land, which is very desirable for stock raising as well as for agriculture. Search the United States over and it would be hard to find a more beautiful scope of country than the magnificent rolling prairies of Carroll county. While this soil is rich and very productive, the rolling surface causes it to wash more or less from constant cultivation, and for that reason the farmers alternate their crops of grain with timothy, clover and bluegrass, which restore the soil and prevent it from washing. In Hill township in the north part of the county there is a small section of very rough country, thin soil and a strata of rock near the surface; but with this exception practically all of the county can be successfully cultivated.

Outside the ordinary topography already noted there are three important elevations in the north part of the county, known as Bogard's Mound, Stokes Mound and Tater Hill. Besides these three important mounds, there are many smaller ones in various parts of the county, especially in De Witt township, some of which are supposed to be the work of the Mound Builders of prehistoric days.

STREAMS.

There are three distinct water courses in Carroll county, into which practically all of the surplus water of the county flows and finally finds its way into the great muddy stream which sweeps along its southern boundary. These are the Wakenda, Big creek and Hurricane creek.

The Wakenda is the principal stream flowing through Carroll county. The name has been variously spelled, "Wyconda," "Wakanda" and "Wakenda." Wetmore, in his *Missouri Gazetteer* of 1837, says: "There was a tradition among the Sioux which established the belief in the natives that their deity, Wyconda, had taken up his abode near the mouth of this stream. The sudden death of two warriors, without any apparent cause, produced this impression." According to another authority, the name Wakenda means "God's River." Great quantities of fine fish were found in its waters, and on the banks and in the adjacent timber, deer, elk, buffalo and turkeys abounded in large numbers. The Indians, thinking that a stream where the Great Spirit had placed such quantities of game and fish, must be sacred, dared not destroy or kill anything in the neighborhood except on festival days. Their festivities were always held on the banks of the river, hence the name of Wakenda, "God's River." This belief of the Indians may account for the numerous hillocks, or mounds, thrown up near its mouth. They exist in the neighborhood of De Witt, and in fact dot the stream from its source to its mouth.

Wakenda has its source in Ray county. One branch comes down from the hills of Ray county through the northern part of Egypt township, where it is joined by another branch which has its source farther north in Ray county and comes down through Prairie township. It closely follows the bluffs all of the way across the county from west to east and empties into the Missouri river south of De Witt. Besides a large number of small branches which flow into this creek, or river, as it is sometimes called, it has a number of important tributaries. The waters of the Wakenda are hardly started on their long journey to the gulf of Mexico when they are joined by the waters of Turkey creek, a small, but at times very large and turbulent stream, which has its source up in Washington township and comes down through the hills of Fairfield and Prairie townships to the valley below. Booker slough, which crosses the northern portion of Egypt and Moss Creek townships, also empties its surplus water into the Wakenda. Moss creek, which has its source in what was formerly known as the Heissinger lake on the line between Ray and Carroll counties, is next to contribute its surplus to the volume of water which passes off to the Missouri river through the channel of the Wakenda. The only important tributary which enters the stream after it passes Carrollton is Little Wakenda, which originates in Van Horn township, just south of Bogard, and flows in a southeasterly direction across Carrollton township through the northeast corner of Wakenda township and empties into the main

stream in the northwest part of Eugene township. When heavy rains occur all of these tributaries and numerous other smaller ones pour an enormous volume of water into the valley of the Wakenda, and this usually small stream overflows its banks and spreads out over all of the adjacent lowlands, giving it the appearance of a very large river.

Second in importance as a water course in the county is Big creek, which is formed in the northeastern part of Van Horn township by the uniting of Tater Hill creek, which flows down from Hill township across Stokes Mound township; Rock branch, which rises near the center of Stokes Mound township; and Bridge creek, which has its source in the northeastern part of Stokes Mound township and flows through the east part of this township and the west part of Hurricane township. Further down the stream, Wolf branch and Mud branch, in Ridge township, Shootman creek, Parker branch, Darr creek, and Snow branch, in Combs township, and Peavine branch, Parkers branch and Sand branch, in De Witt township, empty into Big creek. The trend of this stream is in a southeasterly direction until it reaches De Witt township, where it changes its course to a northeasterly direction and empties into Grand river in the northeast corner of this township. Usually this stream carries but very little water, but in rainy seasons becomes greatly swollen and covers all of the adjacent lowlands, making a stream from one to two miles wide.

The third water course is Hurricane creek in the northeast part of the county. It rises in Livingston county and flows down through Hurricane township, where it is joined by West Hurricane creek, Wild Cat creek, Sally Belcher creek and Calloway branch. Near the southeast corner of the township it is joined by Little Hurricane, which rises in Ridge township and flows in a northeasterly direction. This stream empties into Grand river near the northeast corner of Rockford township.

With the exception of a number of small branches, which drain the north part of Washington township and flow northeast into Shoal creek in Livingston county, practically all of the surplus water of the county is carried off by these three water courses.

LAKES.

Originally there were a large number of shallow lakes scattered throughout the Missouri and Grand river bottoms, the largest being Heissinger lake, in the west part of the county, but these have practically all been drained by

the various drainage districts, which are more fully described in this chapter. Bowdry lake, which empties into the Missouri river south of Carrollton, is the only remaining lake of any importance. This lake was cut out by overflow water from the Missouri river in the spring of 1885, at which time an ice gorge formed in the channel of the river near Waverly on the Saline county side, forcing a great volume of water out over the bottom, which found its way back into the channel at Bowdry. This lake is very deep in places and is a favorite hunting and fishing resort.

CLIMATE.

Climatic conditions here are such as are common to this part of the country. There is usually an abundance of moisture, some seasons a little too much and others not quite enough. Spring and fall are the most pleasant seasons of the year and during these seasons the landscape presents a beautiful panoramic view, the description of which would baffle the skill of the artist or the poet. As a rule, summers are not exceedingly hot and the winters are not exceedingly cold, though there are many marked exceptions to this rule, this section of the country being subject to sudden and radical changes in temperature. February 13, 1905, was the coldest day in the history of the county. That morning the government thermometer in Carrollton registered thirty-six degrees below zero. The summer of 1901 was the hottest, and possibly the driest, summer ever known in this county. During the months of July and August the mercury was seldom below the one hundred mark and at times rose fourteen degrees higher. The usual summer temperature is from eighty to one hundred and the usual winter temperature is from the freezing point down to zero. Snows are frequent in winter and heavy rains in the spring and summer. No better climatic conditions for agriculture, horticulture and stock raising can be found anywhere. It is also a very healthy climate, many of the natives living to a ripe old age.

In this connection it may not be amiss to give some weather chronology, but in so doing only extreme conditions will be recorded. February 13, 1905, above referred to, being the coldest day in the history of the county, the readings of the government thermometer at Carrollton, from three o'clock, Sunday afternoon, February 12, to eight o'clock, Monday morning, February 13, are here given:

3 o'clock P. M., 3 below; 4 o'clock P. M., 5 below; 5 o'clock P. M., 6 below; 6 o'clock P. M., 8 below; 7 o'clock P. M., 10 below; 8 o'clock P. M.,

12 below; 10 o'clock P. M., 20 below; 12 o'clock P. M., 24 below; 1 o'clock A. M., 25 below; 2 o'clock A. M., 28 below; 3 o'clock A. M., 29 below; 3:15 o'clock A. M., 30 below; 3:30 o'clock A. M., 32 below; 3:50 o'clock A. M., 31 below; 4:30 o'clock A. M., 33 below; 6:00 o'clock A. M., 35 below; 6:30 o'clock A. M., 36 below; 7:00 o'clock A. M., 30 below; 7:30 o'clock A. M., 26 below; 8 o'clock A. M., 25 below.

OTHER COLD WEATHER.

Judge George Pattison kept a record of the weather during his life time. On the fly leaf of the probate records in the early seventies appears this memorandum in his own handwriting:

"Wednesday, January 29, 1873.—This morning the thermometer stood in Carrollton at thirty-four degrees below zero. Out at Alex Trotter's, one mile west of Carrollton, at thirty degrees below zero; said to be the coldest time ever known here.

"GEORGE PATTISON.

"At my home it stood forty degrees (below) zero."

James M. Nelson also kept a record. According to his report the temperature on the morning of January 29, 1873, was twenty-six below zero.

January 2, 1879, at seven A. M. it was twenty below zero.

January 3, 1879, at seven A. M. it was twenty below zero.

January 4, 1879, it was twenty-three below zero. These are the three coldest mornings, in succession, ever recorded here.

January 5, 1884, at seven-thirty A. M., the mercury at R. G. Martin's residence was thirty below; at Joseph H. Rea's, thirty-two below, and at other places in town they varied from thirty-one to thirty-four below. These dates are as far as Mr. Nelson left a record.

According to J. W. Hill the winter of 1855-56 was even more severe. That year the ice in the Missouri river froze four feet thick; wells and cisterns froze solid; cattle froze to death and in many instances their ears and knees were frozen.

January 8, 1875, is known as "cold Friday." The day opened bright and pleasant, but before night the temperature fell to the lowest point reached for years. At the home of Robert Austin, in the bottom, the thermometer registered thirty-nine below zero. Here in Carrollton it was twenty-eight to thirty-two below zero.

WEATHER BUREAU.

In going over the local weather bureau since 1890 we find several very cold periods recorded, but none as severe as this one. Here are a few of them: January 18, 1892, 15 below; January 24, 1894, 14 below; February 7, 1895, 13 below; February 12, 1899, 20 below; December 20, 1901, 13 below; January 27, 1902, 11 below.

The dryest seasons ever known in this county were the summers of 1854, 1874, 1881 and 1901. The seasons of 1874 and 1901 were probably the worst, not only because of prolonged droughts but also because of the extreme heat with which they were accompanied.

In 1874 the drought began about the middle of June and lasted until the middle of September. The heat was intense and hot winds swept over the county, destroying all farm crops. At various times during the summer the thermometer stood above the one hundred mark and registered as high as one hundred and four in the shade. Pastures dried up, water became very scarce and fruit of all kinds was badly damaged. To add to the distress of the people, swarms of grasshoppers, known as "red legs," came over from Kansas and consumed everything green that had escaped the drought, even to the leaves on the trees and the fruit on the bare limbs. One day in October these pests came over this county in such great numbers as to almost obscure the sun, and the calamities of that year will always be remembered by those who lived here at that time. Crops were almost a total failure and the following winter was very cold and severe, causing great suffering and privation.

The drought of 1901 was probably longer and in many respects more severe than that of 1874, but the people were then prosperous and fully able to supply their wants from elsewhere. There was but very little rain from about the middle of April until about the middle of September and during the months of July and August the heat was intense. For weeks the mercury was scarcely ever below the one hundred mark in the day time and up as high as one hundred and fourteen in the shade. However the drought did very little damage to the wheat crop, which matured by the middle of June and the quality was the best ever known in this county. Pastures, meadows, corn, potatoes and fruit crops suffered most, the hay and corn crops being almost a total failure.

GEOLOGY.

In the winter of 1887 and 1888 an effort was made to find coal in sufficient quantity near the town of Carrollton to justify sinking a shaft, but after

a depth of three hundred feet was reached the effort was abandoned. It was on the Dr. Litt Tull tract of land, a half mile northeast of Carrollton that the prospecting was done. The following legend shows the various strata of the earth through which the hole was drilled:

Surface; 30 feet, drift or clay; 5 feet, gray shale; 2 feet, sand stone; 3 feet, gray shale with 3 inches of coal; 21 feet, soapstone or gray shale; 23 feet, dark shale, in seams; 26 feet, light green shale or mineral paint; 10 feet, gray and dark shale; 1 foot, yellow sandstone; 14 feet, gray shale; 5.6 feet, light sand shale; 6 inches of coal; 10 feet, white or gray shale; 1 foot, rock; 30 feet, light and dark shale; 54 feet, light and dark sand shale; 5 inches of coal; 64 feet, igneous or flint rock.

Although this effort to find coal in paying quantities failed, yet it is a well established fact that practically all of the county is underlaid with rich deposits of coal.

In section 20 of Leslie township, on the premises of G. W. Burgess, veins of what appears to be hard compact coal are found near the surface. One vein about fourteen inches thick crops out rather prominently and is supposed to be cannel coal from the fact of its hardness. There is little doubt but that heavy veins of coal lie buried under the surface in this locality, and if proper efforts were made large quantities could be secured.

In section 16 in Compton township, there is a vein of iron ore said by experts to be very fine. It runs in the bluff and is about six inches in thickness. No effort has ever been made to work the vein or trace it. Coal croppings are numerous and one vein on the farm of Ralph Farr is being worked. A vein from two feet to thirty inches in thickness of bituminous coal of the "Peacock" variety finds ready sale with blacksmiths, persons coming as far as thirty miles to procure it.

Coal in paying quantities and of a good quality has also been found and worked to some extent in years past on the Atwood farm, one mile northwest of Carrollton, and on a number of other farms in this immediate vicinity.

On the Carson Newton farm in section 20, in Hill township, in what is known as Coal Hollow, coal is being mined at the present time in a small way and in various parts of the county where veins of coal creep out to the surface it is frequently mined in sufficient quantity to supply the immediate neighborhood.

In the fall of 1895, Frank Wright, while drilling for water on what is now known as the Ellis Baird farm, five miles north of Carrollton, struck a forty-one-inch vein of coal at a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. This is

probably the thickest vein yet discovered in the county. Beneath the coal are alternate layers of clay and coal and above it is slate. Above the slate is a hard flint rock about twenty feet in thickness, above this is about fifty feet of sandstone, and above the sandstone is about sixty feet of soap stone. This vein of coal would doubtless prove profitable if developed.

According to the twenty-first annual report of the bureau of mines and mine inspection of Missouri, the total amount of coal mined in this county during the preceding year was four thousand eight hundred and fifty tons, valued at fourteen thousand and sixty-seven dollars. The report contains the following description of the mines of Carroll county :

Coal has been found at a number of points in Carroll county and has been produced on a small scale for a number of years. The work of prospecting and development has not been extensive enough in this county to demonstrate the extent of the coal area. In the vicinity of Hale and several other points in the county coal has been produced from time to time. Following is a description of the mines of the county now in operation :

CHARLES BROWN & COMPANY.

This company owns forty acres of land three and one-half miles east of Carrollton upon which it operates a coal mine. The coal seam is twenty inches in thickness and the coal is hoisted by horse power. Mining is done upon the long wall system, and five miners and one top man compose the working force. The output during the year was three thousand tons, valued at nine thousand dollars.

Assistant Coal Mine Inspector H. J. Hamil visited this mine on December 13th, and reports that he found it in good condition. The coal is of good quality, and on date of visit five miners and one top man were employed in coal production.

COWAN MINE.

R. M. Cowan owns one hundred and sixty acres of land four miles southeast of Hale upon which he operates a coal mine. The coal is two feet in thickness and reaches through a drift. The ventilation of the mine is natural, and the coal seam is two feet thick. The mine is operated on the long wall plan, and three miners in winter and two in summer are employed in the production of coal. This is a new mine opened during the year.

This mine was inspected on December 14th by Assistant Coal Mine Inspector H. J. Hamil, who reports that he found the mine in good condition and the coal of good quality. The product is sold to farmers in the vicinity. Four miners and one top man were at work on date of visit.

KINSLOW MINE.

Howard Kinslow operates a coal mine located on land owned by John Wilcoxson. The mine is entered by a shaft fifty feet deep, which reaches a coal seam eighteen inches in thickness. The coal is hoisted by horse power, and the ventilation is natural. The long wall plan of mining is followed and four miners and one other are employed.

This mine was examined by Assistant Coal Mine Inspector H. J. Hamil on December 13th. He reports that he found the mine in good condition, and that the coal was of good quality, and is consumed in Carrollton. Five miners and one top man were at work on date of visit.

KENYON MINE.

J. A. Kenyon operates a coal mine five miles southwest of Bosworth located upon one hundred acres of land owned by himself. The entrance to the mine is by a slope, and the coal seam worked is twenty-two inches thick. The ventilation of the mine is natural, and the long wall plan of mining is followed. Four men are employed in winter, making a small product for local use.

Inspector Hamil visited this mine and found it to be in satisfactory condition. The small product is used in the vicinity of the mine.

ODELL MINE.

Floyd & Tipton operate a coal mine five and one-half miles southeast of Hale located on eighty acres of land owned by James Odell. The mine has a shaft entrance thirty-five feet deep, and the coal averages about twenty-one inches in thickness. The coal is hoisted by horse power, and the ventilation is natural. The long wall plan of working is followed, and two miners and one top man are employed.

This mine was examined on December 14th by Assistant Inspector H. J. Hamil, who reported that a strip pit is also worked during the fall to supply home demand.

WHITE BROTHERS MINE.

White Brothers operate a strip pit three miles southeast of Hale located on land owned by J. P. Garhan. Assistant Inspector Hamil reports that a small output is consumed in the vicinity of the mine. His visit was made on December 14th.

OTHER MINERALS.

Traces of petroleum, asphaltum, selenite or gypsum, lead, iron and other valuable minerals have been discovered in the northwest part of the county, but no effort has yet been made to discover paying deposits, except a number of holes have been drilled at various times with the hope of striking oil. Gas has been discovered on the C. W. Nuss farm near Coloma and on the Coney Vaughn farm southwest of Tina. There are two wells on the Nuss farm and one on the Vaughn farm, from which gas escapes with sufficient force to carry a blaze eight or ten feet high, when ignited.

OIL SPRINGS.

On sections 8 and 9, and in other sections of Leslie, numerous oil springs were found, discharging quantities of crude oil. In 1865 a company was formed for the purpose of boring, and machinery provided for that purpose. Work was commenced and pushed along vigorously for some time and quite a large sum of money invested. Work went on until a depth of six hundred to eight hundred feet was reached. Prospects were favorable, but the break of machinery, the difficulties of various kinds to surmount, etc., deadened the energies of those engaged, and the work was suspended and never resumed.

These springs furnished material for the neighbors for years, and at times gallons of crude oil could be gathered from the surface of the waters. The time will no doubt come in the history of the county, and at no distant day, when these springs will be made flowing wells of crude oil, and a source of enormous wealth to the capitalist who is fortunate enough to invest in them. That large quantities of oil are deposited in this locality no reasonable doubt exists, and when they are opened up they will prove as valuable as any in the east.

On the west half of the southeast quarter of section 20, in Washington township, are two oil or tar springs about twenty rods apart. A thick coat

of coal-tar accumulates on the surface of the water, having the appearance and smell and burns like petroleum. Almost at any time a gallon or more of this crude oil can be gathered from the surface. In the past the early settlers used it for lubricating purposes, finding it equal if not superior to the prepared article. The greatest flow is in the spring of the year when the water is high, the crude oil often running quite a distance down the ravine. The water in these springs is clear and has a sweet taste, and should a thorough analysis be had, the fact would no doubt be established that they possess valuable medicinal properties.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

In the northwest part of Carrollton, west of the Burlington right-of-way and a short distance north of West Benton street, is a mineral spring, which flows all the year round, and the waters of which closely resemble the famous saline waters of Excelsior Springs. These waters are used a great deal by the people of Carrollton and are found to possess health-giving qualities. A well on the residence property of John I. Wilcoxson in the town of Carrollton, and another at Hein's park, one and one-half miles southeast of Carrollton, furnish the same kind of water as that above referred to from the spring. These waters were discovered in recent years and have never been extensively advertised, or Carrollton might become a health resort equal to that of Excelsior Springs.

The following is the analysis of the Carrollton mineral spring water made by W. B. Potter, of Washington University:

	Parts per Million.	Grains per U. S. Gallon.
Total Solids	13,586	792.31
Lime (C a O)	125	7.29
Sulphuric Acid (S O)	174	10.15
Chlorine, originally pure	4,865	283.72

The "Bonanza" springs, near De Witt, were discovered about thirty years ago, and at that time created considerable interest, which has subsided with the lapse of time. These springs are located on what is known as the Hiram Jaqua farm in the suburbs of De Witt. They are one mile from the Wabash depot, and but a few hundred yards from the state road leading from Carrollton to DeWitt. An analysis by Wright & Merrill, of St. Louis, shows the following component chemical elements: Carbolic acid, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of iron, chloride of sodium, chloride

of potassium, silica, organic matter. It is a well established proposition in medicine that water possessing the above elements is beneficial to many of the ills to which flesh is heir.

Other mineral springs of less importance are to be found in various parts of the county.

BUILDING STONE.

Valuable building stone is found in various parts of the county, but, with the exception of the famous White Rock quarries, none has been extensively developed. The White Rock quarries are located on the Wabash railroad, in the south half of the northwest quarter of section 8, in Miami township. They were opened in 1840 and have been worked ever since. The quantity is almost inexhaustible and the quality is very superior. Its color and adaptability for finishing purposes is widely known and it is in demand in many of the large cities of the United States. It is used extensively for public buildings, bridges, etc., owing to its tough, close grained qualities, and is easily dressed and polished. Heavy shipments are made to St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph. The Iowa state capitol building at Des Moines, the county court house at Carrollton and many other public buildings throughout the middle west are built wholly or in part of this stone. From the singular formations often found imbedded in the rock forty or fifty feet below the surface, the geologist, by scientific investigations, would no doubt find food for deep research.

The authors are indebted to Prof. H. A. Buehler, state geologist, of the bureau of geology and mines, Rolla, Missouri, for the following in regard to the topography and geology of Carroll county:

TOPOGRAPHY.

Carroll county, located in the north central portion of the state, forms a part of that general upland plain which constitutes the northern half of the state. It is embraced in what is known as the Warrensburg platform, which extends in a broad irregular belt from Cass and Bates counties, on the southwest, to the Iowa state line, on the north. This platform is in general a region of low relief and that portion occupied by Carroll county is typical of the entire area, the maximum difference in elevation being approximately two hundred feet.

The lowest point in the county occurs in the southeastern corner at the confluence of the Missouri and Grand rivers. At this point the elevation is six hundred and fifty feet above sea level. The highest elevation occurs in the northwestern portion of the county contiguous to the Bethany escarpment, which occurs in Ray county. The elevation here is in the neighborhood of eight hundred and fifty feet.

The larger streams have developed wide flood plains and the valleys slope gently towards the uplands. Exposures of the underlying strata are of rare occurrence, except where the larger streams have formed low bluff lines. At these points occasional exposures may be seen.

The Missouri river has developed an extremely wide flood plain which occupies approximately the southern third of the county.

GEOLOGY—GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY.

Carroll county is underlain by sediment rocks belonging to the Carboniferous, Pliocene and Quarternary periods of deposition. The Carboniferous strata include the indurated rocks; the Pliocene, the unconsolidated glacial deposits and loess clays; the Quarternary deposits, the sands and silts forming the flood plains of the Missouri river and its main tributaries.

THE CARBONIFEROUS.

The Carboniferous strata are divided into two principal divisions known as the Mississippi or Lower Carboniferous, and the Pennsylvanian or Coal Measures. The Pennsylvanian is further divided into the Upper Coal Measures or Missouri group, and the Lower Coal Measures or Des Moines group. The strata exposed in Carroll county belong to the upper portion of the latter group and are included in what is known as the Pleasanton shales. The lower divisions of the Des Moines—the Henrietta and Cherokee formations—do not outcrop, although drilling has shown the total depth of the Coal Measures at Tina to be three hundred and eighty-five feet and at Carrollton two hundred and thirty-four feet.

The Pleasanton is composed chiefly of shale; the Henrietta largely of limestone and the Cherokee principally of sandstone and shale. The workable coal seams found in this state are included in the above divisions of the Lower Coal Measures.

During the glacial period the great ice sheets invading this state from the north pushed their way southward as far as the Missouri river. They

brought with them boulders, gravel, sand and clay derived from the granitic and other rocks comprising the surface formations of the northern regions. Through the melting of the ice, this detrital material was deposited as a great unconsolidated blanket which varies both in thickness and in the nature of its materials. These deposits usually consist of banks of gravel, sand or clay composed of materials derived from other sources than the underlying formations of Carroll county.

At the close of the glacial period, there was deposited, chiefly in the area bordering the Missouri river, a fine yellow sandy clay known as loess. These deposits frequently have a thickness of one hundred feet along the river bluffs.

QUARTERNARY DEPOSITS.

The Quarternary deposits consist of sands and silts washed from the upland area and deposited along the flood plains of the lower reaches of the principal drainage systems. These deposits constitute approximately the southern third of Carroll county, including the Missouri river flats or lowlands.

The following drill records indicated the thickness and general nature of the Des Moines group in Carroll county:

LOG OF WELL AT CARROLLTON, CARROLL COUNTY.

	Thickness		Depth	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Pleistocene (25 feet)	25	0	25	0
Des Moines (234 feet)				
Gray shale	13	0	38	0
Dark shale	11	0	49	0
Limestone	1	0	50	0
Gray shale	3	0	53	0
Limestone	1	0	54	0
Dark shale	5	0	59	0
Limestone	1	0	60	0
Dark gray shale	6	0	66	0
Sandstone	3	0	69	0
Shale, with 12 in. slaty coal.....	21	0	90	0

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Shale	30	0	120	0
Sandstone	4	0	124	0
Shale	17	0	141	0
Sandstone	3	0	144	0
Shale	47	0	191	0
White, soft sandstone; water rose to surface	20	0	211	0
Dark shale	5	0	216	0
Red sandstone	6	0	222	0
Dark shale	10	0	232	0
Coal		5	232	5
Dark shale	1	7	234	0
Mississippian (7 feet)				
Hard chert	7	0	241	0

LOG OF PROSPECT HOLE AT TINA, CARROLL COUNTY.

	Thickness		Depth	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Pleistocene (40 feet)				
Clay and sand	40	0	40	0
Des Moines (345 feet)				
Flint	4	0	44	0
Coal	4	0	48	0
Shales	20	0	68	0
Limestone	5	0	73	0
Coal	2	0	75	0
Shales	215	0	290	0
Sand rock	40	0	330	0
Black slate	55	0	385	0
Mississippian (290 feet)				
Brown limestone	40	0	425	0
Flint (probably cherty L. S.)	95	0	520	0
"Slate"	5	0	525	0
Gravel	2	0	527	0
Flint "hog chawed"	40	0	567	0
"Slate" and black limestone.....	75	0	642	0
Gravel and sand with water.....	5	0	647	0

Very hard, flinty limestone, inter-stratified with other beds; water from bottom, slightly alkaline....28 0 675 0

Log of prospect hole drilled by Joseph H. Rea on his premises in the northeast part of Carrollton as published in the *Carrollton Democrat* under date of April 10, 1896:

	Feet.
Surface	12
Soapstone	20
Blue limestone	1 1-2
Gray limestone	4 1-2
Slate	30
Blue limestone	1 1-4
Black slate	25
Blue limestone	1
Gray limestone	3
Soapstone	3
Blue limestone	1 1-2
Black slate	5
Blue limestone	1
Black slate	1
Slate	2
Coal	3
Fire clay	1
<hr/>	
Total	114

DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS.

Numerous drainage and levee districts in the Missouri river bottom have very materially changed the original topography of that part of the county. What the government designated as "swamp lands," being low and flat and covered with surface water most of the year, have been reclaimed by means of drainage ditches and are now among the most valuable lands in the county. Other lands along or near the river, which were subject to frequent overflows, have been protected by means of levees and no more productive lands can be found anywhere in the state.

The first drainage district of which we have any record was organized in 1870. It was for the purpose of draining "Scattering Grove" or "Bowdry Lake," five miles south of Carrollton. A petition signed by William L. Austin et al. was presented to the county court, February 21, 1870. John F. Lorance, A. M. Herndon and Jackson Timmons were appointed commissioners. The contract was let to Martin H. Leedom, April 25, 1870, for four hundred and forty-seven dollars, which with all other expenses of the district amounted to five hundred and ten dollars and forty cents, for which amount an assessment was made on the one thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of land included in the district.

The contract for draining "East Lake" in sections 21 and 22, in Egypt township, was let to Barnard B. Kelly for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars at the June, 1871, term of the county court, by John F. Lorance, James E. Drake and Wesley Gentry, commissioners, who had been previously appointed for that purpose. In the fall of 1871 additional work was done by Thomas Fellows at the rate of fifty cents per cubic yard, amounting to one hundred eighty-six dollars and seventy-two cents.

In the year 1876 another drainage ditch was constructed in Egypt township by order of the county court. It commenced near the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 22, running in a southwesterly direction to a point on the section line between sections 23 and 24, thence with the section line into Moss creek. The commissioners were Thomas S. Steele, James Cole and Robert G. Martin. The contract was let to Barnard B. Kelly and the total cost of the work, two thousand five hundred dollars, was assessed against the lands benefited by J. E. Drake, A. M. Herndon and John Haines.

The first drainage district on a large scale to be attempted in this county was the Norborne land drainage district, which included fourteen thousand four hundred acres of land in the west part of Carroll county and in the east part of Ray county. At the time of the formation of the district all of the lands included were valued according to the last transfer of record, at five hundred forty-eight thousand, four hundred and ninety-six dollars, but the present value of these lands is at least three times that amount. The petition for this district was first filed in the circuit court of this county, February 8, 1897, and all of the proceedings connected therewith would make a large volume. Suffice it to say that about five years later all of the litigation growing out of this proposed drainage district had been disposed of, bonds to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars had been sold and the actual work of construct-

ing the ditches had begun. Since completion it has proven of great value to the lands in the district, many tracts now being cultivated very successfully which were formerly waste lands:

Second in extent and in importance to the county is the Sugartree drainage district. The original petition in this district was filed in the county court during the August term, 1904. W. L. Singleton, Robert Simpson and W. R. Painter were appointed commissioners. After three years of litigation the formation of the district was completed and the work of constructing the ditches began. To pay for the work and all of the expenses incident to the formation of the district the board of supervisors were authorized to negotiate a loan with the banking house of Wilcoxson & Company, for the sum of thirty-four thousand, forty-four dollars and forty-four cents, at six per cent. interest, to be paid out of the annual assessments levied and collected on the lands included in the district. This district includes a large area of very fertile lands in Sugartree and Moss Creek townships, and has proven very beneficial to that part of the county.

Miami drainage district, by means of a system of ditches and levees, drains and protects from overflow all that part of the Missouri river bottom in Miami township north of Wakenda creek. The creek, which formerly run all the way across Miami township and emptied into the river south of DeWitt, now empties into the river south of White Rock, and a levee has been built across the former course of the creek. The petition of John Burruss et al., for the formation of this district was filed in the county court February 7, 1910. W. D. Pinney, Charles E. Gorman and John Kugler were appointed commissioners. They afterward resigned and on January 9, 1911, E. P. Crispin, John Burruss and Louis Thies were appointed in their stead. The total cost of the work was two thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars. This part of the county is now thoroughly drained and amply protected from all ordinary overflows.

What is known as Levee district No. 2, of Ray county, extends into this county and protects lands in sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, in Cherry Valley township. This levee district includes a large area in Ray county which is protected from Crooked river as well as the Missouri river. The petition of James Freeman et al. for the formation of this district was filed in this county February 7, 1910. This district is bonded for fifteen thousand dollars.

In the lower part of Eugene township is what is known as the Sambo Slough levee district. Articles of association for the incorporation of this district were filed August 14, 1909. This levee protects from overflow a large and highly productive section of the county.

Sugartree levee district includes a large area of productive land in the central and eastern portion of Sugartree township. A petition for the incorporation of this district was filed September 2, 1909. This levee is now completed and it is a great benefit to that part of the county.

Asland Slough levee district protects from overflow one thousand five hundred and twenty acres of land in sections 8, 9, 10, 15 and 16, in Sugartree township. Articles of association for the incorporation of this district were filed September 4, 1909. The work has been completed and is of inestimable value to the lands protected.

WAKENDA DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

The biggest thing ever undertaken in this line of work in this part of the state is the Wakenda drainage district. After five years of tedious litigation the legal end of the proposition is finally completed, bids for the work have been accepted and all that remains to be done is to sell the bonds and proceed to make the dirt fly.

Altogether it involves over two million cubic yards of ditch excavation and levee, which, with bridges and collateral works, is estimated to cost some two hundred thousand dollars. The following description of the work is compiled from information furnished by Brooks & Jacoby, Kansas City, Missouri, the engineers of the work:

General Description:—Wakenda creek rises in the eastern part of Ray county, Missouri, and flows in a general easterly direction through the southern part of Carroll county, Missouri, emptying into the Missouri river near DeWitt. The complete drainage basin of the Wakenda and its tributaries includes about four hundred and thirty square miles and lies between the Crooked river and Grand river on the west and north and the Missouri river on the south. The upper sections of the valley are narrow, gradually broadening to a width of five to six miles on the lower sections.

The entire area is well settled and may be classed as a rich agricultural territory, at least sixty per cent. of which is in a high state of cultivation, wheat, corn, oats and grasses being the staple crops. Many of the low places, lakes and swamps, have been drained by open ditches and in places under-drainage has been begun. The best agricultural lands are worth from seventy-five dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, while other land, which would be just as good if it were protected from overflow, is valued at only twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars per acre.

The channel of the Wakenda is very crooked, but has a well defined bed, averaging in width from fifty feet to seventy-five feet and from thirteen feet to eighteen feet in depth, and is gradually becoming smaller on account of growing trees sliding down the banks; numerous drifts and bars also cause obstructions which prevent the free flow of the water and tend to increase the height of the floods.

The Drainage District.—The drainage district practically includes all that portion of the bottom lands draining into the Wakenda in Carroll county, comprising in all about seventy-seven thousand acres. Perhaps not over ten per cent. of this area is timber and twenty per cent. low, wet and swampy; the remaining portion is in a high state of cultivation, subject to overflows which greatly diminish the average yield. That part of the valley east of Norborne is from four to six miles in width, the creek being located well toward the northern part of the valley, and the southern divide between the Missouri river and the creek being near the river and generally not over three to five feet in height. The general slope is toward the east and north. That portion of the valley lying south and east of Carrollton, although possessing a very fertile and highly productive soil, is very flat and subject to overflows from the Missouri river and Wakenda creek. To protect the lands from the high waters of the Missouri several levee districts have been organized and the construction work for the most part has been completed; it now remains to prevent the overflows from the Wakenda and thereby greatly increase the annual yield of crops and enhance the value of the land. The drainage district includes all of the town of Norborne, population about twelve hundred, several outlying lots and additions to the city of Carrollton, all of South Carrollton, and all of the town of Wakenda, also thirteen miles of the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and twenty-seven miles of the main line of the Wabash Railroad.

Plan of Drainage.—The plan adopted for the reclamation of the overflow lands consists of straightening and widening the natural watercourse of Wakenda creek, removing obstructions and cleaning out such portions of the channel as may be utilized; also the construction of several laterals to provide drainage for lands that have sufficient fall but poor outlet. The location of the Wakenda being well toward the foot of the hills, makes it comparatively easy to divert the hill water in this channel and prevent the flood waters from spreading over the low lands. In order to carry out this plan of diverting the hill water and providing an adequate channel for carrying the same, the main canal from its point of beginning to the end was laid out along the

entire length of the present creek location instead of cutting an overflow ditch across to the river at some point higher up the valley.

The main canal begins at the junction of Turkey creek with the Wakenda; these streams meet, coming from opposite directions with the result that in time of floods the water piles up and spreads out over the banks, flooding the fertile bottoms lying to the south and east. In order to draw the flood waters of Turkey creek into the proposed canal a lateral having a base of twelve to twenty feet, and a top width of thirty to forty-five feet was laid out above the head of the canal extending a distance of four miles, and to provide a suitable junction with the canal the upper waters of the Wakenda are diverted in an easterly direction by means of the construction of the "Sapp Levee," which consists of a ditch and levee, the excavated earth being placed on the south side of the ditch so as to form a levee eight feet in height, having a crown of six feet with sides slopes of one and one-half to one. Following along the general course of the creek the main canal finally enters the Missouri river opposite Miller's island, the distance measured along the present channel of Wakenda creek, from its junction with Turkey creek to its mouth is forty miles, while the main canal is only twenty-one miles in length. In the construction of the main canal the excavated earth will be so placed as to make a continuous levee on the south side, sluice ways being provided for branch streams. The levee on the north side of the canal will not be made continuous, openings being left to accommodate numerous creeks and branches from the hills, except on the lower portion, where the levees will be continuous on the north side also, so as to carry the flood water of the Wakenda out over the back water of the Missouri during the June rise.

The work of Booker Slough consists of opening up a natural water course which, through neglect, has become filled and inadequate to carry any amount of water in flood times.

Summary of Proposed Plan of Drainage.—(1) Prevention of the hill water from spreading over the low lands. (2) Provision for the carrying through the district water from more than four hundred square miles drainage area. (3) The prevention of overflow at the junction of Turkey creek and Wakenda. (4) Outlet for fourteen square miles of land along Booker Slough. (5) Provision for carrying flood water of the Wakenda out over the back water from the Missouri river by means of continuous levees and sluice gates.

Character of the Soil.—On the upper part of the district the soil is black loam and gumbo underlaid with silty clay. Toward the lower portion the soil becomes more sandy and of finer texture.

Quantities and Dimensions of Works.—The construction work comprises a main ditch, five laterals and cut-offs and a levee, besides bridges and culverts. The ditches, levee, etc., are as follows: The main ditch is 109,850 feet (20.8 miles) long and of the following dimensions:

Stations.	Bot. width.	Av. depth.
0-370.....	40	12
370-1076.....	50	13
1076-1098½.....	60	13

The inside slopes are 1 on 1; about 600 acres right of way are required of which 400 acres are to be cleared. The grades of the ditch will be as follows:

Stations.	Feet per mile.
0-369.6.....	3
369.6-1025	1.69
1025-1098.5.....	1

The Turkey Creek lateral 21,000 feet (4 miles) long will be 12 feet wide and 7 feet deep to Station 110 and 20 feet wide and 8 feet deep from Station 110 to Station 210. About 28 of the total 60 acres of right of way will have to be cleared. The Booker Slough lateral, having a total length of over 11 miles, will vary from 12 to 14 feet wide and will be 8 feet deep. The other laterals aggregate something over a mile of ditch. The levee is 3,830 feet long, 8 feet high and 6 feet wide on top with side slopes of 1 on 1½.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY—TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY THE WHITE RACE.

"The attempt," says Theodore Roosevelt, in his "Winning of the West," "to find out the names of the men who first saw the different portions of the western country is not very profitable. The first visitors were hunters simply wandering in search of game, not with any settled purpose of exploration. Who the individual first comers were has generally been forgotten. At the most, it is only possible to find out the names of some one of several who went to a given locality. The hunters were wandering everywhere; by chance some went to places we now consider important; by chance the names of a few of these are preserved, but the credit belongs to the whole backwoods race, not to the individual backwoodsman."

That the territory now embraced within the limits of Carroll county was at one time the hunting ground, if not the property, of the Indian is well known, and an undisputed fact of history, and yet, so far as the authors of this work have been able to discover, it was but a part of the vast domain in which the land belonged in fee to no one tribe, but was hunted over by first one tribe and then another, claimed now by one clan and now by another, each feeling jealous of every intruder and at war, first among themselves, and then with the whites, not because the whites had especially wronged them, but because their habit was to kill any stranger found in any territory on which they themselves had hunted.

An early history of Carroll county, portions of which we give in subsequent pages of this work, asserts that the Sac and Fox Indians were in possession of this territory at the coming of the white man, and it may be true that bands of these Indians were here, but that they were ever permanently located here is quite doubtful, the preference being given to the idea that the Sioux or Dakotas were the real claimants and that some of their tribes, probably the Missouris, whose designation for themselves was Nudascha, occupying the region of the lower Missouri, extended their limited sovereignty this far up the river, which took its name from this tribe. The name Missouri means "wooden canoe" and not "muddy water," as some have said. The name "muddy water," or Pekitanoui (pronounced pek-i-tan-o-wee), was given

to the river by Fr. Marquette, and by this name was known until 1812, when it was changed to Missouri.

That Carroll county is almost entirely destitute of Indian relics or evidence of Indian or pre-Indian occupancy, is a fact to be regretted, yet there are but few places and slight indications of a prolonged occupancy. In a few places in the county have been found Indian burial mounds of such small size that one would be forced to the conclusion that the tribes which built them were migratory. These small mounds are found at intervals along the bluffs overlooking the Missouri river bottom, and have never produced enough specimens to repay the very little work necessary to explore them.

EXCAVATION OF MOUNDS.

About the year 1880, Dr. Charles L. Rea, now a resident of Kansas City, a youth in his teens, possessed of an inquiring turn of mind and an investigating disposition, determined to explore the mounds on the brow of the hill west of Oak Hill cemetery. He enlisted the aid of his neighborhood chums and began the work of exploration.

These mounds are all small, so that the work of excavation, though comparatively easy, was quite a task for a few young boys who were inspired more by curiosity than desire for knowledge, and the work progressed slowly.

A few hours after school each day brought the work to a point where the work of Saturday would lay bare to inquiring eyes the result, success or failure of their enterprise. They were rewarded, however, for their labors, and when down to about the line of the surrounding ground, the remains of a skeleton, skull, teeth and some of the larger bones of the body, were discovered in a fairly good state of preservation. This body had, evidently, been buried in a sitting position, as clearly indicated by the location of the bones. A few pieces of broken, sun-dried pottery were also found; these, however, were so small and badly broken that it was impossible to tell the shape of the original vessel, and were void of inscriptions or hieroglyphics of any kind.

The mound contained no weapons, arrows, tomahawks or other relics so far as the investigation went, though it may be possible that the boys became somewhat embarrassed by their find, and the fact that they had unearthed a skeleton weakened their courage and caused them to abandon their research. Not particularly interested in this line of investigation, and not possessed of sufficient knowledge to determine the value of their specimens, no particular attention was paid to their preservation.

In subsequent years, the other mounds located at this point were dug out and all evidence of Indian burial rites were carried off, so that when the authors of this work again opened the largest of the mounds, in November, 1910, only a few scraps of the sun-dried pottery were found.

That none of the noted characters of history founded settlements within the confines of Carroll county was an accident which makes it impossible to separate the history of the county from the history of that great body of land, that empire, which came into the United States with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and hence generalities must be indulged in until the organization of the state.

SUCCESSIVE OWNERS OF THE LAND.

No tract of land, perhaps, in the United States, has had more names or has changed owners more times than that part of the state of Missouri of which Carroll county forms a part. In 1821, the state of Missouri, in 1812, the territory of Missouri, before that a part of Louisiana, the Upper Illinois district, Upper Louisiana, the district of Louisiana and the territory of Louisiana. As a county, it was first a part of St. Louis and St. Charles counties, then of Howard, the Mother of Counties, then of Ray, and finally a county in itself, embracing within its limits, for all "civil, judicial and military purposes," what is now Livingston, Grundy and Mercer counties.

It is probable that the Spaniard, Hernandez de Soto, in 1541, was the first white man to set foot upon Missouri soil, but no settlements were made and no permanent evidences of their visit were established, and it remained for Fr. Marquette, who started from the foot of Lake Michigan, with Joliet, in 1673, to make observations and discoveries which have associated their names with the early history of the Mississippi.

The first nation to claim ownership to this territory was France. In the winter of 1682-3, LaSalle traveled down the Mississippi to the gulf of Mexico, and there set up the cross and royal arms of France, proclaiming at the time that he took possession of all the country between the gulf and the Arctic ocean, "in the name of the most high, mighty and victorious prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre, Fourteenth of the Name, this 9th day of April, 1682." He called the region Louisiana, that is Louis-land, the river itself he called St. Louis.

The Spanish were the next to lay claim to own this territory. The King of France, in 1762, by a secret treaty, presented to his "much loved cousin," the King of Spain, the province of Louisiana; thus we see that Car-

roll county was never a part of the British domain, which extended only to the Mississippi. The Indians had regarded the French as their friends, trading freely with them, and living with little friction and few unpleasant incidents. The Spanish continued on good terms with the Indians and maintained a peaceful though mild and easy-going rule. For about forty years this rule continued until 1800, when the Emperor Napoleon offered to establish the son-in-law of the King of Spain upon the new throne of Etruria if Spain would give Louisiana back to France. The territory, though Spanish in government, had been French in speech and spirit, and Spain agreed and on October 1, 1800, a treaty was signed which made France again the owner of Louisiana, and therefore of Carroll county.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

This treaty was to have been kept secret, but could not be suppressed. It caused much comment and discontent and the fact that the powerful European emperor had acquired it created such an unrest that President Jefferson undertook to buy New Orleans to settle the freedom of the Mississippi river, and for that purpose commissioned James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston to negotiate the deal. Napoleon at this time was in need of money,—England objected to his ownership of the territory, and he in turn thought to injure England by establishing a powerful rival across the Atlantic, and so proposed to sell all of Louisiana. The American commissioners were not slow to accept the terms; the trade was made for fifteen million dollars, and Congress soon ratified the purchase.

Carroll county is but a small portion of this immense empire from which have been made fourteen states, Missouri being the largest, and at the time of the transfer having a population of less than ten thousand. These, all, however, became at once citizens of the United States by virtue of a clause in the treaty said to have been written by Napoleon himself which provided that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and the religion which they profess."

AN UNPRECEDENTED SCENE.

The transfer of Louisiana, on December 20, 1803, was a strange, unprecedented and unequalled scene. No public transfer from Spain to France

had been made, hence here we have, as some historians put it, an empire under three flags in a single day, while others maintain that the formal transfer to France took place on one day, and that to the United States on the day following. Of the two versions of the incident, the former, is perhaps the most spectacular, and therefore, the one we will accept. The ceremonies attending the transfer, as claimed by some, took place both in St. Louis and in New Orleans. At New Orleans, the signing and witnessing of the documents which conveyed the legal title to the territory took place with a small group of officers gathered around a desk in an upper room of the Cabildo, the capitol building, and, just outside, the spectacular transfer by the raising of the Stars and Stripes over the new domain, while the tri-color of France was lowered. At St. Louis, the Spanish commander, Charles DeHault DeLassus, transferred to Capt. Amos Stoddard, of the United States army (who had been specially commissioned to represent France), the territory of Upper Louisiana, and hauled down the Spanish flag which was supplanted for a few hours by the flag of France; then Captain Stoddard transferred the land to the United States and hauled down the colors of France and hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF MISSOURI.

The territory of Missouri, under the United States flag, was rapidly settled and in a few years was ready for admission as a state. A constitution was prepared and adopted in advance. When the state was admitted the constitution became operative by the mere act of admission. The preamble to this constitution declared the state of Missouri to be a "republic." Congress made no objection to this declaration and the state was so admitted. Pursuant to this declaration and the spirit of it, the state Legislature adopted a state flag, as became the right and duty of a republic. The flag was used at first on state and ceremonious occasions, with no thought of antagonism to the flag of the United States, but when the Civil war broke out in 1861 the state flag became an oriflamme at the head of Price's army.

The Missouri state flag was indeed a beautiful ensign. It was made of blue merino, with the state's coat of arms emblazoned in gilt on each side. When the Southern states seceded for the purpose of forming the Confederate government, the state of Missouri attempted to assume the attitude of armed neutrality. This resulted in a bloody conflict with the United States troops at St. Louis under General Lyon. An extra session of the state Legislature appropriated thirty thousand dollars to be used by the governor for military purposes. It was proposed that the governor purchase foundries and employ

men to cast cannon. A call was issued for fifty thousand men to enlist in the Missouri State Guards. The army thus organized hoisted the blue merino flag and under that banner marched up and down the state, commanded by Sterling Price, continuing in the field for a whole year, fighting many great battles, including those at Carthage, Wilson Creek, Blue Mills and Lexington. The Missouri State Guards did not at any time carry the flag of the Southern Confederacy, but did sometimes carry the United States flag alongside of the blue merino. The state of Missouri had not seceded; it was a part of the Union, as it had always been, and those of the Missouri State Guards conceived that they had every right to carry the Stars and Stripes; they fought Federal troops only as trespassers upon Missouri soil. But a year's fighting demonstrated that Missouri could not maintain the position of armed neutrality. The state flag was lowered forever. The Missouri State Guards disbanded. General Price and many of his state troops joined the Southern Confederacy.

With this somewhat lengthy resume of the beginning of history of Carroll county, when it had no individuality apart from the great expanse of wilderness of which it was a part, we pass the territory organization and the admission of the state into the Union, to take up some of the more important incidents relating to the matter in hand and look at our own early years, pausing first only long enough to give the excellent abstract of political events in Missouri from its earliest history to date as prepared by Capt. J. P. Cadman, A. M., of St. Louis, and published first in "Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri," in 1874.

UNDER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

April 9, 1682, Robert Cavalier de La Salle took formal possession of the country near the mouth of the Mississippi in the name of the King of France, and gave the new province the title of Louisiana.

By this act France claimed dominion over nearly the entire valley of the Mississippi. By treaty with England, February 10, 1763, France relinquished her claim to the country lying east of the Mississippi river.

PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA.

The province of Louisiana from that time till about 1776 contained an estimated area of 1,160,577 square miles. Its chief officer was styled "Gov-

ernor of the Province of Louisiana," with official residence from 1698 to 1701 at Fort Biloxi, near New Orleans, where it remained without further change.

COMMANDANT.

April 9, 1682, Robert Cavalier de La Salle.

GOVERNORS.

July 22, 1698-1701—Sauvolle.

July 22, 1701-May 17, 1713—Bienville.

May 17, 1713-1717—Lamothe Cadillac.

March 9, 1717-1718—De l'Epiney.

March 9, 1718-January 16, 1724—Bienville.

January 16, 1724-1726—Boisbriant.

1726-1733—Perier.

1733-May 10, 1743—Bienville.

May 10, 1743-February 9, 1753—Marquis de Vaudreuil.

February 9, 1753-June 29, 1763—Kerlerec.

June 29, 1763-February 4, 1765—M. D'Abbadie.

February 1765—M. Aubry, acting governor.

PROVINCE OF UPPER LOUISIANA.

The Province of Upper Louisiana (sometimes called Illinois) embraced nearly all the province of Louisiana, except that part lying south of what is now the state of Arkansas. Capital, St. Louis. Commandant, July 17, 1765, to May 20, 1770, Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, de facto.

UNDER THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

On November 3, 1762, France ceded Louisiana to Spain, but the Spanish authorities did not take possession of Upper Louisiana till May 20, 1770. The chief officer was styled "Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Louisiana." Capital, St. Louis.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

May 20, 1770-May 19, 1775—Pedro Piernas.

May 19, 1775-June 17, 1778—Francisco Cruzat.

June 17, 1778-June 8, 1780—Fernando De Leyba.

June 8, 1780-September 24, 1780—Silvio Francisco de Cartabona, acting.

September 24, 1780-November 27, 1787—Francisco Cruzat.

November 27, 1787-July 21, 1792—Manuel Perez.

July 21, 1792-August 29, 1799—Zenon Trudeau.

August 29, 1799-March 9, 1804—Carlos Dehault Delassus.

UNDER FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

By treaty of October 1, 1800, ratified March 21, 1801, Spain retroceded Louisiana to France, but Upper Louisiana was not transferred until March 9, 1804, at St. Louis. Agent and Commissioner. March 9, 1804, to March 10, 1804, Amos Stoddard.

UNDER U. S. GOVERNMENT.

On April 30, 1803, France ceded the province of Louisiana to the United States, but Upper Louisiana was not transferred until March 10, 1804, at St. Louis. From the latter date until October 1, 1804, the executive was styled "Acting Civil Commandant of the Province of Upper Louisiana," and had "the powers and prerogatives of a Spanish lieutenant-governor." Commandant, March 10, 1804, to October 1, 1804, Capt. Amos Stoddard.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

The District of Louisiana was the name from October 1, 1804, to March 3, 1805, given by Congress to all that part of the territory purchased by the United States from France, except that portion lying south of what is now the state of Arkansas. The area of the "District of Louisiana" was about 1,122,975 square miles, and embraced what is now known as the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Oregon and the largest parts of Kansas and Minnesota, also the territories of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Dakota and parts of Wyoming, Colorado and Indiana. (Note: These are now, 1911, all sovereign states of the Union.) The government of this immense territory was assigned temporarily to the officers of the territory of Indiana, the capital of which was then Vincennes. Governor, October 1, 1804, to March 3, 1805, William Henry Harrison.

TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

The Territory of Louisiana was erected by Congress March 3, 1805, with the same limits as the district of Louisiana. It had a governor and two judges of the superior court, and the three constituted the Legislature. Capital, St. Louis. This organization continued until December 7, 1812:

GOVERNORS.

March 3, 1805-1806—James Wilkinson.

Last part of 1806 —Joseph Brown, secretary and acting governor.

May, 1807-October, 1807—Frederick Bates, secretary and acting governor.

May, 1807-September, 1809—Meriwether Lewis.

September, 1809-September 19, 1810—Fred Bates, secretary and acting governor.

September 19, 1810-November 29, 1812—Benjamin Howard.

November 29, 1812-December 7, 1812—Fred Bates, secretary and acting governor.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

The Territory of Missouri was erected by act of Congress approved June 4th, to take effect December 7, 1812, and had the same limits, government and capital as the territory of Louisiana. It was entitled to one delegate in Congress. The county of St. Charles, formed under this organization, and being defined as all that part of the territory lying north of the Missouri river and west of the Mississippi, stretching off to the Pacific ocean and the British possessions, must have been one of the largest counties ever formed in America. The territory of Missouri continued its organization till September 19, 1820.

Delegates in Congress—Edward Hempstead, from December 7, 1812, to 1814; Rufus Easton, from 1814 to 1816; and John Scott, from 1816 to 1820. Governors—December 7, 1812, to July, 1813, Fred Bates; July, 1813, to 1820, William Clark, secretary and acting governor.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

The State of Missouri, as organized in conformity with the act of Congress passed March 6, 1820, comprised an area of 62,182 square miles. The convention, to frame a state constitution, met in St. Louis on July 19, 1820. The state officers assumed their duties September 19th, and the first state Legislature convened September 28, 1820. By joint resolution of Congress, March 2, 1821, the admission of the state was further provided for, and by proclamation of August 10, 1821, Missouri was admitted as a state. By act of

Congress June 7, 1836, which took effect by proclamation March 28, 1837, the western boundary of the state was extended to include the "Platte Purchase," area 3,168 square miles. Present area of the state, 65,350 square miles. The capital of the state was St. Louis until November 1, 1821; at St. Charles from 1821 to October 1, 1826, and since the latter date at Jefferson City.

GOVERNORS, 1820-1910.

Alexander McNair—Elected August, 1820; died March 18, 1826.

Frederick Bates—August, 1824; died August 4, 1825.

Abraham J. Williams—President Senate vice Bates; died in Columbia, December 30, 1839.

John Miller—December 8, 1825; special election to fill vacancy.

John Miller—August 1828; died at Florissant, March 18, 1846.

Daniel Dunklin—August, 1832; died August 25, 1844.

Lilburn W. Boggs—August, 1836; died at Nappa Valley, California, March 14, 1860.

Thomas Reynolds—August, 1840; February 9, 1844, committed suicide at mansion.

M. M. Marmaduke—Lieutenant-Governor; died March 26, 1864.

John C. Edwards—August, 1844; died in Stockton, California, September 14, 1888.

Austin A. King—August, 1848; died April 22, 1870.

Sterling Price—August, 1852; died in St. Louis, September 29, 1867.

Trusten Polk—August, 1856; elected United States senator, February, 1857; died April 16, 1876.

Hancock Jackson—Lieutenant-Governor; died in Salem, Oregon, March 19, 1876.

Robert M. Stewart—August, 1857, to fill vacancy; died September 21, 1871.

Claiborne F. Jackson—August, 1860; died in Arkansas December, 1862.

Hamilton R. Gamble—Appointed by convention July 31, 1861; died January 31, 1864.

Willard P. Hale—Lieutenant-Governor, vice Gamble; died November 2, 1882.

Thomas C. Fletcher—November, 1864; died in Washington D. C., March 25, 1899.

Joseph W. McClurg—November, 1868; died in Lebanon, December 2, 1900.

B. Gratz Brown—November, 1870; died in Kirkwood, December 13, 1885.

Silas Woodson—November, 1872; died November 9, 1896.

Charles H. Hardin—November, 1874; died July 29, 1892.

John S. Phelps—November, 1876; died November 20, 1886.

Thomas T. Crittenden—November, 1880; died May 29, 1909, in Kansas City.

John S. Marmaduke—November, 1884; died December 28, 1887.

Albert P. Morehouse—Lieutenant-Governor; suicide September 30, 1891.

David R. Francis—November, 1888; now in St. Louis.

William J. Stone—November, 1892; now United States senator.

Lon V. Stephens—November, 1896; now in St. Louis.

Alexander M. Dockery—November, 1900; now in Gallatin, Missouri.

Joseph W. Folk—November, 1904; now in St. Louis.

Herbert S. Hadley—November, 1908.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FOR MISSOURI, 1820-1910.

1820—David R. Barton,¹ Whig.

1820—Thomas H. Benton,² Democrat.

1824—David Barton, Whig.

1826—Thomas H. Benton, Democrat.

1830—Alexander Buckner, Democrat.

1832—Thomas H. Benton, Democrat.

1834—Lewis F. Linn,³ Democrat.

1836—Lewis F. Linn, Democrat.

1838—Thomas H. Benton, Democrat.

1842—Lewis F. Linn,⁴ Democrat.

1843—David R. Atchison, Democrat.

1844—David R. Atchison, Democrat.

1844—Thomas H. Benton, Democrat.

1849—David R. Atchison, Democrat.

1851—Henry S. Geyer, Whig.

1857—James S. Green, Democrat.

1857—Trusten Polk,⁵ Democrat.

1861—Waldo P. Johnson,⁶ Democrat.

1862—Robert Wilson,⁷ Conservative.

- 1862—John B. Henderson,⁸ Republican.
 1863—B. Gratz Brown,⁹ Republican.
 1867—Charles D. Drake,¹⁰ Republican.
 1869—Carl Schurz, Republican.
 1870—Daniel F. Jewett,¹¹ Republican.
 1871—Francis P. Blair,¹² Democrat.
 1873—Lewis V. Bogy,¹³ Democrat.
 1875—Francis M. Cockrell, Democrat.
 1877—David H. Armstrong,¹⁴ Democrat.
 1879—James Shields,¹⁵ Democrat.
 1879—George G. Vest, Democrat.
 1881—Francis M. Cockrell, Democrat.
 1885—George G. Vest, Democrat.
 1887—Francis M. Cockrell, Democrat.
 1891—George G. Vest, Democrat.
 1893—Francis M. Cockrell, Democrat.
 1897—George G. Vest, Democrat.
 1899—Francis M. Cockrell, Democrat.
 1903—William Joel Stone, Democrat.
 1905—William Warner, Republican.
 1909—William Joel Stone, Democrat.
 1911—James A. Reed, Democrat.

¹Admitted to seat December, 1821.

²Admitted to seat December, 1821.

³Appointed to succeed Alexander Buckner, who died of cholera in 1833.

⁴Died October 3, 1848, and was succeeded by David R. Atchison, who served until 1855.

⁵Expelled from the Senate on charges of disloyalty, January 10, 1862.

⁷Appointed by Provisional Governor Hall in the absence of Governor Gamble.

⁶Charged with disloyalty and expelled from Senate January 10, 1862.

⁸Appointed by Provisional Governor Hall in the absence of Governor Gamble.

⁹Elected for term ending March 4, 1867.

¹⁰Resigned in 1871 to become a judge of the United States court of claims at Washington, D. C.

¹¹Appointed to succeed Charles D. Drake until meeting of Legislature.

¹²Elected to serve remainder of term of Charles D. Drake.

¹³Died September 20, 1877.

¹⁴Appointed September 27, 1877, to succeed Lewis V. Bogy until meeting of legislature.

¹⁵Elected January 21, 1879, to serve remainder of term of Lewis V. Bogy, March 4, 1879.

CHAPTER III.

THE PIONEERS AND EARLY CONDITIONS.

With the ties which bound our territory to the old world broken, immigration could no longer come from France or Spain, and indeed it was not desired that it should be so, for, having become a part of the young republic, it was but natural that the immigration of citizens of that republic should be encouraged, and but natural, too, that the citizens of that republic should long to go into the depths of their own new, though unexplored, territory, attracted by the stories told of fertile fields, of larger farms and perfect freedom. The Spanish and French had sought adventure, gold and treasure; the citizens of the United States were seeking for homes. It took men of courage to make successful pioneers, yet the life, while one of hardships, deprivation and loneliness, was not without its romance. Statute books, lawyers, courts and prisons were unheard of among the pioneers. Every man rendered to every other man his due. Hospitality was a duty, taverns were unknown, and every door was open to the stranger who came along.

The pioneer was indeed the monarch of all he surveyed. His clothing, as well as his food, was the product of the land, adapted to his use by his own devices. Small game of all kinds, turkey and deer, were plentiful. The skins of the wild animals were made into substantial clothes, and the loom, which was found in almost every cabin, furnished the "home-spun" clothing. The garden furnished him his vegetables, and from the corn came his bread. He had little money and had need of still less of that commodity. He had few desires and his wishes were easily satisfied. What he needed at the store he could get in exchange for his own supplies.

The streams were well filled with various kinds of fish. The stream known as Moss creek attracted early notice from the remarkable abundance of fish found in its waters. When the pioneers were fatigued with the exciting chase after game over bluff and prairie, recreation was found in capturing the finny tribes by means of hooks, lines and gigs. The green moss, from which the creek received its name, springing from its rooted bed in the stream and spreading over the water's surface, gave it the appearance of a grassy meadow. Its banks were the haunts of large numbers of deer, and many a proud buck met his death at a shot from the unerring rifle of the am-

bushed hunter and dyed the waters of the stream with his life-blood. If game was plenty, pork was scarce, and venison formed a considerable portion of the food of the settlers. If a settler by chance killed and cured more than one hog a year he was considered by his neighbors as extravagant and aristocratic, and he was brought to his senses by the taunts of the neighborhood that he was "putting on style," a charge which was dreaded more than any other by the democratic members of the pioneer community. Cattle were few in number, and readily brought from twenty to thirty dollars. Much of the time during hunting and fishing seasons was occupied in securing a supply for winter. The skins of the game killed were carefully preserved, stretched and dried, and, with beeswax, formed the principal article of trade, and was considered "land-office money," from the fact that many of the settlers who had not realized enough of gold and silver to pay for their lands when their obligations became due, actually deposited skins and beeswax at the land agent's office in Franklin to pay their indebtedness to the government. Each of these articles was valued at twenty-five cents per pound, and the fact of their deposit at the agency in lieu of money gave doe-skins and beeswax the appellation of "land-office money."

THE EARLY WHITES.

Tradition tells us that as early as 1705 a French expedition passed up the Missouri river as far as the mouth of the Kansas or Kaw river, but these traditions do not tell us whether or not these Frenchmen landed on Carroll county soil. It is probable, however, that if they did land it was only for temporary purposes, perhaps to spend the night or to trade with the Indians they might have found within our borders. We are told again that about 1720 M. de Renault, a son of a French founder, came to America with a band of followers, numbering some two hundred, which was increased en route by the purchase, at the island of San Domingo, of five hundred slaves, and that with these he ascended the Mississippi to the southern portion of the state of Missouri, where he abandoned the river and, coming overland, prospecting was continued through the Ozarks and into Saline county, possibly coming into Carroll in the search for gold. In the early days there were signs of prospecting in the townships of Hill and Leslie and in the neighborhood of the "Potato Hills" and Potato Hill or "Tater" creek.

The Lewis and Clark expedition, which started up the Missouri river in 1804, may and may not have stopped on Carroll county soil. If stops were made, this, like the former expeditions, left no trace of its visit.

Abbott's life of Daniel Boone is the authority for the statement that Daniel Boone spent at least the portion of one winter in Carroll county, about twenty miles up from the mouth of Grand river. It is well known that Boone settled in the eastern part of the state of Missouri after his unsuccessful real estate ventures in Kentucky, making his home in St. Charles and Warren counties and as far west as Boone's Lick, in Howard county, but whether or not he really stopped in Carroll county in what would now be Hurricane township is not definitely known; but the actions attributed to Boone do not seem to portray his character.

Twice a year he would make an excursion to some remote hunting ground, accompanied by a negro boy, who attended to the camp, skinned and cleaned the game, and took care of his aged master. While on one of these expeditions, the Osage Indians attempted to rob him, but they met with such

prompt and determined resistance from Boone and his negro boy that they

One winter he went on a hunting and trapping excursion up the Grand river, a stream that rises between Carroll and Ray counties. He was alone this time. He paddled his canoe up the Missouri and then up the Grand river, until he found a retired place for his camp in a cave among the bluffs. He then proceeded to make the necessary preparations for trapping beaver, after camp in such a manner as to avoid discovery by any prowling bands of In-

Each morning he visited his traps to secure his prey, returning to his which he laid in his winter's supply of venison, turkey and bear's meat. dians that might be in the vicinity. But one morning he had the mortification to discover a large encampment of Indians near his traps, engaged in hunting. He retreated to his camp and remained there all day, and fortunately that night a deep snow fell and securely covered his traps. He continued in his camp for twenty days, until the Indians departed; and during that time he had no fire except in the middle of the night, when he cooked his food. He was afraid to kindle a fire at any other time, lest the smoke or light should discover his hiding place to the savages. When the snow melted away, the Indians departed and left him to himself.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—FERRIES.

The first history of Carroll county which comes to us with any definite or well established claim to accuracy dates in the early 1820s, though it is possible with some degree of certainty to ante-date this by a few years.

As early as 1816 it is known that the Indians, supposed to have been of

Sac and Fox tribes, had a village on the banks of Grand river on the old Brunswick road (though this was before the town of Brunswick was established), in section 1, township 53, range 21. This village was not occupied long until Blandeau and Choteau, two Frenchmen, established a post a little further down Grand river, and there carried on a thriving trade with the Indians. Near this trading post a ferry was soon established, and Benjamin Cross was one of the first to secure a license from the Carroll county authorities to operate the ferry, which he had been operating before the organization of the county.

The methods employed at first in ferrying were crude and inefficient, only canoes being employed; afterwards a raft was constructed of canoes, and this in turn was supplanted by a flat ferry, and until very recent years a ferry has been maintained near this point; the new bridge at Brunswick now takes care of all the traffic for miles farther than the ferry drew patronage.

The nearest trading point at the beginning of our history was "Old Chariton," in Chariton county, near the mouth of the Chariton river, a place known for miles around in the days of its prosperity and at one time it aspired to be the metropolis of central north Missouri, even hoping to surpass Old Franklin, in Howard county, which was one of the oldest settlements in the central part of the state.

EARLY ROADS.

The roads to and from the trading points, though not good as we view good roads today, occupied the minds of the early day settlers as largely as any other subject, and the orders of the early day courts were made up largely of orders to view and mark out roads and with the reports of the commissioners appointed to do this work.

The first road through the county, of which we hear, was the road from east to west from Boon's Lick, crossing Grand river above the town of Brunswick, so that when John Standley, Sr., on February 4, 1833, presented the first petition to the first county court for a road "from Talton Turner's farm on the Lick branch to the western boundary of said county, the nearest and most practicable route to Richmond, in Ray county, and the same being deemed reasonable by our court, was granted," the commissioners found and reported that "they find the road now in use by way of Charles Parmer's and thence to the house of Nathaniel Carey to be the nearest and best way." These roads or trails were sometimes continued far beyond civilization by the Indians in their migrations to and from the various settlements. The Indians dis-

played great judgment in finding and locating their trails by the shortest routes to any given point, as was illustrated in the instance just cited. This old road was used for many years by traders on their way to the west and southwest, and though the famous Santa Fe trail crossed the Missouri farther east, the road through Carroll county was by no means neglected, as shown by a state map published in 1843, which shows this road through our county.

On March 4, 1833, Lewis N. Rees presented a petition for a road leading from Ferrill's ferry, on the Missouri river, to intersect the road leading to Richmond, and at the same term John Standley, Sr., presented a petition asking for a road from Talton Turner's farm, on Lick branch, to Crockett's ford, on Wakenda. Thus the roads were opened up to and from the county seat and to the surrounding counties and towns. With the settlement of the county and the advance of a permanent population, the roads were changed and located on section lines until now there are but few places in the county, and then only where there are ample physical reasons, where the roads do not follow the section lines.

Of the first roads, John Adkins was appointed "overseer of the road leading from Talton Turner's farm, on the Lick branch, to Crockett's ford, on the Wakenda, and that he extended west from said farm to the range line between twenty-two and twenty-three"; John Trotter was appointed overseer on the same road from this point to Crockett's ford. Samuel Williams was appointed "overseer of the road leading from Ferrill's ferry, on the Missouri river, to intersect the road leading through the county to Richmond, in Ray county, on the south side of the lone tree," while George W. Folger was allowed "to allot the hands in Wakenda township to the proper overseers and lay the road off into proper districts."

Previous to 1817 white trappers had visited the county and carried on a lucrative employment. Good prices and a ready market for furs and peltries were found at Old Chariton. In the fall of 1817 Martin Palmer, a noted pioneer who combined the characters of trapper, Indian skirmisher and politician, ventured some eight miles beyond Grand river, and there established himself for the winter as a trapper. The cabin which he erected stood near Lick branch, in section 30, Dewitt township. It is believed to have been the first ever built within the present limits of Carroll county. On the coming of spring the Indians made some hostile demonstrations and Palmer abandoned his pioneer location and retired to the older settlements about Chariton. Palmer (known as the Ring-tail Painter) was a singular man, eccentric in his habits and fond of secluding himself in the wilderness beyond the haunts of civilization. He was rough in his manners, but brave, hospitable and daring.

He was possessed of excellent native talent, and was the first representative in the Legislature from Chariton county. His brother, Charles, settled on the Wakenda creek, in section 7, Eugene township.

FIRST COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY.

One of the earliest permanent settlements in the county was made near Hardwick's mill, on the Wakenda in Eugene township. Nathaniel Carey was among the first to come and seemed to be among the prominent pioneers, for it was at his house that the first terms of the county and circuit courts were held, as we shall see in the following chapter. It was this little settlement at Hardwick's mill, too, which aspired to control the question of the county seat, and only failed in their ambition by two votes. December 2, 1833, when the county seat had been located at Carrollton, a petition was presented to the court as follows:

"To the Hon. County Court of Carroll County:

"We, the petitioners, inhabitants of the said county of Carroll, being satisfied with the site selected for the seat of justice for said county, wish the same removed and located on the southeast quarter of section 7, in township 52 and range 22, and pray your honors to appoint commissioners to select a site agreeable to law, for which we will ever pray."

This petition was presented at a special meeting of the county court, and the court in its order of continuance assigned this as its reason for not taking action. The petition, which is still in the office of the county clerk, shows several names erased therefrom, so it is probable that the time between terms of court was well improved by the enemies of the removal idea; at all events, at the regular term of the court, December 10th, we find it "ordered by the court that the petition filed at last court, praying the removal of the seat of justice of the county of Carroll, be rejected, as it appears to the court there is not a sufficient number of signers to said petition, there being only seventy-nine, and on the resident tax list last filed in the office of the clerk, there are one hundred and sixty-one taxable inhabitants." Thus ended the first county seat war of Carroll county history.

At this settlement in Wakenda township, the pioneers erected a block-house, fearing trouble with the Indians, but, so far as tradition and history goes, this block-house was never the scene of any battles.

WHERE THE PIONEERS CAME FROM.

John Standley and William Turner came from North Carolina in 1819. Standley located just east of Carrollton, building his house, which was after-

wards used as a place for holding courts, about where the Hillside Greenhouse now stands. The site on which the original town of Carrollton is built was a part of the farm of Mr. Standley and was given by him for the location of the county seat. Mr. Turner located north of Carrollton, his lands lying on the north and west sides of town, and embracing the lands and town lots known to the later residents as the John Tull, Sr., possessions.

Among other early settlers were Jesse Tevault, H. Bert, John McGraw, W. Beatty, John Mayberry, John Riffe, John Wollard, Ned Munson, Malicah Lyle, and men by the name of Splawn, Buckaridge and Weldon. It may be imagined that among these pioneers were found many peculiar characters. Splawn was an old trapper, in regard to whom it is said that he never lived in a house, but camped out as circumstances required.

In 1818 Jonas Casner came with his family from Cumberland county, Kentucky, and settled in Sugar Tree township on November 16th, and was of the opinion that he was the first white settler of the county. Mr. Casner's family consisted of his wife, four sons, Henry, John, Eben and William, and two daughters, Charlotte and Judy. The older boys explored the county, going as far west as Crooked river, in Ray county, and found no white settlers, according to the statement of John Casner who lived in the neighborhood of the old settlement until the eighties. Mr. Casner, though but seventeen or eighteen years of age at the time his father came to Carroll county, could recall the time when he had killed two and as high as three bears in one day. Bears stayed in the hills of the upland portion of the county in the summer and in winter, perhaps driven by the necessity for open water, migrated to the river bottoms where they spent the winter occupying the large hollow trees which were to be found in abundance in the thick woods bordering the river. Along in the month of February the females would give birth to their cubs and then would begin the sport of hunting for bears. The trees would be cut down, the old bears killed and the young ones taken captive, so that it was no unusual thing for most every family in the community to have its pet bear. Frequently it was a wolf or a panther which was preserved as the pet, though the bear was the preference. Bear meat was cured and was a favorite dish; "bear bacon and hominy" was without a rival on the menu of the pioneer. Mr. Casner told how, on one occasion, a large panther followed his wife to the house and caught her by the dress just as she was about to enter. The dogs chased the panther away and on the following day he and his brothers killed the animal, which proved to be the largest of its kind ever killed in the county, measuring eleven feet from tip to tip. According to Mr. Casner's memory, the first white person to die in Carroll county was his sister, Judy

Casner, who was burned to death in 1819. The first white child born in the county was a son to Jesse Mann, who was born in May of that year. The first burial in Woolsey graveyard was Mrs. Nutting, who died in 1820 and whose body was buried by Mr. Casner, with only the assistance which could be given by a neighboring woman.

Nehemiah Woolsey, his son, Noah Woolsey, and perhaps several other families, made their way up the south side of the Missouri river, as early as 1823, to the mouth of Gabbin's branch, about two miles above the present town of Waverly. Here they crossed the river by means of canoes to the Carroll county side. Close to the bank of the river a hut of logs was raised as a temporary shelter until more comfortable homes could be provided. The Indians soon manifested a jealousy toward the intruders. They began to grow bold and troublesome, stealing, whenever possible, from the few pigs on which the pioneers depended for subsistence. The settlers, notwithstanding their small numbers, determined to put a stop to these encroachments. On the next visit of the Indians, who pilfered the scanty stores of the settlement and carried off some minor articles, the whites collected, armed and equipped themselves and started in pursuit. The enemy were overtaken, and made but a feeble resistance. Under the circumstances, the Indians were punished mildly and escaped with a good whipping with gun-sticks and ramrods in the hands of the whites.

Early in the year of 1818 the government lands located in the county were advertised to be sold. An opportunity was thus offered for the settlers to secure for themselves and families a permanent home. A land office was opened at the Boone's Lick settlement (now Franklin), whither some of the settlers repaired and purchased tracts of land. The spirit of speculation became rife, and excessive purchases were sometimes made. Many fell short in meeting their obligations to the government for lands they had bought, and this failure on their part was the means of many losing their lands altogether and the very homesteads they had erected for their families. Others, again, entered into a compromise with the government through its agents, by which the money already paid was transferred to certain lands they preferred, and the right, title and interest to other lands was relinquished to the government. To the settlers the only prospect of getting money was by their own labor—a slow process, and poor foundation to build on in a country in comparative infancy and where money was so scarce. The bank bills of all the state were taken and passed among the citizens at par. Occasionally, but not very frequently, a United States bill could be seen. Gold and silver were seldom seen and circulated, except in payment of land and the necessary expenses incident to the business of the land office.

LAND ENTRIES.

On the first of July, 1820, the public lands of Carroll county were made subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. In addition to the lands which had never been sold, tracts were also included which had been once sold but forfeited by default of payment. Many of the settlers had come in and located since the land sales of 1818, quite a number of whom had made improvements on vacant land, with the expectation of afterward securing possession. These settlers hurried to the land office, eager to purchase the lands they had selected before they should pass into the hands of speculators. Not unfrequently two neighbors would select the same tract and each secretly gather sufficient money together to enter the quantity desired. If either started off on a journey, the other, always on the alert, would also immediately, day or night, undertake the journey to the land office, anxious to be the first to secure the prize. In some cases men started late in the day, expecting to evade their neighbor and get one night's start. If, by any means, the other got wind of his departure, he not unfrequently started post haste on his trail, crossed Grand river by ford, or otherwise, traveled all night, passed neighbor number one about morning, who supposed he had secured start enough to enable him to take a few hours rest, arrived first at the land office, and entered the coveted tract. In such cases, neighbor number one, on reaching the land office, would in a deep sense realize the applicability of that passage of Scripture which says, "The first shall be last and the last first." It sometimes happened that both would meet at the land office in quest of the same piece of land, in which case the lands to be entered were sold to the highest bidder by the register and receiver. Several tracts brought more than they could be sold for, after improvement was made, for many years afterward. The excitement in such cases generally left in the families a feeling that lasted for a generation.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

Notwithstanding the sickness and trials of the settlers, the population slowly increased, and in a short time twenty families, gathered from almost as many different states, had settled permanently within the present limits of Carroll county. Joseph Johnson, Humphrey Smith and Joseph Fowler settled in the neighborhood of the present town of Carrollton, and, with Standley and Turner already mentioned, were the pioneers of Carroll township. Indian depredations were committed, and two sons of Mr. Splawn, Mabe and

John, met their death at the hands of the savages. This circumstance created deep excitement. Mr. Standley and the other settlers in Carrollton township collected together and built a small block-house near the residence of Mr. Standley. It stood on the point of the hill in the southeast part of the present town of Carrollton. The excitement soon died away, peace and quiet were established, and necessity never required the use of the block-house. During the winter of 1820-21, Alexander Bogard is said to have been captured by the Indians, and his release effected by the whites, who pursued the Indians to their camp on the north side of Bogard's (correctly spelled Bogart) mound, where a skirmish or small battle is reported to have taken place, resulting in the discomfiture of the red-skins and the release of the prisoner.

Abraham Hill, with his five sons, crossed the Missouri from the south side of the river on the 17th day of May, 1819. Two canoes lashed together and covered with puncheons formed a rough raft on which the family and their goods were conveyed safely over the turbid waters of the Missouri. Several other families crossed at the same time. Having reached the northern side of the river without accident, they immediately selected a location and erected their tents some three miles east of the village of Miles Point, until such time as they could prepare for themselves more permanent dwellings. The camp (without design, however, on the part of the settlers) was located on or near a bear trail which led to an island in the river, a circumstance which gave rise to an incident in which Mrs. Hill, the wife of Alexander Hill, had opportunity to display her courage. Mr. Hill and a young man by the name of Samuel Todd, Mrs. Hill's brother, who had accompanied the Hills to Missouri from the state of Tennessee, left the camp one day, only Mrs. Hill and the children remaining to receive visitors. Late in the evening a bear of huge proportions was seen approaching leisurely along the trail, coming directly toward the defenseless abode of the pioneers. Mrs. Hill was a lady of extraordinary courage and presence of mind, and quickly prepared for emergency. Understanding that bears are averse to the smell of gunpowder, and are apt to beat a hasty retreat at the first scent of that article, she seized her husband's gun, discharged it at the enemy, and before the echoes of the report had scarcely died away in the neighborhood timber, the gun was reloaded and the valiant defender of the camp was prepared for another shot. Mr. Bruin, however, pausing only a moment to reflect that "discretion is the better part of valor," turned face about and rapidly made his disappearance in the undergrowth. The Hills were the first settlers of Cherry Valley township.

Another interesting story is told in connection with Mrs. Hill, the truth of which rests on an undoubted basis. On a visit to a neighbor in the early history of the settling of the county, she came upon a swarm of bees which settled directly in her path. Mrs. Hill concluded that this was an opportunity of securing a stock of bees too good to be lost. She accordingly alighted from her horse, gathered the swarm in her capacious apron, took the bees home, and for many years afterward was well provided with bees and honey as a reward for her courage and forethought.

In the early history of the settlement the mechanical conveniences were few and of an inferior character. Few of the settlers had been regularly trained to the use of tools, and in consequence every man became his own mechanic. Vessels and articles required for household use were hewn out of blocks and logs of wood. Although these articles presented a rough and uncouth appearance, they answered every purpose, and the families were as happy in their use as are the most favored people of the later generations with the multiplied devices of modern inventions.

MILLING METHODS.

The great disadvantage the pioneers labored under was the need of mills. Grain was at first reduced to flour and meal by means of a mortar. The grain was put in and pounded for hours with a pestle, and when sufficiently beaten, the finer particles were separated from the coarser by a common sieve, the finer being used for making bread, and the coarse for hominy. This process became slow and wearisome and other methods were introduced. A kind of hand-mill rapidly supplanted the old mortar. It was constructed by putting the flat sides of two stones together, the upper one well balanced on a pivot. A hole was made in the top of the upper stone, into which was forced a round pin used as a handle to put the mill into motion by one hand, while the other hand was used to feed it. Simple as were mills of this kind, they were, however, very scarce at first, and were used only by a few. The majority clung to the old mortar and pestle, the noise of which could sometimes be heard long after the usual hour of retiring, busy in the preparation of the meal and hominy for the morning's breakfast. The employment of about one member of each family was required almost constantly to keep the family supplied with bread.

The increase of population demanded a quicker process in the manufacture of bread-stuffs, and Malicah Lyle and John Woolar, both somewhat proficient in the use of tools and possessing mechanical genius, arranged a hand

mill on a large scale, to which afterwards a horse was attached. This mill was in all probability the first of the kind constructed in the county, and stood near Wakenda, a short distance west of Hardwick's Mill. On the increase of population in Sugartree bottom, Isaac Lowthan and William Hubbard, both Englishmen and men of means, suggested a plan and built a tug-mill near Mr. Woolsey's residence. The mill proved a great accommodation to the members of that settlement.

The "Wild Moss" mill was the successor, also, of one of the oldest mills in the county.

At the November term, 1837, of the Carroll county court, John Espy and James Findla filed a petition praying the privilege "to erect a dam of the height of ten feet above low water mark across said stream (Moss creek) on the aforesaid tract of land and your petitioners wish to erect a grist and saw mill." On December 18, 1837, a jury, composed of Norman S. Clardy, James F. Johnson, James McMurtry, William Trotter, Nelson Johnson, David Gilbreath, James Suttles, Thomas Mason, Wesley Gentry, Francis L. Courts, Lindsey Harmon and William A. Bricken, "twelve good and fit persons," returned into court the verdict, "We, the undersigned, do find that there will be no damage sustained by reason of inundation consequent upon the erection of the dam as proposed; neither will the mansion house, outhouses, curtilages, gardens or orchards be overflowed thereby, and we also find that said stream is not navigable, neither will the fish of passage be obstructed to any extent by the erection of said dam, neither will the health of the neighborhood be materially annoyed in consequence of the erection of said mill dam as aforesaid."

From Espy and Findla the mill passed to the hands of Gage and Farrington, who in turn sold to the Messrs. Wilcoxson, who removed the mill from its original site, near the present railroad bridges (southeast quarter of section 12, township 52, range 24), to its recent location (in northeast quarter of the same section).

It was during this time also that, as Moss creek did not furnish sufficient water for the mill, the Messrs. Wilcoxson dug the canal, the remains of which are still to be seen on the road leading west from the wagon bridge across Moss creek, to divert a portion of the water of Wakenda into Moss creek. Experience showed, however, that the high waters of Wakenda were too strong to be controlled, and that it was impossible to maintain the dam with this added volume of water and the canal was allowed to fill up and was finally abandoned. Mr. Lawton experienced the same need for water at certain seasons of the year, and installed a steam plant to supply the deficiency and at times of low water used steam as his motive power.

FIRST RECORDED LAND ENTRIES.

Among the "first things" of the county and the question of the early township history it may be of interest and the facts worthy of preservation as to who were the first to enter lands in the various townships and where those lands were located. From the Entry Book in the office of recorder of deeds, for the county, we get the following:

Tract.		Name.	Date.
S.W. & N.W. Frac'l	4-53-20	Benj. Cross,	November 21, 1833.
N.W. & S.W.	11-52-21	Henry Ferrill,	August 22, 1832.
S.E. Frac'l	24-53-21	John Eppler,	October 12, 1831.
N.W. & S.W.	32-54-21	William Ashby,	November 15, 1836.
N.W. Frac'l	21-55-21	Elihu Compton,	February 11, 1836.
N.W., S.E. & W. ½			
N.E.	6-51-22	John H. Courts,	October 30, 1835.
W. ½ N.E.	10-52-22	Thomas Phillips,	January 12, 1829.
S.W. & S.E.	15-53-22	John Boils,	May 8, 1834.
W. ½ N.W.	30-54-22	Jonah B. Bassett,	July 25, 1836.
E. ½ N.W.	5-55-22	Elisha McGuire,	May 14, 1838.
E. ½ N.E.	7-51-23	Giles Parman,	January 8, 1835.
N.E.	13-52-23	Nathaniel Cary,	July 26, 1827.
W. ½ S.W.	30-53-23	John Standley,	September 6, 1830.
N.E.	34-54-23	John Phillips,	March 14, 1837.
S.E.-N.W.	31-55-23	Allen Casky,	June 1, 1837.
W. ½ S.E.	4-51-24	William Monro,	March 15, 1825.
S.E.-S.W.	34-52-24	S. H. Williams,	December 28, 1835.
W. ½ S.E.	36-53-24	James Standley,	June 23, 1829.
E. ½ N.E.	1-54-24	Uriah Standley,	May 18, 1836.
S.E.-N.W.	35-55-24	Robert Caskey,	November 26, 1836.
E. ½ S.W.	1-51-25	Alexander Hill,	January 29, 1825.
N.W.-S.E.	1-52-25	John Carsner,	December 19, 1833.
N.E. N.E.	19-53-25	Newton McCuistion,	February 19, 1836.
S.E. N.E.	34-54-25	Mathew Schaul,	July 21, 1838.
W. ½ S.E.	18-55-25	Shadrack G. Moore,	March 19, 1841.

THE FIRST WEDDING.

We reprint from an early history a mention of the first wedding that ever occurred in Carroll county, which may be an interesting incident to

transmit to future generations. The promptings of nature in the pioneer settlements were found to be much the same as have characterized the human race from time immemorial. The lads and lassies, laying aside their natural timidity and embarrassment, began to cultivate each other's acquaintance, and the arrows of Cupid not unfrequently were dispatched with certain and deadly aim. One Benjamin Roe became enamored of a young and blooming damsel, Margaret Irvan, and his affection being returned, the two mutually agreed to become one. All the preliminaries having been arranged, the day was set for the performance of the ceremony. As may be imagined, the whole settlement took a pardonable interest in the event. Guests were invited from the whole county, and some from across Grand river in Chariton county. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father on Little Wakenda creek, near where the late Samuel H. Miller resided. The whole company, male and female, including the happy pair, were clothed from head to foot in buckskin, at that time the material most generally in use for wearing apparel. The two hopeful candidates for matrimonial bliss took their places, and were solemnly pronounced man and wife. The festivities of the evening closed with a dance. The violin prepared for the occasion was composed of two huge boards dug out and glued together, leaving an open place between them, across which strings were stretched. The instrument was homely and unlike any in use at the present day. The plain bow was made from a crooked stick and the hair of a horse's tail. It may be supposed, however, in spite of the rudeness of the musical instruments, that the buxom lassies and lads enjoyed themselves no less merrily. The dance was kept up till the "wee sma' hours" of morning, when the guests departed with many pleasant reminiscences of the occasion and well wishes for the future happiness of the bride and groom.

The second marriage in the county of which any account is given, occurred on the 15th day of April, 1820, during the prevalence of the heavy snow storm of that month, when snow fell to a depth of sixteen inches. The bride on this occasion was the daughter of Malachi Lyle.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS—FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS—OFFICIAL ACTS.

The first session of the county court of Carroll county was held at the residence of Nathaniel Cary (or Carey), as was provided by the act under which the county was organized, as we have already seen, on February 4, 1833. This house stood in section 13, township 52, range 22, near what is now known as the Chunn bridge on Wakenda creek. Thomas Hardwick, William Curl and William Crockett had been appointed as justices under the act above referred to and they "met, presented to each other their commissions, which were examined severally and found to be correct," and the court proceeded to the transaction of the business of the county.

The following were the first officers of the court: Joseph Dickson, clerk; John Curl, sheriff; Real Bryant, coroner; John Eppler, Jr., surveyor; Lewis N. Rees, treasurer.

James Trotter was appointed assessor, but this appointment was revoked on the following day on account of "his not being eligible as he is not a housekeeper agreeable to law," and Claybourn Parmer was appointed assessor in his stead.

William Curl resigned as judge and the other members, failing to agree on his successor, recommended Jonathan Eppler and Reuben Harper to the Governor as suitable persons. The latter, receiving the appointment, took his place with the court December 2, 1833.

On February 3, 1834, it was ordered by the court "that the courts to be held in this county for the transaction of public business after the next March term of the circuit court be held at the house of John Standley, until a suitable house can be built." At this term of the court a warrant was ordered issued to Nathaniel Carey for fourteen dollars as a compensation for the use of his house in holding courts to transact public business.

The April term, 1834, of the county court was held at the house of John Standley, Sr. This house stood, at that time, near where the Hillside Greenhouse is now located, in Timmons' addition to the town of Carrollton. In this house the man who donated the land on which the original town of Carrollton now stands lived for years and here he spent the last years of his very

active life. Near this same location he was buried and there, today, his remains lie in an unmarked grave, forgotten by all save the local poet who, in "A Story of the Flag," tells the simple facts:

The generous hunter gave them ground
 Where first his rude log cabin stood:
 An eighty-acre tract of wood
 And sloping upland, steep ravine,
 No better site have I e'er seen—
 Indeed I've thought when walking there,
 That town is like Mount Zion fair.
 Here lived and died the hunter bold,
 And even his grave, so I am told,
 Is lost, the ground to strangers sold.

Of this old home of Mr. Standley, Judge A. C. Blackwell said: "This house is one of the old landmarks of Carroll county. It was built by John Standley, Sr., in 1830 or '31, and was considered the best house within the limits of the county. It was a well finished log building, for years the hospitable mansion of its proprietor. At the date of the erection it stood under the hill south of its last location, and in the now corporate limits of the town of Carrollton. It was in this house the first circuit and county courts were held, after the removal from the house of Nathaniel Cary; Judge John F. Ryland, judge of the circuit court, presiding; * * * Joseph Dickson, first clerk of the court, kept his office in one room of this house from 1834, for one year, until a temporary building was erected on Benton street, opposite the public square, which building stood until about two years ago. John Standley, Sr., sold his dwelling and several hundred acres of land in 1835 to David Thomas, of Kentucky, who transferred the same in 1837 to the Rev. Sashell Woods, he, in 1839, sold to Col. David Walker, who in the spring of 1840 removed all the buildings from the foot of the hill to the top, where they stood for thirty-three years. The house has been occupied from the first to last by hospitable families, where our citizens have passed many pleasant hours."

"The honorables Thomas Reynolds, Judge Ryland, Judge Todd, Gen. John B. Clark, Gen. A. W. Doniphan and many more distinguished men of the state have found comfortable quarters there before it was removed. This old landmark has been used as court house, clerk's office, church and dwelling in early history. The first sermon the writer heard preached in this county was within its walls. All former proprietors have been active and successful business men, and we sincerely regret the heavy loss which falls on Richard Jackson. Adieu, old landmark."

This interview was given after the destruction of the house by fire on Saturday, June 11, 1882, while owned and occupied by Richard Jackson, as

his home, and stood on the hill east of town on what is now East Waters street, opposite and north of the present home of S. P. Casebolt or what is known as the "Kimble property."

THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the Carroll circuit court was also held at the house of Nathaniel Carey, that place "being the place designated by law," in July, 1833, where Hon. John F. Ryland, judge of the fifth judicial circuit, presided.

The first grand jury was composed of Charles Parmer, foreman, John Riffe, Sr., Turpin T. Thomas, John Eppler, Isaac Eppler, Stephen Smart, Edward Farr, John Standley, Sr., George Adkins, John Smart, James Curl, Thomas Boothe, Samuel Turner, William Turner, William Adkins, Isaac Willborn, John Casner, Noah Woolsey, Alexander Hill and Claibourn Parmer, "who," the records state, "having received the charge from the court, retire to consider of their presentments." One of these jurymen, who lived to a ripe old age, said that they considered the advisability of returning some indictments for first-fighting, but feared that too many of their own number might be equally guilty of the same offense and returned into court in a short time and the entry was made, "The grand jury returned into court and, having nothing to present, were discharged by the court."

At this same term of court John Standley and wife, Rebecca, in open court acknowledge the deed to the eighty acres of land on which the town of Carrollton is now located, to John Morse, Felix Redding and John L. Llewellyn, the commissioners, who make their report, present the deed and title papers in court and the land accepted "for the use of the county of Carroll for a seat of justice."

Amos Rees and John Wilson were enrolled as attorneys July 18, 1833, and remained the sole practitioners at the Carroll bar until November of the following year, when Thomas Reynolds and A. W. Doniphan were admitted.

The first suit was a proceeding in chancery wherein William P. Thompson was complainant against Hiram C. Meek and John D. Stothart, defendants. The record shows that "defendants filed their several answers to the plaintiff's bill of complaint, and the complainant filed thereto his replication. The cause is, on motion of the complainant, set for hearing at the next term of the court, until which time the cause is continued."

Circuit court still continued its sessions at the house of Nathaniel Carey until the July term, 1834, when the place of holding was changed to the house of John Standley, Sr., where the county court was already holding its sessions.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The present organization of the townships in Carroll county is the result of growth and development. At the time of the organization of the county the territory within the bounds of the county proper was divided (February 5, 1833) into three townships by an order of the court which read: "That east of the range line between 22 and 23 should form a township and be called Grand River township, and beginning on the middle of town 52, range 22, running west to the boundary line of Carroll county, south of said town 52 to be called Sugar Tree Bottom township and west of the range 22 to be called Wakenda township." This description is too incomplete to locate the lines with certainty, but the later orders show what the intention of the court was.

As shown in a previous chapter, there was a large territory, extending indeed to the north line of the state, which was attached to Carroll county for civil, judicial and military purposes, and on April 1, 1833, this territory was, by the court, organized into a separate township and given the name of Shoal Creek township and Reuben McCoskrie was recommended as a suitable person for justice of the peace.

This gave to Carroll county four townships and on July 1, 1833, it was ordered that until further notice the elections should be held as follows: For Grand River township, at the house of Edward Fox; for Sugar Tree Bottom township, at the house of James Losson; for Wakenda township, at the house of John Standley, Sr., and for Shoal Creek township, at the house of Samuel Todd.

Shoal Creek township was afterwards divided into smaller districts or townships and was, as we have already seen, eventually organized into other townships. The first of these divisions was made at the July term, 1834, when it was "ordered by the court that there be a new township stricken off Shoal Creek township, to be known by the name of Medicine Creek township, commencing at the west fork of Grand river where the range line dividing ranges 25 and 26 crosses the same, thence north with said line to the east fork of Grand river, thence down said east fork to the mouth of the west fork of Grand river, thence up said west fork to the beginning," and it was further "ordered that the elections hereafter to be held shall be held at

the house of Andrew Liggett in Indian Creek township until otherwise directed." The later division was at the May term, 1836, when Charles H. Ashley presented a petition to the court praying a division of Indian Creek township, which was granted, and the township was divided as follows: "All north of township line 60 to form one township to be called East Fork township and the elections of said township to be held at the house of Levi Moore; all west of the east fork of Grand River and north of the west fork of Grand river to township line 60 to form one township and to be called Indian Creek township and the election to be held at the house of Jesse Nove; and all east of the east fork of Grand river and north of township line dividing 55 and 56 to township line 60 to be called Medicine Creek township and the election to be held at the house of Nathan H. Gregory." It is impossible for us to reconcile the description of this last subdivision with the bounds of Indian Creek township as originally defined, but as this territory so soon passed out of the jurisdiction of the Carroll county courts we make no attempt to do so.

Of the three townships embraced within the bounds of Carroll county proper, Grand River was the first to be subdivided. This was done on February 1, 1841, when, on petition of William Barbee, it was divided "so that that tract of land of Carroll county lying north of Big creek, east of range line dividing ranges 22 and 23, south of township line dividing townships 55 and 56 and west of Grand river, shall form a separate and distinct township to be called Hurricane township." It was ordered that the elections in Hurricane township should be held at the house of Daniel Sharp.

Wakenda township was divided on February 7, 1842, on petition of James Morris, so that "that part of Waconda Creek township lying west of range line dividing 22 and 23, north of township line dividing townships 53 and 54, east of the line dividing Ray and Carroll counties and south of the northern line of said county of Carroll form a separate and distinct township to be called Morris township."

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

There were no further changes in the municipal townships in the county for a number of years. The increase in population and the rapid settlement of the county rendered it necessary to subdivide the municipal townships for election purposes, and on June 16, 1856, on the presentation of a petition by Samuel Winfrey and Benjamin B. Keirgan, "signed by a number of the citizens of Grand River township," it was ordered "that the next elec-

tion be held" in Grand River township, "in Cochran's school house," instead of in Winsor City or DeWitt, as formerly. This caused such a protest from the citizens of the township that at the July term of the court it was divided into "two election districts by the range line dividing ranges 21 and 22; that portion of said townships lying east of said range line shall be known for election purposes as Winsor City district and that portion west of said range line shall be known, for election purposes, as Western district."

At the same term it was ordered "that Wakenda municipal township be divided into election districts by the range line dividing ranges 23 and 24 and that portion of said township lying east of said range line shall be known, for election purposes, as Carrollton district, and that portion west of said range line shall be known, for election purposes, as Beaty's district."

In October of the same year Sugar Tree Bottom township was divided, for election purposes by a line running through the center of township 51 and south half of 52; that part of the township lying west of this line to be called Miles Point district, and that portion lying east of this line to be called Hill's Landing district.

At this same term Morris township was divided by a line running north and south through the center of townships 54 and 55, that portion west of said line to be known as Smith's Mill district and that portion east of said line to be known as Nance's district.

July 6, 1857, Hurricane municipal township was also divided for election purposes by the line dividing townships 54 and 55. That portion north of said line to be known as Northern district and that portion lying south of said line to be known as Big Creek district.

ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS.

Under the act of November 23, 1857, the county was, on January 4, 1858, divided into four assessment districts by the township lines between 53 and 54 and the range lines between 22 and 23.

William R. Creel was appointed assessor for the Northeast, Daniel Shirley for the Northwest, Joseph H. Rea for the Southeast and James H. Minnis for the Southwest districts.

MORE NEW TOWNSHIPS.

It was not until June 25, 1866, that the court again took up the matter of adjusting the township boundaries, when the last of the lines to be fixed

was the first to be changed, and the court ordered that Waconda township be and is hereby bounded as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of township 53, range 23, thence west on said township line to the county line, thence south on said county line to the southwest corner of section 18, township 52, range 25, thence to range line between ranges 23 and 24, thence south to the Missouri river, thence down said river to the range line between ranges 22 and 23, thence north on said line to place of beginning, and that the voting place be at Carrollton, Missouri."

At the same term Sugar Tree Bottom township was reformed to conform to the bounds of Wakenda township, so that the bounds of Sugar Tree Bottom township were given as "commencing at the northeast corner of section 24, township 52, range 24, thence west to the county line, thence south on said county line to the Missouri river, thence down said river to range line between ranges 23 and 24, and thence to the place of beginning," and the voting place was to be the church at Miles Point.

Hurricane township commenced, according to an order of this date, "at the northeast corner of the county, thence west to the line dividing ranges 22 and 23, thence south on said line to the township line dividing townships 53 and 54, thence east to Grand river, thence up said river to place of beginning." The voting place was to be Riffe's school house.

Morris township then embraced all that part of the county which was west of the range line between ranges 22 and 23 and north of the township line between townships 53 and 54, and was divided into an Eastern and Western division, with the voting places at Coloma and Mandeville, respectively.

Grand River township, by this readjustment, contained all that part of the county south of Hurricane township (township line between 53 and 54) and east of Wakenda township (range line between 22 and 23) and was divided into Eastern and Western districts, with the voting place at the school house in DeWitt and at the Adkins school house, respectively.

May 24, 1870, the lines between Wakenda and Sugar Tree Bottom townships were again changed so that sections 1 to 18 in township 52, range 25, were taken from the former and added to the latter township. The county was, at this time, divided into ten election precincts and little, if any, attention was given to the municipal township lines.

Morris township was, December 7, 1870, divided so that "so much of Morris township as lies east of the line running north and south through the center of townships 54 and 55 of range 24, be and the same is hereby stricken off from Morris township * * * and erected into a separate municipal

township under the name and style of Bogard township, said township of Bogard to comprise and be composed of townships 54 and 55 of range 23 and the east half of townships 54 and 55 of range 24."

Beatty township was formed June 6, 1871, by "beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, on range line dividing ranges 23 and 24, running west on the line dividing Wakenda and Morris townships to the Ray county line, thence south with said line to the dividing line between Wakenda and Sugar Tree Bottom townships, thence east to the range line dividing ranges 23 and 24, thence north on said range line to the beginning," "Beatty township to comprise and be composed of congressional township 53, ranges 24 and 25."

Hill's Landing township was formed at the same time by taking parts of Wakenda and Sugar Tree Bottom townships, "beginning at the northeast corner of section 24, township 52, range 23, thence west on section line to the northwest corner of section 23, township 52, range 24, thence south to the Missouri river, thence down said river to intersection with the range line between ranges 22 and 23, thence north to beginning," said Hill's Landing township "to comprise and be composed of south half of congressional township 52, range 23; sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36 of township 52, range 24; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24 of township 51, range 24, and sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18 of township 53, range 23."

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Upon the passage, in 1872, by the General Assembly of an act "to provide for the organization of counties into municipal townships and to further provide for the local government thereof," N. L. Coons presented to the county court a petition asking for a special election to adopt or reject the provisions of the law. Accordingly an election was ordered for May 28, 1872, and at that election, out of a total of twelve hundred and twenty-seven votes cast, seven hundred and twenty-nine were cast for the adoption of the law and four hundred and eighty-nine against, thus giving the proposition two hundred and thirty-one majority. An election was then ordered for the election of supervisors, one from each township, on July 9, 1872. July 16th the supervisors elected met and organized by the election of James Trotter as presiding judge. The supervisors elected at this time were:

James Trotter, T. 53, R. 24.	William Haney, T. 52, R. 22.
William R. Creel, T. 54, R. 22.	Nelson Gosnel, T. 54, R. 21.
William P. Dulaney, T. 55, R. 22.	James Brooks, T. 55, R. 23.
Orion L. Dunkle, T. 53, R. 23 (Addl.)	Isom Roberts, T. 53, R. 25.
John Raynor, T. 54, R. 23.	Thomas S. Steel, T. 54, R. 25.
Samuel B. Robertson, T. 53, R. 23.	Silas Vance, T. 55, R. 25.
Francis F. Audsley, T. 53, R. 21.	Lloyd Adams, T. 51, R. 25.
John H. Floyd, T. 52, R. 24.	Robert Adams, T. 51, R. 24.
Oliver S. Russell, T. 53, R. 22.	Stephen Stafford, T. 52, R. 23.
William R. Sheehan, T. 54, R. 24.	George Ray, T. 55, R. 21.
John F. Burruss, T. 52, R. 21.	Silas A. Ballard, T. 53, R. 20.
William A. Prosser, T. 55, R. 24.	Daniel Van Trump, T. 52, R. 25.
Dudley Thomas, T. 52, R. 21.	

At the next meeting of the supervisors it was ordered that fractional township 51 of range 22 be added to township 52 of range 22; that west half of township 51 of range 23 be attached to township 52 of range 23, and that the east half of fractional township 51 of range 23 be attached to township 52 of range 23, and the following names were given to the several townships: 53-20, Smith; 52-21, Miami; 53-21, Dewitt; 54-21, Rockford; 55-21, Compton; 51 and 52-22, Eugene; 53-22, Combs; 54-22, Ridge; 55-22, Hurricane; 51 and 52-23, Wakenda; 53-23, Carrollton; 54-23, Van Horn; 55-23, Stokes Mound; 51-23 and 24, Sugar Tree; 52-24, Moss Creek; 53-24, Trotter; 54-24, Leslie; 55-24, Hill; 51-25, Cherry Valley; 52-25, Egypt; 53-25, Prairie; 54-25, Fairfield; 55-25, Washington.

The manipulation and control of so large a body of supervisors soon proved to be no easy matter, as is shown by the rules adopted by that body for its own government:

First—That no member should speak more than five minutes at any one time nor more than twice to the same question without the unanimous consent of the board.

Second—The president shall call the meeting to order precisely at the hour and minute to which the board adjourned and any member absent more than thirty minutes after roll call shall forfeit one-fourth of one day's pay unless he can furnish a satisfactory excuse.

Third—That any member desiring to speak shall obtain recognition from the chair before proceeding with his remarks and shall not be interrupted unless upon call of a member to a point of order or a motion to adjourn.

Fourth—No member shall leave the court room while court is in session longer than thirty minutes without leave of court, and members violating this resolution shall forfeit one-fourth of one day's pay unless a reasonable excuse is given.

The next meeting of the state Legislature granted relief, however, by amending the law (March 23, 1873), reducing the number of members of the court to five. Before the final adjournment of the first board, however, on February 23, 1873, they adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The county court, as at present constituted, are about to adjourn *sine die*, and it not being likely that the present members thereof will ever assemble as such again; therefore,

"Be It Resolved by the Carroll county board of supervisors that, whereas, Hon. James Trotter, president of said board, having presided with much dignity and courtesy during the various sessions, the thanks of said board are hereby unanimously tendered to him for his uniform judgment and decisions in said board and also for his impartiality in all matters brought before said body for his decision.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full upon the records of this court."

Immediately after the enactment of the new law Daniel Van Trump, W. A. Prosser, Thomas S. Steele, William R. Creel and Silas Vance were appointed as a committee to divide the county into four districts as provided by that law. The following districts were suggested and adopted by the court:

District No. 1—Smith, Miami, Dewitt, Rockford, Compton, Eugene, Combs, Ridge and Hurricane.

District No. 2—Van Horn, Stokes' Mound, Leslie, Hill, Fairfield and Washington.

District No. 3—Sugar Tree, Moss Creek, Trotter, Cherry Valley, Egypt and Prairie.

District No. 4—Wakenda and Carrollton.

A special election was ordered for May 20, 1873, for the purpose of electing justices from the four districts and one judge at large. At this election James Trotter was elected judge at large and Daniel H. Cary from the First, William A. Prosser from the Second, Josiah Farrington from the Third and Samuel B. Robertson from the Fourth district. The length of the terms was determined by lot, Daniel H. Cary drawing the one, William A. Prosser the two, Samuel B. Robertson the three and Josiah Farrington the four-year terms.

This arrangement for the government of the county did not last long, for the General Assembly, on March 5, 1877, abolished township organization, and on August 7 the county was divided into nine municipal townships, as follows:

Grand River township to contain congressional townships 52-21, 53-20 and 53-21.

Rea township to include congressional townships 51-22, 52-22 and 53-22.

Carrollton township to include congressional townships 51-23, 52-23 and 53-23.

Beaty township to include congressional townships 51-24, 52-24 and 53-24.

Norborne township to include congressional townships 51-25, 52-25 and 53-25.

Bates township to include congressional townships 54-25 and 55-25.

Morris township to include congressional townships 54-24 and 55-24.

Bogart township to include congressional townships 54-23 and 55-23.

Wood township to include congressional townships 54-22 and 55-22, 54-21 and 55-21.

At this time John T. Goodson was appointed county collector; Frank S. Robertson, county assessor. Justices of the peace and constables were also appointed for each of the above named townships.

Before the following spring elections the congressional townships were established as election districts, and the names assigned to the various districts were those given to the townships after the first adoption of the township organization law.

September 7, 1880, upon a petition, "signed by more than one hundred of the resident taxpayers and the legal voters of Carroll county," the court ordered that, at the general election, November 2, 1880, a vote be taken on the question of the adoption of township organization under the provision of chapter 162, Revised Statutes, 1879.

The theory of township organization had appealed to the voters of Carroll county, as evidenced by the fact that at this election two thousand eight hundred and fifty-one votes were cast for and one thousand and thirty-six against the adoption of the law. The court declared this law effective after the first Tuesday of April, 1881, and on March 12th of that year, looking to the enforcement of the new law, the court again designated the municipal townships, assigning to each of the congressional townships the names which had been originally given to them.

October 3, 1882, on petition of over one hundred voters, the county court ordered the question of the adoption of township organization re-submitted at the general election of that year, and again the proposition carried by a vote of two thousand five hundred and forty-six to one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine.

April 27, 1906, the county court found "that township organization does not now and never has existed in a legal sense in Carroll county," and proceeded to meet the requirements of the occasion by dividing the county once more into convenient townships. This was done by dividing the county into the same districts and giving each congressional township the name then used. The court also appointed the usual township officers, who only served until the question could be re-submitted, which was done at the November election of 1906. At this election there were three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four votes cast for and two hundred and twenty-seven votes cast against the proposition, which was by the court declared effective after the last Tuesday of March, 1907.

On February 8, 1887, by a petition of more than one-fourth of the voters of Compton and Hurricane townships, an election was ordered upon the proposition of annexing Compton to Hurricane township. At the election more than two-thirds of the votes cast favored the proposition, and congressional township 55-21, known as Compton, was annexed to congressional township 55-22, known as Hurricane, under the name of Hurricane.

We have gone into detail, perhaps to the limit of exhausting the patience of our readers, in order that they may understand the history of the townships as they appear upon the map at this time, and will now give a brief history of each township.

SMITH TOWNSHIP.

About 1882 the Missouri river changed its channel, leaving Brunswick, which had formerly been a Missouri river town, about three miles away, with Grand river occupying the old Missouri river bed, this throwing into Carroll county the immense sand bar, about which there has already arisen much controversy, and for several years this bar had been steadily enlarged, and continually more people were claiming it under various grants and deeds.

Some of this despoiled territory had in former years been the site of a portion of the city of Brunswick, but the encroachment of the river had driven the town back to the base of the bluff.

At times some of the shanties or houses (?) erected on the bar would be vacant for months and then a "squatter" would jump the claim, move in and take possession.

By 1888 or 1890 these lands, by continual overflows, had been raised in elevation and had received the deposit of the loam and silt brought down from above until they became recognized as very valuable farm lands and the all absorbing topic of conversation became the ownership of "Oklahoma," as the land was called.

These controversies over the title and ownership of the land led to many disagreements, frequent quarrels and some bloodshed; more than one murder is said to have been caused by the parties holding conflicting claims to the same tract of land.

The township was named in honor of John Smith, one of its pioneer settlers who was a resident of the township at the time of the adoption of township organization.

Located as it is at the confluence of the Grand with the Missouri river, it is one vast deposit of exceedingly rich alluvial soil, and were it not for occasional overflows would be among the most valuable farm lands of the county.

By far the worst and most destructive overflow was that of 1909, when a waterspout on the upper Grand river brought the water down in a wall from four to six feet high on the crest of an already unusually high stage of water. At this time there was not a farm in the entire township which was out of water, and coming, too, at a time in the year when wheat had been harvested and corn "laid by," the damage was unusually large. Under ordinary circumstances it is possible after the spring rise in the river to re-plant the overflowed districts and thus make a part of a crop, at least, but this year it was impossible and had it not been for the generosity of the more fortunate there would have been widespread want.

The water was so high in Grand river that it could not find an outlet in the Missouri river and actually turned the current of the latter river "up stream" for a distance of three or four miles for a few hours.

The wagon bridge at Brunswick furnishes a convenient market for the farmers of Smith township and diverts a great amount of trade from DeWitt, which formerly remained on this side of the river.

This township never had a town or a postoffice and is all embraced in one school district. Soon after Chariton county adopted local option, a "gallon house" was started on the Carroll county side of the river, at the end of the bridge, but was soon put out of business by the temperance people of Brunswick.

A large portion of the township was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, which has now been almost entirely cleared away and the lands put into cultivation.

Among the first settlers of this township were Benjamin Hensley, Benjamin Rogers and Moses Smith, none of whom located in the early settlement of the county, as at that time a large portion of this township was still in the Missouri river.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

Miami township embraces seven full and nine fractional sections, the greater portion being bottom lands and capable of a high state of cultivation. The southern and eastern border of the township is washed by the Missouri river, which at times has made heavy inroads, materially lessening the acreage of the township. Wakenda creek passes through the township, but with banks so high and a path so wide that it rarely ever overflows, and the lands which were formerly most subject to overflow are now protected by levees. This township cannot boast of as early settlement as some of the other townships of the county, the earliest settlers being Henry Phillips and Thomas Booth, who came about 1831, but no record remains as to what part of the township they located in, or what improvements they made.

In 1839 Benjamin Kendrick located eighty acres in section 8, embracing what is known as the Whiterock quarries. These quarries are still owned and operated by a company, of which A. T. Kendrick, a son of Benjamin Kendrick, is the manager. These quarries produce an excellent quality of white sandstone, inexhaustible and unsurpassed in quality. The quarries were opened in 1840, and have been worked constantly since that time. In addition to this stone having been used in the construction of the Iowa state capitol at Des Moines, it was used in the building of the Carrollton court house. Its fine color and adaptability for building purposes has become widely known and only the lack of machinery to get out the stone in large quantities at a low cost of production has prevented this stone from having become more widely known and more extensively used. It has passed the most rigid inspection by all classes of engineers and is acknowledged to be as good as any known sandstone for building purposes.

In the quarry many quaint and curious geological formations have been found, sometimes as deep as forty and fifty feet from the surface and embedded in the solid rock.

Among the other early settlers of the township were John Hailbert, George Manning, William R. Hill, John Simpson and Dudley Thomas.

MIAMI STATION.

Miami Station is located on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4, and was platted June 1, 1869, by William Z. Darr.

The Wabash railroad crosses this forty-acre tract, dividing it into two almost equal tracts running from the southwest to the northeast. All of the town, however, with the exception of one row of blocks, was platted on the north side of the railroad, and because of the angle at which the railroad strikes the townsite, a large majority of the blocks are fractional.

When the Wabash railroad was built in 1868 and 1869, the travel and business from Saline, as well as Carroll county, seemed to indicate that Miami Station would be a good shipping point, for at that time Saline county had no railroad. With the building of the railroad through Saline county, however, much of this trade was taken away, and for the last twenty or twenty-five years the station has not enjoyed its former business.

The town was incorporated, however, September 9, 1897, upon petition of R. L. Shipp, Albert Walters, S. Rucker, B. H. Poe, S. P. Squires, C. R. Underwood, William McCart, James Stephenson, Jacob Phleger, F. M. Richardson, E. B. Walden, P. M. Boston, George Walden, G. S. V. Beams, G. W. Walden and L. H. Shipp.

The first trustees were L. H. Shipp, C. R. Underwood, B. H. Poe, George Walden and S. P. Squires.

WHITE ROCK.

The town of White Rock has never been incorporated or platted, although since the construction of the Wabash railroad the quarries have given employment to a large number of men, and there has at all times been one, and sometimes two or three, regular stores at this point.

At the time of the building of the Wabash (then North Missouri) railroad, it was thought that the White Rock quarries would prove to be the nucleus of a town of some magnitude, and the "Rock" became quite a thriving little town and for a time the stores did a good business and the village prospered. In later years, however, the town has lost prestige as a trading point and only the workmen at the quarries live in the neighborhood.

DEWITT TOWNSHIP.

Dewitt township embraces thirty-one full and five fractional sections. The character of the land is rolling, except on the river bottom land, which is low and subject to overflow, but rich and susceptible to the highest cultivation. The bluff portion of the township was heavily timbered, with oak principally, but various other kinds of wood were abundant.

Grand river cuts sections 1, 2 and 12 on the extreme northeast corner of the township, and the Missouri makes inroads in sections 24, 25 and 26 of the southwestern corner of the township. Big creek is the only stream plowing through the interior of the township. Martin Palmer, the first settler, was a transient one only, and located in 1817. The earlier permanent settlers were the Eppers, Eli Guthrie, Mr. Smith and a family named Jones.

In 1831 Berry W. Jones, from Alabama, located. About the same time, or probably the year previous to the arrival of Berry Jones, came George McKinney, from Alabama. The Maris family came in 1830. James Hensley, Paschal and Joseph Early, from Kentucky, came here about 1833.

Eli Guthrie, who founded the town of DeWitt, was drowned in the Missouri. Guthrie, Smith and Barnes got into a light skiff and threw a rope to McMahan and Harris, the ferrymen, who had been thrown from the ferryboat by the clogged ice, and who had taken hold of a snag in the river. The skiff became unmanageable and capsized, and Barnes alone reached the shore, Guthrie, Smith, McMahan and Harris all going to the bottom.

About 1830 a Mr. Smith had a son drowned in Yellow creek. The circumstances of this boy's death are not now remembered, but it caused great sorrow in this sparsely settled community, and all the neighbors around for miles attended his funeral.

Numerous mounds are found in Dewitt township, mostly near the town of DeWitt; whether the work of Indians or a race antedating the red men is a question yet undetermined. The township has kept pace with other portions of the county in improvements, population and wealth.

In the earlier days of this township, Saturday was law day, and every one went to DeWitt either as participants in litigation as principal or witness, or as spectators simply. Law day was a day of recreation and fun, and it was enjoyed and relished to the fullest extent.

It is related of John R. Kerby, Esq., a justice of the peace for the township, that at a case on trial before him the parties interested got into a quarrel and finally came to blows; the lawyers finally got mixed up in the melee and, like the others, came to blows, giving and receiving as each got the advan-

tage. The Justice commanded peace, but there was no peace, the fight became general, knock-downs were the order of the day and excitement ran high. The Justice, taking advantage of the confusion, hurriedly gathered up his books, leaped out of the window, and, turning to the crowd, shouted out, "Fight and be d—d; this court is adjourned till nine o'clock tomorrow morning." The next morning the trial went on without interruption and justice was dispensed according to law and the evidence.

On section 7 is a graveyard containing two acres donated by Barnard Hanavan and was first used in 1866.

On section 11 is a family graveyard. It contains only about a dozen bodies, one of them being the body of Judge Thomas Plemmons, who was murdered by a negro slave.

On section 20 one acre was given by George McKinney, in 1860. It was used first in 1840 as a neighborhood graveyard, the first body being that of Mrs. Elsea Thomas.

The only murder by soldiers during the war from DeWitt township that we have particulars about was that of Morgan Crispin, a minor son of E. P. Crispin, who was killed the day before Anderson himself was killed. Anderson took Crispin as a guide, and when about two miles west of the Crispin farm, on the 22d of October, 1864, they cut his throat.

On section 16 is a quarry of grit sandstone of a very durable quality. It is in layers of about one foot in thickness, about three feet in width, and six feet long. A seam of sandy substance marks the separate layers. This quarry has been opened for years for building purposes, and has proven capable of standing the weather admirably, though of late years no stone has been quarried here.

DEWITT.

Tradition tells us that in the early days the town of Elderport was platted on the spot where the town of DeWitt is now built, but no dates are preserved as to the arrival of the promoters of the town or its settlement. Eli Guthrie was at the head of this enterprise and in 1837 disposed of his interest in the town to Henry Root, who continued the sale of lots. Mormon leaders, Hinkle and Murdoch, purchased quite a number of lots and through their influence a large number of Mormons settled in and near the town, a full account of which will be found in another chapter.

John Jones located in 1821 where the town now stands. Jonathan Eppler having the only residence in the place, Eppler established a landing

on the Missouri river which was known as the Eppler landing. John Muligan located in 1831, building a house and opening up the first stock of goods in the town.

Thomas McMahan, of Saline county, and Evelyn Eppler were married at the home of Joseph Eppler in 1829, this being the first marriage in the town.

Miles Eppler, son of Joseph and Alsea Eppler, born in 1830, is supposed to have been the first child born in the township.

George Smith, who was drowned in Yellow creek, was probably the first death.

Indians often visited the settlement along Grand river. On one occasion settlers from the Big Creek country fled to this town for protection.

Joseph Eppler, though a tanner by trade, took up the practice of medicine, chills and fever being the great enemy of the early settlers.

For several years improvements were made slowly and of comparatively little value, but in 1851 the town site was bought by a company called the DeWitt Town Company, and the name of the city was changed from DeWitt to Winsor City, in honor of one of the trustees, and a plat of the city with one addition was filed for record. Winsor, Woods and Fields were the trustees of the company. The second addition to Winsor City was platted October 22, 1852, by William T. Wood, William S. Field and Edward Winsor.

On July 8, 1856, the citizens of the town of Winsor City presented a petition, signed by a majority of the taxable inhabitants thereof, setting forth the metes and bounds of said town as situated and bounded by the subdivisional and section line of the west one-half and southeast one-quarter of the southwest one-quarter of section 24, township 53, range 21, praying that the inhabitants within said limits be incorporated under name and style of the "Inhabitants of the town of Winsor City." It was so ordered and Joshua Adkins, John G. Wynkoop, Francis M. Ball, William D. Mahan and James S. Logan appointed board of trustees.

May 4, 1858, a petition was signed by the citizens of the town of Winsor City, praying incorporation under act of November 23, 1855, and it was ordered that the town be re-incorporated under this act, and James S. Logan, D. W. Henning, F. M. Ball, John L. Merrick and Volney Williams were appointed board of trustees.

For some reason the company did not meet with the success they anticipated, and the townsite passed out of their control, the name being again changed to DeWitt.

David A. Kennedy's addition to DeWitt, consisting of four blocks, was platted August 27, 1867, by David A. Kennedy, and adjoins the first addition of DeWitt on the west, being located in the southeast quarter of section 23.

The town of DeWitt, located as it is on the high bluffs overlooking the Missouri river, occupies an ideal location for a town, and has always enjoyed a good trade both from the surrounding territory in Carroll county and from the rich bottom lands in Saline, across the river. For years a ferry has been in operation almost continuously and has proven to be quite an advantage to the farmers of Saline county, although it has never been a source of any great amount of revenue to the proprietors.

Like most of the country towns, it has had its full quota of fires and almost every block in the town has at some time been burned; each time the new buildings were better than those destroyed, and today DeWitt has some very substantial business houses and residences, with good schools, churches, a bank and a newspaper, thus completing the list of necessities for a live country town.

The railroad at DeWitt has always done a good business, large quantities of grain and live stock from Saline as well as Carroll county finding this an open port to market.

ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP.

Rockford township, being one of the eastern townships of the county, borders upon Grand river. Its lands are high rolling prairie and Grand river bottom lands.

The township was named from the ford across Grand river, within its bounds, which has been from the earliest times designated as "Rockford" and which has at all times been an important crossing of the river.

The settlement of this township was of comparatively recent date, it being estimated that not over thirteen hundred acres were in cultivation previous to the Civil war. The earlier settlers were William Jenkins, John B. Winfrey, Nathaniel and William Banks, Elisha Hudson, John Warnock and Reuben Winfrey, and up to the spring of 1866 not a public road was known through the township, except that to the ford. Since the close of the war the township has filled up rapidly and is now regarded as one of the best townships in the county, ranking among the first in its production of all farm products, containing many of the most valuable and best improved farms in the county.

Like some of the other townships of the county, Rockford has never had a town located within its borders, Bosworth and Hale being the nearest trading points.

Elisha Hudson was a man of very limited education, of little or no information, but withal as ambitious as many men of the present day. Conceiving that his ability was of an order that ought to be appreciated, in 1852 he offered himself as a candidate for the lower house of the General Assembly of the state. He made the canvass of the county, visiting every settlement and giving them the benefit of his views in politics. He supposed his enlightened explanations to the dear people would boost him in, but, alas, "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-glee," and when the canvass was over and the votes counted, Elisha Hudson had but twelve votes.

Being one of the best hunting portions in the county, it seems as though a mutual understanding was had to reserve it for that purpose, deer and turkeys being so abundant.

John Warnock, of Belmont county, Ohio, located on section 6 in 1859, and was one of the oldest settlers. Reuben Winfrey was one of the older settlers, also, the exact date of his coming not being known. Mr. Witt was one of the first settlers, but, like Winfrey, the date of his locating is lost.

About 1860 Nelson Gosnell settled on the southwest of section 20. Gosnell was elected county judge under the township organization of 1872, from Rockford township. During the first sitting of the court under this organization, some wag, in order to have some fun at the expense of the court, slyly laid on the clerk's desk a petition setting forth a charge and specifications against Gosnell. Two or three of the judges had been apprised of the intended joke in order to stop proceedings if they should assume a serious outlook. When the court assembled after dinner, the clerk was ordered to read the petition, which, on being done, it was found in regular order, and signed by the requisite number of persons, and specifying the exact crime or misdemeanor of which Judge Gosnell was guilty. The petition seemed to throw the court off their guard, except those who had cognizance of the joke, and every face presented an elongated appearance, and feeling that a solemn duty devolved upon them, they at once assumed criminal jurisdiction. With the dignity that so well becomes a presiding justice, but without the knowledge that the affair was a joke, the presiding judge asked the gentleman from Rockford the usual interrogatory asked criminals when charged with an offense, "guilty or not guilty?" Hesitating a moment, the representative from Rockford hung his head, finally refusing to plead one way or the other. The question of the proper mode to proceed to trial was dis-

cussed pro and con, and the matter growing serious and the perpetrator of the joke, fearing that the court was about to send one of their number to state's prison or probably hang him, gave the signal to those who were posted, and on motion of one of their number, the petition was laid on the table, as matter not coming within jurisdiction. The cloud passed from the faces of the court, and a wise look of understanding usurped its place, saying plainly, "soid." Judge Gosnell, while a member of the court, suggested some wholesome advice to the court that is still followed, and has been of great benefit to the people of the county.

EUGENE TOWNSHIP.

Eugene township embraces fractional townships 51 and 52 of range 22, with thirty-two full and eleven fractional sections. This township is almost entirely bottom land, and was originally covered along the river by a heavy growth of timber. Within recent years this timber has been almost entirely cut off and the lands put into cultivation. In some portions of the township the lands are low and have been subject to overflow, but are now largely protected by a system of levees, which are spoken of in another chapter. This is one of the most productive townships in the county and has as little waste land as any of the townships.

Eugene was one of the first townships to be settled. Nathaniel Cary, David Lynch, Sachel Woods, Jerry and John Croley and Red Munkers all located in this township near the forks of the Wakenda creek as early as 1818. John Riffe came in 1820. Thomas Hardwick located on the Little Wakenda and built what was known as Hardwick's mill. Charles Palmer is said to have located on section 7 at an early day. William Harvey and John Bar took up claims on Sambo slough. Joseph Dickson, who was afterwards county clerk, John and William Prunty located about the same time.

The first deaths in Eugene township were Nancy and Rebecca Lynch, in 1821. It is not known where these bodies were interred, but Thomas Phillips, who died a few years later, was buried in Dickson's graveyard, on Wakenda creek.

The first religious service was held by Revs. Abbot Hancock and John R. Smith, Presbyterians, in the timber on Wakenda.

A man named Harper taught the first school at the house of John Crockett. He had an enrollment of about twenty and received one dollar per month for each scholar. The first school house was built by Abraham

Wright in 1834 near the residence of John Curl, in whose honor it was named, being known as the Curl school house. Mr. Curl was the first sheriff of the county.

Sophia Cary, wife of Nathaniel Cary, was one of the first, if not the first, woman to weave cloth in Carroll county, having turned off several webs as early as 1818.

Thomas Morris and Samuel Barker settled in 1842, and from this time until the close of the war the settlers came very slowly, although during the war there were a number of families in the timber along the river and creeks.

During the war Eugene township was the scene of some lively skirmishes and some bloodshed by reason of the visits of the bushwhackers. In the fall of 1863 Bill Anderson crossed the river at the upper end of Harrison's island, landing in Carroll county with some eighty-five or ninety men. He brought with him or soon secured the names of some twenty-five or thirty people living in this neighborhood who were accused of being Union sympathizers, and who were hunted by him to be killed. This list was lost by Anderson or his men, and was found by William Greenstreet. Among those killed in this neighborhood were William Chapman, who was a very old man, John Arterburn, Mr. Griffith, George Wilson, Felix Schnapp, Ben Hargrove and John Warren. Joe Riffe, a preacher, was captured and was compelled to lead the bushwhackers through the eastern part of the county. He was afterward released. Hick Moss was captured, but made his escape without injury. In all Anderson made three raids through the county, each time visiting this portion of the county, probably because here he found the most loyalty to the Union. A man by the name of Scaggs was also killed near the town of Eugene City or Wakenda, Benjamin Manning and Dick Wilson sharing the same fate. On his third trip Bill Etter was killed and Ivory Burkhardt, son of George Burkhardt, was captured and hung, but was rescued by his mother after the bushwhackers had left and his life saved.

BLOOMFIELD.

During the year 1818 the town of Bloomfield was laid out in the forks of Wakenda creek, on the southwest quarter of section 7, Eugene township. The town, however, was never established on a satisfactory basis and no trace now remains. A store was kept here at one time by Lewis N. Rees. The low and wet situation of the town probably interfered with its growth. The settlers reasoned that the situation of the town rendered it liable to inundations. It had another disadvantage in being peculiarly subject to

chills and fever, the disease generally prevalent throughout the settlements. Not a family in the settlements but had its case of ague, and several of the same family were generally rendered useless for months by the tenacious and enervating nature of these malarial diseases. A chill in the morning, a hot fever at noon, and an apparently healthy condition of the system in the evening, with a ravenous appetite, marked the progress of the disease. The following day was but a repetition of its predecessor. This lasted for weeks and months, and many of the settlers, most of whom had located along the creeks in the timber, became discouraged and impatient, and at last resolved to seek other points more congenial to health and comfort. Thus Wakenda bottom became almost depopulated and was generally considered as unfit for the residence of man.

WAKENDA.

The town of Wakenda, or Eugene City, was platted June 18, 1869, by Barton Bates, president of the North Missouri Railroad Company, and Daniel Cary, the owner of the south part of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 16, on which the town was platted.

This is the only one of the towns of Carroll county to which no addition has ever been made, the settlement and improvements having been almost exclusively confined to the original town site.

Located, as it is, in the center of a large expanse of rich and very productive soil and drawing trade for miles in every direction, Wakenda has always been one of the most important trading and shipping points in the county. It has now about the same population it has had for a number of years, a comfortable school building, churches and a bank, with ample capital to accommodate the needs of the community.

RIVERSIDE.

At one time a postoffice and store was maintained at Riverside, in the southwest quarter of section 4, township 51, range 22, but both have been discontinued for several years.

Eugene township is now divided into two voting precincts. This division was made October 2, 1900, when it was ordered that North Eugene precinct include all of the township which lies north of the railroad except the portion of the town of Wakenda which lies west of Cary street, and that South Eugene precinct should include all of the township lying south of the railroad, that portion of the town of Wakenda lying west of Cary street.

COMBS TOWNSHIP.

Combs township embraces thirty-six full sections of six hundred and forty acres, and is made up of high rolling prairie, traversed by streams and creeks studded with valuable timber. It was named in honor of Col. Howard T. Combs, who was clerk of county court at the time the county first adopted township organization.

Big creek is the only stream of any size in the township and is bordered by a rich valley, which, were it not for periodic overflows, would be most valuable land.

Stephen Parker was the first permanent settler in the township, locating in 1824. He held a warrant from the government for the southeast quarter of section 20, and sold it in 1820 to George Ward, but, the purchaser not taking possession, Parker moved on and improved the land, but relinquished to Ward upon demand. Parker's Grove was named in honor of Stephen Parker.

William Hill located in section 4 in 1835. Robert Gentry came in 1833 and Reuben Staton, Peter Ball, William Sinnard, Hardin Simpson, Peter Boley and James Walden in 1835 and 1836. In section 19 lands were taken up by William Staton in 1839, C. G. Merrell and Rudolph Thomas in 1836, Stephen Hancock in 1837, George Adkins in 1838, and David Russell in 1839. John Curl, the first sheriff of Carroll county, improved the old Thomas Goodson farm on the State Road in 1834.

Turpin Thomas erected the first mill in the township about 1836, which he afterwards sold in 1838 to James Lucas, formerly of Hurricane township. Lucas immediately improved the property by building a new mill on the old site, which was for years known as Baum's mill.

Powhattan Darr was one of the early settlers of this township, as was Mark Halsey, of New York, who located in 1839 in what was known as Guinea Grove.

James M. Walden, justice of the peace, performed the first marriage ceremony when he united Alfred F. Cooper and Miss Mickie Gentry in the bonds of wedlock.

The first birth was that of Minnie Gentry, daughter of Sampson and Sally Gentry, in 1838. The first death was that of Robert Gentry, who died in the year 1835, the body having been taken to the Adkins graveyard, in Wakenda township, for burial.

Dr. Albert G. Taylor was the first practicing physician, he coming from Ohio in 1849, and remaining until 1858, when he moved to Chariton county.

Rev. Abbot Hancock, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, held the first religious services in the township, at the residence of Stephen Hancock.

The first school was taught at Parker's Grove, in a little log house, by Henry Roy. He had an enrollment of twenty pupils and charged a tuition fee of seventy-five cents per month. The first school house was built on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29 and was built by the settlers in the neighborhood of Parker's Grove.

In common with the other townships, especially those in the eastern portion of the county, Combs has some incidents of the Civil war which are especially worthy of remembrance; this, like most of the other incidents, relating to the acts of bushwhackers and militiamen.

In the latter part of August (some say about the 27th) in 1864, Bill Anderson, the noted guerrilla leader, while passing through the township, captured a German boy, Solomon Baum, about eighteen years of age, who had been out in the county buying mules. Although the young man had never taken any part in the war, he was, without trial, unceremoniously hanged to a near-by tree. On the same day, this same band captured Mr. Matthews, John Henry and Silas Lyon in the same neighborhood. Lyon was at work digging a well when Anderson came up and ordered him out of the well. He was taken close to his own house and shot. Matthews and Henry were both in the vicinity of Lyon's house when they were killed.

The following year two militiamen called at the home of Benjamin Winfrey and, representing that they had orders to bring him to DeWitt, ordered him to arise from the bed where he was confined by sickness and accompany them. It seems that Winfrey believed that he had been sent for by Capt. Morris Schnapp, at DeWitt, and made no protest at their actions. They had not proceeded a quarter of a mile from the house when Winfrey was shot by militiamen, four shots being fired at him before he fell. Not content with this, they continued to fire at the prostrate body, and finally rode off supposing him to be dead. It is supposed that the last shots were fired at his cap as it lay upon the ground, the militiamen thinking they were shooting at his head. Captain Schnapp investigated the affair and found that it was not his men who murdered Winfrey.

BAUM'S MILL.

Baum's mill was located on Big creek near the center of section 15, and for a number of years was the only mill for miles around, and did a thriving

business. At one time it was hoped that a town could be started at this point, and on July 25, 1859, Joseph Smith made a survey and plat of the town of "Millford" for Absolom Taggart, who owned land in the southeast quarter of section 15. This town of Millford was located near the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the section, and embraced seventeen lots; lots 6, 7, 8 and 17 were fifty by one hundred feet; lots 4 and 5, fifty by forty-seven feet; lots 1, 2, 3, eighty by fifty feet, and lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, were fifty feet by fifty feet. Only a few of these lots were ever sold, and, with the exception of the mill and one store, no other improvements were ever made and the town site has long since been abandoned.

LETA.

The postoffice formerly known as Leta has been discontinued for several years, its patrons now being served by the rural mail routes out of Carrollton, Wakenda and DeWitt. A store is still maintained at the old location on the southeast corner of section 26.

RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Ridge township embraces thirty-six sections of high rolling prairie, rich and fertile, every acre of which, except occasional narrow margins along the creeks, is susceptible of the highest cultivation.

Like the other townships of the county away from the rivers, the settlement of Ridge was somewhat slow. Daniel Hill was supposed to have been the first to locate in the township, he coming in 1835, and locating on the banks of Big creek. About 1839 Jack Phillips, who had located in Van Horn in 1834, came to Ridge township and located at the ford of the Little Hurricane.

About 1843 the settlement was made on Wolf branch, one of the tributaries of Big creek, by Nodding and Jabez Calbert. Charles Mitchell came from Boone county in 1849 and located on section 19. Asa McLain, formerly of Tennessee, although recently of Cooper county, located in section 6 in 1848. James R. Boley located on section 5 on Wolf branch. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Boley, was the daughter of David Lynch, who came to the county with Nathaniel Cary in 1818. Dr. Thomas J. Brown came to the township in 1853 and began the practice of his profession, which he continued until his retirement. a few years ago. From the date of this settlement until the

close of the war there was little immigration into this township, but from 1866 to the present Ridge township has received her portion of new settlers, until today it is one of the best improved townships in the county, its farms having been brought to the highest state of cultivation and command ready sale at the highest prices.

BOSWORTH.

August 4, 1890, on petition signed by J. D. Rose, J. T. Selby, Taylor Ray, E. J. Nelson, B. C. Grossman, W. S. Audsley, A. F. Crose, H. G. Brown, H. W. White, J. W. Brammer, John Cox, Thomas McCann, Jesse Utley, W. W. Street, W. G. Thomas, Josiah Beck, A. G. Wack, R. B. Ault, Charles W. Lowrance, James McCann, S. D. Gosnell, H. F. Grossman, Sam F. Hawkins, W. G. Stewart, C. C. Noble, L. R. Haberman, S. A. Neville, J. W. Derry, B. N. Sturgeon, C. W. Leonard, W. F. Jeffries, A. G. Teeters, G. W. Holton, John E. Crispin, Taylor Simpson, M. N. Bailey, William Staton, A. L. Gosnell, J. W. Brittingham, W. H. Tyer, Pearlie M. Thomas, G. R. Baker, E. W. Rucker, N. Humphries, J. H. Kohrs, B. F. Leonard, G. B. Young, W. H. Givens, G. W. Grider, J. N. Humphries, M. W. Shaef-fer, J. H. Browning, A. L. Browning, T. M. Rucker, S. H. Hogueland, A. R. Derry, Henry Hartman, J. H. Isaacs, H. M. Hamblin, M. L. Underwood, J. M. Swiggett, the town of Bosworth covering lands described as "beginning at SE cor. NE 26-54-21, running west $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the SW corner of said NE 26, thence N $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to NW corner of said NE 26, thence west on section line between sections 26 and 23 forty rods, thence north 80 rods, thence east forty rods, thence south $55\frac{1}{2}$ rods to the NW corner of Beck's 1st Addition to North Bosworth, thence east eighty rods to the NE corner of North Bosworth, thence south twenty-four and one-half rods to public road, thence east to NE corner 26, thence south one-half mile to SE cor. NE 26, the place of beginning," incorporated under name and style of "the inhabitants of the village of Bosworth."

Of all of the towns of Carroll county, Bosworth has, perhaps, the most ideal location and was one of the few towns of the county to show an increase in population according to the 1910 census. With her fine location, her substantial buildings, nice residences and a wide awake business community, she offers exceptional advantages to the home hunter. With two banks, a good school and neat and substantial churches and a healthy moral sentiment, this is destined to be one of the best towns of the county.

NORTH BOSWORTH.

February 21, 1888, a company composed of T. J. Brown, S. A. Brown, A. N. Calvert and H. F. Cabbell, platted North Bosworth in the southeast quarter of section 23, and adjoining the town of Bosworth on the north. Some permanent and valuable improvements were made in North Bosworth, but the influence of the Sante Fe Town and Land Company, and the large number of lots which they had for sale closer to the railroad station, proved to be more than this company could contend with and as a business location the town of North Bosworth was finally abandoned, and is now recognized only as a residence district of the thriving town of Bosworth.

BECK'S ADDITION TO NORTH BOSWORTH was platted April 20, 1888, by Josiah Beck. It lies immediately west of North Bosworth and contains four blocks, with an aggregate of fourteen lots.

BECK'S SECOND ADDITION TO NORTH BOSWORTH contains about seventeen acres and was platted August 15, 1888, by Josiah Beck in the southwest quarter of section 23. The blocks in this addition are numbered from 5 to 10, being a continuation of the blocks numbered of Beck's first addition.

KERR'S ADDITION TO NORTH BOSWORTH was platted in March, 1889, by Michael J. Kerr, and lies immediately north of the original town of North Bosworth.

KUHN'S ADDITION TO BOSWORTH was platted May 24, 1904, by Charles G. Kuhn, and included all of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 26, lying north of the railroad and east of the land owned by L. E. Sylvester, containing twenty-seven acres, and four acres off of the south end of the east half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 26.

MATHIESON'S FIRST ADDITION was platted August 31, 1904, by John Mathieson and consisted of thirty-one lots adjoining the town of Bosworth on the west.

WURSTER, WATT AND MATHIESON ADDITION was platted July 9, 1908, block 1 containing twenty-eight lots, and block 2 containing thirteen lots.

MATHIESON'S SECOND ADDITION was platted June 13, 1910, by Sarah C. Mathieson. This addition is in the northwest quarter of section 26, and contains one block of twenty-three lots and one block of forty-nine lots.

HURRICANE TOWNSHIP.

This is another township which was originally full, being composed of thirty-six sections of six hundred and forty acres each, except the sec-

tions from 1 to 6 on the north line of the township, which are always fractional, or, in this case, a little shorter than usual, but now includes what was formerly known as Compton township. The character of the township is usually high rolling prairie, very fertile and settled by a vigorous, industrious and progressive class of people. Along the creeks can be found strips of timber which occasionally follow up the breaks and invade the prairie lands.

The township received its name from Big Hurricane creek, which flows through it. This creek, in turn, received its name from the fact that in the early days a very destructive hurricane passed through this township and along the Grand river bottoms. The effects of this storm could be seen for many years after the arrival of the early settlers.

Probably the earliest settler of the township was Col. William W. Compton, who came from Tazewell county, Virginia, and located in section 11 in 1835, the land having been patented to Colonel Compton for service in the war of 1812. Jacob Taylor settled in section 17 in 1839 or 1840, near where the town of Bridge creek was afterwards located. Josiah Gray came from Indiana and located on section 23 and Asa Turpin located about the same time, although neither of these remained long in the county. Reuben Burrow came from Tennessee in 1841 or '42 and located in section 26. Robert C. Harding located in 1843 and in 1845 Daniel Sharp located in section 22 and Flanders Callaway in section 27. Among the other early settlers were William P. Dulaney, who came from Howard county in 1836 and located in section 11; Daniel Taylor in 1846 located in section 17, and the same year Nicholas Hubbard located in section 26; James A. Hancock and R. C. Harding on section 22, and Samuel B. Harding on section 9, and the following year Levi Bone settled on section 23.

W. P. Dulaney taught the first school in the township in 1848, on section 23; he had twenty-eight pupils enrolled, the scholarship fee being one dollar per month per pupil. In 1852 the first school house in the township was built on section 23 by W. P. Dulaney and Elijah Jeffreys, assisted by the voluntary contribution of the neighbors. Nancy A., daughter of Col. W. W. and Ruth E. Compton, was probably the first white person born in the township, and Mrs. Compton was the first to die, her death occurring in the fall of 1835.

BATTSVILLE.

Battsville was for a number of years the metropolis of Hurricane township and was located in the southeastern part of the township, named in honor

of Harvey Batts, the first merchant of the village. At one time this thriving little town contained two stores, a church building, and a school house, and supported both Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges.

Upon the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad the town of Battsville was abandoned, Colonel Batts and the other merchants moving to Hale or Tina.

BRIDGE CREEK.

Bridge Creek was one of the first postoffices established in the township and was located about midway between where Hale and Tina were located.

In its day of prosperity this town boasted of a dry goods store, drug store, blacksmith shop, one church building and several residences, but was abandoned upon completion of the railroad, Bridge Creek Station being the railroad stopping place, about one-half a mile north of where the town of Bridge Creek stood.

CLIONE.

The town of Clione was located in the southwest corner of section 1 and northwest corner of section 12 in Hurricane township, but enjoyed only a few years of life, as it was founded only a short time before the town of Hale was started, and Hale, being on the railroad, outstripped it in its growth. The town of Clione was platted November 1, 1882, by James Kennedy and William Wiley Deardorff. It comprised eight blocks, each block being two hundred feet east and west, by two hundred and forty feet north and south, with a sixty-foot street.

HALE.

The town of Hale was located by the Town Lot Company of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City or Burlington & Southwestern railroad when the road was built into Carroll county and was named in honor of Congressman John B. Hale, of Carrollton.

It is located upon the high rolling prairie of Hurricane township and occupies a fine site for a town. From the first it assumed a place among the important trading points of the county and its growth has been steady from the first.

March 4, 1884, on petition of James B. Hopper, T. D. Webster, S. M. Deardorff, J. G. Wilson, J. F. Turner, D. R. Reynolds, R. G. Waters, William T. Dorsey, Andrew Hall, David Cain, Austin Naeman, W. P. Dulaney, Jr., A. Maxfield, J. C. Baker, A. M. Adams, W. Buskirk, D. H. Jones, B. Hudson, S. A. Crouch, D. K. Petters, F. L. Canfield, J. L. Hopper, N. M. Brice, P. Edmunds, William T. Dixon, C. A. Schwartz, S. J. Dulaney, J. V. Balshe, George Baugart, A. Willis, T. E. Jeffries, J. H. Edge, A. Birgan, W. G. Carmody, T. J. Keyte, Carl Portman, J. D. Thornton, T. R. Skiew, R. L. J. Saylor, Thomas Fox, J. B. Riley, J. A. May, W. G. Smoot, J. G. Stephens, Walter T. Keyte, S. W. Silkey, J. E. Thornton, J. C. Kace, M. J. Hudson, A. P. Smith, J. A. Malott, T. J. Kerr, A. Starnes, Jr., and William Knickerbocker, all citizens of the village of Hale City, the metes and bounds of the city were described as commencing at the southwest corner of section 2, north one hundred and sixty rods, east one hundred and sixty rods, south eighty rods, east eighty rods, south eighty rods, west two hundred and forty rods to beginning, all in township 55, section 22. It was incorporated under the name and style of "the inhabitants of the village of Hale City."

James B. Hopper, F. D. Webster, S. M. Deardorff, S. A. Crouch and P. Edwards were appointed trustees.

At this time Hale is one of the best points in Carroll county outside of the county seat, supporting three banks, churches of all of the leading denominations and mercantile establishments representing all lines of trade which carry large and valuable stocks of merchandise.

It has always had one and at times two newspapers, which are spoken of in their proper places.

The original town of Hale as platted by C. E. Perkins embraced thirteen full and fractional blocks lying north of the railroad. This plat was made November 20, 1883.

The growth of the city has been so rapid and continuous that numerous additions have been made to the residence portions from time to time. The First addition was platted by the Town Land Company, April 18, 1884, and consisted of nine blocks lying north and west of the original town with streets and alleys conforming to those of the original town.

Eastern addition was platted by the Town Company December 1, 1884, occupying a portion of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 2 and was all south of the railroad with the exception of a portion of block 1.

Dean's addition was platted April 29, 1885, by John C. Dean. This addition was located on the east side of the southeast quarter of section 3 and

was separated from the town of Hale by a strip of land which was afterwards platted with Litter's addition.

Griswold's addition was platted by Burr Griswold in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 2, May 21, 1885, and consisted of two blocks of twelve lots each. This plat, however, was not satisfactory and the Griswold's addition, as is now shown by the records, was platted March 22, 1887.

Dean's second addition, consisting of five blocks, was platted by J. C. Dean immediately west of his first addition and later on his third addition was platted still west of the second.

Litter's addition, which was named after Josiah Litter, the agent for the Land Company, was platted February 23, 1892, and included all of the southwest quarter of section 2 which had not before that time been platted.

The latest addition to the town was the subdivision of lots 12 and 13 of Litter's addition on January 15, 1901, by Harry L. Tracy, and was by him designated as Tracy Place.

February 8, 1887, on the petition of more than one-fourth of the voters of Hurricane and Compton townships, an election was held to ascertain the sense of the residents of the two townships upon the proposition of annexing Compton to Hurricane township. At the election more than two-thirds of the voters favored the proposition and the townships were united under the name of Hurricane township, thus adding to Hurricane an area equal to about one-half of the ordinary congressional township.

Compton township, by the peculiar results of the government survey and the fact that Grand river formed its eastern boundary, was composed almost entirely of fractional sections.

In topography the township was very much like Hurricane in the western portion, while the eastern part is bottom land along Grand river, on its entire eastern boundary. Hurricane creek runs through the southern part of the township and Lick branch, a small tributary of Grand river, through the northern portion.

Compton township was named in honor of Col. William W. Compton, who was among the earliest settlers of the township and established the Compton ferry on Grand river. He represented Carroll county two terms in the lower house of the Legislature, and owing to the popularity attained by Colonel Compton the residents of the township always considered that their township was honored by bearing his name.

William Barbee was perhaps the earliest settler of the township, having located near the north line of the township adjoining the Livingston county

line in 1833. Elihu Compton located about 1836 in the same neighborhood. Immigration to this part of the county seems to have been slow from this time and few people located prior to 1840, when Benjamin Midyett, a son-in-law of Mr. Barbee, moved in. Jacob Riffe came about the same year. Ambrose Callaway located in 1842 on section 19 and Dr. J. W. Lumpkin, who was the first practicing physician in the township, came in 1843. John Bennett and George Shell were among the early settlers, Bennett afterwards marrying Matilda R. Compton.

Compton's ferry was one of the first ferries established across Grand river and in the early time controlled the main outlet to the west and was largely used by the immigrants.

The first religious services in the township were held at Colonel Compton's residence by Revs. John Curl, Abbot Hancock and Sashell Woods.

The first school was conducted by a man named Goode in section 16, where he had an enrollment of thirteen pupils. The first school house of the township was erected at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars by the citizens of section 8.

October 4, 1900, Hurricane township, as now comprising the territory which was formerly Hurricane and Compton townships, was divided into two election precincts, all of that portion which lies east of the section line dividing sections 2 and 3, sections 10 and 11, sections 14 and 15, sections 22 and 23, sections 26 and 27, sections 34 and 35, in township 55, of range 22, except that portion of the town of Hale which lies west of Main street, being known as East Hurricane precinct, and all that part west of this line is known as West Hurricane. Both voting places are in the town of Hale.

During the raid of Bill Anderson through the county, he was surprised by eleven militiamen near the southern line of Compton township and a slight skirmish took place, during which John Kirker was captured and Mitchell Haywood and John Warnock were wounded, the wound of Warnock being very slight and caused by a rifle ball striking the guard of his gun and, glancing, struck a finger of his left hand. Kirker was taken to Ridge township, west of the present town of Bosworth, where he was killed by being decapitated and scalped. Kirker had been in the three-months service.

In August, 1862, John Baily was killed by the Breckenridge militia. He had been taken from his bed at his home in Livingston county and brought to section 18 of this township, where he was shot, his body being left in a cornfield. About the same time William Barbee was taken prisoner and was about to be hung when one of the party broke open his trunk and found a

Masonic apron. On seeing the apron the lieutenant in command of the squad gave orders for the men to leave the house and Mr. Barbee, on being questioned, was released and the men instructed that he should not be further molested.

LITTLE COMPTON.

Col. W. W. Compton started a town in section 16, near Grand river, which was to be known as Little Compton, but for some reason the town did not prosper, and on October 13, 1869, Leven Comer platted a town, which he called Little Compton, on section 20. This town consisted of six blocks of three lots each, each lot being sixty-nine by one hundred and sixty feet. Broadway, the main thoroughfare east and west, and Main street, running north and south, were each sixty feet wide. For years this was the only town or postoffice in the township, but, on account of its circumscribed territory, was never very prosperous, and the building of the railroad was very detrimental to its life.

WAKENDA TOWNSHIP.

Wakenda township derives its name from the Wakenda creek, which runs through the northern portion of the township. The name of this creek is also spelled Wakanda and was formerly known as Wyconda creek. At ordinary times this is a comparatively narrow and slow-running stream, but at times becomes a boisterous torrent which fills its banks and overflows the surrounding bottoms for miles on either side.

The township embraces twenty-seven full and seven fractional townships and is composed almost entirely of rich level river bottom land, extending from the bluffs on the north line of the townships to the Missouri river on the south.

The earliest settlement of the township was by Nathaniel Cary in 1818, who settled on section 13, on the bank of the Wakenda creek. In the same year John Maberry and John Riffe settled in section 1, while about the same time John Curl located near Cary, and his brother, William Curl, located in the western part of the township. In 1828 Hardin Cary located on section 14. Bartlett Pitts located in 1835 in sections 32 and 33, the greater part of which is now in the river. William Drake settled on the Wakenda near Nathaniel Cary in 1836 and William Crockett, Tilford Busby, John Thomas and Joseph

Johnson all settled along the creek. In the spring of 1833 Noah Caton established a landing on the Missouri river south of Carrollton. Capt. William Hill in a short time obtained Caton's interest in the landing, and thereafter it was known as Hill's Landing.

CARROLL CITY.

September 7, 1857, William Hill, as president of the Carroll City Town Company, filed a plat of the proposed town which was located upon and occupied all of the southwest quarter of section 26 in Wakenda township. This plat embraces thirty-six full and twenty fractional blocks, with a center block reserved as a public square.

From the size of the town plat it is evident that the promoters of the enterprise entertained very high aspirations and expected that Carroll City would be the metropolis of Carroll county. But nothing resulted from these anticipations and nothing remains to show where Carroll City was located and at this time almost the entire quarter section is in the river.

REEDSBURG.

Among the early towns in the county was Reedsburg, a town located at Hill's Landing. James and David Reed, in whose honor the town was named, associated with themselves O. S. A. Callahan, B. S. Rankin, R. P. Marshall, Joseph M. Baker, H. Shugairt, Thomas Wallace, R. S. Lockridge, Ben Williams, T. Simpson and John T. Thomas for the purpose of promoting this enterprise. Some improvements were made in this place, and a store was established, but the site was soon abandoned and within the memory of the oldest living inhabitants the site of Reedsburg has been unknown.

SOUTH CARROLLTON.

When the North Missouri railroad was located in 1868, Hiram and Jackson Wilcoxson platted the town of South Carrollton. As this was the shipping point of the county seat and located a mile from the town, it was presumed by the promoters of the enterprise that a good town could be maintained at this point. For a few years the town thrived and some valuable improvements were made and it has at all times supported at least one store in addition to the elevators which have done a more or less thriving business at all times.

January 3, 1870, Hiram Wilcoxson, as attorney for Jackson Wilcoxson, platted Wilcoxson's addition to South Carrollton. This addition contained thirty-two blocks and surrounded the original town on the north and west. On January 3, 1870, on petition of A. Maxfield, S. Dunkerton, Daniel Earhart, H. Kittle, J. C. Stickle, J. D. Dunkerton, William Dunkerton, John Cooney, John Scott, Andrew Lansdown, A. J. Burns, J. W. Johnson, Ignatius Klein, G. R. Black, N. Swanson, Silas Carr, Edward Conner, Newton Sandford, J. W. Jenkins, George C. Hossick, F. E. Lee, James Grincil, G. R. Wilson, James Sebastian, P. Peterson, I. J. Erwin, John G. Winfrey, A. G. Grote, Michael Fitzgerald, John O'Brien, Samuel Albro, Oscar J. Miller, William G. Patton, the town of South Carrollton was incorporated and included in its bounds all of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 8 and which lies north of the North Missouri railroad and part of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 5. Asa Maxfield, Samuel Dunkinton, George R. Wilson, Daniel Earhart and George R. Black were appointed trustees.

August 3, 1903, J. P. Huff, C. H. Bode, Henry Parker, R. S. Bolby and other citizens presented to the county court their petition praying for the disincorporation of the town because of the failure of the qualified electors of said town of more than one year to elect village trustees, and that said electors have failed for more than ten years to maintain a municipal government. Upon this petition the town was disincorporated and dissolved.

CARROLLTON TOWNSHIP.

Carrollton township derives its name from Carrollton, the county seat town, which was named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It comprises thirty-six full sections of six hundred and forty acres each and is almost exclusively upland, consisting of rolling prairie and timber lands.

The first settlement was made November 13, 1819, by John Standley and his sons, James, Elihu, Larkin, Hugh, William, Joel and Uriah, who located in what is now known as Timmon's addition to the town of Carrollton. John Trotter, who made his home with the Standleys, located with them at the same time.

The first improvements in this township were also the first improvements within the corporate limits of the city of Carrollton, and were made just north of the line between townships 52 and 53 on the east side of Standley's branch, about where the Hillside Greenhouse now stands. At the time of these im-

provements by the Standley's, who came from Wilkes county, North Carolina, there was not a settlement to the north or west within the limits of Carroll county.

In 1820 William Turner, with his three sons, Samuel, Manly and Benjamin, and his daughter, Emily, came from Tennessee, locating in the northern part of the present town of Carrollton. Within the next few years Lewis N. Reese, C. A. Powell, Levi Clinkscapes, and Chestine Allen located in different parts of the township.

Dr. George W. Folger, who located in 1832, was the first practicing physician to locate permanently in the township or in the county.

Among the other early settlers were Reuben Harper, David Thomas and Joseph Dickson, who came in 1833, and Edward Warren in 1834. Levi Clinkscapes came in 1837, bringing with him his sons, John W. and Samuel H. He located in section 20, but in 1840 removed to the prairie on section 7, six miles north of Carrollton. Wesley Gentry, John Glaze and Ebenezer Caster came in 1839, locating northwest of Carrollton, and Joel Curtis about the same time located in the eastern part of the township.

John Tull, in 1842, purchased a large tract of land adjoining the original town of Carrollton, portions of which have subsequently been divided into various additions, and, like many of the other settlers above mentioned, continued to live on his lands until his death.

The first marriage took place in 1824 between John Trotter and Marion Standley. Another early marriage was that of Joshua Clements and Miss Hardwick, but no date is preserved.

The first birth was to John and Lucy Standley, a son named Thomas, in 1823, and the first death was that of William Standley on August 8, 1824.

The first religious services were held by Rev. Daniel Payton, Cumberland Presbyterian, at the house of James Curl on the State road, five miles east of Carrollton, and by Rev. Harris, a Methodist, at the house of John Standley.

The first school was taught by Robert Owen, and the first school house built was constructed of logs and built by the neighbors about one-half mile west of Carrollton. The first stock of merchandise brought to Carroll county was that by Lewis N. Reece and was retailed in this township near the residence of James Curl.

It is related of Uncle Jimmy Standley that in 1818 he was appointed a justice of the peace, the first in the county. In this year occurred the first law suit after the settlement of the county was commenced. A Mrs. Casner had some little grievance against a man named P. Irons, and Uncle Jimmy was appealed to act as justice in the premises. He demurred, at first, saying that

his duty was to post estrays and many people said he did not want to get complicated in the law suit. He was at last induced to go up in the bottom, somewhere southeast of the present town of Norborne, and try to compromise the matter. On arriving there he earnestly besought the parties to settle the matter without litigation and at last was successful in making a compromise.

In reckoning up the costs, none of the parties had any charge except the constable, a man by the name of Woollard, he representing that he had ridden eighteen or twenty miles through the woods and grass in the heat, threshing flies, and he ought to have twenty-five cents for his labor; an inventory of the available cash of the whole party revealed the fact that Larkin Standley, a son of the Justice, had a silver dollar, the only money in the crowd.

"Uncle Jimmy" proposed to make the change by making four quarters of the dollar with an axe. In cutting the dollar it was somehow divided into five instead of four pieces. The constable took one of the pieces for his fee, and Lark Standley his money (four quarters) back again. This was good enough for true primitive days, but constables now-a-days would hardly be satisfied with a settlement of this kind.

Uncle Jimmy's law library consisted of an old Farmers Almanac, which had a constitution in it, but whether of the United States or of some single state was never known. In it, of course, there was no provision for appealed cases, and Uncle Jimmy, therefore, never allowed any, and for many years after no appeal was allowed from his decision.

In 1834 the ridge or bluff adjacent to and extending along the western lines of the corporate limits of Carrollton was covered with tall grass, six feet high, with but a few scattering trees, mostly white oak, while the ravine at its feet was covered with a dense growth of underbrush. Today, incredible as it may appear, this same ridge is covered with a thick growth of timber. In early days, portions of this land were cultivated in corn and a little small grain. When the grass was burned, as it was yearly, many a deer was felled at three hundred yards range, with not a sprig to impede the bullet from the hunter's unerring rifle.

On the grounds where the Wilcoxson premises are located, northwest of the square, a wolf pen was located, and many a black and a few gray fellows lost their liberty and their life at the same time. A wolf pen was also located near the residence of I. J. Fisher.

Panthers were numerous in the timber, and William Turner and one of his sons killed a fine large fellow, where the county town is located.

About 1826 in Brush Creek, near to where the brewery afterwards stood, the first baptism by immersion took place, the subject being Mrs. Uriah Stand-

ley. Not only was this the first baptism by immersion, in the county, but is more than likely that it was the first baptism of any mode administered in the county.

CARROLLTON.

Carrollton, the county seat of Carroll county, was named in honor of the town which furnished the renowned signer of the Declaration of Independence who furnished the name for the county. It is located on the edge of the uplands overlooking the Missouri river valley backed up by the rolling uplands which lead to the high prairies of northern Carroll and flanked on either side by the numerous, if not innumerable, "breaks" in the hills caused by the streams coming down to find their way to the Wakenda and then to the river. It would be hard indeed to find a prettier site for a town, provided, of course, that that town should not outgrow the natural environments and become too large for the land on which it was located. That is just what Carrollton has done and that is just the reason that real estate is today higher than it is in any other town in the state of Missouri of twice the size of Carrollton. Such circumstances as these, however, could not have been foreseen by the commissioners, John Morse, Felix Redding and Elias Guthrie, all of Chariton county, who were empowered by the act organizing Carroll county to select a site for the seat of justice. Of the commissioners appointed, Elias Guthrie did not serve and John L. Llewellyn acted in his stead. That their efforts did not meet with the approval of the entire population of the county we have already seen by the petition presented to the county court for the removal of the county seat, but the selection did meet with the approval of a majority of the inhabitants of the county and Carrollton has since continued to be the county seat, though, as we shall presently see, other attempts were made to remove the court house to other points.

In December, 1833, the county court "ordered that the plat presented the court for inspection be received as a suitable plan to lay off the county seat of Carroll county, and it is further ordered that the plat be filed with the recorder of the county as the law directs." This original plat consisted of twenty-five blocks numbered from 1 to 25, each divided into eight lots, each lot fifty by one hundred feet, thus making the blocks two hundred feet square. The centre block, numbered 13, was "reserved for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon," and was surrounded on all sides by streets seventy feet wide, all other streets of the uniform width of fifty feet.

The reason for the selection of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 53, range 23, for the county seat has never been explained within the memory of the present generation, unless it was that this site was the only one offered free of charge to the county in consideration of the location of the seat of justice thereon; this being the reason for the deed to the tract as assigned therein. John Standley, Sr., who had donated the land for the town, was made the commissioner to sell lots and gave bond in the sum of three thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. The sale of town lots did not progress rapidly, but the price was evidently not to the satisfaction of the court, though there are no statistics available to show what the first lots did actually bring, as no reports of the commissioner are now on file. On March 20, 1834, the court ordered "that the commissioner of Carrollton, the county seat of Carroll county, be instructed not to sell any lots in the county seat aforesaid for less than four dollars and if they will not bring a price more than four dollars they are to be considered as property belonging to the county aforesaid." This order is to be found among the papers in the clerk's office and bears the indorsement "Executed the within by *redeing* it in the hearing of the within named person this the 24th day of March, 1834, John Curl, Sheriff." It is safe to say that the commissioner thus intimidated did not overstep the orders of the court. To make this order seem the more ridiculous to those who are familiar with the present price of Carrollton property, we quote from the order of December 10, 1833, in reference to the sale of town lots when it was ordered "that one-fourth be paid at the time of sale in ready money, the balance to be divided into three equal payments to be paid in six, twelve and eighteen months from day of sale, purchaser entering into bond with good and sufficient security."

At the October term, 1834, the commissioner was ordered to offer for sale the unsold lots with the exception of lot 6, block 8, and lot 6, block 11, the former of these to be used, as we have seen, for a court house and the latter for a jail. The notice of this sale was ordered advertised "in some public newspaper printed in this state."

In February, 1835, the court, a majority concurring therein, so the order says, ordered John Standley, Sr., commissioner, "to sell all the timber on the streets and public square in the town of Carrollton, on the second day of March, next, continuing the sale from day to day, if necessary," on the usual terms of one-fourth cash and the deferred payments in six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser to have until March 2, 1837, "to cut down and carry off the timber aforesaid," with the penalty affixed that if the timber had not been removed it was to revert to the county and the purchaser was to forfeit the purchase money.

August 4, 1835, John Trotter went into court, as the record shows, and "offers to donate to the citizens of Carroll county ten acres of land to be taken off of the tract on which he now resides and to give it joining the present county seat on the south end and which the court doth accept for the said citizens of Carroll county, therefore it is ordered by the court here that the clerk take deed for the same in vacation to the present justices of the court and their successors in office for the use and benefit of the citizens of Carroll county aforesaid." This offer of Mr. Trotter's was never carried out and the lands above offered to be donated to the county were afterwards platted as Trotter's addition and Trotter's second addition to the town of Carrollton and were sold by the parties filing the plat to the purchasers.

November 9, 1836, it was ordered by the court that that part of the town tract of Carrollton which had not already been laid off into lots be laid off into blocks or lots two hundred feet square, "and that there should be no street left around the town tract or that part of the donation laid off into lots and that there be no streets in same running east and west, but that the streets running north and south be continued through the balance of the donation of the same width as they are in the town tract." This new addition to the town caused a revision in the price of town lots, as we see by the order of the court on June 17, 1837, when they placed the value on some of the blocks as follows: Block No. 29, \$40.00; block No. 26, \$25.00; block No. 27, \$20.00; block No. 45, \$30.00; block No. 44, \$30.00; block No. 43, \$25.00; block No. 42, \$25.00; block No. 41, \$20.00; block No. 48, \$25.00; block No. 49, \$23.00; block No. 50, \$20.00; block No. 51, \$20.00; block No. 52, \$25.00; block No. 58, \$20.00; block No. 59, \$20.00; block No. 60, \$18.00.

August 9, 1837, Lewis Rees filed a petition for the inhabitants of Carrollton, praying the court to incorporate said town, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that more than two-thirds of the citizens of said town had signed the petition, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 53, range 23, "and the inhabitants thereof" were incorporated as a body politic and corporate by the name and style of "The town of Carrollton," and Lindsey Harmon, Edward V. Warren, Hiram Wilcoxson, John Espy and Lewis Rees, Sr., were appointed trustees. On December 8, 1847, a like petition was filed which was granted by the court and F. B. Atwood, W. J. Hurdon, W. M. Cosby, Joseph Freet and William Walker were named as trustees. Again, on November 8, 1854, a petition was presented, signed by more than two-thirds of the citizens of Carrollton and the town was again incorporated, and John Campbell, Samuel Turner, John C. Snider, James M. Faris and Henry Bitzenberger were appointed as trustees. For the fourth time, in the

spring of 1864 a petition was presented asking the incorporation of the town and O. J. Kerby, W. M. Cosby, W. B. Minnis, James O. Gorman and Samuel Turner were appointed trustees.

Upon the meeting of the board of trustees, Samuel Turner was elected president of the board and mayor. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs at this time, the government of the city was a practical impossibility, as roving bands of men, sometimes claiming allegiance to the cause of the Union and sometimes to that of the Confederacy, visited the town repeatedly and terrorized the inhabitants by running through the streets firing revolvers and threatening the lives of the citizens. It was a frequent occurrence for business houses to be closed for hours at a time. This condition existed until 1866, when Dan R. Brand and James Malone, under promise of secrecy, secured the names of a number of citizens praying the Legislature to revise the charter. An election was held in March of that year which resulted in the election of H. H. Brand as mayor, with a town constable and full set of officers. Even at this time affairs were unsettled and for several years it was not an unfrequent occurrence there for crowds of men to come in from the surrounding country and after spending the day in drinking and carousing, to end their debauchery with a general fight in which some one was severely injured or killed. As conditions became more settled, however, the hand of the law was better able to control the situation and gradually order was brought out of chaos, and, taking everything into account, Carrollton has at all times been as good as any of the towns of its size in this part of the state.

The first marriage to occur in Carrollton was that of Joseph Dickson and Parmelia Warren, and the first death was that of Mrs. Dickson, whose body was the first to be interred in the cemetery which at that time occupied the block on which the Dobson school now stands.

The first school taught was opened in a log house, afterward used as a hotel on the northeast corner of block 17, where the jail now stands, and was taught by Mrs. Nancy Folger, with an enrollment of about thirty pupils. The first school house was located in the northwest part of town and was taught by Henry Roy.

Since the platting of the original town of Carrollton or the first survey, as we have already noted, covering twenty-five blocks of the town as now located, and the subsequent subdivision of the eighty-acre tract donated as a seat of justice, there have been many additions to the town.

Trotter's "edition" was platted August 24, 1866, by James and Elex Trotter, and platted the original town on the south.

J. F. Tull's addition was platted by Mr. Tull April 8, 1867, and occupied the tract lying west of Main street and extending from North Fifth street to the John Tull tract.

Trotter's second addition was platted April 30, 1868, and adjoined the first addition on the south.

Slone's addition was platted by Henry R. Slone, October 28, 1868, and embraced ten acres lying north of North Fourth street.

Kincheloe's addition was platted April 21, 1869, by the heirs. Was west of Standley's branch, and extended from North Second to North Fourth street.

Kerby addition was platted October 2, 1869, by O. J. Kerby. This adjoined the town of Carrollton on the southeast.

Wilcoxson's addition was platted December 9, 1870, by Rev. John J. Hogan and embraced within its limits the Catholic church property, with the seven lots lying north of Ford street.

Timmons' addition was platted June 29, 1870, by the Timmons Company. This was a company of local people, organized for the purpose of subdividing the tract of land lying east of Carrollton.

October 7, 1871, by order of the town council, John S. Sheller made a survey of all of the lots and parcels of land lying around and adjoining the town of Carrollton, which had been sold by metes and bounds, and numbered them as outlots in the various wards in which they were located. The city limits at this time extended one-half mile in each direction from the public square.

May 1, 1883, George W. Brasher and wife, George W. Smith and wife, and J. W. Williamson and wife, being the heirs of Nancy Smith, platted Smith's addition, lying southwest of the original town tract.

June 11, 1884, John B. Hale and Robert G. Martin platted Martin and Hale's addition to the town of Carrollton, which adjoined the north part of the Timmons addition on the east.

Robert G. Martin added Martin addition on December 28, 1887, by platting a tract of ground on the north side of North Sixth street and immediately west of the J. F. Tull addition.

The Santa Fe Town and Land Company platted the Santa Fe addition June 13, 1889. This addition included all of the land between North Fourth street and North Eighth street, Ely street on the east, and the Burlington railroad on the west.

The Shanklin & Arnold addition was platted June 15, 1889, and consisted of nine lots out of the northeast corner of the W. B. Shanklin homestead on outlot 25. This entire addition was purchased by Charles R. Pattison.

Fairview Place was platted April 30, 1887, by J. N. Tuley as trustee for the Manufacturers Aid Association. This association purchased the tract of land north of the Santa Fe railroad, and west of the Standley branch, and platted and sold for residence purposes the north part of the tract, reserving the lands adjoining the railroads to donate to manufacturers or others who would locate factories in Carrollton.

Smith's second addition was platted August 30, 1889, by J. M. Wilcoxson and Georgia T. Smith, executors of the estate of George W. Smith, deceased. This land included all of the lands lying on the north side of Benton street between Locust and Ely streets.

April 15, 1898, Charles R. Pattison, as special commissioner, caused the forty-acre tract lying immediately north of the J. F. Tull addition to be located and designated as the John Tull Addition. These lands were sold at auction by the commissioner.

Park Place addition was platted by the Santa Fe Town and Land Company, July 12, 1892, and was a subdivision of a forty-acre tract lying immediately north of Martin's addition and west of the John Tull addition.

Ely addition was platted by the Brick Manufacturing Company July 17, 1908, and included two blocks of ten lots each, lying west of Ely street, south of the Santa Fe addition.

While the greater part of Carrollton lies within Carrollton township, the southern part of the town is in Wakenda township and the original charter of the town was drawn looking to the ultimate union of Carrollton and South Carrollton into one municipality.

November 10, 1890, by ordinance, the city council extended the city limits of Carrollton and included within the corporate limits of the town land included within the bounds as described:

Commencing at a point three-fourths mile due east from the center of the court house block, in the town of Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, known as the original plat of said town as block 13, thence due north one mile, thence due west one and one-half miles, thence due south to the northern bank of Wakenda creek, thence in an easterly direction along the bank of said creek to a point eighty rods east of the section line between sections 4 and 5, thence east to a point due south of the place of beginning, thence due north to the place of beginning.

September 11, 1906, by ordinance, the city limits of the town of Carrollton were drawn in and reduced by excluding lots 103, 104, 105, 106 and the west part of block 6 of Martin and Hale's addition, all in ward 1; all lots lying east of the east line of outlots 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66, and south of the

south line of the fairground, all in ward 2; all of outlot 79 in ward 3, and all other outlots lying west of the east line of outlot 79 in ward 3; outlot 15 and all outlots lying west of the east line of said outlot, as well as outlots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28 and 29 in ward 4, and these various tracts were declared to be disincorporated and detached from the town of Carrollton.

The Carrollton of today is not, according to the 1910 census, as large as the Carrollton of 1900 by 402, the figures for 1910 being 3,452, as against 3,854 for 1900, while the township has fallen from 4,933 in 1900 to 4,422 in 1910. The difference is made up largely in the drawing in of the city limits and also of the fact that the families are not so large now as in 1900.

The town of Carrollton possesses advantages not to be found in the average town of its size in Missouri:

In schools, she already has two good schools for white and one for colored children, in addition to the private school maintained by the German Lutheran church, and a bond issue of fifty thousand dollars was recently voted for the purpose of repairing the present buildings and for erecting two new buildings, one of which will be for a high school with all modern equipment. The site has been purchased at the corner of Ninth street and Jefferson avenue and the building will be ready for the 1911-1912 term of school.

Her churches are large, of modern design of architecture and their pulpits filled with strong preachers and excellent pastors.

Her three banks, with combined capital of four hundred thousand dollars and two million seventy-four thousand six hundred and six dollars and eighty-one cents assets and one million four hundred sixty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents on deposit, show not only a strength of the financial institutions capable of meeting any emergency but ample ability to finance the enterprises of the community.

Her system of sanitary sewerage, covering a length of almost five miles of city streets, gives a wide scope of territory available for residence purposes.

Her system of water works and electric lights; her ice plant and her street railroad, connecting the city with all the railroads for freight transfer and passenger traffic, all go to make life within her borders pleasant.

Like the most of old Missouri towns, the principal business houses are arranged around the "square," in which, as we have already seen, is the court house. In every line of business will be found stocks amply large and varied to please the most exacting shopper, the rooms large and well lighted and the merchants, as a rule, are wide awake and enterprising.

More of the incidents of the town and her people will be found in another chapter.

STANDISH.

About four miles east of Carrollton, on the Santa Fe railroad, is the station of Standish. This town was never incorporated and never platted, but contains the store, blacksmith shop, elevator, stock pens and station house, with a collection of residences and a probable population of fifty or sixty.

VAN HORN TOWNSHIP.

Van Horn township was named for Col. R. T. Van Horn, who was a member of Congress at one time, and who was later editor of the *Kansas City Journal*.

A large part of this township is made up of military bounty land, hence many of the titles emanated from the government as early as 1819, although the first settlements were not made until about 1834 and the township was not largely populated until the close of the war.

About 1834, John, otherwise known as Jack, Phillips located in section 28. Little is known of him now, except that tradition says that he was a noted bee hunter. In 1836 his brother James came to the county, and in 1837 George Nance located in section 16. James Sandusky also located in the western part of the township, in 1837; Blackburn J. Godsey locating in the same neighborhood about 1840, Burley Godsey following in 1844, coming from Leslie township, where he had located ten years earlier. In 1842 Abbott Hancock located upon and improved section 34. William Stearne came in 1848, locating in section 30, near where the town of Bogard now stands.

Asa McClain came from Cooper county, Kentucky, in 1848, settling in section 1, where the first school house was erected by Mr. McClain, Burley Godsey and John and James Phillips. Mr. McClain first taught this school, having about twenty pupils enrolled, and receiving twenty dollars per month for his salary.

Thomas Thurman was one of the first comers to this township, and his marriage to a daughter of John Phillips in 1850 is said to have been the first marriage in the township.

John H. Godsey, a son of William and Elizabeth Godsey, born in 1846, is said to have been the first child born in the township, and the following year Nancy O. Godsey, daughter of Abner and Sarah L. Godsey, was born.

William Godsey died in 1848, and was buried in Big Creek church-yard, and is supposed to have been the first to die in the township.

Doctor Taylor was the first resident physician. He also taught school in the township, and later moved away to unknown parts.

Rev. Kemp Scott, a Baptist preacher, conducted the first services in the township, at the residence of Burley Godsey.

At the close of the war, the township filled up rapidly with a vigorous and energetic class of people. The prairie lands were soon subdued and the timber lands cleared up and put in cultivation, until now Van Horn is one of the leading townships in the county.

The town of San Francisco, platted in April, 1858, and the town of Bogard are the only two towns ever platted in this township.

An amusing incident is said to have occurred in Van Horn township, which we here re-print. It is an incident from the court of an early justice of the peace.

The case involved was where a constable was liable on his official bond for a debt, and the justice of the peace for the township was to try the case. The prosecution was represented by a lawyer from Carrollton, and the defense called in a granger lawyer of the neighborhood. When the case was called, the first question that was raised was by the defense, claiming that the justice had no jurisdiction in the case. The question was discussed at length, both parties getting somewhat animated and excited. At length the Carrollton lawyer produced a decision from the supreme court of the state, as laid down in the Tenth Missouri Reports, covering every feature of the case then on trial, introducing no other evidence, the decision he referred to being all sufficient, as he supposed, and ending the reading of the decision with a little eloquent speech. The opposing lawyer was equal to the occasion. Rising from his seat with a sense of duty he had to perform, and in his sleeve laughing at the ruse he intended practicing on the court and opposing counsel, he argued his side of the case. He said that "fine-haired lawyers were in the habit of coming among us grangers, your honor, bringing their books and reading from them stuff that the court nor the lawyer who read could understand. That it was time the people of the country would ignore the advice and suggestions of those who were trying to play on the credulity and good sense of your honor and this community. The decision the gentleman read is not from the supreme court of the state, your honor, but is law that is obsolete, and was in use when Caesar governed Rome. If the gentleman wanted to introduce law, we have the session acts and the statute laws of the state, and we tell your honor that it is wrong to be governed by the shallow device of the prosecution in this case."

This closed the case, and both sides awaited the decision of the justice patiently. They had not long to wait, the decision was that the Tenth Missouri Reports, being obsolete, had no weight in the case in question, and the court derived jurisdiction in the premises.

To say the "fine-haired" disciple of Blackstone was discomfited would be a poor word to express the chagrin and disappointment he felt, and up to this time he relates it to his friends, emphasizing with more force than elegance his disgust at the justice's decision.

BOGARD.

On Monday, August 4, 1884, on petition of H. C. Brasher, J. W. Shirley, George Walker, L. O. Vaughn, J. W. Braden, L. C. Minnis, F. J. Anders, James E. King, W. W. King, A. J. Robbins, John L. Johnson, S. C. Campbell, J. B. Phillips, J. H. Phillips, W. H. Sterne, J. H. Isaacs, B. B. Taylor, J. W. Hood, E. M. Carroll, J. H. Hovey, William Mathieson, E. S. Havens, and S. O. Brooks, the metes and bounds of the village of Bogard are described as southeast one-fourth of southwest one-fourth, section 30, and northwest one-fourth of northwest one-fourth, section 31, and west one-half, southwest one-fourth, southeast one-fourth, section 3, and west one-half, northwest one-fourth, northeast one-fourth, section 31, all in township 54, range 23, and same incorporated under name and style of the "inhabitants of the village of Bogard."

Since the date of the incorporation of this village two additions have been platted; that of C. E. Perkins, known as the First addition, was surveyed in August, 1885, and filed for record December 10, 1885.

An addition of W. E. Thomas, adjoining the town on the north, was surveyed March 20, 1909; plat filed for record April 1, 1909, and re-filed May 23, 1910.

The town of Bogard has an exceptionally good location for a town, being located almost in the center of the county, upon a high, rolling elevation, with excellent drainage facilities and surrounded by an unsurpassed farming country. It has one newspaper, a history of which will be found elsewhere; a bank and mercantile establishments representing all lines of trade, carrying stocks which, for size and variety of goods carried, are the equal of those in larger towns

At one time, the period covering a number of years, the town of Bogard aspired to become the county seat and by its aspirations and the agitation of the county seat removal retarded, to an extent, the growth and development of Carrollton. The town still hopes for an extension of the Burlington railroad west, or for the building of a new road which will make it a railroad town of importance.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A plat of the city of San Francisco was filed for record April 20, 1858, and the streets and alleys dedicated to public use by John C. Darcey, who owned the town site in section 7, township 54, range 23.

According to the plat, this city contained nine blocks of eight lots each, and having been located so near to the town of Coloma, in Stokes Mound township, it is suggested that perhaps it was intended that San Francisco should be a rival of Coloma for the business of north central Carroll.

Caskey & Darcey conducted a grocery store in this city, and Jacob Hoover was the village blacksmith. So far as we have been able to learn, these were the only mercantile ventures made in the town. When, in after years, it became evident that Coloma would be the trading point, San Francisco ceased to grow and the town lots were turned again into farm property.

STOKES MOUND TOWNSHIP.

Stokes Mound township is one of the border townships on the north line of the county, and contains thirty-six full sections of six hundred and forty acres each. The surface of the township is mostly high rolling prairie, broken by small streams and shallow creeks, along which an abundant growth of good timber was formerly to be found. As the township is traversed from east to west, the surface becomes more broken and the extreme western portion partakes largely of the characteristics of the eastern portion of Hill township.

From information available, it seems that in the earlier settlement of the township several distinct neighborhoods were established, which for a time seemed to thrive without settlement of the territory immediately surrounding, and in those early days the entire population were greatly inconvenienced by the necessity of long and wearisome journeys to mill and to market.

Among the first settlers, about 1832, were Elijah and William Compton, Solon and Axley Lewis and James Bunch, of Tennessee. Charles Wilcox, of Virginia; Eben O'Dell, Doctor Wolfscale and Doctor Burnside, of Kentucky, settled in different portions of the township. John Owen and Mr. Welch were probably the first settlers in section 4. The first wedding in this immediate vicinity was that of William Lewis and Mary Brant, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire Brant, the father of the bride and the first justice of the peace of the township, at whose house the ceremony was performed.

In this neighborhood Van Buren, the son of Clairborne and Mary Owens, who was born in 1838, was probably the first boy, and Sarah J., daughter of James and Hanna Bunch, was probably the first girl born.

Mrs. Nancy Brant, who died in 1846, was the first to die in this community.

Dr. John Wolfscale was the first practicing physician in this locality, and John Spencer, a Methodist, was the first to preach in this community, who held meetings in a school house in section 9. John Wilcox was the teacher of this school, which had an enrollment of twelve pupils, for whose instruction he received two dollars per month each. Later the first school house of this neighborhood was built on section 9 by B. F. James and Clairborne Owens, James Brant, Thomas Asbury and Perry Todd.

At the settlement in section 4 the first birth was that of James McKinney and the first death that of Charles Wilcox, who was buried at the Maberry graveyard. The first religious services were held by Charles Wilcox, a "hard-shell" Baptist, while the first school was taught by Ned Smith, who had about twenty pupils under his care. Afterwards, on the site of this old log school, a school house was built by Joseph Burton, Brant, Todd, James Bunch and James A. Lewis. Among the other early settlers in this part of the township were Henry Hicks, Gable Brown, Ira, Jasper and Perry Todd, William Lewis, Peter Gibs and Thomas Miller. The marriage of Elijah Stevens and Elizabeth Todd was the first in this settlement.

Dr. T. J. Brown, who is still a resident of Ridge township, was the first regular practicing physician in this neighborhood.

Hiram McCall located on section 29 in 1840; Mathew Mullens, on section 30 in 1854; Allen Caskey and John Walker, both from Kentucky, had previously settled in section 30 about 1840. In 1857 Mrs. Godsey was buried at the Coloma burying ground. Doctor Burnsides, of Livingston county, was the practicing physician of this locality, and the first religious services were held by Rev. A. Cooper, Cumberland Presbyterian.

In the southeastern portion of the township, Burley and Abner Godsey, of Saline county, located in 1844 on section 35, while Burton Godsey located on section 34. Thomas Thurman, E. C. Stone, Jarvis Warder and James McDowell were other early settlers in this locality. Rev. Joseph Devlin, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, conducted the first religious service in this locality at the residence of Mr. Stone on section 35. The first school was taught at Rock Branch, and the first school house erected on section 35, in 1871, at a cost of seven hundred dollars.

Stokes Mound township has been divided into two voting precincts at various times, the first being on August 7, 1892, when, on petition of D. M. Neece and others, a line was run east and west between sections 18 and 19, 17 and 20, 16 and 21, 15 and 22, 14 and 23, 13 and 24, the precincts being called respectively, Mound precinct and Coloma precinct. This arrangement was changed September 1, 1884, on petition of Doctor Beall and others, so that all voters living east of Carrollton and Chillicothe road should vote at Tina precinct, and those living west of the road should vote at Coloma precinct. Again, on May 4, 1891, on petition of two hundred and thirty qualified voters of Stokes Mound township, the election district of Coloma was abolished and consolidated with the election district at Tina. On September 6, 1910, the present division was made whereby the eastern precinct is composed of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36 and the western precinct is composed of sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, the voting places being at Tina and Coloma respectively.

It is related of the early settlements that one Wordon was left alone one night by reason of his wife having been called away to attend a sick woman in the neighborhood. The chimney of Wordon's house was built of sticks and mortar and a gang of wild turkeys took up their abode in the chimney for the night. During the night one of the turkeys lost its footing and fell from the chimney, crying, "Put, put, put!" Wordon jumped from the bed and said, "Wait, till I get my breeches on and I'll 'put' d—d quick." Again Mr. Turkey said "Put, put, put." Wordon grabbed his pants, jumped through the door and ran like a scared deer for neighbor Lewis, half a mile away. Lewis, in the morning, went back with Wordon and the turkey tracks told the tale. It became a standing joke at every frolic in the neighborhood for years after.

This section of the country was the best for hunting and many are the marvelous stories told of the deer and wolf fights of the early days. A Mr. Stone killed one hundred and fifty deer in five years. Owen Todd, a great deer hunter of pioneer times, in the falls of 1857 and 1858 killed about two hundred deer. One Wordon killed over two thousand turkeys. Elijah Stephens, another old hunter, killed in two seasons two hundred and seventy-eight deer.

On one occasion, Mr. Stone and Thomas Miller got Stone's old mare "Jule" to go hunting. "Jule" was trained to hunt, and when she saw a deer she would stop for him to shoot. Miller was riding "Jule" and, seeing a deer lying in the road just ahead, "Jule" stopped for Miller to shoot. Miller blazed away and the deer jumped up and skipped, having received the load on his horns.

Doctor Brown, now living in Ridge township, was then a young man, and in 1855, when on a hunt north of Coloma, killed six deer without getting out of his tracks.

In early times a party, consisting of William Kavanaugh, his sons, John and James, E. G. Stone, Hugh Brewster and an old darky took a hunt near Coloma. They were out five days, and on preparing to return, Kavanaugh discovered that he had lost his gold watch. Search was made, but abandoned, as no trace of the watch could be found. The circumstances were forgotten until 1877, when Cornelius Vaughn, while attending stock in his feed lot, picked up the gold watch that had been lost years before. It was damaged to some extent, but careful repairs put it in running order and it was a valuable timepiece.

It is said that the first house roofed with shingles was built by John F. Hill (or Cottonwood Hill, as he was called) and that Hill rove, shaved and put the shingles on with wooden pins, as no nails could be had, he boring holes and driving the pins to hold them up.

A good joke on Doctor Wolfscale, the first physician in the township, is related as an actual fact. A woman was taken sick and the Doctor sent for. He left some instructions, with medicine to be taken in water, and he would be back the next day to learn the effect of the potion. On his return the following day, the Doctor inquired of the patient what effect the medicine had. The patient replied that she could not tell yet, that she had the boys to carry up a barrel of water, and she had got into it and took the box of medicine, but that the lid had not yet come off the box, and she would have to wait before she could tell.

TINA.

The town of Tina, located almost in the southeast corner of the township, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad, nearly midway between Carrollton and the county line, is one of the best towns in the county. It is located upon a high, rolling prairie, and surrounded by an industrious and wealthy class of people. The town was platted by C. E. Perkins, land agent for the company which controlled all of the town sites on the railroad at the time it was built, and on December 7, 1892, on petition signed by three-fourths of the tax-paying citizens of the town of Tina, "the south three-fourths of the west half of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 36, and the south three-fourths of the east half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the south-

east quarter of section 35, township 55, range 23, were incorporated as a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the village of Tina." This town was so named in honor of Tina, a daughter of E. M. Gilchrist, the engineer who located the railroad.

Since the filing of the original plat, several additions have been added to the town, Ellsworth's addition being the first which was platted, April 8, 1884, on the south part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 35, and consisted of four blocks with lots numbered from 1 to 16, inclusive. Mr. Ellsworth also platted a second addition June 27, 1892, on the north part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south part of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 35, with eight blocks, blocks 1, 2, 3, 4 having six lots each, and blocks 5, 6, 7, 8 having three lots each.

The First addition was platted by C. E. Perkins, December 1, 1885, on the northwest part of the south half of the southwest quarter of section 36, with one block and the lots numbered from 1 to 20 inclusive.

The last addition to the town, known as North addition, was platted October 14, 1910, by F. S. Williams and is located north of Ellsworth's Second addition in the northeast corner of section 35. In this addition block 1 has eleven lots; block 2, eight lots; block 3, twelve lots; block 4, nine lots; block 5, six lots; and block 6, eight lots.

The town of Tina supports a good public school and her churches would do credit to a larger community. There is one bank, with another corporation organized and a bank building now in course of construction.

The *Herald* is the newspaper, a history of which will be found elsewhere.

COLOMA.

The town of Coloma is located on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 31, therefore being in the extreme southwest part of the township. It was platted March 2, 1858, by Mathew B. Mullens, and contains six blocks of eight lots each, each lot being fifty by ninety feet. Tater Hill and East streets, running north and south, are sixty feet wide, while Main street, running east and west, is eighty feet wide. For a time the growth of Coloma seemed to indicate that it would be a thriving village, and on February 7, 1859, Mr. Mullens platted what is known as Mullens' addition, which consisted of nine blocks, the same size as the blocks in the original town.

The first improvement in the town was a blacksmith shop, erected by D. R. Bartlett.

While the town always was, and still is, a good trading point, like the other small towns of the county, it suffered on account of the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad, and for the last few years has not grown to any extent.

In addition to the two regular stores, it has a blacksmith shop, a school and two churches.

GRACE.

A store, and formerly a postoffice, in the northeast corner of Stokes Mound township, is known as Grace. This town was never platted and contains but one store, a school house and a church building.

LATOH.

For a number of years a postoffice and store were maintained in the southwest quarter of section 6, township 55, range 23, under the name of Lato, but both of these conveniences have been discontinued.

ASPER.

On the north line of the county in the northeast quarter of section 4, township 55, range 23, the town of Asper at one time consisted of a general store, a blacksmith shop and a postoffice. The discontinuation of the postoffice dissipated the trade and the town was entirely abandoned.

SUGAR TREE TOWNSHIP.

Sugar Tree is one of the fractional townships in the county, and embraces, as we have shown in the first part of this chapter, ranges 23 and 24 of township 51, its southern and eastern boundary being the Missouri river, which at various times has caused the inhabitants of the rich bottom land adjacent much trouble by the cutting of its banks and by the overflowing of the low lands.

This township is now almost entirely protected by the Island Slough and the Sugar Tree levees, which are spoken of in another chapter.

The early settlements in this township were made in the heavy timber near the river, here, as elsewhere, the opinion prevailing among the early settlers that the prairie lands were unproductive and of little value for cultivation.

Nehemiah and Noah Woolsey were among the first settlers and, although the date of settlement is not positively known, it is supposed to have been about 1823, and possibly even a few years earlier than this. Abraham and Alexander Hill, James Lawson, John Hall and Samuel H. Williams located about the same time, while Mr. Lothian came in 1834, Bartley Pitts in 1835 and William Huddart in 1836. Jonathan Traugher came in 1837; Wyatt Arnold, D. J. Thompson and Martin Preble came in 1838.

John Monroe, who located in this township in 1836 or 1837, remained until 1841, when he left for New Orleans, having accepted a position with a commission house in that city. He afterwards became a prominent factor in the improvement of that city and in 1860 was elected mayor, proving himself an efficient executive. From the date of the above settlements until the opening of the war but few immigrants located in this township, but soon after the war settlers began to move in, the land was rapidly taken up and put into cultivation and the township has within its limits many of the most productive farms in the county.

Doctors Folger and Walling, of Carrollton, were the pioneer practicing physicians of the township.

The first marriage service was in 1835, when William Casner and Sally Woolsey were united.

The first child born was a daughter to Noah and Fanny Caton in 1835.

The first death also occurred in 1835, when Mahala Pitts died in March of that year. The body was interred close to the Missouri river and the cemetery has since been washed away.

ALDERTON.

One of the lost cities of Carroll county is Alderton, a proposed city in the northwest quarter of section 16, in congressional township 51, of range 24. A plat of this town was filed February 3, 1843, by J. T. Kelly and Paul Alder, who were the promoters of the enterprise. The city consisted of eight blocks, of eight lots each, the lots being sixty-four feet north and south by one hundred and twenty-eight feet east and west and all streets were to be eighty feet wide. No permanent improvements were made on this site, which was subsequently washed into the Missouri river, the original town site having been only two hundred and one rods from the river bank.

MOSCOW.

ship belonging to congressional township 51, of range 23, the project of a city
On the southeast quarter of section 7, in that part of Sugar Tree town-

to be built and named for Russia's famous capital was conceived by one of the early settlers of the community. At this time there is no record to show the size of the contemplated city nor the number of lots and blocks embraced within its bounds and if any improvements were ever made in this city no one can now recall of what they consisted.

No other attempts have ever been made to found a town within the bounds of this township, the inhabitants either crossing the river to Waverly, in Lafayette county, or going to Norborne or Carrollton to market their wheat or purchase supplies. Local feeders usually consume all the corn raised in the township.

MOSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township embraces thirty-six full sections of land and, with the exception of a few acres along its northern border, it is composed wholly of Missouri river bottom land. The township derives its name from Moss creek, a stream ordinarily clear and beautiful, fed by springs along its course. This stream takes its name from the growth of green moss which formerly, much more than at present, filled the stream. Traversing the township from the southwest to the northeast, this stream empties into the Wakenda three miles southwest of Carrollton. The Wakenda itself running near the northern line of the township, is flanked on the north by the precipitous bluffs which divided the uplands from the Missouri river bottom.

Among the pioneer settlers of Moss Creek township were Stephen Woolsey, from Tennessee; John A. Austin, from Virginia; Col. W. W. Austin, also of Virginia, these all settling in the southwestern part of the township, forming quite a settlement, to which Daniel Gilmartin came in 1837 and settled in section 30. A. C. Blackwell located in the same section in 1839 and was made the first postmaster of Round Grove, the first postoffice of the township. Mr. Blackwell was also the first justice of the peace of the township and was quite prominent in all public matters until he removed to Carrollton.

The central and northern part of the township was settled a few years later, R. B. Hudson being one of the first to locate in 1849. John Alt came in the same year, but did not permanently locate until 1852. Edward W. Turner came in 1842 and located on what was afterwards known as Round Grove farm.

The first religious service was held in a log cabin on the southeast quarter of section 34, by Rev. Ellington, a Methodist preacher. In this same building,

an Irishman, named O'Risdon, taught the first school of the township, having enrolled fifteen pupils, for whose instruction he received one dollar per month each.

The first regular school house in the township was built by citizens at a cost of about one hundred dollars on land afterward owned by Clark Lindsey.

The marriage of Howell E. Heston and Esther Austin, November 14, 1843, at the residence of John A. Austin, is supposed to have been the first marriage celebrated in the township, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Yantis, a Presbyterian preacher. The second marriage was celebrated June 4, 1844, at the same place, when William C. Price led to the altar Sarah M. Austin, and about the same time Rev. Yantis united Holman Sneed and Susan C. Austin in marriage.

Betty, the daughter of Dr. Ed and Susan Arnold, born in 1842, was probably the first person born in the township. In 1845, to the same couple, was born a son, John.

Dr. W. W. Austin died in 1843 and was buried in Austin graveyard. Doctor Austin was the first regular physician in this township, having located in 1836 on his arrival with his brother from Bedford county, Virginia.

As noted in another chapter, the celebrated Wild Moss Mills were located in the northeast part of this township and, while the property of James F. Lawson, became known for miles around because of the excellent fishing and its many advantages as a pleasure resort. It was at this mill, also, that the world's record was made for making bread from standing wheat, which is also given in another chapter.

October 7, 1902, this township was divided into two voting precincts, South Moss Creek precinct including all that portion of the township which lies south of Moss creek and the North precinct including all that portion which lies north of the creek.

SUGAR TREE.

The thriving little trading point called Sugar Tree is located near the center of section 33 in Moss creek township. It has never been platted or incorporated as a village under the laws of Missouri, though, surrounded as it is by a wide scope of very rich bottom land which is thickly settled by thrifty farmers, it draws a good trade, and has for years supported two stores and two blacksmith shops, having in addition a good country school and a church close by.

PALEMON.

A station, with stock pens and elevator, on both the Wabash and Santa Fe railroads, makes a good shipping point and is a great convenience to the farmers of the community. At this point there is no postoffice and no stores, a box car depot and a school house, in addition to the stock pens and elevator, making up the business section of the town.

TROTTER TOWNSHIP.

Trotter township was named in honor of Judge James Trotter, who was for a number of years presiding judge of the county court, and was also one of the earliest settlers of the township.

The first settlers came to the township in 1829, among whom were John and William Trotter, Judge Thomas Minnis, James Standley and a German by the name of Huffstutter. In 1830 William Beaty located in the south portion of the township and in 1832 Judge Trotter located on section 25. He was followed in a few years by the Goodsons and the Brocks. John and William Trotter came in 1834. John Hall and William Irons soon settled here, as did also Philip Stamm, a German who followed Napoleon in several of his campaigns. From this time the settlers came more rapidly, locating usually in the timbered districts, although some ventured a short distance into the prairies.

The first school was taught by James Goodson, on section 25, with an enrollment of fifteen pupils. The first school house was built on this section of logs. George Cloudis also taught school in this township in section 32; the enrollment at his school was smaller than that of the Goodson school, and the salary was in proportion.

The first death of which there is a record was that of Mrs. Bennet Brock, about 1835.

The first religious services were held by William and Wiley Clark, Presbyterians, at the residence of William Waller, near where McCroskie Creek church now stands.

For a number of years one of the attractions of the county as well as of Trotter township, was the herd of deer which were to be found on the farm of Robert Standley. Mr. Standley took great pride in the protection of these animals and at considerable expense maintained a fence which was supposed to keep dogs out, and the deer in. But occasionally raids were made by the dogs of the neighborhood so that it was not an uncommon sight, even in comparatively recent years, to see a deer in the timber west of Carrollton.

One of the stories of the township which may be worthy of preservation is that related by John Stamm, one of the pioneer settlers of the township, in which he relates that in the early days there was, across McCroskie creek, a foot bridge. It was supposed by all who used this bridge that it was a log, until on examination it proved to be an enormous bone some twenty-five feet in length, and large enough in diameter to be used as a foot bridge. Its scientific value was appreciated by some individual and the valuable relic was removed to the east.

On October 28, 1864, the day after Bill Anderson was killed, a party of his men while passing the house of William Beaty, in this township, shot Mr. Beaty while he was at work in his field. Caleb Shirley, who was at Mr. Beaty's house at the time, shared the same fate. After the killing of these men, the party ransacked the house, took all the money and other valuables they could find there, including a horse and saddle, and left for parts unknown. Both Beaty and Shirley had been members of the militia.

This township was mostly timbered lands and, though inclined to be rolling, is among the most thickly populated as well as richest in soil and most productive of the county. In the western and northwestern portions of the township the land rolls off into high swells of magnificent prairie tracts which characterize the next tier of townships on the west.

There was never a platted town in this township, although in the early days there was a store in the southwest portion of the township and in the more recent years a postoffice was established at Bingham in the centre of section 8. This town, however, like many another country cross roads store, was killed by the establishment of the rural free delivery and even now is scarcely more than a memory. Rural routes from Carrollton and Norborne serve this community.

LESLIE TOWNSHIP.

Leslie township contains its quota of thirty-six full sections of six hundred and forty acres each, a large portion of which is somewhat rough and broken, though the soil is very rich and productive and the township, as a whole, is one of the best of the county.

It is a portion of what was originally called Morris township, which was so called in honor of James Morris, one of the earliest settlers who was proprietor of what in the early day was known as "Buckskin Tavern," which was located near the center of the north half of section 7, about one mile northwest of where Mandeville now stands. This old tavern was a famous stopping

place in its day on the main road from De Witt to Far West and was known for miles around because of the hospitality and generosity of its proprietor.

Leslie township was named in honor of Gen. Leslie Combs, in Kentucky, whose son, Col. Howard T. Combs, was county clerk at the time the townships of the county were named.

After Morris came to the county in 1832, he was soon joined by James Runyon, his son-in-law, from Clay county, Kentucky; he also settled in section 7 and was joined in the same neighborhood about the same time by Henry Phillips, Thomas Bigley and John Bigley.

In 1835 Obadiah Cook located on section 9, which is now known as the Street farm. John A. Miller, from Indiana, located on section 10, about 1840, while Caleb Shirley, in 1835, located on section 16, and John W. Street, from Ohio, located near section 4 in 1837.

Revs. Hancock and Woods, Cumberland Presbyterian preachers, the former from Kentucky and the latter from Tennessee, held the first religious services in the township, the services being held at the residence of some of the early settlers. Among the early preachers was Elder John Chircley, of the Christian church, who held services at the house of John Smith in section 17.

The first marriage recorded was that of Sarah, daughter of James Morris, to Frank Byron, by Samuel Snowden, a justice of the peace of Ray county, at the home of the bride's father. In 1839 Josiah Goodson was united in marriage to Malinda Shirley.

The house of James Morris was also the scene of the first death in the township, when, in 1842, his brother William died. William Morris was the first person buried in the graveyard on section 7, unless a boy who was killed on the road between Buckskin tavern and Mandeville was buried here a few months earlier.

The first births in the township were Claiborne and Lucretia, son and daughter of James and Mary Runyon, who were born in 1835 and 1837 respectively. James Wooden was also born in 1841 and Julia Wooden in April of the same year.

The first school teacher was James Mophan, who taught school in an old house on section 17. This house is supposed to have been built about the year 1835 by James Runyon. The school term was three months and the total enrollment fifteen pupils, for whose instruction the teacher received two dollars each.

The first physician to practice in Morris and Leslie townships was Dr. George W. Folger, of Howard county, who lived in Carrollton.

Topographically, Leslie township has the highest hills in Carroll county, Bogard's Mound being perhaps the highest of these points. Although a mound on the Sugg farm is almost if not quite as high, it has never been regarded as a rival of the Bogard Mound. It was formerly thought possible that Bogard Mound was of artificial construction and that possibly should extensive exploration be undertaken some relics of a prehistoric race be discovered. This thought is not given consideration at this time and it is universally conceded that the mound is of natural formation. It covers something like a section of land and rises to a height above the surrounding prairie from which a magnificent panorama is unrolled to the eye. Within sight from the summit of this mound are seven counties; on the east Chariton, and on the north Livingston; to the west, Ray; to the south and across the Big Muddy, Lafayette and Saline, while at the feet and all around lay the lesser hills and the broad valleys of matchless Carroll.

According to tradition, the name of this mound was derived from an incident said to have taken place in a very early day, when a trapper, by the name of Bogart or Bogard, ascended to the summit of the mound to look over the country and, attempting to return by a different path from the one he followed to the summit, lost his way and for three days wandered about the mound unable to locate his camp. Tired and exhausted, he fell asleep and on waking was enabled by the sun, which had come from behind the clouds, to locate the direction and thus found his way to camp.

It is claimed by some that this mound received its name from another circumstance. A man named Bogard, when on a hunting excursion in the vicinity of Big creek, and near the mound, became lost. The weather was dark, misty and drizzly. After procuring a sufficiency of game, he started for his home in the settlement. Becoming bewildered, he lost the points of the compass, and at every step imagined himself nearer home. Ere he was aware of it, he stood on the summit of the mound. He again made an effort to reach home, and started in what he judged to be the right direction. After wandering for hours, till nearly ready to sink from exhaustion, to his surprise he again found himself near the top of the mound, a few yards from the point from which he started. A third, fourth and fifth attempt met with like success. Some strange magnetism seemed always to draw the lost man toward the summit of the mound. Several days and nights were thus spent, the sky continuing cloudy and a hazy mist rendering it impossible to distinguish one direction from another. At length the clouds broke, the sun appeared, and Bogard made a fresh start for home, where he arrived finally in safety.

Joseph Standley, who still lives in the county, says that he has often heard his father tell how Bogard Mound received its name. In the early day Larkin Standley and a man named Bogard were out hunting deer. They got lost and separated from each other. Larkin Standley managed to find the way home very late that day. Bogard was not able to find his way and the neighbors organized searching parties and on the third day found him on top of the big mound. After that the place was known as Bogard Mound. Bogard was a man without family and came into the county for a time, finally leaving here for parts unknown and so far as the story goes he was the only man of that name ever in the county. Larkin Standley afterwards went to Ray county to live and died there.

MANDEVILLE.

The village of Mandeville is the only town in Leslie township and is now and has been for many years a trading point of some importance, although its growth has been very slow and in fact for a number of years it has not grown to any appreciable extent.

Located as it is in sections 8 and 17, it nestles in the timbered regions of the uplands nearly midway between railroad towns and trading points in all directions, thus giving to it a wide scope of country.

The country surrounding Mandeville, though rough and somewhat rocky, is occupied by a thrifty class of farmers and stockmen and when not in cultivation is covered with a growth of good timber.

While Mandeville has never been organized as a town, its history can be dated back to 1854, when John W. Smith and Robert Traughber petitioned the government for a postoffice, with Mr. Smith as postmaster, giving to the office the name of Mandeville.

Why this name was adopted is only a matter of conjecture, some supposing it to have been named in honor of Amanda Shirley, of Tennessee, who was betrothed to Mr. Traughber. The name is also attributed to a somewhat ludicrous incident which is said to have happened in that neighborhood about the time the postoffice was established. It seems that an old German resident of the neighborhood had a daughter, Amanda, who had a suitor acceptable to the mother and to the daughter, but not to the father. The old couple quarreled about the matter, the father declaring in his vehemence and with German accent and pronunciation, "Mandy vill not marry John," while the mother equally certain declared that "Mandy vill." Mandy did and hence the office was christened "Mandeville."

No plat has ever been recorded of the town above, the transference of property being described by metes and bounds as parts of the section in which the town is located.

Within the limits of the town of Mandeville is found one of the wells of northwest Carroll from which can be drawn the black, oily, sticky substance which has been pronounced petroleum, oil, asphaltum, etc., etc., and which has been examined numbers of times by oil men and experts from the eastern and western oil regions.

HILL TOWNSHIP.

Hill is another of the full townships of the county, comprising thirty-six full sections, and was named in honor of the pioneer settlers of the township rather than on account of the rough and broken character of the land. Although the township is one of the most broken and hilly of the family of townships it is very productive and an excellent township for grass, stock raising and cattle feeding.

Richard, George W. and Nathan Hill were the first settlers in the township, having come from Tennessee about 1836. Abraham and Nathan W. Frizzell also came from Tennessee in 1844. Isaac Wooden, Thomas Suggs and Dorsey Miles made settlement in various parts of the township within the next few years, and John M. Braden, Benjamin Adams and Thomas B. States all settled prior to 1857.

Among the other early settlers were John M. Braden, of Kentucky, who came in the fall of 1836 and located on section 36. Allen and Robert Caskey, also of Kentucky, came in the same year, locating on section 26. John A. Daugherty, Jeremiah and Aaron Braden, all from Kentucky, came about the same time, and located on section 36.

Rev. Sashel Woods, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, united Walter Coats and Milinda Northcott in marriage at the home of Aaron Braden in 1839. This is supposed to have been the first wedding in the township.

Sarah N. Daugherty is supposed to have been the first child born in the township. She was a daughter of John and Dorinda Daugherty and was born in January, 1837. George, a son of Jeremiah and Louisa Braden, was born on March 5, 1837.

The first death in the township was supposed to have been that of an infant child of Walter and Malinda Coats, who died in October, 1841, and was buried on section 36.

Revs. Abbott Hancock and Sashel Woods, Cumberland Presbyterians, held the first religious meeting in the township at the house of John A. Daugherty in section 36.

John Cole was the first school teacher of the township, teaching at the house of Aaron Braden with an enrollment of fifteen pupils, receiving a nominal salary.

As early as 1839 a campmeeting was held in section 36, the ministers being Sashel Woods, B. Patton, H. R. Smith and Wiley Clark.

George W. Hill says, when he first came to the township all work was done by exchanging with each other. There was little work to do, but when it was done, hunting was in order.

When a new settler came some one would give him room, till the neighbors would build him a house. After getting into his house, one would give him a middling of meat, another a turn of meal, and so on, supplying all his wants until he could do for himself. Love and harmony existed; in fact, all were brothers. Mr. Hill says, also, that now he is called an old foggy, and defines the word to mean, "a man who attends to his own business, and does not meddle with others."

Prairie wolves were numerous, and timber wolves as plenty as blackberries. Mr. Hill has lost as many as nine sheep before breakfast by these cowardly pests.

There is not now and has never been an incorporated or platted town in Hill township and even the postoffice which was formerly maintained has been discontinued in favor of the rural free delivery.

FISHER.

A store and postoffice at one time made up the settlement called Fisher. The free mail delivery, however, caused the abandonment of the postoffice and the store was soon thereafter discontinued.

CHERRY VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Cherry Valley township is the extreme southwest township of the county, embracing nineteen full and fractional sections and borders upon the north bank of the Missouri river. It is exclusively bottom land, for the most part very productive, being of a deep sandy loam, and has some of the best improved farms in the county within its borders.

Some of the earliest settlements of the county were made along the river in this township. The pioneer settler is supposed to have been David McWilliams, of Tennessee, who located in section 15, about 1819. He was soon followed by the McCollums, who located in the same neighborhood. Leonard Gorman located in 1823 near the Ray county line and in 1825 Jacob Snowden moved from Ray county and located in the same neighborhood. Among the other early settlers were P. W. Estes, Nelson McReynolds, Paul Alder, James Kilgore, Jim Fuller, John Willis, Nathan King and A. Stephenson. Within the next few years John Kenton arrived in 1842, and George C. VanRenselaer, both locating near the town of Miles Point. In 1844 Samuel Cole located in section 10 and John Freeman located near the Ray county line about 1847.

It is related, and vouched for by reliable authority, that during the administration of William Hudson, as justice of the peace of the township, a constable horsewhipped one of the residents and was arrested, on a writ issued by the justice. The constable employed a lawyer from Carrollton to take charge of the case. When the case was called, the defense set up the plea that the person charged, being an officer of the law, was not subject to arrest, at the same time showing the commission issued by the county court to the constable. The justice examined it, and being struck with the big letters at its head and the flashing yellow wafer with the county court seal affixed, turned pale, rose to his feet, apologized to the constable that had been accused and discharged the prisoner. The counsel for the prosecution was so astonished and tickled at the result, that he laughed outright. Whether this laugh aroused action, is not known, but it is presumable it did, as the justice mounted his horse and rode to the home of E. F. Lucas, telling him what had been done. Lucas told him that the defense had made a fool of him, and an idiot would have known better. The justice returned to his home a wiser but sadder man and immediately tendered his resignation to the court.

It is related that an Irishman named Monahan came early into the township and hired out to do farm work. After working several months steadily, he was sent to Carrollton to do some trading. When he left for home he was mellow, and full of fun, and in order to gratify his love for it assaulted a young bull kept in a lot on the farm. He first tried to knock the bull down with his fist, but his blows failing to have the desired effect, he used his foot, kicking with such force that he threw himself on the broad of his back. The bull taking advantage of the situation, lifted Monahan over the fence, dropping him with more force than elegance. This thrilled Monahan, and he was about to re-enter the lot for a second tussle when the owner came out and remonstrated with him. This angered Monahan still more, and he pitched in and

cleaned out the "boss." The boss had him arrested and at the trial, Monahan was asked the usual question: "Guilty or not guilty?" when, Irish like, his reply was apt and to the point, "Sure, your honor, how the devil can I tell till I hear the evidence." The case was proven against Monahan and he was ordered to split one thousand eight hundred rails for the boss to pay for the damage done, which he did, leaving the county immediately after completing the work.

MILES POINT.

January 1, 1855, Jonathan Miles, one of the pioneer settlers and early business men of Carrollton, platted the town of Miles' Point, near the center of section 16, within about six hundred yards of the Missouri river. The plat embraces sixteen blocks of eight lots each, the blocks being two hundred feet square, with block 8 reserved for a public square.

It is evident that Mr. Miles had in mind in the founding of this town nothing more than to provide shipping facilities by river for the thriving community in which it was located, and for a long time after its founding it enjoyed a large river trade, being known at that time and even long after as "Shanghai." Tradition says that this name of Shanghai was given to the town by reason of the importation, at one time, of a large consignment of chickens of this breed.

March 7, 1859, George C. Van Renselaer filed an addition to the original town and immediately west thereof, this addition having eight blocks, with the streets conforming to the original town.

OHIO.

The city of Ohio was one of the first projected in Carroll county, having been platted by Benjamin Foster, May 22, 1837, on the northeast fractional quarter of section 20, all of which is now in the Missouri river.

The original plat showed the lots to have been arranged in tiers running north and south, with six lots in each tier, and these tiers divided by streets eighty-two and one-half feet wide. Ten tiers of lots constituted a section; the sections were likewise divided by streets eighty-two and one-half feet wide, thus making in all four blocks or tiers of lots, each lot being sixty-six feet by one hundred and thirty-two feet.

What were the aspirations of its founders, it is impossible at this time to say, but from the site of the projected city it is to be presumed that he had

strong hopes of a magnificent center of trade, hoping that the commerce of the west would float to this city's wharf. It is impossible to say now, however, anything of the extent of the improvements of this place, but the records do not disclose that there was ever any great rush for town lots.

EGYPT TOWNSHIP.

Egypt township embraces thirty-six full sections of six hundred and forty acres. John Hall is supposed to have been the first settler in this part of Carroll county, and being a Kentuckian by birth he was prepared for the frontier life he expected to find. He remained in Carroll county until 1872, when he followed the tide of settlers for the great west and finally located in Oregon, where he died in 1876, at an advanced age.

Among the early settlers were George Cloudis, of Virginia; Benedict Stemple, of Germany, John Fuchs, Mr. Wolf, Michael Wagner and John Coleman, who settled here in 1836. Maj. George Deigel, who represented this county in the lower house of the State Assembly, and was afterwards elected state register of lands, came in 1843. All of the first settlers of Egypt township located along the bluff that skirts the bottom land on the north, about seven miles from the Missouri river, and opened farms in the prairie bottom. John Dieterich and John Fox located their farms in the spring of 1841 in a northwesterly direction from where Norborne now stands. Other settlers soon followed, among whom were Jack Dresser, Mr. Stotts, Mr. Knipschildt, Samuel Metcalf, William Marlow, from Kentucky, and John Lee. Few if any settlements were made on the bottom lands proper until after 1850, the settlers deeming the lowlands of little value for cultivation. Besides, their means for building being limited and the material being too heavy for transportation any distance, they wisely concluded to erect their rude residences near the bluffy timber where the hewn logs were easy of access, and where, also, they would find protection from the storms from the west.

The first marriage solemnized in this township was that of John Stamm, of Germany, and Edith Coleman, some time in the fall of 1843. Who performed the ceremony, whether pastor or priest, justice or judge, history or tradition sayeth not. But no doubt, at this early day, away on the frontier of civilization and in a very sparsely settled community, the marriage bells rang as merrily as in the crowded parlors of the rich and great. Diligent inquiry fails to designate the first birth in Egypt township. If the laws of our state were as perfect as those of other countries, an important event like the first birth in a new settlement would not now be lost to us.

The first death that occurred was that of John Hall, Jr., some time during the year of 1836, and was buried near Fairfield school house. Nothing remains to designate the exact spot, but from the memory of one who knew him, the consecrated locality remains fresh and green.

Dr. Thomas Dobbins was the first physician who permanently located in this township. He commenced practice about 1857, and in a few years left for California. Doctor Crutchley and one or two physicians from Carrollton practiced in this township before Doctor Dobbins located.

The first religious service held in Egypt township was conducted by Rev. Hancock, at what was then known as the Cloudis log school house, some time in 1845. The service was Baptist, and great interest was manifested among the few gathered there in the wilderness to offer their simple devotions to Deity.

The first school house was built of logs, by George Cloudis, in 1845. Before its erection, Mr. Cloudis taught school at his residence. His pupils were few and the branches taught were very ordinary. After the log school house was ready, Mr. Cloudis continued as teacher, his school being, of course, a subscription school, and from the limited number of pupils it is safe to suppose that he made no fortune in the business.

All the domestic industrial labor, weaving cloths, carpets, etc., was performed by the good wives and obedient daughters of the settlers. Their simple tastes were satisfied with homespun dresses, and they cared little for the fabrics and furbelows of the present day.

How little can we appreciate the hardships and troubles of frontier life. Our conception falls far short of the stern realities that are endured by the early settlers of a new country.

Could the ups and downs of frontier life pass before us in panorama, how very few would have the courage to meet them and endure the privations to which nearly all are subjected. Thus, the family of John Coleman, on one occasion in 1834, failed to get flour and for several days lived on lye hominy. On another occasion, one of the members of the family traveled over one hundred miles, making two trips, before he got his corn ground.

As late as 1843, John Dieterich, in order to get a little flour for Christmas cakes, sent his two boys, aged respectively twelve and sixteen, thirty-five miles up on Grand river. They were gone nearly two weeks, but got back in time to have the cakes, and, as the Major expressed it, "bust their Christmas bladders."

NORBORNE.

The town of Norborne is the best town in the county outside of the county seat. It was located in 1868 upon the building of the North Missouri railroad on the south sixty acres of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 23 and was named from Norborne B. Coats, one of the promoters of the town.

The first dwelling house in the town was built by Harvey McCoy and the first stock of merchandise was opened by January & Snoddy.

J. N. Cunningham taught the first school, in the Lutheran church, and the first school building was erected in 1873, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

The first physician to locate in the town was C. D. Latimer, who came from Miami and after several years of successful practice moved to California.

The first religious services in the town were held in the railroad section house by the Catholics.

April 20, 1874, on petition of William A. Hatcher, G. W. Temple, Robert W. Forrest, C. D. Latimer, J. H. Oatman, J. A. Penton, R. W. Backenstoe, May W. Burton, Joseph Wheeler, Gid B. Shirkey, John T. Goodson, T. B. Goodson, J. P. Crutchfield, A. D. Given, John W. Bunch, James Payne, Sr., J. T. Broadhurst, H. M. Wheeler, J. L. Booker, Henry Weatherholt, John T. Snoddy, S. W. Campbell, A. J. Hynds, John A. Creasy, N. C. Neer, C. Bardill, H. Stifler, Speed Burton, D. P. Stroup, C. E. Brownfield, William H. Clinton, E. R. Earnest, George W. Thomas, Lewis Shrole, Erwin Barr, M. E. Cude, James Stormes, R. L. C. Isherwood, S. L. Higginbottom, Valentine Rogert, H. R. Clay, W. L. Bresler, George R. Magee, Daniel Van Trump, Richard Crumpacker, James A. Dotson, Thomas C. Brown, W. S. Huff, and Sylvanus Burr, the town of Norborne was incorporated, including within its bounds the northwest quarter of section 23, the north one-half of the north one-half of the southwest one-fourth, and the west one-half of the northeast one-fourth of section 23, all in township 52, range 23. George C. Crutchley, Sylvanus Burr, John T. Snoddy, Thomas C. Brown and Henry M. Wheeler were appointed trustees.

In May, 1878, the town was reorganized under the state law and became a city of the fourth class with E. P. Meehan as mayor; George W. Cunningham, marshal; Josiah Farrington, treasurer; W. V. Carpenter, clerk; W. C. Palmer, Charles Beck, William Hess and H. H. Franken, aldermen.

The plat of the original town was filed for record April 8, 1876, by John Dieterich, the owner of the town site.

Since the filing of the first plat the town has grown in nearly all directions and numerous additions have been platted from time to time until the town site is second, in size, only to that of Carrollton.

WRIGHT'S ADDITION was platted February 11, 1876, and adjoins the original town on the southeast, Second street projecting through and Third street on the north side of this addition. The addition embraces fourteen lots of various sizes, and was platted by Thomas C. Brown, administrator of the estate of Andrew J. Wright.

VAN'S ADDITION was platted April 10, 1876, by Daniel and John B. Van Trump. This addition conforms to block 8 and the north half of block 17 in the original town and includes forty-nine lots.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT'S ADDITION was platted April 29, 1880, by Elizabeth Wright, and adjoins blocks 12 and 13 of the original town on the east. It has four blocks, with a total of eighteen lots.

JOHN DIETERICH'S ADDITION, which occupies all of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 23 not included in the original town site, was platted June 20, 1884, and an amended plat was filed September 30, 1885, showing the lots and blocks as they have been sold.

CRUTCHLEY'S ADDITION, platted April 19, 1889, contains two blocks and adjoins blocks 17 and 19 of the original town, being bounded on the south by Second street, with Third street running through the addition.

COTTAGE ADDITION was platted March 22, 1889, by Mrs. Elizabeth Wright. It is composed of two blocks, with a total of thirty lots, and lies immediately east of Elizabeth Wright's addition.

KENTON & CRUTCHLEY'S ADDITION consists of one block with five lots. It lies immediately south of Crutchley's addition, and was platted April 19, 1889, by George C. Crutchley.

JOHNSON'S FIRST ADDITION was platted July 5, 1889, by Jesse Johnson, immediately south of and adjoining the original town. In this addition were eight full and fractional blocks with the streets of the town continued through the addition.

VAN TRUMP'S ADDITION was platted May 18, 1891, by Barbara Van Trump. It consisted of two blocks and adjoined Van Trump's addition on the west.

DREHLE'S ADDITION was platted March 9, 1892, by Herman Drehle in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 22. It included two blocks and adjoined Van Trump addition on the west.

SANTA FE ADDITION was platted September 28, 1888, by the Santa Fe Town and Land Company; this addition lies north of the railroads, and adjoins Dieterich's addition on the east.

WEBB'S ADDITION was platted February 2, 1891, by John R. Webb and contains ten lots. This addition lies between the Cottage addition and the railroad track.

Norborne is one of the few towns in the county which shows an increase in population in 1910 over that of 1900. She has good schools, good churches, miles of good sidewalks, some of the best store buildings in the county with as large stocks as can be found in any town of its size, an up-to-date electric light plant, two newspapers, two banks, two railroads, and a wide-awake and hustling community.

NEW WINCHESTER.

Tradition tells us that the town of New Winchester was to be located on section 6 or 7, Egypt township. One building was put up, a postoffice established, and stock of goods placed on sale. For a few weeks at least, a magnificent city was looming up in the brains of the proposed founders and corner lots were to reach fabulous prices. Broad avenues, driving parks, and all the necessities and luxuries of the cities of the far east were to spring up as if by magic. The broad bottom lands were, in a few years, to teem with their tens of thousands of people, all bent on building up their great city. But alas! at the moment when least expected, and least prepared, the vision fades and the city dwindles from the mind like a dream. New Winchester was not built, and is therefore one of the lost towns of Carroll county.

The facts of New Winchester, as near as we can learn them, are that the town was located near the centre of the south line of section 5. Here Lafayette and William Quarles with Mack Jacobs conducted a general store and Jim Lakey ran a blacksmith shop. "Fayette" Quarles was killed at the battle of Lexington and by the close of the war there was nothing left of the town except a part of the store building which until within the past few years was still on the Brenneman farm.

NIMROD.

Within one-fourth of a mile of the west line of the county is the station of Nimrod, on the Wabash & Santa Fe. No stores are located here, it being

only a block signal station, with an elevator and stock pens, and furnishes shipping facilities within easy reach of a wide scope of good farm lands.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Prairie township is one of the border townships on the west line of the county, and embraces thirty-six sections of six hundred and forty acres each. It is nearly exclusively rolling prairie land, as rich as any in the county, and is settled with the most progressive and thrifty class of farmers of the county.

Turkey creek, which meanders through the eastern portion of the township, with its numerous small tributaries, and one branch of the Wakenda, which runs through the southwestern portion of the township, are bordered on either side by small strips of timber.

This township was not settled as early as some of the other townships of the county because of the idea of the early settlers that the prairie lands were not as strong and productive as the timbered regions. Jacob Goff was one of the first permanent settlers, he locating in the southeast corner of the township about 1846. Jacob Falke came in 1848 and located on section 2. He was followed in a short time by Johnson Nelson, Strange Johnson, Enoch Hilderbrand and Erwin Hayes.

Dr. Charles Heidel, of Carrollton, was the first practicing physician in the township.

Rev. William Feigenbaum, a German Methodist, held the first religious service, many of the early settlers having been German. On section 22 is a mineral spring strongly impregnated with iron, sulphur and petroleum, but no effort has ever been made to ascertain the medicinal value of its waters.

This township shows the largest average acreage per farm of any township in the county, and will rank among the first in the production of wheat, corn and stock of all kinds. There has never been any attempt to found a town in this township, the nearest trading point being Norborne.

Like some of the other good townships, there has never been a town within its borders. Its inhabitants are now all reached by the rural deliveries; indeed, it is claimed that every farm in Carroll county is reached by some free mail route.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Fairfield township is one of the best townships of the county for agricultural purposes, being almost entirely high rolling prairie land, with ex-

cellent timber along the Wakenda and Turkey creeks for all necessary purposes. These two creeks have on either side wide bottoms which are exceedingly fertile, and which it is hoped the proposed drainage scheme for the Wakenda bottoms will entirely reclaim from overflow.

The first settler was probably Henry Brewer, who came in 1839 from Ray county, settling on section 32. He remained but a short time. He was followed the next year by A. F. Rhoads, who settled on section 20. Turner Elder came the same year and settled in section 32. Charles Lowrey, about the same time located on section 10. A few years later Jesse Tevault, John Shirley and Reuben Taylor came to the neighborhood.

The first wedding in the township was that of Thomas Thurman and Mary Thanning, in 1842, at the house of the bride's father, Aklis Thanning.

The first birth was J. K. Rhoads, a son to A. F. and Mary Rhoads, October 8, 1840. John T. Powers was born in this township November 3, 1843.

The first death was that of Martha A. Morris, about 1836, the body having been buried at Harris graveyard, in Leslie township.

Dr. George W. Folger, of Carrollton, was the first practicing physician in the township.

John Shirley, a Christian minister, held the first religious services in the township in 1842 on section 20.

The first school of the township was taught by Thomas Moore, of New Orleans, with an enrollment of fifteen pupils, the tuition being two dollars and fifty cents per quarter for each pupil. The first school house was built in the same section by J. F. and John Rhoads, William Thanning, Turner Elder and others.

Fairfield township has never had a town of any size within its limits, although the town of Rhoads (or Roads), named in honor of the pioneer settler, has long been a good trading point, drawing custom from a wide scope of country.

Probably the only man who ever died in Carroll county of Asiatic cholera was buried in the cemetery on section 12. This was a stranger who came in 1849 to visit Drury Elder and died within twelve hours after being stricken with the disease.

This township* has thirty-six full sections.

BAILVILLE.

July 16, 1856; Bailey Elder caused the town of Bailville to be platted in section 21 of Fairfield township. According to the records as found in the recorder's office, this town was composed of six blocks of six lots each,

the lots to be sixty-six by ninety-nine feet. Main street, the thoroughfare running east and west, was sixty-six feet wide, and Jefferson and Washington streets, running north and south, were each forty-nine and a half feet wide. There never were any improvements made upon this location.

ROADS.

The town of Roads (or Rhoads, as it is sometimes spelled) is at the corner of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, and is a small inland village, consisting of two general stores, blacksmith shop, a school house and a number of dwelling houses. It is located about twelve miles from Norborne, the nearest railroad station in the county, and about the same distance from Braymer, in Caldwell county.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township is the northwest township of the county and contains thirty-six full sections of six hundred and forty acres each, except that the sections on the north and west sides are fractional.

It is high rolling prairie and one of the best and most desirable farming districts of the county. Located as it is so far from the county seat and other county towns, the trade of this township goes largely to the towns of Caldwell and Livingston counties.

James Runion was probably the first comer to the township, locating on section 12. He was soon followed by Andrew Howerton, who located on section 2 about 1839. Thomas McKinney located in the same section in 1844 and George Carson in 1846. Payton Lane in 1845 or '46 located near the line between sections 1 and 11. John R. Davis, in 1856, located a quarter section on section 10.

The first death reported from the township was that of Stephen Stephenson, who was drowned in 1844.

Doctor Coon, of Michigan, practiced medicine in this township from 1867 to 1870, when he left for California.

The first religious services were held in the spring of 1865 at the house of Jonathan Bowers by James Chamberlain, of the Methodist Episcopal church, while the first Sabbath school was organized in a little school house on section 8, in April, 1865, by J. T. Shull, Henry Rairdon and J. Bowers.

The first school was taught and the first school house built on section 2. W. H. Anderson was the teacher, receiving five cents a day for each pupil.

In April, 1863, Payton Lane, with his two sons, were taken into custody by a squad of guerrillas, supposed to be Todd's and Quantrell's men, and at midnight were shot by the guerrillas, the bodies stripped and clothing taken. The younger Lanes had been in the Federal service and one of them had returned to enlist men in the government service.

It is related of James Runion that in his early days, being a great hunter, he accepted a wager offered by an Indian known as "Cherokee hunter." The wager was a buckskin for the winner. They were to bring in the tips of the deer's tongues to show how many each killed. They went out next day, and returning in the evening, the Indian had three and Mr. Runion had six tips as their prowess for the day. The Indian, thinking something was not right, insisted on the trial taking place again the following day, which was done. Runion bringing home seven and the Indian only four, "Ugh," said the "Cherokee hunter," "mucky man beat Cherokee; me no hunt agin mucky man no more." In 1844 eight sportsmen came from Lexington, with their double-barreled guns and fine paraphernalia, hounds included. They turned up their noses at the old rifle of Runion, telling him it was no account. A three days' hunt was agreed to by parties, Runion and his old rifle on one side and the eight hunters, hounds and double-barreled guns on the other. At the end of the third day the eight came in with four deer, while Runion brought in fourteen.

PLYMOUTH.

The town of Plymouth is one of the oldest trading points in Washington township and is located upon high rolling prairie in the southwest quarter of section 3.

The town was platted August 2, 1881, by James Fash, and consists of three blocks, which are divided into twenty-three lots of various sizes and dimensions.

Located as it is in the center of a most beautiful and productive farming community, it draws trade from Caldwell and Livingston, as well as from Carroll county, and is a thriving little village and trading point.

QUOTE.

Quote, a little country store and trading point at the corner of sections 26, 27, 34 and 35, has been neither platted nor incorporated, but furnishes the necessities of life to residents for miles around and also provides them with a convenient market for poultry and farm products of all kinds.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT—COURT HOUSES.

Of all of the buildings of which Carroll county is and has a right to be proud, her court house stands at the head of the list. She is proud of this building because it is built of Carroll county sandstone, a stone which has stood the most severe tests of the most exacting builders and which stands without a superior as building stone. So good is the quality that it was chosen as the material from which to build the state capitol at Des Moines, Iowa. It is used by railroads and large contractors in construction of all kinds where a good grade of sandstone is required. She is proud of this building because it is paid for, and was paid for the days the keys were turned over to the county court by the builders. She is proud of it because its construction placed Carroll county in the list of progressive, up-to-date Missouri counties. This is not the first, however, of court houses for the county. In another chapter we have seen that the first terms of the courts were held at the residence of Nathaniel Cary, later at the residence of John Standley, Sr., and then in the first court house of which Carroll county could boast.

It was at the December term, 1833, that the "plot" for the county seat was approved by the county court and blocks numbered from 1 to 25 of the original town of Carrollton were platted, and it was ordered "by the court that block 13 be reserved for the purpose of erecting public building thereon." By reference to the original plat it will be seen that this block 13 falls in the center of the original town of twenty-five blocks, and by a glance at the location of the public square it will be as readily observed that block 13 is the highest point within the bounds of the original eighty-acre grant to the county, thus showing that the powers that were had some ideas of the fitness of things and some regard for the artistic. The foresight of the original members of the court went still further, for in the erection of the first court house they realized that they were building for but a day, and in order that the temporary quarters of the court should not interfere with the building of the permanent structure, the first log building was located on lot 6, block 8, or on the north side of the public square.

The specifications for the first court house were filed July 7, 1834, when it was "Ordered by the Court there be a hewed log court house built in Carrollton on Lot No. 6 in Block No. 8, to be 20 x 18 feet and one and a half stories high with a good brick or stone chimney with a fire place down stairs and one up stairs, with two good 12 light windows in the under story of

8 x 10 Glass and one window in each Gable of 6 light's of 8 x 10 glass and two good and substantial floors and said house to be finished off Complete in every respect the Same as if Every item was here specified."

Thomas Boothe was appointed commissioner and authorized to use "all lawful means of letting it be known that said house is to be built and to be sold to the lowest bidder." The house was ordered built on lot 6, block 8, and be finished complete in every respect on or before the first Monday in February, 1835. The specifications were amended so as to have the building "underpinned with good rock and lime mortar" and the contractor, William Glaze, was ordered to enter into a bond in the sum of one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, it appearing from the payments made that the contract price was two hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty cents. The building was not completed in time and the contractor was cited to appear and explain; this he did "and gave the court to understand that he had used exertions to have the court house completed agreeable to contract." On payment of cost of citation and of rent to John Standley for the use of his house for holding court, the contractor was granted more time and the November term of the county court was held in the new court house.

Thomas Boothe (or Booth), the superintendent, having only been on the job for eighteen months, "comes into court in his own proper person and presents to the court his account against the court for services rendered said county as superintendent of the court house in Carrollton when it was building. Therefore it is ordered by the court here that said Thomas Booth receive the sum of four dollars for said services and the said sum of four dollars was paid him by the court."

In addition to doing duty as a court house, this building was also used as a church and school house, the order of the court being that it might be used for school purposes for three dollars per month, "the teacher (he or she) entering into bond for five hundred dollars to be forfeited if the said court house be burned or otherwise destroyed."

If any further evidence be needed of the frugality of the court or the zeal with which they guarded the financial interests of the county, it will be apparent from a few orders of that body. For illustration: On August 4, 1835, "On motion of William M. Fox, it is ordered that the said William M. Fox shall have leave to use lot 6, block 8, for the period of three years for the purpose of cultivation or otherwise and that he shall have leave to cut the timber now on said lot and he, the said Fox, shall, at the end of three years, leave a good and sufficient fence on two sides of said lot, but it is distinctly understood that the court house is excepted in the above con-

tract." Again, on February 7, 1837, the building was rented to "Pleasant Williams and A. C. Stover, on condition that they would, at all times, give the use of said court house to the justices of this court and to justices of the peace for the state's business and for public worship when the same may be required" and pay two dollars per month. To this contract James Standley, Edward V. Warren and George W. Folger were given as securities. This contract was renewed in May, 1837, and on February 3d of the following year James H. Savage secured a lease on practically the same terms, except that he was to pay but one dollar per month.

February 2, 1841, James Trotter was appointed commissioner "to sell at public vendue on the second day of Carroll circuit court, next April, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the present court house, together with the lot on which it stands * * * and that said house and lot shall not be sold for less than three hundred dollars." At the May term Mr. Trotter, the sheriff at the time, reported that he had sold the house and lot to John Standley, Sr., for four hundred and fifty dollars.

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE.

This little log building did not long meet the requirements of the county court and the newcomers from the East had been accustomed to better things, so that we should not be surprised at the early agitation of the court house question which first appeared at the November term, 1837, of the court when, "On motion of Hiram Wilcoxson, it was ordered by the court that he, the said Hiram Wilcoxson, Sashel Woods and William W. Austin be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to draft a plan of a new court house such as would be necessary and suitable for a court house in Carrollton, also with an estimate of the cost in building the same, together with a statement of what can be raised by subscription, and make report thereof to the next term of this court." At the next term of the court these gentlemen asked an extension of time for their report and then, apparently, forgot their appointment. The need of the people was apparent and the question would not remain dead, and in August, 1838, we find that Joseph Dickson was appointed superintendent of a court house to be built in Carrollton. He is ordered to "draft a plan of said building, together with an estimate of probable cost of building the same, and submit the same to the inspection of this court on the first Monday after the first Saturday in September next." The ideas of Mr. Dickson were, apparently, too rich for the conservative notions of the court, for we find, on September 3, a deliver-

ance to the effect that the cost would "be burdensome to the citizens of the county. It is therefore considered by the court that it would be to the interest of the citizens of the county to postpone the building of said court house and the superintendent is hereby released and discharged from the duties heretofore imposed on him in this respect." Mr. Dickson was allowed ten dollars for "expenses incurred by him in obtaining information respecting the erecting of a court house in Carrollton."

The issue was still a live one, and on August 13, 1839, we find it "Ordered by the court here that there be a court house built in the center of the public square and the court does hereby appoint Carr W. Lane, Hiram Wilcoxson and Thomas Minnis for the purpose of having said court house built and they are hereby required and instructed to lay before this court a plan of said house with the probable cost thereof on the 21st day of September next." On September 21, 1839, this order was recorded and it was "Ordered by the court here that Thomas Minnis be and he is hereby appointed superintendent of the court house to be built in Carrollton."

It is unfortunate that no pictures remain of these two early buildings and yet the specifications providing for their erection, crude and simple as they are, provide material from which a mental picture can be easily made. Read the specifications for court house No. 2, as adopted on September 21, 1839:

"Now at this day comes Thomas Minnis, Superintendent of the Court House to be built in the Centre of the public square of Carrollton and presents to this Court a plan of said house which is to be 40 feet square with three doors (viz) one in the North Side of the house, one in the South Side and one in the East Side and to be built of the following material, to wit:—

"Foundation to be a stone wall two feet under ground, twenty inches thick, above ground range work eighteen inches high.

"First story sixteen feet high, of brick; three doors four and a half feet wide, eight feet high with semi circle tops; nine windows containing twenty-four lights, each light 10 x 12 inches; caps and sills to be stones and sills of stone to be over the doors; two fire places to be three feet wide! two girders 14 inches square to extend across the house to be of oak or walnut! gallery joist 2 1-2 x 9 inches and 18 inches apart! door and window frames to be 3 x 8 inches.

"Second story ten feet high of a wall of brick 13 inches thick containing 11 windows of 24 lights, each glass 10 x 12 inches; caps and sills to be stone; two girders 12 x 14 inches to extend across building! joists 2 1-2 x 9

inches and 18 inches apart and to be four fire places; window frame 3 x 9 inches, joists to extend outside of the walls nine inches and to have nine inch 'cornish.'

"Roof hip, framed for a 'cupulo' and to be covered with shingles 18 inches long, four inches wide and 3-4 inches thick at butt; sheeted well with 3-4 inch plank.

"Lower floor to be laid with plank 16 inches wide and the balance to be laid of good brick. All the lumber to be of good oak or walnut, which said plan is by the court here approved of and the sum of \$4000 is appropriated for the building of said Court House, one fourth of the cost thereof when one third of the work is completed and another one-fourth to be paid when the work is two thirds done and the balance to be paid when the work is completed and said contract to be completed on or before Dec. 25th, 1840."

John Standley, Edmond J. Rea and Thomas Arnold were the county judges at this time.

Thomas Minnis resigned as superintendent on November 3, 1840, having been elected to the Legislature, and James H. Savage was appointed in his stead.

This building was completed without trouble of any kind and within the specified time, for on December 17, 1849, the superintendent reported work completed so far as contract and a warrant for one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents was ordered issued in favor of William Collier, John Little and Jesse W. Gardner, "it being the balance due them for building the court house in Carrollton."

Strange to say, however, this, the first brick court house, is not remembered by some of our friends whose memory is on most subjects quite reliable, for by them this building is confused with the one built in the later sixties, and which was replaced by our present stone building. It was this first brick building which stood through the stirring times of the "late unpleasantness." It was here that the tax sales affecting our military bounty lands were held and here the "straw" men of those uncertain transactions made and unmade the land titles which the lawyers of present day are still struggling with.

Tradition says, though we can find no verification of it, that in the fall of 1865 this building was declared to be unsafe and James Lawhead was given the contract for its removal. The brick were sold, according to the same authority, to William M. Eads.

If it be true that this building was thus removed, the old stone jail which stood on the southwest corner of the square did double duty, being

both jail and court house, and it is well remembered that some of the county officials had offices in this old jail building.

July 3, 1855, Thomas G. Dobbins and Hiram Wilcoxson were appointed commissioners to view, plan and estimate the probable cost of building a suitable cupola on the court house "on petition of a number of citizens of Carroll county." The commissioners made their report and the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars is appropriated to build this cupola to adorn the building. The specifications show that it was to be twelve feet square at the base, this base to be four feet high, the second section to be twelve feet high, with a base three feet high for the second section of six feet—the dome to be "similar to that on the seminary." The specifications were complete as to kind of material, etc., which were to be used, but the work was, evidently, never completed, for on April 8, 1857, Joseph R. Troxel was appointed commissioner to repair and complete this work and to make the second story so as to "provide a suitable room for holding circuit courts."

The question of finding some location for the court house other than the public square was one which was discussed for many years and was not finally settled until it was passed upon by the mass convention which determined upon the erection of the present building, and by that convention determined that the new court house should be built in the public square. In 1865 the county court had some intention of changing the location of the building and on March 7th of that year they show by an entry of record that "The county of Carroll has purchased of John Trotter, James Trotter and Alexander Trotter, two acres of land situated south of the Seminary and adjacent to the termination of Main street on the south of Carrollton." It was ordered that a warrant be issued to Alexander Trotter for two hundred dollars in payment of the same.

To carry out the ideas of the court and to provide funds for the erection of a suitable building, on October 15, 1866, the court ordered an election for the following November "for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the voters of Carroll county as to whether the county court shall issue bonds to the amount of fifty-five thousand dollars to be applied to the building of a court house in the town of Carrollton." This, like other dreams of prosperity, came to naught and at the January term, 1867, the contract for the land was cancelled, Mr. Trotter returned the purchase money and the question of a new court house was forgotten for six months.

Under date of June 5, 1867, an order of the court appoints Henry R. Sloan as "commissioner to superintend the building of a court house to be located in the public square in the town of Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, according to plans and specifications on file in the clerk's office and that

the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose, * * * the work to be finished within twelve months."

The contract for that, the third of our county buildings, was let on July 6, 1867, to Jacobs, Farris & Company, a co-partnership composed of William D. Jacobs, James M. Farris and Louis Umpherman, for twelve thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, who filed bond with Thomas Hardwick, Alex Trotter and L. B. Ely as securities.

The funds for the erection of the new court house, in addition to that from the general fund, were raised by an issue of bonds, which were sold to Carroll county people, viz: Hiram Wilcoxson, six bonds; Robert G. Martin, six bonds; William B. Minnis, three bonds; Lewis B. Ely, three bonds; James H. Minnis, three bonds; John B. Hale, three bonds; Alexander Trotter, four bonds; Samuel N. Bailey, three bonds.

On December 5, 1867, the building was completed with the exception of the cementing of the walls up to the water table, the house was accepted and paid for, with one hundred dollars reserved for the completion of the work in the spring when the weather would permit.

Several attempts were made, at various times, to burn this building, though by whom or for what purpose could never be surmised. On the night of Monday, June 6, 1881, W. H. Kelly, from his balcony on the north side of the square, saw a light in the county clerk's office. An investigation showed that the incendiary had entered through the basement and, taking a box of waste paper, had carried it upstairs and placed it against the door of the clerk's office and applied the match. The alarm was sounded and the fire was extinguished without loss to the county other than the slight damage to the woodwork of the door. The court offered one hundred dollars reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties, but no one was ever even suspected of being the guilty one. The court also employed Jesse Morrow to sleep in the court house and from this time it was the habit of the court to employ a watchman for the court house.

COURT HOUSE REMOVAL.

The spirit of rivalry, if not of jealousy, which was apparent when the first petition for the removal of the county seat was presented in 1833, continued to exist and the building of the Burlington & Southwestern (Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad) into the county started some new towns in the north and central parts of the county, which, on account of their geographical location, aspired to become the county seat. The town of Bogard, history of which will be found elsewhere, on account of its loca-

tion and backed by the energy and enthusiasm of a new and growing town, was the most active of these aspirants and on August 6, 1888, a petition, "purporting to be signed by at least one-fourth of the qualified voters of Carroll county, Missouri, praying this court to submit to the qualified voters of said county, at a general election, to be held on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1888, a proposition to remove the county seat from its present site and locating it in the town of Bogard Mound," was presented to the court and the election was ordered in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

That the question of removal was not seriously considered by the voters at large was evidenced by the vote, which was one thousand and five for and four thousand and seven against the removal.

The opponents of removal were not idle during this campaign, however, and a counter proposition to issue bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of building a new court house at "the established seat of justice" was presented to the voters at the same election, as prayed by a petition filed with the court September 4th, 1888. This proposition was defeated, as its friends expected that it would be, by a vote of two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight for to three thousand four hundred and thirty-four against the issue of bonds.

A NEW BUILDING AT LAST.

The growth of population in the county, the great increase in the number as well as in value of the public records and the awakening to a realization of what damage to the county as well as to its individual citizens would result by the destruction of the records, caused the renewal of the agitation, from time to time, of the "court house question."

February 4, 1896, another petition, signed by a large number of the taxpayers from all parts of the county, was presented to the court asking for an election for April 14th of that year on the proposition to issue seventy-five thousand dollars in bonds for a new court house and the election was ordered, but the sentiment was so evidently against the proposition that the court, on April 10th, in order to save the expense of the special election, revoked its previous order and the election was not held.

For about five years the question was left with only casual discussion, but no attempt to devise ways and means for the erection of a building which would be a credit to the county and fill the ever-increasing needs of the county business. The sentiment had been growing, however, and the matter was taken in hand by the business men of Carrollton. It was evident

that some method must be suggested which would give the country districts as much voice in the determination of when, where and how the new court house was to be built as the town of Carrollton or other towns in the county. The prejudice of the county against the town of Carrollton must be overcome and the rural voters shown that they were just as potential in the deliberation and determination of the questions involved as were men who were in the lead in the movement put on foot in the winter of 1900-1. To determine on the plan several meetings were held, various methods were proposed and much discussion was engaged in to view the propositions from every available point. The projectors of the movement saw that to fail again would be disastrous, hence, to win they must. The plan as finally adopted was presented to the county court on February 6, 1901. The plan was so fair and equitable, so free from any attempt at domination on the part of Carrollton, that the court readily accepted the suggestions and made the following order:

"Whereas, The county court, of Carroll county, Missouri, is impressed with the fact that the public necessities require that there be a new court house built for the preservation of the public records of said county and for the dispatch of public business with less cost and expense to the inhabitants thereof;

"Therefore, It is ordered by the county court of Carroll county that there be and there is hereby ordered a delegate convention of the tax payers of said county to be held at the county seat on Tuesday, March 5, 1901, for the purpose of determining what kind of a proposition shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said county at a special election to be thereafter called.

"Twelve delegates to said convention shall be elected from each township in said county by a mass meeting of the tax payers of each township to be held at the usual voting places on Saturday, March 2, 1901, at two o'clock P. M. of said day. Such meeting shall be called to order by the chairman of the township board or, in his absence, by any tax payer present. In any township having two or more election precincts the meeting for the entire township shall be held at one place, the same to be designated by the county clerk. At said tax payers' convention the following matters shall be determined:

"First, shall the county court call a special election on the question of building a new court house?

"Second, if so, how much money should be expended therefor?

"Third, how shall the money be obtained? By voting bonds or by direct tax?

"The county court will be governed in the matter by the action of the tax payers' convention and will submit to the qualified voters at a special election such proposition as may be recommended by said tax payers' convention."

The passage of this order by the county court was the signal for those favoring the proposition to get to work, and to work they proceeded. A campaign fund was raised, a committee was appointed, the county was divided and set off into districts, captains were appointed over the hundreds and over fifties. No stone was left unturned which might conceal beneath it an advocate of the new court house and no township was overlooked in the thorough canvass made before the date of the township meetings, as the advocates of the plan realized that upon the selection of delegates favorable to the new building depended the hope of carrying the project.

The townships held their meetings, delegates were selected and the day for the tax payers' convention arrived. A. J. Lee, county clerk, called the meeting to order and read the call. J. E. Creel acted as temporary secretary. The roll of townships was called for nominations for chairman. DeWitt moved the election of Judge William T. Munson, of Stokes' Mound, and Van Horn nominated John Forsythe, of Ridge; then came the question which would decide whether or not the proposition would go to the people for the building of a new court house. Judge Munson was recognized as a court house man and John Forsythe as the leader of the opponents. When the vote was taken Munson received one hundred and thirty votes and Forsythe one hundred and twenty-one, and it was recognized that the proposition had carried and all that remained to do was the arrangement of the details. J. E. Creel was made the permanent secretary by acclamation and the convention proceeded to business.

The first question, "Shall we build a new court house?" was carried by a vote of one hundred and fifty-five yes to one hundred and nineteen no.

On motion of George E. Stanley, of Eugene, the roll of townships was called and the following named men were designated to act as a building and advisory committee: DeWitt, Judge Charles Rahn; Miami, G. W. Walden; Hurricane, L. L. O'Dell; Eugene, Charles Gorman; Stokes' Mound, James Brooks; Egypt, M. V. Wright; Combs, William Dickson; Moss Creek, Amos Snider; Smith, A. M. Wright; Carrollton, William M. Eads; Wakenda, J. G. Rea; Sugar Tree, J. C. Wilson; Cherry Valley, Robert White; Trotter, Cary Goodson; Rockford, T. J. Kirker; Ridge, N. Huntzinger; Prairie, David Hawkins; Hill, T. J. Martin; Fairfield, Tom Cowsert; Leslie, Thomas Knott; Washington, John A. Phelps; Van Horn, A. W. Walker.

On the second question, as to the amount to be expended, the opinions varied. Stokes' Mound thought that seventy-five thousand would be about the amount to spend; Wakenda favored fifty thousand dollars; Sugar Tree was with Stokes' Mound and Combs thought like Wakenda; Ridge suggested that it would take two hundred and fifty thousand to build the right kind of a house. Carrollton came in with a compromise and made a motion that sixty thousand dollars be spent. The motion carried, with fifteen townships, or one hundred and eighty votes, yes, and seven townships, or eighty-four votes, no.

A motion prevailed that the court house should be built in the center of the court house square and then to dispose of how the money should be raised, John Forsythe proposed that it be by direct tax. This matter was the subject of some debate, with the final determination that it be paid by direct tax in three years, the vote standing: One hundred and sixty-one for three years, eighty-one for two years, twelve for one year.

With all of its business accomplished, the convention adjourned.

The next day, March 6, 1901, Capt. William M. Eads presented a long petition to the county court asking for a special election in accord with the action of the tax payers' convention. This election was ordered for April 30, 1901. On account of some technicality, the petition was refiled on April 5 and the election ordered for May 4, 1901.

The energy which had characterized the action of the court house committee prior to the township mass meeting was now augmented by a determination that the whole vote of the county should be reached, so far as possible, and that everyone who favored the proposition should be at the polls on election day. It will be conceded that within the two dominant political parties in Carroll county there are some clever politicians and now, for once, these were all on the same platform and working for the accomplishment of the same end. It has been charged that this election was not "straight," but, knowing that the assertion will be challenged, and that there will be those who will say (to put it mildly) that we are mistaken, we say assuredly that what there was of "crookedness" did not originate nor receive encouragement from the organized committee and that this committee used legitimate means for accomplishing the ends it sought, spending its money as any honest and conscientious candidate would in conducting his campaign. The result of the election follows:

Precinct.	Yes.	No.	Total.
Smith	36	2	38
Miami	89	1	90
DeWitt	134	62	196
Rockford	13	25	38
South Eugene	106	15	121
North Eugene	131	27	158
Combs	78	28	106
Ridge	88	109	197
East Hurricane	53	64	117
West Hurricane	78	69	147
Wakenda	120	2	122
Carrollton, No. 1	446	5	451
Carrollton, No. 2	427	1	428
Carrollton, No. 3	364	5	369
Carrollton, No. 4	304	9	313
Van Horn	59	110	169
Stokes' Mound	135	56	191
Moss Creek	68	4	72
Sugar Tree	77	23	100
Trotter	105	37	142
Leslie	30	130	160
Hill	4	89	93
Cherry Valley	12	32	44
Egypt	145	98	243
Prairie	18	46	64
Fairfield	21	127	148
Washington	10	108	118
Total	3151	1284	4435
Majority for		1867	

With the advice of the committee, the plans submitted by J. B. Legg, of St. Louis, were adopted and Mr. Legg was employed to prepare the specifications for the work and to superintend the construction, with the provision, however, that the building could be completed, including his fees, for the sum of sixty thousand dollars. Upon the opening of the bids for the work, it was found that the figures were from sixty-two thousand dollars to seventy thousand dollars. The contract with Mr. Legg was cancelled and plans of R. G. Kirsch were adopted on August 10, 1901. In order to get the cost of

this building within the limit it was necessary to make some changes in the plans, but finally the contract was let and the work commenced. The contract for the building was awarded to John Scott & Sons, of Lancaster, Missouri, for forty-five thousand nine hundred dollars, the old court house to be taken at nine hundred dollars. W. A. Willis & Sons furnished the furniture for eight hundred dollars. The St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Company put in the electric light fixtures for eight hundred dollars. The Sodermann Heat and Power Company put in the heating plant for two thousand seven hundred dollars and the Ilgenfritz Hardware Company secured the contract for the plumbing, gas fitting and sewerage for one thousand four hundred dollars.

During the building of the new house the Armory building or Music Hall was rented for holding circuit court and was, by proper order of the court, designated as the "court house" for all legal purposes, including the holding of trustees', executors' or administrators' sales. The offices were scattered over Carrollton where convenient and suitable rooms could be found: The office of the sheriff and circuit clerk was over the First National Bank, the recorder was located in the basement of the Carroll Exchange Bank, the county clerk in the Standley building on the north side of the square, and the probate court in the Perkins building on the west side of the square.

I. H. Stone was, on February 5, 1902, appointed clerk of the works, to be present at all times during the construction of the building, to inspect all material and workmanship and to keep the court advised as to the progress of the work.

June 24, 1902, the cornerstone of the new building was placed in position, with the ceremony of the Masonic order, in the presence of a great throng of county people with many strangers mixed with the crowd. The services were under the auspices of Wakenda Lodge No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, one of the oldest Masonic lodges in the state, having been organized back in the early fifties. This lodge invited a number of the officers of the grand lodge to participate and many responded.

The procession formed at the Armory or Music Hall as follows:

Carrollton Band.

Grand Stewards, George W. Thomas and P. D. Swank, with white rods.

Principal Architect, P. G. Kirsch.

Principal Contractors, Scott & Sons.

Grand Secretary, James A. Turner.

Grand Treasurer, Herman David.

Bible, Square and Compass, J. H. H. Baker.

Grand Chaplain, H. C. Garrett.

Master Masons, in charge of W. A. Willis.

Grand Orator, Edwin A. Krauthoff.

Bogard Band.

County Officers, in charge of Lewis Blakeley.

Carroll County Bar, in charge of Ralph F. Lozier.

City Officers and Fire Department, in charge of Harry L. James.

Junior Grand Warden, L. B. Valiant.

Senior Grand Warden, Robert F. Kruger.

Deputy Grand Master, William F. Kuhn.

Past Master, carrying Book of Constitutions.

Grand Pursuivant, Quido Belzter.

Grand Master, John C. Yocum.

Grand Deacons, D. M. Wilson and E. H. Briscoe.

Grand Sword Bearer, Robert F. Appleby.

Other Societies.

Citizens.

The line of march took the procession through the principal streets and back to the public square where the services were held. The ceremonies proper were short. The prayer was offered by Grand Chaplain H. C. Garrett; Grand Master John C. Yocum delivered a short oration to the Masonic order, and Deputy Grand Master William F. Kuhn was introduced as the "peerless orator of Masonry in Missouri." Other addresses were made by S. J. Jones and R. F. Lozier, of Carrollton; Grand Orator Edwin A. Krauthoff, of Kansas City; Judge John P. Butler, of Milan; Col. L. H. Waters, of Kansas City, and Judge L. B. Valiant, of St. Louis.

Carroll county has a right to be proud of her magnificent building for the reason, first of all, that it is built of Carroll county sandstone, and then that it was built without incurring a debt of any kind. The final order of the court is worth preserving:

July 8, 1904—"I. H. Stone, superintendent and clerk of the works, having reported in writing that the new court house, situated on block 13, the public square of the town of Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, has been completed by John Scott & Sons, original contractors, as required by their contract and in accordance with the drawings and plans and specifications; it is therefore ordered by the court that said court house be received and warrant be drawn on the county treasurer out of the court house fund in favor of John Scott & Sons for seven thousand fifty-one dollars and eighty-four cents, the same being in full of balance due on said contract."

THE FIRST JAIL.

That all of the early inhabitants of Carroll county were not law abiding citizens is manifest by the call for a jail building and the order of the county court on August 3, 1836, when it was "ordered that Edward V. Warren be and he is hereby appointed superintendent of the jail to be built in Carrollton." He was also "required to lay a plan of said house with an estimate of the probable cost before this court at November term."

At the November term Mr. Warren made his report to the court. The report was accepted and the sum of six hundred dollars was appropriated for the building, which was ordered to be built on lot 6, block 11.

At the February term, 1837, Mr. Warren made report that he had advertised the letting of the contract for the building in the *Boon's Lick Democrat*, but that he had not received any bids for the building. Thereupon it was ordered by the court that the former order of the court be rescinded and it was further ordered that Edward V. Warren have a jail built of the following dimensions:

"A foundation of good rock to be laid twenty feet square, two feet deep, showing six inches and three feet thick and on said wall to be a house composed of two tier of logs, the outer tier of logs to be twenty feet long and ten inches square and the inner tier of logs to be 17 feet long and 12 inches square and said walls to be six inches apart and uprights to be put betwixt said walls six inches square for first story, which is to be 6½ feet high; lower floor to be laid close with one tier of timber 12 inches square and covered with plank 2 ins thick, well spiken on. Second story to be built of one tier of logs twenty feet long and ten inches square and to be seven feet high, second floor to be composed of one tier of timber ten inches square, laid close and covered with plank two inches thick well spiked on. Third floor to be composed of joist 4 by 8 ins and placed 18 inches apart covered with plank 2 ins thick well spiked on and rafters to rest upon said joist to be good and substantial and to be covered with good shingles well put on on sheeting 3-4 in. thick. Two grates to be in the lower story to be 8 by 24 ins. and to be made of iron one inch square and bars to be two inches apart and said grate to be well secured in the wall of said jail and to have a good and substantial hatchway from second to first story, 2 feet square, with a good and substantial door 2 feet 4 ins square let in a groove and to be made of 2 ins plank well spiked together with one pair of good iron hinges and hooks for said door, the hinges to extend across the same with one bar to extend across said door with

good staples and a lock, also one door to enter from the outside to the second story to be well and substantially made and secured in every respect and good stairs leading to the door in the second story on the outside forming a platform and all the timber used in said jail to be of good oak and all the work to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated for the building of said jail and the one third of the cost of the building of said jail to be paid on the first Monday in May next if one half of the work be completed and the balance to be paid when the said jail is completed provided it is completed on or before the first Monday of November next and leave is given the undertaker of said jail to take any suitable timber that he may find on the town tract now unsold until the second Monday in May next."

From the specifications (which we have produced as literally as it is possible to put in printed page the written specifications as found in the records of the county court), it will be noticed that the only entrance to the jail proper was through the hatchway in the floor of the second story. Ventilation could not have been very good through the two "grates," but that any one ever succeeded in getting out of this jail we are not advised and it probably was a success for "keeping" prisoners.

Daniel Gilmartin was the "undertaker" of the jail, and by the November term of the court he had the work all done to the satisfaction of the superintendent except the lock on the outer door, which the superintendent deemed to be insufficient. At this term of the court warrants were issued in payment of the contract; one of fifty dollars, however, was to be held until the outer door should be supplied with a lock with the express understanding that "should there be any money paid to a guard for guarding said jail before said lock is put on, the same is to be retained out of aforesaid fifty dollars."

THE SECOND JAIL.

As it was with the court house, so it came to be with the jail, and the accommodations of the pioneer days did not long answer the needs of a growing and advancing civilization. The description of the first jail is enough to show one that in its best possible condition it was not a fit place for the incarceration of a favorite pet animal, and, be it said to the credit of the courts, it was only the lack of use which allowed it to stand as a deterrant to the would-be law breakers for so many years. It was not until May 6, 1851, that we find official action looking to the betterment of these conditions and then it was "ordered that the county proceed as soon as practicable to build a

jail and clerk's office for said county and that the same be built on or near the southwest corner of the public square. It is further ordered that an appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars be made for the building of said jail. It is further ordered that John C. Snider be and he is hereby appointed commissioner to superintend the letting, contracting and building of said prison, provided he comply with the law in such cases."

At this same term the specifications were adopted for the building, which justifies the presumption that the commissioner had already been advised of the intention of the court and that he had fully prepared himself for the appointment which was coming his way. For lack of a better description of these early buildings, we are compelled to resort to the original court orders, as the buildings were destroyed so many years ago that the recollection of even the oldest of our citizens is indistinct and no photographs are preserved. For this jail and clerk's office the following are the specifications:

"Main building 20 by 40 feet with foundation two feet under ground, laid with rough stone—2 feet above ground to sleepers. Main walls to be 2 feet 6 inches thick laid in good lime and sand mortar. First Story to be 9 feet high in clear. Second story 8 feet 6 inches high. The outside walls faced with ashler from the ground to the square and backed with rough stone. Cells on second story built of block stone not less than 12 inches thick and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long dowed together with iron pins 1 inch in diameter; partition walls next to cells and a part of cells 2 feet thick from the foundation to the square of the building; other partition walls to be of brick 9 inches thick from the foundation to the square, the gable end 2 feet thick of stone facted in same manner of first story (the fire wall on roof as per plan)

"Roof, strong rafters sawed out of good oak timber and covered with plank rabbited and fitted closely together of seasoned plank well nailed and covered with Leaden tin so as to make it fire proof, the eaves guttered and spouts. Three doors in front, the middle door leading into an 8 foot passage, other doors entering to the right and left as per plan. Two 12 light windows between doors in lower story, 5 windows same size in rear of lower story, 5 windows in front and 5 in rear of upper story—All of same size, 3 on each side, to be furnished with glass, 2 on each side with grates 18 inches wide—2 feet 6 inches high and double grated with strong iron bars, all the rest of the windows to be 12 lights of strong glass 10 by 12 inches covered with strong venetian blinds and well hung. Sleepers to be sawed out of good white oak timber 12 inches wide by 3 thick and placed 18 inches apart from centre, floors on same to be laid with seasoned plank $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, square joint, covered with sand and laid with brick. Floor in lower passage in same man-

ner as office floors. Stairs in passage to wind over vault as per plan to be done with good materials. Vault in passage, foundation of stone to first floor, 2 walls 9 inches thick to arch, but 3 inches apart, wall over arch 9 inches thick, floor of vault 8 feet square plastered inside and out with 2 coat work of good materials, partition through centre of vault of brick 9 inches thick, doors to vault $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 6 feet high, frame of doors to vault of strong bar iron, shutters on door to vault made of boiler iron, solid and hung with three hinges to each door and strong patent locks so that the whole vault will be warranted fire proof. Floors to cells to be laid of hewed oak timbers 10 inches square closely laid and that covered with seasoned oak plank $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and that covered with sheet iron spiked down with 5 spikes to every 4 inches square. Joists over cells 10 inches square of good oak timbers closely laid and ceiled with oak plank seasoned and covered with sheet iron and spiked down with 5 spikes to every 4 inches. Door to cell $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 6 feet high, frame of door of strong bar iron, 2 shutters, one open inside and the other outside, the outside shutter made of oak plank $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and double and covered with sheet iron, well nailed with 4 penny nails one inch square, hung with 4 strong hinges to each door, 2 bolts on inside door made of rod iron $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter to run into stone wall. A hole in centre of inside door 6 by 12 inches and that covered with iron slides, both doors to have good strong locks suitable for a prison. Partition in cell of 2 inch oak plank, with a door in centre and that lathed and plastered, one ring and steeple let in the floor of each cell."

A sink was provided for under the cells and the finish, plaster, paint, etc., fully described. It was also ordered that the payments for the construction should be made, one-fourth of the money when one-third of the work was done, an additional one-fourth when the work was two-thirds done, and the balance when the work was completed and the building received by the commissioner, which should be by the first day of June, 1852. The commissioner was ordered to send notice of the letting of the work to the *Lexington Express*, *Brunswick* and *Jefferson City Enquirer* for publication.

The usual delay in the commencement of public work was not found in this work, for by the time the court met in September the commissioner was ready to report that one-third of the work was done and the one-fourth of the contract price was paid to William H. Martin. October 7, 1851, the commissioner reported the work as two-thirds completed and in April, 1852, the entire work was done and was paid for, including an extra to the contractor of thirty dollars for putting in stone steps.

This jail stood and did service until after the completion of the present brick jail and sheriff's residence. It was from the vault in this jail that burglars secured the funds of John L. Hawkins, sheriff, by digging under the foundation on the west, or Folger street, side of the jail and coming up through the floor of the vault which had been built next to this west wall with a door opening into the office of the county clerk on the north and into the office of the recorder of deeds on the south.

At the time (March 14, 1866) James F. Tull was county clerk, and having a large vault at his disposal for the keeping of a comparatively few papers, he was called upon by friends to take care of valuables, mostly money and notes. To all of these requests Mr. Tull granted the accommodations furnished by the vault without assuming any responsibility for the safety of the valuables, frequently warning his friends that the place was liable to be robbed, as some were so careless as to speak of leaving these valuables in the vault while in the presence of strangers or even of disreputable characters. One of the most careless of these persons was John L. Hawkins, the sheriff. He frequently had large sums of money in his hands as the proceeds of land sales held by him in the discharge of his duties and would always leave his pocketbook or wallet in this vault. On this particular afternoon he entered the office of the county clerk and offered his wallet to Mr. Tull in the presence of several strangers who were seated around the stove at the time, asking him to put it away as it had more money in it than it had ever had before and that he (Hawkins) was going away that night to be gone for several days. Mr. Tull refused to take the wallet, saying that he would have nothing to do with it and that if he wanted it put in the vault he could put it there himself. Mr. Hawkins put the wallet in its accustomed place in the vault, the vault and office were closed at the usual time and nothing more was thought of the matter by Mr. Tull until he went to open the vault the next morning, when a strong, cold wind sweeping in his face assured him that something was wrong. An investigation showed that the entrance had been effected by the burglar or burglars by digging under the foundation. The floor was covered with matches and burned papers with which light had been provided to search for the money. In addition to the wallet belonging to the sheriff, the marauders made off with a wallet belonging to Mr. Tull which contained some notes and accounts and about three hundred dollars in currency, "demand notes," but overlooked twelve hundred to fifteen hundred dollars which belonged to Mr. Tull and eleven hundred dollars belonging to Thomas L. Montgomery which had been concealed between the leaves of some old and dusty tax books. Fortunately for Mr. Tull, he had delivered several thousand dollars that day to William B.

Minnis, the county treasurer, as he was afraid to keep so much money belonging to the county in his possession. This was, perhaps, the money for which the burglars were really hunting, unless, indeed, the strangers in the office who overheard the remark of the sheriff were at the bottom of the plot.

The interesting sequel to the story is that the following winter, while George Tull, a colored man who in slavery times had belonged to Mr. Tull and who was about his own age, the two having grown up more as companions and "chums" than as master and servant, was hunting rabbits north-east of town a rabbit was "treed" in a log. The rabbit was "twisted" out and along with the rabbit came Mr. Tull's pocketbook, with the notes and accounts which the robbers could not use. The written documents were so moulded that they were almost entirely illegible, but among them was a five-dollar bill which had been overlooked. The book and contents were returned to Mr. Tull and he, with his characteristic generosity, on the first meeting with Mr. Hawkins, thinking himself to have been by far the most fortunate of the two in the unfortunate affair, gave the bill to Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Hawkins sought to avoid liability for the loss of the money on the theory that he had used all care and diligence in looking after the funds of the county which came to his hands. The case was decided against him, however, and he made good the amount to the point of bankrupting himself.

THE PRESENT JAIL.

In the early seventies the old jail began to be the target for the attacks of progressive citizens; the frequent escape of prisoners, the unsanitary condition of the cells, and the unsightly structure all added to the desire of the citizens to have the old building removed and a more modern and healthful building erected for the incarceration and detention of prisoners. Accordingly, on April 23, 1875, Archelus M. Herndon presented a petition, "signed by a number of citizens," praying the court to cause the old jail building to be moved, and Mr. Herndon was by the court appointed commissioner to determine in what manner the old building could be most advantageously disposed of without loss to the county, and what rooms could be secured for the office of circuit clerk, and what disposition could be made of the many books and papers belonging to the county. He was to make his report not later than May 17, and on that day reported that he had only been offered three hundred and fifty dollars for the building, and recommended that the material in the building be retained and used in the erection of the new building, at such time and place the court might agree upon. He also recommended the upstairs

room on lot 1, block 14, as a suitable place for the clerk's office, and the court contracted with Ed Devine for this room for a few months, until the basement of the court house was repaired and thereafter was used for the office of the circuit clerk.

John W. Clinkscales was appointed to confer with jail builders as to the most desirable plans for the building, and was also to make suggestions as to the location of the building.

At the next April term (1876) Mr. Clinkscales, as sheriff, was ordered to sell the old jail building for not less than eight hundred dollars. Six hundred and ten dollars was the best offer he received for this building, and while the bid was not entertained under the order of the court, it was later accepted by the court, and the building was sold to Charles A. Scott for that amount.

At the election which had been ordered at the January term, 1876, to ascertain the sense of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county as to the propriety of issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of building a jail, the project was defeated by a vote of one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine to three hundred and ninety-one. Many of the citizens of Carrollton ordinarily on the side of progress fought the proposition because of the panic of 1873, the shortage of crops in 1874, and they did not feel justified in assuming the burden of a new bond issue at that time.

The need of a new jail building, however, was still felt, and became more apparent as the county was now without any building and all prisoners had to be conveyed to Chillicothe, Keytesville and surrounding county seats for safe keeping, and the county court, April 23, 1878, finding that they had the funds on hand, appropriated ten thousand five hundred dollars for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building, and from this action the county has its present sheriff's home and jail building.

James M. Faris was appointed to select a lot and superintend the erection of the building. Mr. Faris first selected lots 2 and 3 in block 14, but objections were made by the holders of adjoining property, and by agreement of the court and L. B. Ely, the owner of the property, the purchase was abrogated and lots 1, 6, 7 and 8 in block 17 were purchased for two thousand dollars. On June 20, 1878, the contract for the jailor's residence and building was awarded to G. P. Averill, S. M. Kelly and O. H. Buchanan for four thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and the contract for the cells and iron and steel work to P. J. and John Pauley, of St. Louis, for five thousand six hundred dollars.

In the construction of the building, certain differences arose between the superintendent and contractor, which the court authorized compromised and adjusted by arbitration. Joseph H. Turner, Lewis B. Ely and Josiah Farington were selected to arbitrate the matter, which was done and the jail accepted November 20, 1878, giving to Carroll county her present building without incurring any debt of any kind.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

Almost from the beginning of the history of Carroll county some attempt has been made by the officers of the court to look after the unfortunate poor, but that our facilities for looking after them are inadequate, or are in any manner commensurate with the wealth and prosperity of the county, none will contend.

As early as May 1, 1837, we find the county court making orders for the destitute, for on that date, "this court being fully satisfied that Polly Gentry, infant daughter of Benjamin Gentry, is in a state of starvation or improperly treated, therefore, it is ordered by the court that said infant be placed in the care of some good citizen of this county to be taken care of, and Larkin W. Gilreath, being here present in court, doth propose to take said child and board and take care of her for the sum of fifteen dollars for twelve months, which said sum the court doth here considerable reasonable, therefore the sum of fifteen dollars is here allowed him."

From that date, the court by various orders of record, appropriated funds for the board and medical care of various parties until August 4, 1858, when it was ordered by the court that John W. Clinkscales be appointed a commissioner to select one or more suitable and convenient tracts of land for a county farm, for the accommodation of the poor, containing not less than eighty acres, nor more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, and that he report on or before the next adjournment term of the court, giving the price, locality and other particulars for the definite consideration of the court.

Evidently the intentions of the court at this time were not carried out in full, and the court did nothing more than to buy the tract of land which is now known as the Poor Farm. This tract was purchased August 20, 1863, of James McDaniel and wife for five hundred and thirty-two dollars, its legal description being the west half of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 53, range 24.

With the purchase of this land the matter lay dormant for about nine years, or, to be accurate, until July 2, 1867, when it was "ordered by the court

that James Trotter and John W. Clinkscales be appointed commissioners to examine into the advisability of converting the eighty acres of land belonging to the county into a poor farm, and should it not be available for that purpose, to ascertain where a suitable location can be had, and the probable cost thereof, and also in that case to report to the court what, in their opinion, will be the best disposition to be made of the aforesaid eighty acres, so as to be used in providing a place for the care and maintenance of the county poor. Said commissioners to report at their earliest convenience."

That the commissioners reported favorably to the use of the tract of land then owned by the county is apparent by the order of the court of March 3, 1868, when Wesley Gentry was appointed superintendent to contract for the erection of poor house buildings, and the sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated by the court for the purpose of the construction of the buildings.

At this same term of the court (March, 1868) William H. Vincent was appointed superintendent of the poor farm for the ensuing year, and by the terms of the contract he was allowed six hundred and twenty-five dollars as his compensation therefor, he to furnish his own labor and also a team of mules and wagon at his own expense, and to furnish board for himself and feed for his team.

The contract for the erection of the buildings was awarded to Lawhead & Wise for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars. The work was completed by June 15, 1868, the buildings accepted, and the superintendent discharged.

Several additions have been made from time to time to the old buildings, the first of these in 1869, when William H. Vincent was appointed superintendent, and contracted with James J. Lawhead for the addition for two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

In 1871 a second addition, consisting of a house 12x26, was added to the property, and in 1873 another building of the same size was added.

By 1889 the small quarters at the county farm had become crowded, and the number of patients at the various asylums had become a heavy drain upon the county revenue. To overcome this it was determined that an addition should be built to the county farm houses which would enable the county to take care of her poor, and at the same time provide quarters for the harmless insane. A contract for this building was awarded to T. C. Howland, Joseph H. Pence and Thomas M. Gray, for one thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars. This bid, however, was withdrawn, and the contract finally awarded to Robert M. Anderson, for one thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Upon completion of this addition eight patients then confined in the Fulton Asylum, and who, according to the judgment of the superintendent of that asylum, were suitable patients for removal to the Carroll county home, were brought and placed therein.

In 1906 the question of building a county home for this class of unfortunates was agitated throughout the county, and on August 6, 1907, in response to a very widely circulated petition, the county court ordered an election for September 17, of that year, to get the sense of voters on an issue of bonds to the amount of forty thousand dollars and a levy of a direct tax for the purchase of land and building thereon a new county hospital. At this time, upon application of the Carroll County Medical Society, the court passed an order that upon the adoption of this proposition the court should call a mass meeting in every township for the election of two commissioners, one to be a Republican and the other a Democrat, from each township, to meet with the court and co-operate with them in locating the hospital and adopting plans, so that each part of the county would be represented in the selection of the location and adoption of the plans.

At this election the proposition was lost by a vote of nine hundred and twenty-six for to one thousand one hundred and thirteen against.

Since the erection of the first buildings the county courts have been very fortunate in the selection of the keepers of the farm. The following is a list of those who have been in charge: W. H. Vinson, George Harris, William Crockett, Silas A. Ballard, James E. Drake, W. D. Jacobs, James H. Nance, James M. Busby, Wallace Powell.

It may be of interest here to give a few figures by way of comparison to show what Carroll county has been doing for the last few years for her unfortunate, and for that purpose we give the figures for 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910:

Year.	Poor House.	Outdoor Poor.	Lunatics.	Total.
1880	\$1,326	\$ 301	\$1,611	\$3,239
1890	2,762	605	3,368	6,735
1900	4,834	1,053	4,400	10,278
1910	2,080	1,213	5,007	8,300

At this date, January 1, 1911, the county has in its care forty-seven patients: Nine males and six females at the county farm; three males at Hospital No. 1, at Fulton, and twenty males and nine females at Hospital No. 2, at St. Joseph.

BOND ISSUES.

The finances of Carroll county have at all times been in the best possible condition. True it is that the county, like the best and most successful of financiers, has, at times, been short of ready money, but it is also true that her credit has been good and she has at no time been compelled to see her warrants on the market at a discount. The greater part of the time since the organization of the county she has been in the money lending business, and as far back as 1833 we find that on July 1, it is "ordered by the court the amount of three per cent. fund belonging to this county be loaned out at interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, until the first day of April, 1834." There seemed to be an abundance of borrowers even at that rate of interest, for on the same day it is "ordered by the court that James Curl receive at an interest of ten per cent. per annum the sum of two hundred dollars of the three per cent. fund by giving good personal security, whereupon he tendered as his security William Curl and John Standley, Sr., which the court doth approve." At the same time loans were approved to Joseph H. McMurtry for one hundred and fifty dollars, John Standley, Sr., for one hundred dollars, Thomas Hardwick for one hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-two cents, and Claibourne Palmer for fifty dollars.

While the county has, as has already been explained, had a successful career from a financial standpoint, she has, occasionally, had her cash balance on the wrong side of the ledger and has been compelled to borrow. The earliest history of this necessity is an order of the court under date of June 6, 1843, when "it is ordered by the court that the county court of Carroll county borrow two thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-six cents of the road and canal fund belonging to said county for the purpose of finishing the court house in the county of Carroll in pursuance of an act entitled 'An act to authorize the County of Carroll to borrow the Road and Canal Fund of said County,' approved February 21, 1843, and that the county bond be executed to the state of Missouri in compliance with the requirements of said act."

This bond was evidently paid and the county court, finding how easy it was to get the Legislature of the state to come to their aid when they wanted a loan, secured permission on February 24, 1851, by special enactment, to borrow money for the erection of a county jail and clerks' offices. This loan was divided between the road and canal fund and the five-hundred-thousand-acre grant fund, was for three thousand five hundred dollars, authorized at the September term, 1851, and due in twelve months from date.

The first real issue of bonds, however, was made in connection with the construction of Carroll county's first railroad, the North Missouri, now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, and the fact that this was a transaction of some magnitude, together with the fact that the question is often asked as to why the Wabash depot was located so far from Carrollton, leads us to go into this question at some length, commencing with the first orders of the county court, which are found under date of August 20, 1860, when

"It is ordered by the county court of the county of Carroll, in the state of Missouri, that a vote be taken on Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1860, whether the county of Carroll shall take one thousand seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each, amounting to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of stock, in the Missouri River Valley Railroad Company upon the following conditions:

"First, that all of said county stock shall be expended on that part of said railroad in said county of Carroll.

"Secondly, that said subscription shall be payable in county bonds to run ten years, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent., the interest to be paid annually.

"Thirdly, that no bond shall be issued or delivered to said company until provision shall be made for building said railroad to the eastern boundary of the county of Carroll aforesaid.

"Fourthly, that said county of Carroll shall (after the building of said railroad through its limits shall be provided for) sell its unsold overflowed and swamp lands, and apply the proceeds thereof (as far as the same may be necessary or may go) in payment of said county railroad bonds, and that the amount of stock so paid for shall be held in trust by said county for the use and benefit of the common school fund of said county.

"It is further ordered that the clerk of this court make out poll books headed 'For 1,750 shares of stock of \$100 each, amounting to \$175,000 in the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, by the County of Carroll, to be subscribed by the County Court,' and 'Against taking stock in the Missouri River Valley Railroad Company.'

That the citizens of Carroll county were anxious for a railroad is evidenced by the returns of the election which were entered of record by the court on October 2d, when they recorded, "Whereas, on the 11th day of September the result of said election was reported from the various precincts in said county of Carroll, which appears to be as follows, to-wit: For said railroad proposition, one thousand and twelve votes, and against said railroad proposition, two

hundred and sixty-seven, by which this court has ascertained the sense of the qualified voters of said county to be in favor of said railroad proposition.”

The court appointed Hiram Wilcoxson, William W. Austin and William R. Creel as commissioners on the part of Carroll county, with the power either jointly or by the action of any two of the three to subscribe in the name of Carroll county to the capital stock of the Missouri River Valley Railroad Company in the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. John M. Montgomery was appointed to attend a meeting of the stockholders of the railroad at Richmond on April 11, 1864, at which time he voted for John B. Hale, Lewis B. Ely and Hiram Wilcoxson (with others) as directors and for the transfer of the stock to the North Missouri Railroad Company, all of which met the approbation of the court.

At this time (May 16, 1864) the North Missouri Railroad Company agreed to “establish a depot and railroad station on the line of the west branch of the North Missouri railroad within three hundred feet of the foot of the bluff south of the Seminary and adjacent to the continuation, southward, of Main street in the town of Carrollton, in said county of Carroll.” Some two years later (August 4, 1866) that part of the original contract which specified the location of the depot was abrogated and a new contract was made which permitted the railroad company to build its depot “on the second bench of land on the south side of Waconda creek, at a point opposite the town of Carrollton, in said county, and at a point opposite an extension of Main street in said town, southwardly, and as near the north line of said bench of land as said depot can be located with due regard to the character and interest of said road and equal to any depot on the line of the North Missouri railroad between St. Charles and Macon City. It being desirable to make the curve in said road at that point as long and easy as is consistent with this condition or agreement, the line of said railroad shall run within seventy-five yards of a point on the extension of Main Street south, distant from the south bank of Waconda creek one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one feet, provided, however, that the county court may designate a different location on said line of railroad thus located for said depot; any increase of the cost of said road on account of said change of depot shall be at the expense of the county of Carroll.” The further condition of the change in the location of the depot was that the railroad should “make, grade and macadamize a good road from the south line of the town of Carrollton in said county, opposite the south end of Main street in said town, in a direct line to said railroad line and depot, with a good bridge across Waconda creek on the line of said macadamized road, the said county court to determine within six months whether said bridge is to be single or double.” At

first (February 7, 1867) the county court were under the impression that this should be a double bridge, but later (May 14, 1868) they came to the conclusion that the traffic on this road would never need a double bridge and the order was made that if the railroad company would make the macadam eighteen instead of sixteen feet wide that a single bridge would be all that the county would require. The specifications for the construction of the bridge provided that it should be two feet higher than the old bridge, which stood some little distance up the creek.

At this same term (May, 1868) the railroad company showed to the court that the grading of the road "was in a great part completed, it is therefore ordered that upon the production and transfer to the clerk of this court of the certificates of one thousand seven hundred and fifty shares of stock in said North Missouri Railroad Company, issued by the said company to the said county of Carroll, the said clerk be instructed and authorized to turn over to the said railroad company * * * one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of said county and it is further ordered that the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars * * * be retained by the said county as additional security for the completion of the macadamized road." This balance was, however, to be paid to the railroad company in installments as the work progressed. Work on the road and bridge progressed slowly and the time for completion was extended from time to time. John B. Hale and John W. Clinkscales were (September 8, 1868) appointed commissioners to examine the work on the road and bridge and on May 3, 1869, reported the bridge as satisfactory, but the road, in some places, as not up to the contract; they recommended, however, that "it is the fault of the agents, engineers and contractors employed on said work and not intentional on the part of the company." They recommended "that in closing the matter a liberal line of policy be adopted and that the pleasant relations heretofore existing between the county authorities and the managers of said railroad company be not disturbed." At this time an additional twenty thousand dollars of the bonds were delivered to the railroad and on June 9, 1869, the last five thousand dollars were delivered.

These bonds were all paid, the date of the payment of the last one of them, so far as the records show, being June 2, 1878.

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

On May 7, 1867, we find an order of record, "On motion it is ordered that the amount of ten thousand dollars in Carroll county bonds of one hundred dollars each, bearing ten per cent. interest per annum, and running two,

three, four, five and six years, but redeemable at any shorter time at the option of the court, be issued for the purpose of building a court house."

Under this order, at various times from July 6 to December 4, 1867, the bonds were issued for such amounts as were needed and were sold entirely to home people, viz: William B. Minnis, Hiram Wilcoxson, Robert G. Martin, Lewis B. Ely, James H. Minnis, John B. Hale, Alexander Trotter, Samuel N. Bailey, James Trotter, and were all retired when due, the last one being paid January 28, 1874.

At the September term, 1868, it was "ordered by the court that at the general election to be holden on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, 1868, * * * a special election be held, and a poll be opened for the purpose of taking the sense of the qualified voters of Carroll county as to whether the said county court shall be authorized to issue bonds of said county for the purpose of furnishing the court house sufficiently for the transaction of all county and other court business therein, the issue of said bonds in no case to exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. The vote on this proposition has not been preserved, but at the February term, 1869, the court found from the returns that "a large majority of the votes cast were given in favor of said issue of bonds," and it was ordered that bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars be issued, payable in ten years with ten per cent interest, the bond to be issued as the proceeds were needed to pay for the work of completion of the court house. This issue was also taken by home men at dates from March 2 to July 20, 1869, by James Trotter, Warren B. Minnis, Charles A. Powell and James H. Minnis. The last of these bonds were retired March 8, 1881.

COUNTY FUNDING BONDS.

Two small issues of bonds have been made by the county for the purpose of paying indebtedness. The first of these was authorized by an act of the General Assembly March 24, 1868, which "authorized the several counties to issue bonds for the funding of their indebtedness." It was for five thousand five hundred dollars, due four years after date and bearing ten per cent. semi-annual interest. James Trotter, Alexander Trotter, Charles M. Minnis and James H. Minnis were the purchasers of these bonds, which were all paid prior to May 19, 1875.

The second issue was ordered November 1, 1873, under an act approved March 20, 1871, and was for one thousand five hundred dollars, payable three years after date with ten per cent. semi-annual interest. James H. Minnis, Warren B. Minnis and William T. Goodson took all of this issue. The last one was paid February 28, 1877.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The first statement of receipts and expenditures for the county to be found of record is that for the year 1842 and is for county revenue, as follows:

Liabilities of County at February Term, 1842.....	\$1,032.39	
Delinquent list on resident tax book.....	12.15	
Delinquent list on Non-resident	281.36	
Collectors' commissions on all county revenue, 1842.....	63.20	
Warrants drawn on treasurer for year 1842.....	658.16	
		<u>\$2,047.26</u>
To Amount of Resident Tax Book.....	\$833.05	
To Amount of Non-resident Tax Book.....	331.39	
To Amount of Merchandise License	152.97	
To Amount of Dram Shop License.....	47.10	
To Amount of Grocery License	29.46	
To Amount of Auction License.....	11.87	
To Amount of Ferry License.....	26.05	*1,431.81

Liability of County at February Term, 1843..... \$ 615.45
 (*We assume no responsibility for errors, these figures are record.)

At the same date the following statement of court house revenue funds was made:

To amount of funds on hand at last settlement, 6th day of June, 1842	\$491.34½	
Amount of revenue paid at February Term, 1843, after deducting Col. Com.....	321.70	
		<u>\$813.04½</u>
By amount of Warrants issued since last settlement..		276.14
		<u>\$536.90½</u>
Available funds now on hands		\$536.90½
The Road and Canal fund for 1842 was:		
To Amount at last settlement, June 6, 1842.....	\$2,265.67	
Deduct Amount paid on bridges since last settlement..	65.12	
		<u>\$2,200.55</u>

Interest on this Amount up to February 6, 1843....	146.96
To draft now in treasury for Amount due Carroll County, agreeable to apportionment for 1843....	298.75
	<hr/>
Whole Amount at February term, 1843.....	\$2,646.26
To Amount of fines and forfeitures paid to the treasury in the year 1842.....	20.00
Statement of principal of the township school funds in said county of Carroll arising from the sale of their sixteenth section.	
Township 53, Range 20, Capital loaned @ 10%.....	\$ 410 00
Township 53, Range 21, Capital loaned @ 10%.....	393.87
Township 53, Range 22, Capital loaned @ 10%.....	1,450.22
Township 53, Range 23, Capital loaned @ 10%.....	2,591.77
Township 52, Range 21, Capital loaned @ 10%.....	1,108.72
Township 52, Range 22, Capital loaned @ 10%.....	900.37
Township 51, Range 24, Capital loaned @ 10%.....	1,929.97
Township 51, Range 25, Capital loaned @ 10%.....	1,624.30
Township 54, Range 24, Capital loaned @ 10%.....	498.80

COUNTY REVENUE FUND FOR 1870.

To Amount of balance May 1, 1870.....	\$ 2,307.90
To collections, all sources	27,093.76
By warrants issued	\$23,366.52
By balance in treasury	6,035.14

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\$29,401.66	\$29,401.66

Township school fund principal and interest arising from the sale of
sixteenth section, each including the balance then in treasury.

Township.	Principal.	Interest.
Township 53, Range 20.....	\$2,384.01	\$792.74
Township 52, Range 21.....	1,575.80	788.45
Township 53, Range 21.....	2,139.84	992.34
Township 54, Range 21.....	596.84	204.21
Township 55, Range 21.....	1,180.52	178.30
Township 51, Range 22.....	800.24	199.81
Township 52, Range 22.....	2,070.75	470.36
Township 53, Range 22.....	1,748.35	461.65
Township 54, Range 22.....	1,228.51	309.52

Township 55, Range 22:.....	999.30	215.61
Township 51, Range 23.....	1,535.91	287.36
Township 52, Range 23.....	888.68	129.43
Township 53, Range 23.....	2,773.62	765.91
Township 54, Range 23.....	790.71	100.31
Township 55, Range 23.....	1,139.35	156.13
Township 51, Range 24.....	1,030.82	322.00
Township 52, Range 24.....	1,757.25	383.51
Township 53, Range 24.....	1,365.34	222.40
Township 54, Range 24.....	1,070.30	455.04
Township 55, Range 24.....	1,676.96	209.37
Township 51, Range 25.....	2,657.73	1,018.07
Township 52, Range 25.....	1,022.73	181.15
Township 53, Range 25.....	1,582.89	251.81
Township 54, Range 25.....	1,181.31	154.71
Township 55, Range 25.....	1,736.91	316.68

At the same date there was of the county school fund as principal, \$23,353.93; as interest, \$5,974.38; with a cash balance of \$2,182.27.

COUNTY REVENUE FUND FOR 1880.

To Amount from collector.....		\$4,081.80
To Amount from S. Mitchell.....		154.80
To Amount from collector.....		1,559.45
To Amount from collector.....		16,168.96
By Pauper and Insane	\$3,660.84	
By Road and Bridge	5,491.25	
By County Officers	6,589.50	
By Jurors, Elections, etc.....	1,830.42	
By Contingent	4,393.00	

\$21,965.01 \$21,965.01

At this time there was a balance in cash on hand, as follows:

Pauper Fund	\$2,935.94
Roads and Bridges	6,563.65
Officers Fund	6,072.15
Jurors and Elections	938.45
Contingent	2,885.28

COURT HOUSE FUND.

Amount in treasury last statement.....	\$	48.18	
Amount from collector		2,093.37	
		<hr/>	
	\$2,141.55	\$2,141.55	
By vouchers paid			70.00
			<hr/>
			\$2,071.55

To amount court house bonds due, \$2,100.00, for which a tax has been levied.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND.

Showing principal and interest arising from the sale of sixteenth section, each including the balance then in treasury.

Township.	Principal.	Interest.
Township 53, Range 20.....	\$2,209.47	\$371.31
Township 52, Range 21.....	1,352.22	187.18
Township 53, Range 21.....	2,036.32	221.79
Township 54, Range 21.....	493.84	92.03
Township 55, Range 21.....	1,176.52	105.95
Township 51, Range 22.....	800.24	91.14
Township 52, Range 22.....	2,014.30	232.63
Township 53, Range 22.....	1,560.43	129.45
Township 54, Range 22.....	1,181.89	160.02
Township 55, Range 22.....	971.54	86.63
Township 51, Range 23.....	1,495.23	206.82
Township 52, Range 23.....	888.68	95.75
Township 53, Range 23.....	2,732.56	335.05
Township 54, Range 23.....	799.69	130.74
Township 55, Range 23.....	975.25	128.63
Township 51, Range 24.....	930.83	84.39
Township 52, Range 24.....	1,757.45	280.23
Township 53, Range 24.....	1,556.21	178.50
Township 54, Range 24.....	840.88	140.45
Township 55, Range 24.....	1,676.96	174.06
Township 51, Range 25.....	1,809.78	237.37
Township 52, Range 25.....	992.70	94.15

Township 53, Range 25.....	149.33	25.39
Township 54, Range 25.....	1,181.31	172.11
Township 55, Range 25.....	1,736.91	227.14

At the same time there was of the county school fund \$49,589.26 as principal and \$6,925.07 as interest, of which \$16,410.48 was cash in the treasury.

COUNTY REVENUE FOR 1890.

Balance last statement	\$ 1,594.30	
Receipts, all sources	13,190.13	
		\$14,784.43
Warrants Issued	\$23,053.90	
Balance due treasurer		8,269.47
		<u>\$23,053.90</u>

This statement was made February 1, 1891, when a great per cent. of the revenue for 1890 had not been collected.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND.

Principal and interest, arising from sale of sixteenth section, each including the balance then in treasury.

Township.	Principal.	Interest.
Township 53, Range 20	\$ 920.82	\$166.43
Township 52, Range 21	1,924.19	136.03
Township 53, Range 21	1,836.32	189.61
Township 54, Range 21	493.84	10.55
Township 55, Range 21	1,176.52	119.37
Township 51, Range 22	800.24	84.22
Township 52, Range 22	1,967.90	335.27
Township 53, Range 22	1,560.43	109.32
Township 54, Range 22	1,181.98	222.90
Township 55, Range 22	971.04	99.66
Township 51, Range 23	1,445.82	97.48
Township 52, Range 23	888.68	69.78
Township 53, Range 23	2,602.62	169.73
Township 54, Range 23	865.67	68.11

Township 55, Range 23	975.35	124.09
Township 51, Range 24	930.63	53.96
Township 52, Range 24	1,757.63	122.92
Township 53, Range 24	1,556.21	131.12
Township 54, Range 24	802.96	52.57
Township 55, Range 24	1,676.96	369.79
Township 51, Range 25	1,809.78	157.06
Township 52, Range 25	992.70	57.14
Township 53, Range 25	149.28	21.54
Township 54, Range 25	1,181.31	105.08
Township 55, Range 25	1,736.91	170.76

At this date there was of the county school fund as principal, \$65,590.21, and as interest \$5,724.74, of which \$5,317.46 was cash in the treasury.

COUNTY REVENUE FOR 1900.

Balance, May 1, 1900	\$12,827.78	
Current Tax	22,079.67	
Other Sources	7,705.93	
By Warrants		\$28,900.14
By Balance, May 1, 1901		13,713.24
	<u>\$42,613.38</u>	<u>\$42,613.38</u>

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND.

Showing principal and interest arising from the sale of sixteenth section, each including balance then in treasury.

Township.	Principal.	Interest.
Township 53, Range 20	\$ 920.82	\$291.27
Township 52, Range 21	1,924.19	91.10
Township 53, Range 21	1,836.32	109.76
Township 54, Range 21	493.84	11.89
Township 55, Range 21	1,176.52	160.86
Township 51, Range 22	800.24	46.70
Township 52, Range 22	1,967.90	266.50
Township 53, Range 22	1,560.43	130.37
Township 54, Range 22	1,181.98	257.77
Township 55, Range 22	971.04	53.72

Township 51, Range 23	1,445.82	93.27
Township 52, Range 23	888.68	49.10
Township 53, Range 23	2,602.62	186.82
Township 54, Range 23	865.67	19.50
Township 55, Range 23	975.35	165.08
Township 51, Range 24	930.63	33.17
Township 52, Range 24	1,757.63	147.29
Township 53, Range 24	1,556.21	189.66
Township 54, Range 24	802.96	.....
Township 55, Range 24	1,676.96	133.41
Township 51, Range 25	1,809.78	201.63
Township 52, Range 25	992.70	62.02
Township 53, Range 25	149.28	10.45
Township 54, Range 25	1,181.31	88.88
Township 55, Range 25	1,736.91	93.76

At the same date there was in the county school fund as principal \$66,492.21, and as interest \$6,439.52, of which \$21,303.69 was cash in the treasury.

COUNTY REVENUE FOR 1909.

Balance, May 1, 1909.....	\$18,617.39	
Current tax	35,300.65	
Other sources	14,742.99	
Warrants issued		\$50,231.42
Balance, May 1, 1910		18,429.61
		<hr/>
	\$68,661.03	\$68,661.03

For this year the statement shows the following summary of county warrants issued:

Salaries and fees	\$8,928.52
Criminal costs	1,363.39
Paupers	1,213.82
County farm expense	2,080.81
Insane	5,007.81
Reform school	30.00
Books and stationery	1,757.77
Roads and bridges	21,940.26
Repair of public buildings	1,125.34

Election expenses	1.50
Fuel, light and water	1,090.45
Deaf and dumb	15.15
Janitor	600.00
Miscellaneous	2,774.61
Jurors, witnesses, stenographers, inquest, etc.....	2,260.86
	<hr/>
	\$50,190.29

SPECIAL BRIDGE FUND.

To balance May 1, 1909.....	\$741.61	
To amount from dram shop license.....	898.30	
To amount from road and canal fund.....	33.19	
By balance May 1, 1910.....		\$1,673.10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,673.10	\$1,673.10

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND.

Showing principal and interest arising from the sale of sixteenth section, each including the balance in the treasury.

Township.	Principal.	Interest.
Township 53, Range 20	\$ 920.82	\$40.65
Township 52, Range 21	1,924.19	93.53
Township 53, Range 21	1,836.32	95.50
Township 54, Range 21	493.84	24.38
Township 51, Range 22	800.24	34.40
Township 52, Range 22	1,967.90	81.90
Township 53, Range 22	1,560.43	80.87
Township 54, Range 22	1,129.65	57.58
Township 55, Range 21	1,176.52	47.93
Township 55, Range 22	971.04	95.83
Township 52, Range 23	888.68	53.06
Township 53, Range 23	2,602.62	125.55
Township 54, Range 23	865.67	99.92
Township 55, Range 23	975.35	116.12
Township 51, Range 24	930.63	51.44
Township 51, Range 23	1,445.82	86.98

Township 52, Range 24	1,757.63	81.52
Township 53, Range 24	1,556.21	77.97
Township 54, Range 24	802.96	30.00
Township 55, Range 24	1,676.96	90.04
Township 51, Range 25	1,809.78	81.18
Township 52, Range 25	992.70	49.55
Township 53, Range 25	149.28	7.00
Township 54, Range 25	1,181.51	58.92
Township 55, Range 25	1,736.91	87.23

At the time there was in the county school fund as principal, \$77,246.07, and as interest, \$3,923 94, of which \$6,554.49 was cash in the treasury.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

Below is a list of county expenditures taken from the records of the county court, showing the amounts spent each year for bridge purposes, for county purposes, and for bridge commissioners' fees.

Year.	For Bridge Purposes.	For County Purposes.	For Bridge Comm's Fees.
1833		\$231.04	.....
1834	\$533.67	390.16	\$9.50
1835		338.01	.....
1836	161.50	472.47	1.00
1837	420.00	1,687.83	2.00
1838	394.75	753.66	6.00
1839	143.50	548.14	6.31
1840 ¹	40.00	4,119.11	.....
1841	216.50	860.00	11.50
1842	92.00	1,050.50	9.00
1843	15.90	1,550.53	.....
1844	107.22	836.88	.....
1845	626.50	726.27	14.50
1846	139.75	1,038.19	9.00
1847	400.00	1,284.00	.....
1848	318.50	1,229.00	.....
1849	1,203.40	1,365.00	.....
1850	472.42	1,758.00	35.00
1851	169.00	2,319.68	13.00
1852	274.50	1,975.14	24.75

1853	569.34	2,367.00	45.20
1854	279.00	1,977.64	7.00
1855	795.00	5,243.72	19.00
1856	4,051.50	5,484.22	33.50
1857	497.50	6,041.67	61.00
1858	2,302.24	5,470.19	83.00
1859	760.50	7,458.50	144.50
1860	534.00	5,305.80	36.00
1861	828.20	5,937.71	26.00
1862	17.00	2,392.85	.....
1863	96.75	3,400.16	8.00
1864	175.72	7,474.03	.....
1865	775.76	8,830.52	.....
1866 ²	426.00	4,112.39	15.50
1867 ³	1,022.00	15,362.82	46.00
1868	1,941.69	12,440.23	29.45
1869	1,437.96	20,363.99	10.00
1870	3,588.22	23,275.69	.....
1871	2,740.57	23,366.52	.....
1872	2,719.50	23,717.85	.....
1873	315.75	22,373.72	6.12
1874	5,474.79	17,018.21	9.00
1875	2,737.91	22,185.31	.....
1876	3,334.70	17,365.42	24.00
1877	4,689.47	21,757.27	127.50
1878	3,559.51	18,400.00	138.50
1879	1,282.92	31,614.17	159.00
1880	1,697.00	15,260.53	162.00
1881	2,988.42	21,965.01	99.00
1882	3,618.00	19,841.86	270.00
1883	5,705.25	24,154.01	204.00
1884	6,814.90	23,455.60	.....
1885	4,855.25	19,440.68	141.90
1886	5,516.13	37,939.48	838.65
1887	4,943.54	22,149.70	370.00
1888	6,989.16	22,149.29	232.20
1889	8,963.71	29,520.67	589.50
1890	5,586.26	26,492.98	.....
1891	2,433.14	14,784.43	160.47

1892	4,325.41	33,259.53	201.00
1893	3,788.58	22,446.50	277.08
1894	8,220.78	28,032.15	330.00
1895	7,498.26	43,624.23	422.00
1896	6,511.56	35,264.86	444.50
1897	7,034.50	32,712.05	456.50
1898	3,796.63	32,267.04	378.00
1899	9,052.81	35,622.70	654.00
1900	8,176.74	38,897.20	502.00
1901	3,782.98	28,895.92	437.50
1902	8,399.19	31,176.78	405.10
1903	9,362.76	34,257.86	390.00
1904	8,801.26	28,491.34	418.50
1905	19,845.94	46,155.83	529.50
1906	7,509.64	31,230.43	314.25
1907	14,859.13	44,597.74	589.80
1908	17,138.68	45,676.80	684.00
1909	27,719.84	60,628.24	1,200.00
1910	21,940.26	50,190.29	1,162.50

¹ Court house built.

² November 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866.

³ May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867.

In some cases the item under "For County Purposes" includes the items in the other two columns and in some it does not.

The list was compiled rather hastily by C. H. Faris, county highway engineer, and may contain some errors, though, on the whole, it is a very complete resume of the county expenditures and is by far the most elaborate set of figures ever compiled from the county records.

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Carroll county had, January 1, 1911, 189 new bridges built since September, 1903, of which 182 had cost the county \$89,937.29.

The first iron bridge built in the county was completed in May, 1883. It was built over Bridge creek at a cost of \$1,975. Since that time the cost of the bridge work in the county has gone steadily up, both on account of the increased amount of work done and on account of the better quality of the work put in. This latter will be more apparent by the study of the bridge figures for the past two years, which we add:

BRIDGES BUILT 1909.

Location.		Length.		Cost.
Carrollton	8-9	22 feet		\$ 247 00
Carrollton	12	18 feet		205 00
Carrollton	16	38 feet		675 00
Carrollton	18-10	24 feet		280 00
Carrollton	24-25	32 feet		445 00
Combs	35	24 feet		250 00
Combs	25-26	48 feet		645 00
Combs	8-9	18 feet		182 00
DeWitt	23	28 feet		310 00
DeWitt	30	48 feet	Concrete abutments	960 00
Egypt	3-4	64 feet		1494 00
Eugene	7	22 feet		199 00
Fairfield	4-5	32 feet		365 00
Fairfield	10-11	24 feet		270 00
Fairfield	30 Co line	16 feet	Concrete	492 00
Fairfield	18 Co line	24 feet	Concrete	561 00
Fairfield	36 Leslie 31	30 feet	Concrete	350 00
Hill	18-18	32 feet		400 00
Hurricane	3-4	28 feet	Rock abutments	380 00
Hurricane	23-26	28 feet	Rock abutments	380 00
Hurricane	27-28	16 feet	Rock abutments	260 00
Hurricane	8-17	24 feet	Rock abutments	320 00
Hurricane	5-8	24 feet	Rock abutments	280 00
Leslie	2-9	40 feet	Rock abutments	668 00
Leslie	13-14	24 feet	Concrete	350 00
Leslie	6-7	24 feet		295 00
Moss Creek	13	12 feet		215 00
Prairie	19-20	40 feet		519 00
Prairie	20-29	14 feet		175 00
Ridge	18-19	72 feet		990 00
Ridge	21-28	26 feet		380 00
Rockford	32	12 feet		190 00
Stokes Mound	3-10	40 feet		667 00
Sugartree	7-8	20 feet		208 00
Sugartree	2-3	34 feet		465 00
Sugartree	11-12	28 feet		415 00

Sugartree	12-7	20 feet	415 00
Sugartree	6-7	34 feet	465 00
Trotter	22	20 feet	190 00
Trotter	12-13	16 feet	Concrete abutments 267 00
Trotter	11	24 feet	290 00
Trotter	16-17	32 feet	355 00
Trotter	36	24 feet	250 00
Trotter	34-35	14 feet	Concrete abutments 224 00
Trotter	25-36	22 feet	260 00
Trotter	23	22 feet	255 00
Van Horn	18	56 feet	Concrete abutments 770 00
Washington	27-28	18 feet	195 00
43 Bridges		1360 feet	\$19,423 00

BRIDGES BUILT 1910.

Location.		Length.		Cost.
Carrollton	19-30	26 feet		\$ 305 00
Carrollton	8	4 feet	Concrete Culvert	250 00
Carrollton	21-28	39 feet		725 00
Carrollton	20	32 feet		440 00
Carrollton	35-36	18 feet		217 00
Combs	35-36	32 feet		845 63
Combs	14-15	14 feet	Concrete	335 00
Combs	33	6 feet	Concrete Culvert	258 50
Combs	15-16	20 feet		240 00
DeWitt	12	28 feet	Concrete Abutment	563 00
DeWitt	19	38 feet		649 00
Egypt	17-18	12 feet	Re-Inf. Con. Culvert	750 00
Eugene	12	32 feet		852 00
Eugene	9-10	6 feet	Concrete Culvert	350 00
Eugene	3	26 feet		307 00
Fairfield	22-27	42 feet		936 26
Fairfield	21-22	4 feet	Concrete Culvert	450 00
Fairfield	14-15	40 feet		722 00
Hill	26	26 feet		471 62
Hill	5-8	34 feet		452 00
Hurricane	9-16	30 feet		340 00

Hurricane	5-6	14 feet		195 00
Leslie	2-11	22 feet		727 55
Leslie	18	32 feet	Concrete Abutment	944 16
Leslie	22	14 feet		188 00
Leslie	34	26 feet		292 00
Prairie	7	30 feet		389 00
Prairie	13-14	26 feet		360 00
Prairie	11-14	26 feet		305 00
Ridge	17-18	32 feet		440 00
Ridge	31-32	56 feet		1354 00
Ridge	1-12	24 feet		285 00
Ridge	35-36	16 feet		193 00
Rockford	31	30 feet		781 26
Rockford	20	20 feet		222 00
Smith	5-8	40 feet		626 00
Stokes Mound	28-33	18 feet		522 80
Stokes Mound	23-26	16 feet		220 00
Stokes Mound	29-32	39 feet		696 00
Stokes Mound	9-10	36 feet		490 00
Trotter	20	50 feet		1111 44
Trotter	3-10	18 feet		472 00
Trotter	19-30	32 feet		396 00
Trotter	19	22 feet		270 00
Trotter	26-26	26 feet		365 00
Trotter	30	32 feet		413 00
Van Horn	2-3	60 feet		950 00
Wakenda	5	28 feet	Concrete-steel	850 00
Wakenda	10	81 feet	Trestle	860 00
Wakenda	7	14 feet		100 00
Washington	15-16	24 feet		732 37
Washington	9-10	18 feet		648 52
Washington	1	32 feet		422 00

53 Bridges

1,463 feet

\$27,280 11

From this, it will be seen that the number of bridges was increased by only 10; the total length of bridges built was increased but 103 feet, but the cost of the bridges for 1910 was increased \$7,857.11 by reason of the greater number of concrete and steel re-inforced bridges. The tendency of the county court has, at all times, been in the direction of permanent improvements and just as many of them as the revenue of the county would provide for.

CENSUS AND ASSESSMENTS.

The completion of the census figures, and the compilation of the totals of the tax books furnish some food for mature deliberation and can be of interest to those who wish to study the question of our county prosperity.

The census figures show that Carroll county has a loss of 3,357 in population, falling from 26,455 in 1900 to 23,098 in 1910, a decrease of 12.6 per cent., a loss of 2,644 from 1890 and a loss of 176 from the enumeration of 1880. The whole state shows an increase for 1910 of 6 per cent., though, with very few exceptions, the agricultural counties show a decrease. In the case of Carroll county this is clearly due to two reasons; first, the emigration of many of our smaller land owners to states where their one acre of Carroll county land would buy two or even three or four acres of cheaper land, and second, to the decreased birth rate.

The assessment for 1910 shows a very satisfactory gain in total and a handsome per capita increase. We give the figures for the past four census periods.

Year.	Population.	Assessed Value.	Wealth Per Cap.
1880	23,274	\$5,360,403	\$231
1890	25,742	7,389,327	295
1900	26,555	7,303,908	275
1910	23,098	8,971,963	388

These figures are for only the real and personal assessment and include neither the merchants nor railroad and telephone assessments.

In the question of expenditure both the total and the per capita expense has grown with astonishing rapidity as will be seen by the following figures:

Year.	Expense.	Per Cap.
1880	\$21,109 81	\$0.91
1890	23,050.00	0.88
1900	39,102.00	1.48
1910	50,190.29	2.15

Of this heavy expense, the greatest increase is in the bridge fund, where the expense of concrete culverts and iron bridges far exceeds the former dirt and wood construction, and has brought this expense for 1910 up to almost one dollar per capita as shown by following figures:

Year.	Bridge Expense.
1880	\$ 1,697.00
1890	5,586.26
1900	8,176.74
1910	21,940.26

The item for care of paupers and insane patients was formerly some smaller in proportion than now. In 1900 the county court spent considerable money on the poor farm, making the figures for that year unduly large. By this expense several of the county patients as lunatics were brought home and the items for their maintenance transferred from the insane to pauper accounts. The figures show a per capita expense of about .36 for 1910 and are:

Year.	Poor House.	Outdoor Poor.	Lunatics.	Total.
1880	\$1,326	\$ 301	\$1,611	\$ 3,239
1890	2,762	605	3,368	6,735
1900	4,834	1,053	4,400	10,278
1910	2,080	1,213	5,007	8,300

An analysis of the smaller items of expense is interesting, though not of sufficient importance for us to enter into details, all going to show that the increased cost of living is just as applicable to an up-to-date county as to any individual.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF LANDS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN CARROLL COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1910.
Valuation. Tax.

	Land.	Personal.	State.	County.	School.	Road.	Total.
Smith Township -----	\$50,860	\$5,540	\$95 94	\$282 07	\$507 67	\$141 19	\$1,926 87
Miami Township -----	71,885	16,485	150 47	441 94	506 57	-----	1,098 98
DeWitt Township -----	242,000	73,680	537 50	1,578 42	2,683 25	631 32	5,430 49
Rockford Township -----	88,150	32,250	204 92	602 26	530 31	301 54	1,639 03
Eugene Township -----	308,690	70,295	644 99	1,895 73	1,958 76	567 07	5,066 55
Combs Township -----	295,205	53,860	594 53	1,745 89	1,728 29	874 34	4,943 05
Ridge Township -----	398,408	191,469	1,003 64	2,949 57	2,759 73	1,476 62	8,189 56
Hurricane Township -----	493,815	200,734	1,181 59	3,474 21	5,125 33	1,739 86	11,520 99
Wakenda Township -----	293,715	53,055	590 13	1,734 26	1,273 96	693 54	4,291 89
Carrollton Township -----	1,002,780	875,573	3,198 01	9,395 37	18,011 92	4,702 56	35,307 86
Van Horn Township -----	293,525	120,295	704 07	2,069 48	2,277 54	1,035 93	6,087 02
Stokes Mound Township -----	296,225	146,490	753 18	2,214 44	3,258 56	1,108 77	7,334 95
Sugar Tree Township -----	120,716	20,470	239 97	706 21	849 92	353 60	2,149 70
Moss Creek Township -----	317,860	46,875	620 67	1,823 68	1,384 70	912 39	4,741 44
Trotter Township -----	233,710	57,065	495 06	1,453 95	1,246 34	581 55	3,776 90
Leslie Township -----	238,040	87,575	559 13	1,628 10	1,762 03	815 63	4,764 89
Hill Township -----	211,040	55,775	453 66	1,334 11	1,268 93	667 26	3,723 96
Cherry Valley Township -----	113,535	31,315	246 55	724 52	795 01	145 08	1,911 16
Egypt Township -----	447,055	249,210	1,185 06	3,480 62	6,571 98	1,743 71	12,981 37
Prairie Township -----	269,733	80,480	595 92	1,751 62	1,513 60	876 46	4,737 60
Fairfield Township -----	258,955	101,080	612 70	1,800 73	1,772 85	901 44	5,087 72
Washington Township -----	275,910	80,585	610 68	1,782 93	1,363 28	892 69	4,649 58
Total -----	\$6,321,807	\$2,650,156	15,278 37	44,870 11	59,150 53	21,162 55	140,461 56
Egypt Township Drainage -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,217 09
Island Slough Levee -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,280 72
Sugartree Levee -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,079 21
Cherry Valley Drainage -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,453 69
Grand Total -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$151,492 27

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS TAX FOR 1910.

	Valuation.	State.	County.	School.	Road.
Carrollton -----	\$82,960	\$141 13	\$414 81	\$912 56	\$207 49
Norborne -----	38,620	65 66	193 10	540 68	96 56
Hale -----	24,155	41 08	120 78	301 95	60 41
Bosworth -----	16,575	28 19	82 88	91 20	41 46
DeWitt -----	8,350	14 20	41 75	137 78	16 70
Tina -----	12,400	21 09	62 00	161 20	31 01
Bogard -----	8,760	14 90	43 81	74 46	21 92
Wakenda -----	6,750	11 48	33 75	33 75	10 13
Miami Station -----	900	1 53	4 50	9 00	-----
Stet -----	3,350	5 70	16 75	13 40	8 38
Plymouth -----	1,300	2 21	6 50	3 25	3 25
Rhoades -----	1,550	2 64	7 75	8 53	3 88
Mandeville -----	1,200	2 04	6 00	9 60	3 00
Coloma -----	1,000	1 70	5 00	6 50	2 50
Quote -----	675	1 15	3 38	2 70	1 69
Bowdry -----	100	17	50	25	20
Leta -----	150	26	75	83	38
Sugartree -----	300	51	1 50	1 35	75
Little Compton -----	250	43	1 25	2 25	63
Standish -----	300	51	1 50	1 20	75
Fisher -----	65	11	33	26 20	17
White Rock -----	200	34	1 00	80	-----
South Carrollton -----	300	51	1 50	3 30	60
Total -----	210,210	357 54	1,051 09	2,316 80	511 86
Grand Total -----					3,880 75

RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE TAX FOR 1910.

	Valuation.	State.	County.	School.	City.	Road.	Drainage.	Total.
Wabash Railroad -----	\$ 821,024 20	\$1,395 73	\$4,105 12	\$4,143 22	\$143 54	\$1,585 13	\$16 50	\$11,389 24
A. T. & S. F. R. R.-----	791,400 00	1,345 38	3,957 00	4,008 41	425 29	1,955 50	38 00	11,729 58
C., B. & K. C. R. R.-----	199,640 00	339 39	998 20	1,031 80	129 04	499 10	----	2,997 53
Water, Light & T. Co.-----	9,362 00	15 92	46 81	62 41	59 44	22 41	----	206 99
Mo. & Kas. Tel. Co.-----	24,227 60	41 19	121 14	123 03	57	55 20	----	341 13
Western Union Tel. Co.-----	42,578 27	72 39	212 89	229 05	12 20	89 82	----	616 35
Mo. Valley Tel Co.-----	8,050 00	13 69	40 25	49 91	12 88	18 68	----	135 41
Mo. Val. Long Dist. Tel. Co.-----	813 85	1 38	4 07	4 07	----	2 03	----	11 55
Kas. C. Long. Dist. Tel. Co.-----	3,008 24	5 11	15 04	26 79	7 41	6 82	----	61 17
Stet, Rockingham & Norb. Tel. Co.---	3,041 25	5 17	15 20	15 21	----	7 60	----	43 18
Mo. Midland Tel. Co.-----	668 89	1 13	3 34	3 34	----	1 67	----	9 48
Bogard & Bing. Tel. Co.-----	910 00	1 54	4 55	4 55	----	2 08	----	12 72
Regal Tel. Co.-----	264 00	44	1 32	1 32	----	66	----	3 74
People's Mutual Tel. Co. -----	368 00	62	1 84	1 71	----	92	----	5 09
Hale Tel. Co.-----	1,400 00	2 38	7 00	17 50	3 50	3 50	----	33 88
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.-----	111,500 00	189 55	557 50	766 88	12 75	274 16	----	1,800 84
Total -----	\$2,018,256 30	\$3,431 01	\$10,091 27	\$10,489 20	\$806 62	\$4,525 28	\$54 50	\$29,397 88

RECAPITULATION.

	Valuation.	State.	County.	School.	City.	Road.	Drainage.	Total.
Lands and Personal Property---	\$ 8,971,963 00	\$15,278 37	\$44,870 11	\$59,150 53	----	\$21,162 55	\$11,030 71	\$151,492 27
Merchants and Manufacturers---	210,210 00	357 54	1,051 09	2,316 80	----	511 86	----	4,237 29
Railroads and Telephones-----	2,018,256 30	3,431 01	10,091 27	10,489 20	\$806 62	4,525 28	54 50	29,397 88
Grand Total -----	\$11,200,429 30	\$19,066 92	\$56,012 47	\$71,956 53	\$806 62	\$26,199 69	\$11,085 21	\$185,127 44

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY.

The history of Carroll county is happily free from the tragic stories of Indian warfare which make so dark a record in the history of pioneer settlements in the western country.

The Sacs and Foxes, with a few scattered Iowas and Missouris, are known to have lived in this country. There are Indian mounds and other relics attesting their presence, and from the number of Indian axes and arrow heads found in the Hale mounds and the Whiteman pasture in west Carrollton, it is reasonable to suppose that at some time a battle may have been fought in the ravine known as Sand creek.

But the Indian tribes seem to have been on friendly terms with their white neighbors, and there is no record or even tradition of hostilities between them.

Many of the early settlers of this county, coming as they did mainly from Virginia and Kentucky, had experience of Indian wars, of savage cruelty, captivity and hair-breadth escapes, and these experiences of the wild border life had their influence in moulding the hardy characters and shaping the actions of our own pioneers. But where now do we find any record of these earlier settlers of our county? Many of them, for want of public burying grounds, were laid to rest on their own farms, land they wrestled from the wilderness and the savage. The land has passed to strangers. The frail enclosures surrounding their graves have fallen to decay, and who can say where "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." And the soldier, no less than the farmer and citizen, has had his share in the civilization and development of our country.

The cause of freedom is as dear to our hearts today as it was in the brave days of old when men's souls were tried in the fires of revolution. Carroll county numbers among her sons many brave boys who were "first in war, first in peace" and always first in the hearts of their countrywomen. We should have in a county so large and rich as this some splendid memorial building whose enduring tablets should bear a roll of honor containing the names of every soldier in the county and of every old settler.

What people ever were subjected to greater hardships than those who first came to the western land? When were men more worthy of lasting remembrance than those who took their lives in their hands and went forth to battle in their country's cause?

No people of any country or age have left to their descendants such noble legacies as were transmitted to us by our forefathers. A wilderness changed into fruitful fields. "A government of the people, by the people, for the people." With every obstacle removed from our path, every laudable object of ambition is within our reach. What do we not owe to them? Let us hasten to pay our debt. We can thus exert a most healthful influence upon those who shall follow us.

The lettered stone or the sculptured monument conveys the most impressive lessons of human biography. A pious regard for one's ancestors is not without effect on their descendants.

THE HETHERLY WAR.

Some events, full of excitement and importance at the time, in connection with the doings of a noted band of desperadoes should be mentioned in connection with the history of Carroll county. In the month of June, 1836, a band of desperadoes composed principally of men by the name of Hetherly, living in that part of Carroll county known then as the Upper Grand River country, and now included in Mercer and Grundy counties, availed themselves of a pretext to carry on their nefarious profession of stealing Indian horses and plundering the few pioneers who had ventured to seek homes in that fine portion of Missouri. This family could be classed neither as wholly civilized nor savage. Early in the month of June of the year aforesaid a number of Indians of the Iowa tribe made a friendly incursion into Missouri for the purpose of hunting along the state border. As soon as they arrived the Hetherlys began to steal Indian ponies. Taking with them James Dunbar, Alfred Hawkins, and a man named Thomas, they managed to capture a lot of ponies and escaped with them. The Indians followed in pursuit and overtook the desperadoes in the forks of Grand river. A skirmish ensued. In the conflict Thomas was killed by the Indians, and the others escaped. A difficulty now broke out between the desperadoes themselves, to which James Dunbar and the Hetherlys were parties. The Hetherlys apprehended that Dunbar, if arrested, would turn state's evidence against them, and therefore resolved upon his murder, which was accomplished. The Hetherlys, availing themselves of the alarm consequent upon the approach of the Indians, fled to the settlements

near the Missouri river with the report that the Iowa Indians were making a murderous and thieving incursion on the frontier settlements, and that they were fleeing for their lives.

General Thompson, commanding the militia forces in the district, ordered out several companies and moved toward the scene of trouble. Carroll county, as then constituted, did not contain a population of more than fifteen hundred. The whole county was scoured by the military and no hostile Indians found, whereupon, the falsity of the alarm being discovered, the soldiers returned home. The depredations and murders were subsequently traced to the Hetherlys and a warrant for their arrest was issued by Jesse Newlin, a justice of the peace living at Knavetown, now Springhill, in Livingston county, and placed in the hands of Lewis N. Rees, then sheriff of Carroll county. On the 17th day of July, 1836, the arrest was made and the whole gang brought before Jesse Newlin. After several days' examination, the Hetherlys, together with Alfred Hawkins, were found guilty of the murder of Dunbar, and on the 27th day of July the parties so charged were given over to the sheriff of Ray county for safe keeping till the October term of the Carroll circuit court, with the exception of the old man Hetherly and wife, and their daughter, Ann Hetherly, who gave bond for their appearance. At the October term, a true bill for the murder of Dunbar was found against them, and the case set down for the March (1837) term of court. At the March term some of the Hetherlys turned state's evidence; a nolle prosequi was entered, and the Hetherlys dismissed, whereupon they turned witnesses against Alfred Hawkins, who was found guilty at the November term, 1837, and sent to the penitentiary for ten years. The jurymen who found Alfred Hawkins guilty of murder in the second degree were William Winfree, William Beaty, William Mears, William Turner, James Trotter, Wesley Gentry, Nelson Johnson, Andrew McCollum, Jacob Taylor, James Lucas, Samuel Turner and Robert H. Courts. The affair was known as the Hetherly war, and occasioned great excitement at the time. The Hetherlys were known and dreaded from their notorious character by all who traveled in the Grand river country. The old woman was a sister to the notorious Kentucky brigands, Big and Little Harp.

THE MORMON WAR.

The year 1838 is memorable for the occurrence of the Mormon war, an affair of more than usual importance and one causing wide-spread excitement at the time. It is still remembered by the old settlers who participated in it, and who yet survive, with feelings of the liveliest interest. The facts in

regard to it, which we have gathered from Judge A. C. Blackwell, an active participant in the difficulties, are as follows:

In the summer of 1838 a citizen of De Witt by the name of H. Root, a merchant (later a banker in the city of Quincy, Illinois), sold a large number of lots to Messrs. Hinkle and Murdock, Root having the previous season bought a tract of land from the Rev. Eli Guthrie and laid out the town of De Witt. Soon after the purchase by these men it was ascertained that they were Mormons and intended to establish a settlement of their order in Carroll county, De Witt being a good landing on the river and the most convenient point from which to forward goods and emigrants to Far West, a Mormon settlement already established in Caldwell county and then the head center of Mormonism. The rapid immigration of Mormons into the county caused great excitement among the sparse settlements in Carroll county, the character of the Mormons having been learned from the history of these people in Kirtland, Ohio, and in Jackson county, Missouri. The settlers became alarmed for their own safety, and believed that there was but one of two courses to pursue—to give up the county to the Mormons or to drive them to other quarters. Written hand-bills, accordingly, soon appeared, notifying the citizens to meet at the county clerk's office on the second Saturday of July, 1838. A large number met on the day appointed, when the object of the meeting was fully explained by Dr. W. W. Austin in a short, but pointed speech. The meeting was organized with Doctor Austin as chairman, and A. C. Blackwell, then a young man who had recently become a citizen of the county, as secretary. In response to a call for an expression of opinion on the part of those present, among others, the Rev. Abbot Hancock, the Rev. Sashel Woods, Joseph Dickson, Hiram Wilcoxson, William Crockett, James Standley, William Beaty, Roland Adkins, E. J. Rea, Samuel Williams, W. W. Austin, Jr., Judge John Standley and John Smart addressed the meeting. After a full expression of opinion on the subject and a discussion of the dangers and responsibility of an attempt to drive the Mormons from the county, the meeting adjourned to meet the following Saturday. By the next meeting the interest had increased, and but a comparatively small number were able to gain admittance to the room, while the doors and windows were crowded by persons anxious to see and hear the proceedings. Both in and out of doors great enthusiasm prevailed, the popular feeling setting strongly for an immediate advance on De Witt. After an exciting discussion in the assembly, a committee of three was appointed, two of whom were Dr. W. W. Austin and H. Wilcoxson, to correspond with citizens of Howard, Saline, Chariton, Ray and Clay counties, in order to ascertain the probability of getting assistance

should the expulsion of the Mormons be resolved upon. A further proposition was carried, that at the general election to come off on the following first Monday of August, the clerk be requested to rule two additional columns on the poll book, headed the one "for" and the other "against" the Mormons, so that an expression of the people of the county might be arrived at.

The meeting then adjourned to the Saturday succeeding the election. It was found that the poll books showed only six or eight votes to have been cast in favor of the Mormons. The corresponding committee read letters from several counties, giving assurance of assistance when called on. The masses now became jubilant and were again anxious to proceed at once against the Mormons. It was thought best, however, to notify Colonel Hinkle, the Mormon leader at De Witt, of the course the people of Carroll county intended to pursue and of the proffered assistance from other counties. The committee to wait on Colonel Hinkle, of which Mr. Woods was chairman, on the following Monday visited De Witt, where they met Colonel Hinkle and a large number of his adherents. The committee passed down a column of men forty or fifty in number, and at the lower end, opposite the house now erected and known as the "cheap corner," met Colonel Hinkle, who, on being informed of the mission of the committee, drew his sword and flourished it in the air with threats of extermination toward those who should attempt to disturb his peace. Woods coolly remarked, "Colonel, put up your sword. I am an old pioneer, have heard the Indians yell, wolves howl, the owls hoot, and am not alarmed at such demonstrations."

Before the day arrived for making the attack on De Witt, troubles with the Mormons broke out in Daviess county, and the people of Carroll were called upon for aid. Saline and Livingston also responded to the call, and a detachment marched without delay to the scene of trouble and camped two nights near the old block-house on Splawn's ridge, built by Gen. John B. Clark during the Indian troubles in 1832. The second day camp was moved to a place near Diamon, now Cravensville, where reinforcements arrived, making a body of four hundred men. The arrival of Gen. David Atchison with a brigade of some four or five hundred men prevented an attack on the town. Col. Lyman Wight, in command at Diamon, on the part of the Mormons, finding resistance impossible against such an array of troops, surrendered to General Atchison, who turned the prisoners over to the civil authorities. Judge A. A. King, Thomas C. Burch, the state's attorney, and other members of the bar, held court under a large oak tree, there being no court house in Daviess county. The mission of the Carroll county troops thus being at an end, in company with Capt. Singleton Vaughn and his company

from Saline county, they returned home on the 9th of September, and camped at Pleasant Park, near De Witt. The next morning Colonel Hinkle was visited and informed that he had ten days in which to make up his mind to leave peaceably. At the end of that time if the Mormons were still in the county, hostilities would commence and the responsibility would fall on his own head. Hinkle very coolly replied that he would be at his post and prepared to extend a hearty reception.

In the meantime Mormon recruits, by land and water, were pouring into the town of De Witt until the wagons and tents completely filled the timber below the town. Notice had been given to other counties that an attack was proposed on De Witt on the 20th of September. Saline was the first to respond. On the 21st of September about one hundred and fifty men were in camp near the residence of Mr. Cross, all anxious to try their hand in a brush with the Mormons. The forces accordingly left camp and reached a position west of the main town, in the heavy timber near the present residence of Dr. James L. Logan. The plan of attack was to form in regular order and move down the road to the main town. One of the men, A. Clinkscales, stepped down the hill to a spring for water. As he was returning to his company, he was ordered to halt and fired upon by the Mormons from the brush. The attacking party was soon convinced that the enemy was nearer than was supposed. While the officers were examining the brush and the neighboring grounds, the Mormons fired a volley from the hollow below. Some temporary breastworks had been thrown up, and the fire was returned. No injury was done to either party. Advancing thirty or forty steps, the settlers could plainly see a man passing to and fro among the Mormons, encouraging the men to stand firm, and giving directions to shoot low. A steady fire was maintained. The Mormon bullets began to take a lower range, and the attacking troops could see the bark falling from the trees just above their heads. Nevertheless they became animated with the sport, and no serious casualty occurred until a Mr. Williams, a member of the Saline county company, was struck by a passing ball. He had just fired his gun and stepped aside to reload. He was an inveterate tobacco chewer, and was in the habit of constantly keeping a quid between his under lip and teeth. A small ball from the enemy entered the right side of his lip, and coming out at the left, carried with it the unfortunate chew of tobacco without breaking the skin in front of the mouth. It was thought advisable not to charge the works, and a call was made for several sharpshooters to step forward and silence the Mormon officer behind the brush, who could plainly be heard encouraging his men to stand their ground. Thomas C. Matthews, a settler named Arterburn, Richard W. Hill,

of Carroll, and Jesse Ferril, of Saline, came forward and moved up about forty feet to a position where a good view could be obtained, and from which they sent a volley into the Mormon works. The officer who had been displaying so much activity was seen to leap from his position and press his hand to his side, and soon afterward the whole body of Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, in which they found themselves comparatively safe from attack.

The Carroll county forces likewise returned to their camp for the purpose of awaiting reinforcements. Troops from Ray, Howard and Clay counties soon arrived. Hiram Wilcoxson had been despatched to Clay, or Jackson county, for a piece of artillery, which it was thought would be of service in battering down the log houses. During the several days which would necessarily elapse before his return every precaution was taken to cut off the Mormon emigrants who still continued to reinforce De Witt. Strong guards were placed at Cross' ferry to turn emigrants up the Grand river to Compton's ferry, and pickets were stationed to prevent supplies reaching the Mormons from Far West in Caldwell county. Affairs began to wear a serious aspect and work was begun in earnest. Timber was hewn, cartridges prepared, and in anticipation of the coming artillery, log chains were cut up, together with rod iron, to serve as projectiles, and several kegs of nails were procured to answer the same purpose. The position of the Mormon sentinels having been learned, Capt. Joseph Ewing, of Ray county, volunteered to take a squad of men and march quietly to the Mormon post for the purpose of capturing the relief. He set out at nine o'clock at night, but the expedition was frustrated by some citizens who desired to be with Ewing and, securing the password, set out to join him, reaching the point fixed upon by Ewing before the latter himself, who fired upon the party, mistaking them for Mormons. One of the citizens named Gentry was badly wounded, the password, "Hinkle," was given and the men were recognized, but the noise occasioned alarmed the Mormons and their relief escaped in safety. Harden Simpson, one of the men who figured in this occurrence, later lived in the county.

The third morning the attacking party had increased to four or five hundred men, and several gentlemen of military experience were in camp. Dr. W. W. Austin, who had been acting as brigadier in the campaign, was anxious to make a change in view of the altered circumstances of the expedition. An election was held, and Col. Congreve Jackson was chosen brigadier; Commander Ebenezer Price, of Clay county, colonel; Singleton Vaughn, lieutenant-colonel, and Sashel Woods, major. The brigade was now organized and the discipline improved. The wants of the army were supplied by the liber-

ality of the residents around De Witt. Mr. Cross turned over to the army a field of thirty acres of corn and every day sent a beef to the camp. Roland Adkins, better known in the camp as Uncle Roland, who owned the only horse mill east of Carrollton, kept the camp supplied with meal and flour, and when the day came for an attack on the enemy was also found in camp ready to take a hand in the fight. He had been in the Daviess county campaign and, although an old man, never shrank from any duty. He is now numbered with the dead, like a majority of the old pioneers, who made up the bone and sinew of the county.

Mr. Wilcoxson arrived in due time with the cannon which he had procured in Jackson county, and which he brought with him on a wagon he had hired for the purpose. At Elkhorn, in Ray county, where he was obliged to stay over night, he found a Scotchman who had seen several years of artillery service in the British army, and whom he brought along to the seat of war. The materials for the carriage had already been prepared, and the cannon was soon mounted. Captain McMurtry, of Carrollton, is the only one now living who served as artilleryman in the campaign. The arrival of the cannon was hailed with satisfaction, as it was thought to be destined to play an important part in a settlement of the difficulties. The forces had now been in camp some nine days, and the morning of the tenth was expected to decide the issue. On the evening of the ninth day, Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, of Howard county, had reached the camp, and asked permission to intercede with a view of settling the troubles without bloodshed. After two hours' consultation on the part of the officers and prominent citizens from Clay, Saline and Ray counties, it was agreed that Judge Earickson might make to the Mormons the following proposition: The citizens of the county to purchase from the Mormons, at first cost, their lots in De Witt, and one or two small tracts of land adjoining the town; the Mormons in return to pay for all cattle killed by them and belonging to the citizens; their wagons to be loaded during the night, and ready to move by ten o'clock the next morning; and that no further attempt at settlement be made in the county on the part of the Mormons.

The Judge thought the terms rather stringent, but, as the best he could do, undertook the mission. He informed Colonel Hinkle of the conditions, and that the matter could be settled in this way without bloodshed. The latter seemed indignant and manifested his intention to die on the hill rather than accede to such propositions. Judge Earickson stated that the offer was the only one which would be made, and that a majority of the army then in camp were already opposed to the terms as too liberal. If he was determined to

fight it out, he told Colonel Hinkle he must move the women and children to a place of safety, as a battle would decide the matter the next morning. Hinkle wished for delay, asking to be let alone until spring, and then the Mormons would leave the county if required to do so. Earickson replied his commission as intercessor was at an end if the terms were not complied with, but that he would remain during the night and hear his answer in the morning.

A little after dark Col. Lyman Wight, with about one hundred Mormons, reached De Witt and strengthened Hinkle in the belief that he could hold his ground. Two companies from Ray county had been sent down by General Parks to keep the peace between the contending parties, and had camped at Carrollton. They were immediately notified that Wight and his party had reinforced Hinkle, and were requested to move down to the scene of the difficulty. Judge Earickson called a council of the principal Mormons of De Witt and informed them of their imminent danger. If one citizen of the county should be killed, a hundred would rush to avenge the blood of the slain. He would not be responsible for the safety of the women and children. The sentiment of the people of the surrounding counties was against the Mormons, and they would be driven from the state by the power of the enraged people. Colonel Hinkle began to consider the force of the argument. Colonel Wight was opposed to any terms, and wanted to fight it out.

While these negotiations were in progress, an attempt was made on the part of the Mormons, without the knowledge of Colonel Hinkle, to surprise the camp of the assailing forces, but was productive of no result other than to strengthen the determination to carry the Mormon position at all hazards the next morning. Colonel Vaughn was to attack the town from the east, Colonel Price was to advance from the west, and General Jackson, with the artillery, meditated a direct charge on the center. The forces were under line and ready to advance, and a messenger was about to leave to notify Judge Earickson of what had been agreed upon, and that all non-combatants must be moved by the Mormons to a place of safety, when the Judge arrived with the intelligence that Colonel Hinkle had accepted the terms, and if commissioners should be sent to De Witt to settle the matter, in which the property should be paid for, they would receive an amicable greeting. A meeting at headquarters was held, and Dr. W. W. Austin, A. Hancock and A. C. Blackwell were appointed commissioners on the part of Carroll county, and Colonel Vaughn, David Walker and Benjamin Cooper on the part of Saline. The latter county had taken an active part all through the troubles and it was thought she should be represented on the commission. Colonel Hinkle received his visitors in a friendly manner. He announced that he had chosen Judge Earickson, William

D. Swinney and W. F. Dunnica, of Howard county, to represent the Mormons, and he desired the commissioners to meet at Glasgow to make the settlement as soon as information could be obtained of the amount of damage done. The Mormons were already busy loading wagons and packing goods, and when the commissioners saw the distress of the women and children, their sympathies were aroused, and it is said that both Austin and Hancock, both of whom had been firmly determined to drive away the Mormons at all hazards, shed tears at the evidences of suffering. Thus the people of the county conquered. The Mormons loaded their property on wagons, and the long procession filed out of town, men, women and children casting sorrowful looks behind them as they left forever the spot on which they had hoped to build a prosperous and thriving city.

In less than a week the commissioners were ready to make the final settlement, and met in Glasgow for that purpose. They were just ready to proceed to business when a messenger reached the town from Messrs. Dickson, Wilcoxson and others at Carrollton, bearing a letter for the commissioners which summoned them home at once. When the Mormons, under the leadership of Colonel Hinkle, left De Witt, they proceeded to Far West, in Caldwell county. The letter stated that the leading men of the Mormons at this place had annulled and set aside Colonel Hinkle's agreement and avowed a determination to maintain possession of their property in Carroll county. A force from Far West, it was said, was moving southward, and Ray county had sent Captain Bogart to the northern part of that county to prevent a movement toward Richmond, and Carrollton was unprotected. The commissioners left Glasgow shortly after noon and reached Carrollton at midnight. Everything at the county seat was in confusion. Merchants had packed their goods and books and sent them to a place of safety in anticipation of an attack. Many families were preparing to leave the place, while others had already sought refuge elsewhere. The citizens, fearing the houses would be burned, had moved goods and furniture to the brush, or wherever protection or concealment could be obtained. An open field, later owned by Mrs. Arnold, contained the household goods of several families. Col. William Claude Jones, then in command of the county militia, was endeavoring to organize two companies for home protection, but his efforts were, unfortunately, in vain, in consequence of the demoralization which prevailed among the citizens. The only dramshop in the place was kept by M. P. Ellis, and his poor whisky seems to have had a fearful effect upon the frequenters of his bar. Men seemed insane rather than of a sane mind. On the second day Sashel Wood came to town, saw the disorder, and asked Jones why he did not close the grocery and organ-

ize a force to protect the town. The reply of Jones was that Ellis would sell whisky to all that called for it, and it was impossible to do anything in the existing state of circumstances. Mr. Woods rode to the grocery door and learned from Ellis that he had nearly a barrel of whisky yet on hand. His next step was to purchase from Ellis the whole amount, and calling for the aid of several bystanders, rolled the barrel into the street, knocked in the head and emptied the contents in the gutters. He then secured the door of the grocery, remarking, "I will keep the devil's kitchen locked until we can get protection for the town." The old house was afterwards known as the Devil's Kitchen as long as it stood. In course of time it gave way to the substantial building owned by Messrs. Baum & David.

Governor Boggs had been notified of the troubles and issued a proclamation. Gen. John B. Clark was commissioned to raise a sufficient force and, if necessary, drive the invaders from the state. Two companies were soon raised in Carroll county and stationed at the proper point for the protection of the county. General Clark raised a regiment of one thousand men in the counties of Chariton, Howard, Randolph and Carroll, and moved to Far West. Before he reached this point, however, the Mormons had already surrendered to General Lucas, of Jackson, who had participated in similar troubles in Jackson county a few years previously. Sashel Woods was on the staff of General Clark, and in Far West, after the surrender, he met Colonel Hinkle on the street, well armed with sword and pistols. When within ten feet, Woods ordered Hinkle to halt. The latter demanded what he desired, when Woods replied: "We are now on equal footing; I want your head, or you can have mine." Hinkle pleaded that he was already a prisoner, and the affair finally resulted in the surrender to Woods of the sword and pistols of the Mormon chieftain. They remained in his possession for several years, and when Wakenda Lodge No. 52, of Masons, was organized at Carrollton, the sword was presented to the lodge and at every meeting can be seen in the hands of the tiler.

Soon after the expulsion of the Mormons from the state was decided upon, they were invited to a home in Illinois, and settled in the city of Nauvoo, on the Mississippi, in Hancock county. By the first of the following May (1839) scarcely a family of Mormons remained in Missouri with the exception of some who withdrew from the colony, and who continue to this day, none, however, in Carroll county. The people of Carroll county showed by their conduct that they entertained no hatred toward the Mormons as individuals, and only wished to save their portion of the state from being settled up by a band of people professing their doctrines. It was plain to be seen

that the Mormons must be driven from the county, or else in time the county must be entirely given up to the Mormons. On the passage of the latter through the county on their way east, deep sympathy was felt for them and scarcely any one charged them for corn and provisions. All was given with a liberal hand. The people apprehended no further trouble from them, and Carroll county has seen but little of them from that day to this.

CARROLL COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

In 1846, the war between the United States and Mexico broke out, the annexation of Texas being the alleged cause of the declaration of war by Mexico against the United States in April, and the attack on American soldiers by Mexicans the ground of the declaration of war on the part of the United States shortly afterwards. As in all other wars through which Carroll county had passed since her organization, she bore her full part in this.

At this time the army, under General Taylor, in what is now southwestern Texas, was in a perilous situation, and General Gaines, then at New Orleans, being appraised of this fact and believing any action of the authorities at Washington would be too late to afford relief, requested of the different states lying west of the Mississippi the aid of volunteers. Governor Edwards promptly responded by sending several hundred men to St. Louis, who upon their arrival found that they were to have their trouble for their pains, inasmuch as the government had annulled the order of General Gaines and placed him under arrest for issuing it. Somewhat mortified, but not discouraged, at this unexpected turn of affairs, the men returned to their homes. They were joked at by their neighbors for a time, but all this soon passed away.

Under the act of Congress of the 13th of May, President Polk called on Governor Edwards for a regiment of volunteers, to join the Army of the West, then under command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney, of the First United States Dragoons, in an expedition against Santa Fe and other Mexican possessions in the territory belonging to Mexico, and known as New Mexico. Corps of mounted volunteers were speedily organized, and early in June began to arrive at Fort Leavenworth, the appointed rendezvous. By the 18th of the month, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from various counties and the regiment was fully organized. It was denominated the First Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and was composed of eight companies. Company A was from Jackson county, Captain Waldo commanding; Company B, from Lafayette, Captain Waldo; Company C, Clay, Captain Moss; Company D, Saline, Captain Reid; Company E,

Franklin, Captain Stevenson; Company F, Cole, Captain Parsons; Company G, Howard, Captain Jackson; Company H, Callaway, Captain Rogers. The field officers were elected by the companies and afterwards duly commissioned. There were two candidates for the colonelcy of the regiment, A. W. Doniphan, of Clay county, and Colonel Price, of Howard. Both candidates made speeches. Doniphan spoke first; Price replied. The latter had been a lieutenant-colonel in the Florida war and, in the opinion of a great many, had not won very great renown, to speak mildly. When he alluded in his speech to the fact of his former service, some one in the crowd called out, "You had better not mention that!" Doniphan was chosen colonel by a nearly unanimous vote. After an exciting contest between C. F. Ruff and William T. Gilpin for the office of lieutenant-colonel, the former was elected, and Gilpin was chosen major of the regiment.

To the First Missouri Mounted Volunteers were afterward joined Captain Hudson's company, the Laclede Rangers, two companies of artillery from St. Louis, in charge of Captains Weightman and Fisher, and under command of Major Clark, and two companies of infantry, under Captains Murphy and Augney. Besides these were Kearney's dragoons, and these commands composed the members of the famed Doniphan's expedition.

After a brief period spent in drawing arms, drilling and disciplining the men, the expedition prepared to set out for Santa Fe and the other Mexican posts in New Mexico. This expedition is known to every school child and the first regiment reflected great credit on the people of Missouri. Col. A. W. Doniphan, its worthy commander, for years was an honored citizen of Richmond, Ray county.

Early in the summer of 1846, Hon. Sterling Price, a member of Congress from Missouri, resigned his seat and was appointed by President Polk to command another regiment of volunteers from Missouri to re-enforce the Army of the West. This regiment consisted of companies from the counties of Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis.

On the 4th of July, 1846, an old-fashioned celebration of Independence day was held at Carrollton. The patriotism of the people was stirred to its depths, and the question of forming a company to take part in the war then pending was agitated. Indeed at this meeting all the plans were laid for forming this company. In the latter days of July the organization of the company was perfected at Carrollton.

Richard Williams, who had been a captain in the militia and was at the time a citizen of Wakenda township, was chosen captain. B. F. White, an

attorney of Carrollton, was elected first lieutenant; Joseph Smith, second lieutenant; Alex. D. Rock, third lieutenant; Alfred Caldwell, orderly sergeant. In a few days the company left the county for Fort Leavenworth, where the regiment was to be organized. The men left in squads for the fort as they could make their arrangements, and the entire company did not march out from Carrollton in a body with much pomp and circumstance, amid the flutter of handkerchiefs, the waving of banners and the plaudits of the multitude, as many other companies did, and as was perhaps proper. The last squad that left was presented with a handsome United States flag, made by the ladies of Carrollton, and delivered to the brave volunteers by Mrs. R. D. Ray and Miss Sarah Prosser, the latter making the presentation address. Daniel Hoover, the ensign of the company, received the flag and promised, on behalf of the company, to return it with honor and to remember in the hour of battle whose fair hands had wrought it.

The flag itself was made of cambric, and there being no silk in the Carrollton stores of the colors required, the ladies procured ribbons and covered the banner. Mrs. Ray, Miss Prosser, Mrs. Rees, Mrs. Tull and other ladies did the work. Owing to the peculiar nature of the task, and the short time given them, it was not completed until eleven o'clock at night, and the presentation ceremonies were at the residence of Judge Ray, then on Benton street, a block west of the square. The members of the company were as good as their word, and brought back from the war the flag, bullet-rent and storm-stained, but with no taint of dishonor about it. Afterwards, during the Civil war, it was carried by Captain Hoover's company of Federal militia. Hoover was the ensign who carried the flag in the Mexican war.

On the 3d of August, it is stated, the Carroll company left the county. Soon after the arrival of the men at Fort Leavenworth, the organization of the regiment was effected. Colonel Switzler says that, notwithstanding President Polk had nominated Sterling Price as a suitable person to command the regiment, many of the volunteers thought he ought to be chosen by their suffrages, if he commanded at all, and accordingly, in deference to their opinion, an election was held. Sterling Price was elected colonel and D. D. Mitchell, lieutenant-colonel. The Carroll county company was designated Company K. The following is the muster roll of the company as furnished by H. V. Shirley, of Leslie township, who has carefully preserved it for years:

Richard E. Williams, captain; resigned February 16, 1847.

Benjamin F. White, first lieutenant; elected captain February 17, 1847.

Alex D. Rock, second lieutenant; resigned.

Joseph Smith, elected second lieutenant; elected first lieutenant February

18, 1847.

Alfred L. Caldwell, orderly sergeant; mortally wounded at Pueblo de Taos, February 14th and died February 8, 1847.

David McKay, second sergeant; died March 30, 1847, at quarters in Santa Fe.

Burvadus Woods, first corporal.

James W. Jones, second corporal; discharged June 15, 1847, by reason of wounds received at the battle of Pueblo de Taos.

Isaac Graham, third corporal; died at Santa Fe, March 20, 1847.

James A. Jones, third corporal.

Benjamin Gross, fourth corporal; reduced to the ranks, and died March 2, 1847.

Amos Johnson, fourth corporal; died at Abique, November 17, 1846.

Neville Arterburn, bugler.

John S. Tatham, bugler.

Grief P. Herndon, farrier; discharged February 16, 1847.

R. A. Austin.

James Austin, mortally wounded at Taos, February 4, and died February 6, 1847.

Thomas A. Austin, elected third lieutenant after the battle of Taos.

Peter Austin.

John Austin.

George Asher, died September 17, 1846.

Robert M. Berry.

James Berry.

Charles W. Berry.

Elias Barbee.

Bailor Banks.

Samuel Barret.

Edward J. Brown (from Saline county).

Charles Bailes.

Milton Cooley.

H. S. Claudis, discharged May 1, 1847.

Thomas S. Cross.

Jackson Coater, died in hospital at Santa Fe, May 3, 1847.

Fleming Coats.

Seth De Masters, died at the grazing camp below Santa Fe, April 14, 1847.

Foster De Masters.

David De Masters.

John N. Dunlap, promoted to assistant surgeon of the regiment, March, 1847.

Joseph Dixon, appointed cook and farrier, February 20, 1847.

David Evans.

Levi Flowers.

Martin Glaze.

Charles Hancock.

William Hill.

James Hill.

Pleasant Hill.

William J. Hatfield, killed by Mexicans and Indians in the Taos mountains, January 15, 1847.

Daniel Hoover, flagbearer or ensign, appointed fourth sergeant, May 2, 1847.

Isaac Harmon.

Christopher Hamblin, died in hospital at Santa Fe, March 31, 1847.

Newton J. Halsey.

Larkin Latham.

James L. Lowthian.

James S. Mahaney.

John Markle.

Oliver P. Markle, died at Santa Fe, March 6, 1847.

George McClary, appointed third corporal, March 23, 1847.

Kenian Newsome.

Pleasant Newton, died Santa Fe, March 31, 1847.

Charles A. Perkins.

Thomas Phillips.

George P. Phillips.

James M. Partlow.

F. A. Redwine.

Levi P. Redwine.

William H. Richardson.

Walter O. Squires.

John Squires.

Alexander Shell.

John T. Snoddy.

Erwin Smith, died at Abique, January 1, 1847.

Edwin Stewart, discharged for physical disability.

Hiram Standley.

William Turner.

Joel Turner.

James Trotter.

Dudley Thomas.

Erastus Tribble, died January 12, 1847.

John S. Thompson, transferred to Company M.

Alexander Wiley, died in quarters at Santa Fe, March 29, 1847.

John J. Wyncoop, appointed corporal, May 25, 1847.

Edward Whitworth, killed in battle with the Indians, at the grazing camp, May 26, 1847.

Morgan Watkins.

Burnoit Woods.

William W. White, discharged by reason of physical disability.

Robert Walker, promoted to adjutant.

Joseph Waters.

John Winfrey.

Hardwick Hardwick, died in hospital at Santa Fe, May 1, 1847.

John Whitworth.

About the 25th of August, Price's regiment took up the line of march from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, following the same road taken by Kearney and Doniphan. The men stood the march well and met with many adventures of interest. The trip will never be forgotten by those who made it, as long as they live. The country through which they passed was wild and new, the life was new, and the experience novel. They encountered more or less privations and discomforts, but invariably made merry over every mishap. When the fierce storms that sweep over the wild western prairies blew down the tents of their camp, which frequently happened, the boys crawled out of their beds and laughed at the circumstance. They were heroes and Mark Tapleys as well.

No Indians or other hostiles were met with on the route, although a sharp lookout was kept for them, and there were no alarms of any consequence. The men were well mounted, but for the most part were very indifferently armed, their weapons being old-fashioned flint-lock, smooth-bore Harpers," they were but mounted infantrymen; and yet they did good service.

At last, on the 28th of September, the Second Missouri Regiment arrived Ferry" muskets, with bayonets. They had no sabres; no pistols. In fact and was quartered at the quaint old adobe-built city of Santa Fe, then a place of five thousand or six thousand inhabitants, comprising a population cosmopolitan in character, although mostly Mexicans, Spaniards and half-breed Indians. A few days before Gen. Stephen Kearney had left the city for

California, and Colonel Doniphan, with the First Missouri, had departed for Mexico. A detail of one hundred men from Price's regiment, consisting of ten men from each company, was immediately dispatched to join Doniphan. It is said that this detail was commanded by Captain Hudson. The Carroll county men who joined Doniphan were Thomas S. Cross, David Evans, Levi Flowers, Alexander Shell, John T. Snoddy, Hiram Standley and Joseph Waters.

The Second Missouri went into quarters in various public buildings in Santa Fe, and the men enjoyed the situation immensely. Life in the city in that day was gay and frolicsome, after the most approved Mexican and Spanish fashion, and the soldiers soon adapted themselves to it and partook bountifully of it. Monte banks were everywhere in full blast, dance houses abounded, and kindred establishments of every sort were to be found on every hand. All of these houses were well patronized and by all classes. It was no uncommon sight to behold, among the patrons of a monte bank, a merchant, an hidalgo or large landed proprietor, an official of the city government, a padre or priest, in his robe and with his crucifix, an American soldier, a muleteer or mule driver, a prostitute, a peon or Indian serf.

At the dance houses, fandangoes were nightly held, participated in by mostly groups of soldiers, citizens, officers and the abandoned of both sexes. The wildest revels were indulged in at times, and often the orgies closed with a tragedy when Santa Fe was under Mexican rule; but these endings were rare during the American occupation. The music was not of the best,—indeed, it was the rudest,—but it put life and mettle in the heels of the dancers and was wild and weird, as was the assemblage. Quite often, however, the scene was graced (?) and the antics hallowed (?) by the presence of a jolly padre, whose eyes twinkled merrily as they gazed upon the revelry, and rolled solemnly as he invoked a "benedicite" on revel and revelers.

The women of Santa Fe—the dark-eyed "senoras" in Spanish—were, for the most part, dark of complexion and light of love. To state it mildly, they swore and were improper. With the most of them their impropriety was of a professional character; with the rest it was a trait. They were not like many of their sex in colder and purer climes, who prefer "The lilies and languor of virtue to the roses and raptures of vice."

But yet, there was this excuse to be made for them, that they were reared amid ignorance and vice of every sort, and knew no better than to become depraved and degraded.

About two weeks after their arrival at Santa Fe, Captain Williams' company and the company from Livingston county, commanded by Capt. W. Y.

Slack, afterward a Confederate brigadier-general, who fell at Pea Ridge, were sent up to the little village of Abique, on Rio Chaima, a tributary of the Rio Grande. Abique was a small place, whose population was composed of Mexicans and Pueblo Indians. The town was exposed to the raids of the fierce and merciless Navajo Indians, and, as the American authority had been established in New Mexico, Colonel Price sent up these two companies to protect the town and its people. Captain Williams took command of the post.

The inhabitants of Abique were very friendly and peaceably disposed towards the soldiers, and the most amicable relations were established between the people and the garrison. Here the Carroll county men remained until about the 20th of December. During their stay, many of the soldiers were attacked with the measles, and when the companies were ordered away they were left behind. Some of them died of disease, and it was reported that others were massacred by the Mexicans, in the uprising which followed soon after.

When General Kearney captured Santa Fe, he proclaimed the supremacy of the American authority and set up a provisional government. Silas Burt was appointed provisional governor. The Mexicans did not greatly relish the new order of things and, stimulated by the priests, who imagined that American rule in New Mexico meant the extinction of the Catholic religion, and encouraged by certain of their former officials, who knew that their days of extortion, profligacy and corruption would forever pass if the "Yankees" maintained their authority—so stimulated and so encouraged, the people rose in revolt and insurrection against those whom they deemed their oppressors and "infidel usurpers." The situation of Colonel Price and his men was extremely critical. They were hundreds of miles from support, in an enemy's country, in the midst of winter, and almost without the means of communication with their friends. Yet Colonel Price was equal to the emergency, as was clearly and thoroughly demonstrated.

The rebellion was led by Generals Tofoya, Chavez and Montaya. Their forces were chiefly organized in the district northwest of Santa Fe, the town of Taos. The governor and some others were killed. William J. Hatfield, a member of the Carroll county company, was also killed, either at Bent's mill or at another near by. The insurrection rapidly spread and assumed alarming proportions. It seemed as if the Americans would be overthrown and either exterminated or driven from the country. Tofoya, at the head of a strong force, was marching directly on Santa Fe and all of the outposts were threatened. The Americans who had settled in isolated locations were daily being surprised and massacred.

About the 24th of January, Colonel Price called in all his companies. The companies at Abique made a hurried march to Santa Fe, where they were joined by their comrades from the other outposts. As before stated, the sick were left behind. In a short time, the regiment, with Fisher's St. Louis battery and a company of dragoons, marched to meet the Mexicans who were threatening Santa Fe. Fisher's battery consisted of four howitzers and was manned almost exclusively by Germans.

The first evening out the Mexicans were encamped, two thousand strong, at a little hamlet called Canada (pronounced Can-ya-tha). Price's forces, all told, numbered not more than five hundred or six hundred men. The Mexicans, under Tofoya, Chavez and Montaya, were posted on a high ridge, commanding well the country in front and running directly across the American line of march. They were well armed with muskets and other infantry and cavalry arms, but were without artillery.

Colonel Price marched his command up within striking distance, along the road, which, it had been indicated, struck the ridge at right angles, and then deployed his forces in front of the enemy, forming his line in an arroyo, or dry bed of a stream, running parallel with and at the base of the mountain range, on the crest of which the enemy were posted. Fisher's battery unlimbered and opened on the Mexicans with shell. The effect was insignificant, and Colonel Price ordered the Missourians to "charge!" Away they went up the steep hillside, receiving the fire of the Mexicans at short range without halting or quailing, and pressing gallantly on to the crest of the hill and to victory. The Mexicans, not relishing a bayonet encounter, nor a hand-to-hand fight, retreated with great precipitation and in confusion. Two thousand men had been put to flight by five hundred.

When the fight was over several Mexicans lay dead on the field. The Americans lost a number wounded, but none killed outright. Colonel Price himself was badly wounded. Some guns and other munitions of war were taken by the victors. The fight closed at nightfall. The Americans remained on the field that night, apprehensive of an attack, but by the next morning not a Mexican was in sight.

The march was resumed and the enemy was again reached on the 29th, posted in the little hamlet of El Embudo. Fisher's battery was brought up and shelled the town. A charge followed, participated in by the mounted men and the infantry. The Mexicans were routed with a loss of several killed and wounded, while the Americans lost but two men, neither of whom was from Carroll county. The superiority of American over Mexican courage was made manifest in the Embudo fight, and the Missouri boys won a deserved

good name for pluck and efficiency. The Mexicans fled over a range of hills and mountains, and Colonel Price led his men in pursuit with much alacrity. On the mountains there was much snow, and the soldiers suffered considerably. Beds were made of pine boughs, and on them, and under their army blankets, the volunteers lay contentedly down to sleep, with pickets well out, while "The sentinel stars kept their watch in the sky."

There was little murmuring, or complaint. A soldier's life, well followed, is one of privation, peril, inconvenience and discomfort generally, and the men knew this and were content. Dr. Peter Austin, then a jolly, light-hearted stripling, later a grave and profound M. D. of the city of Carrollton, who has furnished much of the details of this chapter, retained a vivid recollection of those nights on the spurs of the Rocky mountains, in the days when he was a smooth-faced soldier laddie under Sterling Price and the Stars and Stripes, against the copper-faced "greasers."

About the first of February, Colonel Price's little army descended the mountains and entered the valley of Taos. The command camped in the village of San Fernandez, a suburb of the city of Taos. The only inhabitants of the place when the Missourians entered it were women and children and a few old men. All the able-bodied male population were in the city of Taos in Tofayo's army, which had there determined to make a final stand. There was, of course, great alarm and trepidation in San Fernandez, when the dreaded "Americos" took possession of the place, but without good cause or adequate reason. Nobody was hurt, and the time was chiefly spent in preparing for the work of the following day.

At sunrise on the morning of February 3, 1847, Colonel Price drew up his force in front of the Mexican position at Taos. The Mexicans were well protected and in admirable position to withstand and repel an assault from an enemy ten times the number which then confronted them. Taos is situated on a plain, and the town was surrounded by a high and strong wall built of adobe, or sun-dried bricks. On the side where Colonel Price made his attack stood a large Catholic church, the outer wall of which formed a part of the fortification which enclosed the town. This church was well filled with soldiers, the walls being well pierced with loop-holes for musketry. Fisher's battery opened the fight by a well directed fire against the walls, which it was desirous to shatter and dismantle, in order that an entrance into the town might be effected. The cannonade was kept up until about noon, the balls at every discharge striking the wall fairly and truly in what seemed its most vulnerable parts, but without the desired effect. The walls would not fall.

Colonel Price at last became weary of this ineffective mode of attack, and determined, by the advice of his officers, and the consent of his own mind, on an assault. Early in the afternoon a storming party was formed, a part of the men being provided with axes, and at the word, the men dashed gallantly forward, receiving the Mexican fire for hundreds of yards. The Carroll company was in line immediately in front of the Catholic church, and when the wall was reached was against the building. The axes were plied vigorously, and holes were soon made in the church sufficiently large to admit of hand grenades being thrown through them upon the Mexicans. A brisk musketry fire was kept up on the top of the walls, and seldom did a Mexican show his head that it was not hit. At last, breaches were made that admitted the brave Missourians, and through them they went cheering and shouting, and firing and bayoneting.

As the Americans entered Taos on one side, the Mexicans began leaving on the other. A body of horsemen was sent around the walls and fell upon the fugitives, cutting down many of them, and making prisoners of many more. Firing was kept up in the streets of the town and from behind buildings for some time, but at last the Mexicans were vanquished, their tri-colored flag went down and the Stars and Stripes floated in its stead.

In the assault on Taos the Carroll county company lost two of its best men, Alfred Caldwell, the orderly sergeant, and James Austin, a private. Several were wounded whose names it has been impossible to learn. The company was commanded by Lieutenant White. A day or two after leaving Santa Fe Captain Williams was so badly affected with a sort of rheumatism in his knee that he was compelled to return. There was great dissatisfaction among the men over his conduct, which many attributed to cowardice. It is proper to say that very many always believed Captain Williams to be a brave man, and that the charges against him were unfounded; but his company was dissatisfied with him, and he resigned and was succeeded by Lieutenant White, who became the captain of the company and brought it back to Carroll county when its time had expired.

Hundreds of prisoners were taken at Taos, and among them were Tofoya and several of his officers. A large amount of military stores was also captured. The victory was a glorious one, and complete, for it ended the war, substantially, so far as New Mexico was concerned.

A short time after the Taos fight, Tofoya and about a dozen other of the leaders of the insurrection were tried by drum-head court martial and hung at San Fernandez. All of them had taken the oath of allegiance to the American government, and had violated it in the basest and most treacherous man-

ner, thereby forfeiting their lives. They met their deaths very heroically, and elicited from the Americans not only admiration for their bravery, but pity for their fate. It seemed indeed a grievous thing to take their lives after they had surrendered, and so it was; but it was actually necessary to resort to the extremest measures to repress the insurrection and visit the severest punishment upon its leaders in order to prevent its repetition. The ignorant, depraved Mexicans, treacherous by nature and murderous almost by instinct, could not be made to live under American authority by any other motives than fear. It was necessary to "strike terror into their hearts" by meting out to them the most rigorous punishment for their perfidy.

The loss of the Mexicans in three engagements of Canada, El Embudo and Taos, killed, was two hundred and eighty-two; the wounded and prisoners were never counted. Colonel Price's loss was fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded. The only officer killed on the American side of any distinction was Major Burgwine, a North Carolinian, an officer of dragoons, but who served with Fisher's artillery on the expedition to Taos, was killed at the battle at that place. His remains were afterwards exhumed, taken to Fort Leavenworth and re-buried in the following September.

The Second Missouri soon returned to Santa Fe, where it remained on garrison duty until the 8th of August following. During the stay of the regiment here many of the men died of pneumonia and other diseases. There was no further fighting. An alarm was given one night and the men "fell in" on the plaza expecting an attack, but it was caused by the entrance into the town of a train of burros or donkeys laden with supplies of some sort. These burdens were placed upon two poles which were attached to the animals like shafts. One end of these shafts dragged on the ground and two or three hundred of them made a great clatter, which was mistaken for the noise made by a division of Mexican cavalry in motion!

On the return of the soldiers to Santa Fe a number of priests were arrested and confined on a charge of inciting the rebellion. None of them were ever severely punished. They took their imprisonment good naturedly, played cards and cracked jokes with their guards, and made the best of everything. On the 9th of August the regiment took up the march for Fort Leavenworth, where they soon arrived and were mustered out. The one hundred men that served with Doniphan came home via New Orleans. It was but a short time after Company K was mustered out until the men were at their Carroll county homes, receiving a joyous and cordial welcome from their friends and families, and receiving congratulations on every hand for the excellent record they had made for themselves and for the honors they had bestowed on the county.

Not long after they had gotten back home, the men were given a formal reception at Carrollton. A barbecue was held in a grove where the Baptist church now stands, and a large concourse of people attended. Speeches were made, and Captain White returned the flag of the company to the ladies who had made and presented it to them. Miss Sarah Prosser, on behalf of the ladies, received the banner, but very gracefully handed it back to the Captain, saying, "We return this banner to the brave hands which so nobly upheld it and sustained it in the day of battle." The flag was then taken to the court house and placed in one of the offices for safe keeping. Miss Prosser, it will be remembered, was the lady who presented the flag to the company in the first instance. She was afterwards married to the gallant Captain White, the company's commander.

DURING THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

From the first of the troubles in the territory of Kansas, until the last, as to whether or not there should be slavery in the state upon its admission into the Union, the people of Carroll took a part therein upon the pro-slavery side. For some time many of those interested in the situation of slavery, believing their interests to be in danger, and that the end would justify the means, had been members of a secret political order looking to the preservation, perpetuation and extension of the "peculiar institution." This organization had many members in this county, and three or four lodges or "camps." These were in communication with other "camps" in other states, and performed an important part of one division of the work for which the order was created.

This organization had its hailing signs, its grips, its passwords, and was near to kin and auxiliary to the famous Knights of the Golden Circle. It did what it could to make Kansas a slave state. Many of its members, as well as some other citizens of the county who were not members, went regularly to Kansas and voted every time a territorial Legislature was to be chosen or a constitution adopted, and as regularly returned to their Missouri homes after the election! But the free-soilers of the North were pursuing the same tactics, and there was that sort of excuse, if it be lawful to call it an excuse. Sharpe's rifles and brass cannon were bought with the proceeds of Northern church collections, and sent in charge of men who would use them "to consecrate the soil of Kansas to freedom," as the Northern abolition sentimentalists expressed it, and there was a great deal of fraud and other wrong perpetrated by both the pro-slavery and free-soil factions.

In the fall of 1855, Col. Stephen Strafford left the county, at the head of thirty or forty men, to take part in the "settlement (?) of Kansas." The members were well armed—probably to protect themselves from the wild beasts of the forest (?)—and well equipped. They marched directly to the Wakarusa, a small stream east of the town of Lawrence, where they found a large body of pro-slavery men encamped to the number of about three thousand.

Many prominent men of Missouri were also at the Wakarusa. Hon. C. F. Jackson, B. F. Stringfellow, Col. John W. Reid, and other gentlemen of equal notoriety and prominence from this state were there and in consultation. Greeley's "American Conflict" says a conference which dictated the action of the pro-slavery men when the Lecompton constitution was planned and determined upon, was held in Jackson's tent, the night before the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

It is presumed that the Carroll county men in Kansas did their duty by their side, while they were there, and voted as early and as often as occasion required and necessity demanded. They were in no fights or other collisions with the "free state" forces, and soon the most of them returned to their homes and to the bosoms of their families, to rest on the laurels they won when doing duty for old Missouri in "bleeding Kansas."

General Stringfellow, who was then one of the most prominent pro-slavery men in Kansas and in the West, was from Chariton county, and had been prosecuting attorney for this judicial circuit. He was afterwards a Republican, and a believer, with very many of that party, in the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men." His conversion, if it be a conversion, was as sudden and almost miraculous as that of Saul of Tarsus from Pharisaism to Christianity.

THE CIVIL WAR—LEGISLATURE OF 1861.

On the last day of December, 1860, the twenty-first General Assembly of Missouri met at Jefferson City. The retiring governor, "Bob" M. Stewart, delivered a very conservative message, taking middle ground between secession and abolitionism, and pleading strenuously for peace and moderation. He declared among other things, that the people of Missouri "ought not to be frightened from their propriety by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South." He concluded with a thrilling appeal for the maintenance of the Union, de-

picting the inevitable result of secession, revolution and war. Many of Governor Stewart's predictions were afterward fulfilled with startling and fearful exactness.

The inaugural of the new governor, Claiborne Fox Jackson, endorsed the doctrine of his famous resolutions of 1849, that the interests and destiny of the slave-holding states were the same; that the state was in favor of remaining in the Union so 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 opposed to the doctrine of coercion in any event. Governor Jackson concluded by recommending the immediate call of a state convention, in order that "the will of the people may be ascertained and effectuated."

In accordance with the Governor's recommendation, the Legislature, on January 17th, passed a bill calling a convention of three times as many members as each senatorial district was entitled to state senators, and appointing February 18th as the day on which they were to be elected, and February 28th the day on which the convention should assemble. Hon. Benjamin Brown, of Ray county, state senator from this district, and Hon. William M. Eads, the county's representative, both voted for the bill, the 10th section of which contained the following important provision:

"No act, ordinance or resolution of said convention shall be deemed to be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this state to the government of the United States, or any other state, until the electors of this state, voting upon the question, shall ratify the same."

The author of this section was Charles H. Hardin, then a senator from Boone and Callaway districts, and governor of Missouri in 1874-6. For it, Messrs. Brown and Eads voted. Thus the secession of the state was made an impossibility without the consent of the majority of the voters. After a much-disturbed and very turbulent session, the Legislature adjourned March 28th.

THE WINTER OF 1861.

During the months of January, February and March, 1861, there was great interest manifested in public affairs by the people of the county. A few meetings were held, but no important proceedings were had. The prospect of war was freely discussed, and many prepared for it. A few openly sympathized with the seceded states, but the majority preferred to take no decided

steps to aid either side. Many declared that Missouri had done nothing to bring on war, and should do nothing to help it along should one break out. "We are neither secessionists nor abolitionists," said they, "and we are neither fanatics nor fire-eaters."

If any fighting was done, it was argued, there must be none of it in Missouri, and it was proposed to organize military companies to keep out (of this county, at least) the forces of both sides. Yet the sentiment of the people was not all one way. Indeed, as there were all kinds of men, so there were all sorts of opinion. The *Carrollton Democrat*, then the only newspaper in the county, had two editors, and, singularly enough, they were divided in sentiment. James O'Gorman was an uncompromising Union man; A. J. Clark was strenuous in his advocacy of "Southern rights" and bitter in his denunciation of "Abe Lincoln" and "the North." In the same paper would be found an article denouncing the "South Carolina traitors" and another lauding "the chivalrous sons of the Palmetto state."

The Legislature having adjourned on the 28th of March, Mr. Eads, the county's representative, returned home in a few days thereafter, and the *Democrat* newspaper said that his course had been "entirely satisfactory to his constituents, and reflects much credit to himself."

AFTER THE FIRING ON SUMTER.

On the 12th of April, 1861, the Confederate forces opened fire on Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, and the next day the fort surrendered. President Lincoln, on the 15th, issued a proclamation calling for "the militia of the several states of the union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, to suppress combination in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; to maintain the honor, the integrity and existence of our national union, and to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized by the union."

Missouri was called upon by Secretary of War Cameron for four regiments of the seventy-five thousand. Governor Jackson's reply was as follows:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., APRIL 17, 1861.

"To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Washington, D. C.

"Sir:—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the

President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded states. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary; in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and can not be complied with. Not one man will Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

"C. F. JACKSON,
"Governor of Missouri."

The announcement that war had actually begun, while not wholly unexpected, created great excitement in Carroll county. Nothing else seemed to engross public attention but the prospect of civil war. The general sentiment seemed to be in favor of letting the "wayward sisters depart in peace," and some were against coercion, who, as time passed, became practical federal coercionists themselves.

THE APRIL MEETING AT CARROLLTON.

On the 20th of April a large public meeting was held at the court house at Carrollton. From the *Carrollton Democrat* of April 27th it is learned that the meeting was called by the citizens "for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the country, and expressing their views thereupon." Major Charles Sterne presided over the meeting, and Ethan Allen was the secretary. A committee of eight was appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Dudley Thomas, John Guilette, R. H. Coats, Dr. B. Bond, Hiram Wilcoxson, John B. Hale, Amos Grow and Peter Huff.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. R. D. Ray, L. K. Kinsey, W. M. Eads, John B. Hale and Mr. Wellington, all of whom, says the published report, "took decided ground against the war policy of President Lincoln, and declared their sympathy with and determination to stand by the Southern states as expressed by the resolutions reported from the committee." These resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved, that we endorse the reply of Governor Jackson to the requisition of President Lincoln for four regiments from Missouri to make war upon the seceded states.

"That, in our opinion, said call of the President is 'illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary,' and ought to be resisted by all the slave states now in the Union.

"That those states should not only refuse to furnish any men for any such unholy war, but that they should not permit any army raised in the

free states or elsewhere to pass their territory, with the design of invading any of the states now in opposition to the general government.

"That these states should at once put themselves in condition to make good their position and abide by all its consequences, reserving to themselves the right to act in the future as the exigencies may require, or their honor and safety may demand.

"That, impressed with the conviction that the war of the President is wickedly designed to be a war of the sections, and that the fate of Southern institutions and Southern independence is involved in the issue, we pledge ourselves to abide by the section to which we belong and to share its future destiny.

"That, under this impression, we would recommend the re-assembling of our state convention, with instructions to act in the premises in such manner as the interest and honor of the state may demand and, if necessary, they will link our destinies with our sister states of the South. And we further recommend the governor to re-assemble the Legislature if necessary, to take such action as the crisis may demand, by arming the state, or otherwise.

"That we recommend to the people of Carroll county the immediate organization of two or more companies for any emergency that may arise."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned to meet the first Monday in May.

There were exciting times in this part of the state at that time. On the same day of the Carrollton meeting a large secession meeting was held at Boonville, addressed by George G. Vest, the flag of the Confederate states was raised "with fifteen stars," and strong resolutions were adopted. The secession flag was raised at Kansas City and St. Joseph, and the United States arsenal at Liberty was captured by a company of about one hundred men, and nearly one thousand stand of arms, ten pieces of cannon and a large amount of powder taken.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 22nd of April Governor Jackson reconvened the Legislature, which assembled at Jefferson City on the 2d of May. At this session several "war measures" were adopted, the chief of which was the "Military Bill," providing for the organization and maintenance of the military forces of the state, called by the bill the Missouri State Guard. The bill was passed within about fifteen minutes after the reception of the news of the capture of Camp

Jackson by the Federal forces under Captain Lyon (afterward brigadier-general). For it, Representative Eads, of Carroll, voted under protest, explaining his vote at the time.

SECESSION MEETING IN SUGAR TREE BOTTOM.

On the 27th of April a meeting of the citizens of Sugar Tree Bottom township was held at Moss Creek church "to consider the situation." Col. W. W. Austin presided and the secretary was Calvin Thompson, Esq. From the secretary's report it appears that a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of R. H. Coats, H. Trotter, Col. M. McCorkle, John B. Floyd, E. W. Turner, R. B. Hudson, John Hall, Col. T. G. Dobbins, Dr. R. H. Corrin and J. L. Deatherage. This committee reported a long series of resolutions favoring the immediate taking of measures "with a view of severing all political connection with the usurping government at Washington;" desiring an "early call of the convention of the state, and that we hereby recommend an immediate resumption on the part of the state of the powers delegated to the general government," resolving "that we will not, if in our power to prevent it, suffer any hostile army to pass through our state to coerce our Southern brethren," etc.

A company of "Home Guards," which, as the report states, "had been formed for home protection," paraded, and while the committee on resolutions were consulting, Miss Sallie Trundle, on behalf of the ladies of the district, came forward and presented "a large and beautifully wrought Southern flag" to the organization, "making," says the report, "a charming and patriotic address, that made every true Southern heart swell with pride and emotion." Says the report further:

"In behalf of the Guards, Dr. T. G. Dobbins responded in a manly and dignified effort, assuring the fair one that beautiful banner should never be trailed in the dust while a true patriot lived in the South. At the close of Doctor Dobbins' remarks, the young and talented Mr. L. K. Kinsey, of Carrollton, being loudly called for, took the stand and made a short and exceedingly eloquent speech in defense of Southern rights and Southern honor, calling down the house in frequent bursts of applause."

It is believed that the Sugar Tree Bottom Company was the first company raised in Carroll county, in opposition to the federal authority.

THE MAY MEETING AT CARROLLTON.

An adjourned meeting of the people of the county was held at the court house in Carrollton, May 6, 1861. Maj. Charles Sterne, chairman of the former committee, presided, and John Guillett was secretary.

Hon. James A. Pritchard and Col. Stephen Stafford addressed the meeting. By a unanimous vote resolutions were adopted as follows:

“Resolved, that we hold it to be the duty of our county court to tender as a loan to the state of Missouri the sum of ten thousand dollars to be appropriated to the arming of military companies in this county, and that the court should, for the purpose of furnishing that sum, use all money at her command; and if she cannot raise said amount immediately, she should issue bonds to facilitate her, and that an application be made to the Legislature to legalize the act.

“Resolved, that the court shall appoint a commissioner to confer with the state authorities in regard to the procurement of arms, and, if it should appear after a conference that there will be a likelihood of much delay, the said commissioner shall make his report to the county court.

* * * * *

“Resolved, that we view with scorn and disdain the marshalling and arming of Northern troops, and the act of sending them to our borders will be regarded as insulting to a free people; and while President Lincoln continues thus to menace us, we will entertain no proposition for a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties.

“Resolved, that under no circumstances will we permit or allow the armed bands of Abraham Lincoln to enter, quarter in, or pass through our state under pretense of enforcing the laws; and that we will not look on with indifference while Northern troops are being congregated on Southern soil.

“Resolved, that, in view of the facts above stated, it is the duty of the Legislature of the state of Missouri to adopt such measures as will at once place her on a war basis, that she may, at all times, be ready to assume either a defensive or an offensive attitude, as circumstances may warrant or justify.

* * * * *

“Resolved, that our representative in the Legislature be instructed to carry out the principles embodied in the resolutions adopted at this meeting.”

Hiram Wilcoxson was appointed a committee to wait upon the county court and inform the members thereof of the action of this meeting. He returned and reported that the court had said that all should be done as asked for, as far as they had the power. The meeting then adjourned.

On the same day steps were taken for the organization of a military company pursuant to the following order:

"OFFICE OF THE DIVISION INSPECTOR.

"Third Military District of Missouri, Macon City, May 2, 1861.

"General Order No. 1.

"The citizens of Carroll county who have associated themselves together for the purpose of organizing a military company to be named the "Carrollton Mounted Guard," will meet at the court house, in the town of Carrollton, at or about the hour of ten o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1861, and then and there proceed to the election of the officers of said company, and for the purpose of being mustered into the state service.

"R. S. BEVIER,

"Colonel and Division Inspector.

"Third Military District of Missouri."

A large number of men offered to volunteer under this order, and it was seen that there would be but little difficulty in forming not only one company, but a batallion, "to do the state some service."

MEETINGS AT MORRIS AND HURRICANE TOWNSHIPS.

A meeting of the citizens of Morris township was held at Mandeville on Saturday, May 11, 1861. Jonathan Traugher was called to the chair and I. R. Brown was chosen secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Thomas S. Steel, J. H. Graham, John E. Mayo, J. L. McDaniel and W. H. Glaze. Resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted, declaring it the imperative duty of Missouri to institute means at once to organize, arm and equip the military for home defense; approving and endorsing the action of Governor Jackson in refusing troops to coerce the South; opposing the passage of any troops from either of the contending parties through this state for the purpose of waging war against each other; declaring that on the call of Governor Jackson "Morris township will respond with a company in proportion to her honor and population for the defense of the state," etc.

A company was formed, composed of about one hundred men, and the following officers chosen: Captain, J. L. Traugher; first lieutenant, John E. Mayo; second lieutenant James Strovall; orderly sergeant, I. R. Brown.

On the same day a meeting of the citizens of Hurricane township was held, which was well attended. Stephen Hancock was chosen chairman, and D. I. Maxon, secretary. Messrs. W. R. Creel, Doctor Garner, Doctor Brown,

John W. Staton, A. J. Carson and Thomas H. Ballou composed the committee on resolutions. William Scott delivered an address. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the citizens of the county of Carroll, in view of the present distracted condition of our once prosperous and beloved Union, deem it necessary to call a meeting in each township of the county for the purpose of organizing a military company for home and mutual protection; therefore,

"Resolved, that we, the citizens of Hurricane township, whose names are hereunto subscribed, volunteer our services to the county for the purposes above mentioned.

"Resolved, that every member of this company hold himself in readiness at the shortest notice to aid in repelling any invasion or attack that may be made upon us or our property, or upon the persons or property of this or any other of the adjacent counties.

"Resolved, that each member of this company shall look well to any firearms in his possession, and keep them in good condition for immediate service until such time as we can procure arms from the county.

"Resolved, that after a company of fifty shall have been enrolled, we will proceed to elect officers and organize in due military form."

A company of fifty-one men enrolled, and proceeded to elect officers: Captain, B. C. Woods; first lieutenant, A. Gillispie; second lieutenant, A. J. Carson; orderly sergeant, John M. Cottingham. After a short time, spent in drilling, the company adjourned to meet the following Saturday, for the purpose of additional drill and military instruction.

AFTER THE CAMP JACKSON AFFAIR.

The great excitement in the county prior to the capture of Camp Jackson, May 10th, was intensified upon the receipt of the news in Carroll county. Said the *Carrollton Democrat*, of May 18th: "From morning till night, since last Monday, crowds from all parts of our county are in town, and companies forming, drilling and marching to the heavy beat of the drum. Here in town we have two military companies—one of infantry, the other of cavalry—and in every township in the county is one company or more." In the same paper also appeared the following:

"To the Young Men of Carroll County:—Your state has been invaded by a foreign enemy! The blood of the women and children of Missouri has stained the soil of the state. The capital is threatened by invaders. Come forward and join the Carroll infantry immediately. The company is or-

ganized for service forthwith, and will leave for the scene of action as soon as they number sufficiently. The county court will equip the company. Be on hand immediately."

Notice was also given of a meeting of the citizens of Grand River township, at Chicken Point, for the purpose of organizing a military company and to meet once a week for the purpose of drill.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST MILITARY COMPANY.

On the 16th of May, the Carroll Light Infantry, C. M. Morrison commanding, left the county, at the call of the governor, to defend the capital from an apprehended attack by the Federal forces at St. Louis, under command of General Lyons and Col. F. P. Blair. This was the first company to leave the county to engage in hostilities against the Federal authority.

Before leaving Carrollton, a fine flag was presented to the company by Miss Ophelia Walling, on behalf of the ladies of Carrollton. Miss Walling afterwards became Mrs. Doctor Winfrey.

The following account of the movements of the company is from the diary of Orderly Sergeant Charles E. Blackwell, afterwards captain of the company, and killed at the battle of Oak Hill, or Wilson's Creek:

"May 16th.—We left Hill's landing on the steamer 'W. H. Russell.' Our company numbers sixty-five men. We lay at Snowden's wood-yard all night. Found on board two fine companies, one from Jackson and one from Clay county. The boat is crowded with passengers, among whom is a Colonel Todd, who claims relationship with Mrs. Lincoln. He claims to be a confidant of Jeff Davis (bosh), and seems to know a little of everything. There is also a Mr. Matheny; he knows it all. He is a great 'secesh;' wants others to do, and to do nothing himself, like many in our county.

"May 17th.—We passed Miami, Cowbridge and Glasgow. At these places we found banners flying and handkerchiefs waving, but no soldiers. At Arrow Rock, Boonville and Rocheport the situation was the same. The people said the soldiers had gone down. The pulse runs high with the kid-gloved men, especially among those just able to raise a mustache. I see none of the bone and sinew of the country hallooing for Dixie.

"May 18th.—We reached Jefferson City early in the morning, and were greeted by the soldiers and citizens. We marched up to the female seminary, which we made our headquarters. After we were settled and became a little quiet, a general disposition to leave camp pervaded the company. Our captain disappears; the lieutenants are similarly affected, and require the orderly

sergeant to perform all their duties. In the evening I called on Mr. Houston, who was very kind, and took me to the adjutant-general's and quartermaster's office.

"May 19th.—We are left by the officers to look out for ourselves. The soldiers are scattered all over the city. This evening we drilled, and I think ours the best disciplined company, save a few that have been here for some time. Kelley's company, from St. Louis, is very fine. There is general disorder throughout the camps, and we are in more danger from our own men than from the enemy.

"May 20th.—The boys all scatter again. Some kick up a fuss with the Dutch; a few others and myself try to get the boys together, but find it hard work, and quit almost in despair.

"May 21st.—The morning passed off without much of interest. In the evening the Governor and General Price arrived from St. Louis. We elected officers; no change. We were sworn into the state service; visited the adjutant-general's office and got copies of the military law; spent some two hours looking around the capitol; saw portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay and Benton; afterwards I walked about the city with serious thoughts. We saw General Price; he is a good looking man. He made us a speech. Governor Jackson also made a speech. He told us to go home. He is a good talker, but has hard looks. I was disappointed in his appearance. He is a foxy old 'coon.

"May 22d.—We left on the steamer 'McDowell' for home.

"May 24th.—Reached home this morning. Stored our camp equipage, and each man took his own course for home. If we ever meet again, time will tell."

WILCOXSON'S POWDER.

About the time the "Military Bill" was passed, May 10th, there were twelve thousand kegs of powder in Jefferson City. Anticipating an attack on the capital, the railroad bridge across the Osage river was burned, and this powder was sent out into the country by Governor Jackson and secreted, being distributed through Cooper, Saline, Howard, Chariton, Carroll and other counties.

Hiram Wilcoxson had been sent as Carroll county's commissioner to Jefferson City to instruct Representative Eads to vote for the "Military Bill," and to arrange for the arming and equipment of the troops of this county. By him a large quantity of this powder was brought to the county by steamer, landed at Hill's Landing and placed in what were supposed to be safe places.

Some of it was hidden in hemp shocks, some of it, it is said, was put in cellars, and some of it lies hidden in the woods surrounding Carrollton.

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

May 17th, Representative Eads returned from Jefferson City (the Legislature having adjourned) and immediately a crowd gathered about him and demanded a stewardship. All repaired to the court house, where Mr. Eads made a speech explaining his course on the military bill, to which he said he had been strongly opposed for various reasons, but for which he voted in obedience to the demand made upon him by his constituents. He also stated that because of his opposition to the bill he had incurred the displeasure of the governor, who had taken the opportunity to express his indignation toward him in the presence of the commissioner, Hiram Wilcoxson, who had been sent from this county to Jefferson City to purchase arms, etc.

At the conclusion of Eads' speech, there was considerable dissent from his views and sentiments, and it is said that a violent altercation occurred between him and Mr. Austin, growing out of the difficulties in opinion.

Meetings were held in nearly every township every week, and mustering, drilling and organizing, together with a great deluge of "war talk," engrossed the time and attention of the people. Business of all kinds was neglected to prepare for imminent battle and bloodshed. Very soon Leftwich's or Brewster's company of cavalry was organized and enlisted by Col. James W. Buchanan, who was enrolling officer for the county for the Missouri State Guard. Capt. J. L. Traughber's company, from Morris township, numbering one hundred men, next made its appearance in Carrollton. All of the members of this company were mounted, and presented an excellent appearance as they marched into town. As they formed on the public square, "three cheers for the Mandeville company" were called for and given with a will. A meeting was being held in the court house and the company marched in and was greeted with great applause. Captain Traughber, in response to enthusiastic calls, mounted the rostrum and made an impassioned speech, of which the following is said to be the substance:

"Fellow Citizens: * * * The time has come when every true patriot must defend his country to the best of his ability. We must defend our homes and firesides against the mercenary legions of Abraham Lincoln to the last. [Applause] Every man must do his part. For my part I am getting along in years, and there are some things I cannot do; but I want you all to know that I came from a breed of dogs that never gets too old to fight. (Wild ap-

plause] I hope I shall ever be found defending my country from assaults from every quarter, and especially in this contest do I desire to do my duty. I hope you will all see this as I do. I have here before me one hundred of my brave Shelbydines [alluding to the members of his company whom he called by this fanciful name] and we intend to stand by our state and our country till the last drop of blood is shed, if necessary; and I have four sons that I am willing shall go forth to serve their country. Let us all do our duty and the war will soon be over. You must all do something. If you can't fish, you must cut bait. I hope we will all do our duty in this crisis and save our country from the perils that threaten her." [Applause]

At the conclusion of Captain Traughber's speech, Colonel Buchanan, the mustering officer, arose and said: "Captain Traughber, please form your company in the square and they will be sworn into the service immediately." All at once there seemed to be a hitch in the proceedings, somewhere. Nobody had expected this or desired it. The men had come away from home unprepared for taking the field or leaving the country at once, and only a few expressed a willingness to be sworn in. Even the "old fighting dog," Captain Traughber, found, upon contemplation, that his business was in such condition that it demanded his personal attention for a considerable portion of future time. The result was that the Mandeville company was not mustered in on that day.

Afterward, the Morris township company and that of Hurricane were consolidated, forming Pritchard's company, afterwards Minick's, when Pritchard was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment (Rives'). It was a splendid company and performed important service for the Confederate cause.

The county authorities took some action in the premises. Petitioned to appropriate ten thousand dollars for the arming and equipping of troops, or loan that amount to the state, equivalent to the same thing, the county court refused, "for want of authority," but did appropriate, indirectly, seven hundred and forty six dollars and nineteen cents as appears on the records:

"Ordered that a warrant issue to Hiram Wilcoxson, commissioner, for seven hundred and forty-six dollars and nineteen cents, as a loan to the state of Missouri, for the purpose of equipping and paying the expenses of a military company, sent from this county to Jefferson City by the order of the Governor, and that said Wilcoxson be and is hereby appointed commissioner to receive and refund to the county the amount of the above warrant, when paid by the state or the proper officer."

If any further or other sums were appropriated, they have not been found. The county court at that time consisted of T. G. Dobbins, Thomas

Minnis and James Trotter. Mr. Trotter afterwards said that the county court made an order to loan ten thousand dollars to the state, but that only the amount paid Wilcoxson was ever expended. There was no record of the further disbursement.

COLONEL BUCHANAN'S ORDER.

James W. Buchanan, afterwards public administrator of the county, having been appointed an enrolling officer for this military district, as well as division inspector, by General Price, issued the following invitation on the 8th of June:

"To the People of Carroll County:—The military law of this state, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, requires all able-bodied free white male inhabitants, over eighteen and under forty-five years of age, to be enrolled in the Missouri State Guards in their respective districts and be held in readiness to enter state service whenever called for.

"The undersigned, assistant division inspector for the fourth military district, will be at the brick church on the state road, five miles east of Carrollton, on Saturday, the 15th inst., to muster into service and administer the oath to all those who are willing to enlist in the state service. The good people of this county are earnestly requested to organize themselves into companies, and elect such officers as they may prefer to serve under when called into actual service. Let us stand as a united people in defense of the rights and honor of our state, forgetting all past dissensions, and cheerfully and promptly obey the laws of the state in which we live.

"Very respectfully,

"JAMES W. BUCHANAN,

"Assistant Division Inspector of the Fourth Military District."

DEPARTURE OF THE STATE GUARDS FOR "THE FRONT."

In the early part of June, 1861, Governor Jackson ordered the Carroll county troops to rendezvous at Lexington. Accordingly the troops then organized, together with a number of new volunteers, took up the line of march. Brewster's company of cavalry, Morrison's company, Pritchard's company, and other organizations, numbering in all about three hundred men, moved out. On Crooked river an alarm was given that the Federals were in large force in front and threatening an attack. A line was formed and there were

very many amusing incidents as the squadrons were set. Luckily there was no battle. The alarm was caused, it is said, by the advance discovering some ladies riding across the prairies at a distance.

The line was not compactly formed, and there was not much regularity or order in the march, but the men, for the most part, were amateurs and had much to learn. The forces were armed with shotguns, hunting rifles and revolvers, and carried their own commissary and quartermaster's stores in farm wagons. For uniforms every man dressed to please his own particular taste and fancy.

At Lexington, the companies went into camp and into organization. The regiment to which most of the Carroll men belonged was commanded by Colonel Rives, of Ray county, and upon its organization Colonel Pritchard was chosen lieutenant-colonel. This regiment fought its first battle at Carthage; its subsequent history is given elsewhere.

UNION MEETINGS.

Meantime, the Union citizens of Carroll county, those who were opposed to secession and to secessionists, kept a little quiet, but bided their time. They became outspoken and active as soon as the State Guards left the county, and indeed, some of them had not held their peace before. Very many who had, at the inception of the troubles, been warmly opposed to federal coercion and favored peaceable secession in preference to war, now became ardent supporters of the federal administration and resolved to stand by it.

Accordingly "Union meetings" were called and held in nearly every part of the county, participated in, in some instances, by men who had taken part in "Southern" meetings only a few weeks before. The conversion of some individuals from Secessionists to Unionists was very striking indeed. Some of Captain Traugher's "brave Shelbydines," for example, in a few days went over to the "enemy," and, making their way to Chillicothe where a Federal regiment, the Second Iowa Infantry, was stationed, enlisted to put down the "wicked rebellion." It is stated that when it was known that the Federal authorities were engaged in moving troops into and across the state, via the Hannibal & St. Joseph railway, it was determined by some of the Carroll county Southern men to burn the railroad bridge across Grand river. Upon one occasion the Morris township "Shelbydines" concluded to undertake the demolition of the structure. Volunteers were called for, and among those who rode out was John E. Mayo, the first lieutenant of the company. Not enough men could be induced to volunteer, and those who did afterward reconsidered their determination when it was learned that there was a strong

force of Federal soldiers at Chillicothe. Some time thereafter Lieutenant Mayo and certain other members of the company went to Chillicothe and entered the Federal service. Mayo eventually became major of the Thirty-eighth Missouri Cavalry (Union) and was a brave and gallant fighter against the cause which he first espoused. He was drowned in the Platte river, Nebraska, after the close of the war, but while still in the service of the government against the Indians.

MEETING AT THE BURR OAK SCHOOL HOUSE.

It is believed that the first Union meeting participated in by those who were willing to fight for their faith was held in Morris township, or in what is now known as Fairfield. This meeting was held on the 16th of May at the Burr Oak school house. The chairman of the meeting was John Taylor and Thomas Roney officiated as secretary. The secretary's report says that a committee of resolutions was appointed consisting of Charles Misner, Robert McFeran and John Bud, and after a few remarks by some two or three persons, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday, the 21st, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Following is the secretary's report of the adjourned meeting:

"May 21st.—Met pursuant to adjournment. The committee was called for and came forward and presented the following preamble and resolutions:

"In the perilous times in which our country is thrown, we trust it will not be deemed improper in us to express to our fellow citizens our united opinion as to the course of duty of our state in the present crisis.

"There had been a collision at St. Louis, as is known to all, between the seceded party and the national government, which resulted in the capture of the seceded party by the government forces; in view of this event and other acts growing out of the secession of the Southern states, the President calling help from our state, the state, through her executive, refused to obey the call, and we do not indorse the governor's act in the refusal, for we, with all our heart, disapprove of secession, both as being constitutional and as a remedy for existing evils. We hold ourselves loyal to whom loyalty is due, for we have not been instrumental in bringing about the present warfare, and now stand ready and willing, at all times, to do anything in our power to stop it.

"Resolved, that we will not voluntarily join either extreme party, for in so doing we would at once terminate our grand mission of peacemakers between the two extreme parties.

“Resolved, that we believe that it is the duty of the President to enforce the laws in the United States in any part thereof.

“Resolved, that we believe no state can withdraw herself from the Union—that once in the Union, always in the Union.

“Resolved, that we as a body agree to use all means in our power to suppress all mob law or got-up parties for the purpose of marring the peace of civil community.

“Resolved, that we will hold ourselves subject to the laws and constitution of the United States, and therefore enroll our names in token of the same.

“Resolved, that we disapprove of the county court granting the secession organization of Carroll county Missouri, any money out of the county treasury and that we will hold the court accountable for the same, unless they had first placed the case before the people of the county, and let the poll books govern them in such case.

“The above preamble and resolutions were read to a large congregation, which seemingly was aroused to a feeling sense of great enthusiasm. It was moved that the question and vote be taken on each resolution separate and carried unanimously. Then it was agreed on by motion, and seconded, that we meet on the next Tuesday afternoon, in order to enroll our names. Then adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th of May, 1861.

“Met on the 28th, according to arrangement, and after two or three short addresses, we proceeded to enroll our names in token of our pledge to the same.

“JOHN TAYLOR, Chairman.

“THOMAS RONEY, Secretary.

“E. B. Wright, John Taylor, Charles Grigsby, William McFeran, Abel Lee, John Charlton, John Caseldine, Benjamin Shields, David Mathews, Drury B. Savage, Levi Wheeler, Joseph Silkey, Daniel McDaniel, John Roney, James Durham, A. F. Rhodes, John Whitworth, Elijah Lane, Kendel Elder, Drury Elder, Jr., Daniel McCalahan, R. T. Robinson, Loama O. Mott, Perry G. Burros, John Budd, Edwin Nichols, Thomas J. McFeran, Thomas House, John W. Shively, Drury Durham, Wiley B. Lee, Drury Elder, Sr., Thaddeus Cox, James C. Cox, Truman Nichols, Charles Misner, Robert McFeran, James Chapin.”

After enrolling the names, then, by motion, it was agreed on to meet the 4th of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Baleyville, at C. Misner's, and then adjourned.

The published report of the Burr Oak meeting closed with the following invitation: “Union men, one and all, come and see whether or not we be in the faith.”

THE MEETING AT WINDFREY'S GROVE.

From the *Carrollton Democrat*, June 8, 1861:

"One of the largest neighborhood meetings ever held in Carroll county convened at Winfrey's Grove, at the place known as the Rosebud school house about seven miles southeast of Carrollton, on Saturday, the 1st of June, to deliberate on the present aspect of the times. Notwithstanding the rain was pouring down, the crowd came in from all quarters, each man seeming determined to stand forth before the world as a defender of the old banner of Washington and Jackson, and to sustain the Union by which 'nobody has ever been hurt.' Several of the old pioneers of the county were there. Men who reclaimed this county from the wild wilderness and have made it a garden of the state were there, with their sons and grandsons, all warm, ardent, determined and resolved to oppose secessionism, abolitionism, or any other fanaticism that threatens the liberties of the people.

"When such men as Judge Hardwick, Turpin Thomas and Joseph Adkins, one of the heaviest slaveholders in the county,—men, who have borne the hardships of the wilderness to improve the country and extend the area of civilization, while many of the present enemies of their country's flag were mewling and puking in the nursery,—when men like these forget the infirmities of age, and ride through the storm and drenching rain to encourage their fellowmen to stand by their flag and their constitution, we hope their example will be followed throughout the entire state.

"The meeting was called to order by Samuel Winfrey, Esq., whereupon Thomas Hardwick was chosen chairman, and Turpin Thomas, Joseph Adkins and John Gray, vice-presidents, and George W. Tatham, secretary.

"The following committee was then appointed by the chair to draft the resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Samuel Winfrey, E. H. Thomas, George Buckhart, James Gosnell and B. E. Kirgan.

"After the reading of the resolutions, John B. Hale, who had been invited to attend the meeting, and whose arrival through the drenching rain had been cheered by his multitude of warm friends, delivered a most excellent address. Among the many interesting topics, he noticed, in an especial manner, a certain fact, well known to every enlightened politician, who is posted in the history of the past, that the slavery question was not in any way connected with the secession of South Carolina. In her attempt at nullification of secession in 1832, the slavery question was never made the issue: it was

then the tariff, and the tariff alone, that was the ground of her complaint. General Jackson then wrote a letter to a friend in Georgia exposing the designs and machinations of South Carolina, in which he then predicted that the next time South Carolina would try to break up the Union, she would use, as a pretext, the slavery question. The real object of the Gulf states appears to be the creation of a great aristocratic Confederacy, wherein wealthy men, who own immense tracts of land, can control their tenantry and the poor white men who are dependent on them. Mr. Hale next noticed the Military bill, at some length, and closed his remarks amid the cheers of the meeting.

“The following resolutions were reported by the committee and unanimously adopted :

“Whereas, a crisis has now arrived, that the people, the working people, by whose labors the state is supported in peace or war, should throw off the shackles of party, and cease to lend ear to the exciting declamations of small politicians, but come out openly and declare their views to their fellow citizens. We therefore adopt the following resolutions as expressive of our views :

“Resolved, that instead of secession being a remedy for any real or fanciful evils Missouri is now suffering, it would be a certain mode of plunging us into all the horrors of civil war, and we believe that, as providence is promising us abundant crops, our duty to our God and our country, to our children and our neighbors, can be better performed by Missourians thronging to the harvest field and cutting down their crops than to the battle field to cut down their fellow-citizens.

“Resolved, that we are proud of our state convention, recognizing in its deliberations a spirit of calmness and conservatism, which has earned for Missouri a higher reputation than any deliberative body that ever sat within her borders, and our delegate, Robert D. Ray, deserves our highest commendation.

“Resolved, that the late military bill passed by the Legislature is, and ought to be, a dead letter, a disgrace to the statute book, and only to be preserved as a curiosity, commemorative of the folly and excitement of the night in which it passed. We believe that the plea of a “big scare” is not sufficient justification of any who voted for it.

“Resolved, that we most cordially disapprove the attempt made to burden the people of this county with a useless debt of ten thousand dollars, while other wealthier counties refused to give a dime.

“Resolved, that neutrality is the only policy Missouri should adopt, and Generals Price and Harney deserve the warm regard of the people for their

humane arrangements to preserve the public peace, and in these two gentlemen the adage is fully verified, that humanity is inseparable from bravery.

“That while we pledge our lives and property to maintain all the institutions of Missouri, and especially her slave institution, we equally pledge to one another our aid and protection in the enjoyment of the sacred and unalienable right of opinion and speech, leaving the latter only, to the restrictions of law. We heartily condemn all persecutions for opinion's sake, holding that every law-abiding citizen of Missouri, whether born in the North or South, or in Europe, is bound to be protected in the enjoyment of his opinions by his fellow citizens here.

“Resolved, that we believe Missouri's interests are peculiar to herself, and she ought not to be influenced or controlled the least by the action of any other state, North or South, and we repudiate that puerile sentimentality which causes some to think nothing is done right here unless it accords with the action of the state from whence they come. We believe there is intelligence enough among the people of this state to carve out their own destiny without blindly following any other state, and particularly so while Missouri is differently circumstanced from any other state in America.

“Resolved, that as Missouri is destined to become the great thoroughfare for Asiatic and European trade and being possessed of untold mineral wealth, far surpassing the gold of California in value, we believe her interests are too great to justify any hurried actions, but prudence requires that she should take time and, in view of developing circumstances, adopt the policy her interests may require; for in a few years her population will be mostly native born, who will have none of those childish and disturbing sympathies with other states which so much influence the opinions and actions of many of the present day, who sympathize with their far-off native state.

“Resolved, that we condemn as dastardly the attempt by some to introduce a spirit of terrorism to awe Union men, by denouncing all who are not secessionists as abolitionists. This charge of abolitionism has often been falsely brought against our best men to injure them, but the people are now too well posted to heed such false accusations. Many of our talented and most solvent men are actively engaged in opposing secession, for instance Rollins, Stewart, Hall, Henderson, Thomas Allen, Judge Dunn, Judge Leonard, and hundreds of others, who are an honor to any cause.

“Resolved, that the misapplication of our state's school money by the Legislature meets with the decided disapprobation of the people, who regard it as a sacred fund to protect their children from the invasion of ignorance.

“Resolved, that as we do not know and have never heard of a single instance of a man in Missouri being injured by the Union, we see no reason for dissolving a Union by which, so far, nobody has been hurt.

“Resolved, that as Missouri has prospered in the Union, we shall remain there till our honor and interests demand a separation, then we will, like our fathers, resort to revolution and discard the subterfuge of secession.

“Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting, signed by its officers, be published in the *Carrollton Democrat*, and that the editor of the *Missouri Republican* be respectfully requested to copy them for the *Missouri Republican*.’ The meeting then adjourned.

“THOMAS HARDWICK,
“Chairman.

“TURPIN THOMAS,
“JOSEPH ADKINS,
“JOHN GRAY,
“Vice-Presidents.

“GEORGE W. TATHAM, Secretary.”

The Stars and Stripes were raised in the county and people again began to do them honor. The fight at Boonville, June 10th, in which General Lyon defeated Colonel Marmaduke, dispirited the secessionists and correspondingly encouraged the Union men—indeed, it has been averred that it created many of the latter class, as the victory of the State Guards and Confederates at Wilson’s Creek created many secessionists. Meetings were called and held, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted of a strong Union character.

UNION MEETING AT DE WITT, JUNE 15TH.

The following report of this meeting was furnished at the time by the secretaries to the *Carrollton Democrat*:

“The meeting being called to order, David Gilbert was chosen chairman, and E. G. Robertson and D. C. Henning, secretaries.

“The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting: George Pattison, Dr. P. H. Perkins, D. McIlvoy, Daniel Cary, Marcus Stephenson, David Thomas and William H. Pate.

“John B. Hale, of Carrollton, being present by invitation, for the purpose of making a Union speech, came forward and took the stand, from which the Stars and Stripes were unfurled, and stated that he was prepared to make a

Union speech if the meeting desired it, but that since he had arrived here it had been suggested to him, that probably the meeting had better be adjourned until the people could be better satisfied in regard to the events transpiring in our state since this meeting was called, which course, he thought, would be nothing but proper, but stated that he was not prepared to take back a single sentiment uttered by him in defense of this glorious Union.

“Messrs. Moberly and Harris, of Brunswick, also William M. Eads, our representative, and J. S. Logan, of DeWitt, being present, were called upon, and all made remarks about to the same effect, that as the Union sentiment was by far the greatest in our community and county, we could afford to be magnanimous, and that caution and prudence should characterize our proceeding at present, and that nothing should be done to excite our neighbors who hold views in opposition to ours. But all referred in the most feeling manner to the flag of our country, and said they would never be guilty of treason to that flag.

“Mr. Pattison, our county school commissioner, being present, was then called for, and delivered an address, showing that the causes of the excitement were only imaginary, and that no real cause for it exists in our state, and enquired, what would have been thought of a meeting like the present, which, twelve months ago, would have considered prudence necessary in expressing their devotion to their country and its flag?

“The vote was then taken whether Mr. Hale should deliver a speech or not, when it was decided that the meeting wished to hear him. Whereupon he again took the stand and delivered such a speech as only a Union-loving man can deliver.

“Mr. Eads came forward and spoke for a short time, reviewing our national troubles, and showing that he has always been a Union man and opposed to secession, and that it would cost the state of Missouri fifteen millions of dollars to keep only twenty thousand soldiers in the field for twelve months, for which she is wholly unprepared, and, we believe, satisfying every one present as to his course in voting for that obnoxious thing called a military bill, passed by our Legislature not long since.

“The committee then returned and reported the following resolutions:

“Resolved, that as events have transpired since this meeting was called, the particulars of which we have not yet fully learned, we shall, when we adjourn, agree to meet again when notified by the president of this meeting, and in the meantime we recommend to our fellow citizens to avoid all excitement, and aim to maintain a law abiding spirit among the people. It was further

“Resolved, that the secretaries furnish a copy of the proceedings for publication in the *Carrollton Democrat*.

“The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the same place on Saturday, the 29th inst.

“DAVID GILBERT, Chairman.

“E. C. ROBERTSON,

“D. D. HENNING,

“Secretaries.”

MEETING AT COLOMA.

The following report of a Union meeting held at Coloma, Morris township, was furnished the *Carrollton Democrat*, and appeared in that paper June 29, 1861:

“At a meeting held at Coloma by the Union citizens of Morris township, Carroll county, Missouri, on the 22d of June, 1861, W. H. Pilaster was appointed chairman, and D. R. Bartlett, secretary.

“By the order of the chairman a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to-wit: George Nance, Sr., Dr. J. M. Rogers, Ambrose Hanley, Thomas Mathes and Robert B. Claspill.

“While the committee was drawing resolutions the meeting was addressed by K. Scott, who made a very intelligent speech, after which the following resolutions were read and adopted:

“Resolved, that the action of the Missouri Legislature, enacting what is known as the Military bill, and in appropriating the state school funds, and the funds for the support of the Lunatic Asylum to military purposes, meets with our unqualified condemnation.

“Resolved, that we will not organize under the military law of the state, believing, as we do, said law is unconstitutional, subversive of democratic government and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

“Resolved, that, in our opinion, the exigency of the times imperatively demands of all lovers of the Union, American liberty, and democratic institutions, throughout the state to form themselves into volunteer companies for the suppression of all lawless acts of violence, and to preserve to all citizens of this state constitutional protection irrespective of political opinion.

“Resolved, that we organize ourselves into a military company, to be known as the Marion Home Guard of Morris township.

“Resolved, that in view of the importance of the occasion, we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.”

MEETING AT MANDEVILLE.

On the 24th of June a portion of the Union citizens of Morris township held a meeting at Mandeville. After short and appropriate addresses by John B. Hale and William M. Eads, Mr. McFarren was called to the chair, and W. Smithpeter appointed secretary, and the following resolutions passed:

“Resolved, that we, as a body, agree to use all means in our power to suppress all mob law, or get up parties for the purpose of marring the peace of civil community.

“Resolved, that we invite the Union men of the county to confer together, and take into consideration the propriety of organizing Home Guards in the county, for the purpose of self protection and securing arms, and that we would suggest tomorrow week as the time for a general meeting at Carrollton.”

PREPARING TO FIGHT.

It will be seen that the Union men of the county, as well as the Secessionists, were preparing for the fight that everybody saw was coming. The Secessionists were on the move, and nearly every day small or large squads left the county for Price's army, then in southwestern Missouri. Many Union men, especially from the neighborhood of De Witt, went up to the various Federal posts along the line of the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad, and took service under the “old flag.”

By and by, after Carthage and Wilson's Creek had given the State Guard boys an idea of what war and soldiering meant, and an idea of the kind of war in which they had enlisted to fight, some of them got tired and came home. Some of them never went back; others, being harassed by the Federal militia thereafter, and for other reasons, re-enlisted as the opportunity offered and they felt inclined. The idea that one Southern man could whip five Northern men, or that one Northern man was equal to three Southern men, was demonstrated very early in the war to be an erroneous one. The people made up their minds pretty soon that the contest would be earnest, bloody, lengthy and doubtful.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

On the 28th of June, the *Carrollton Democrat*, M. O'Gorman's paper, suspended publication, the following card appearing in the last issue, a half sheet:

"Owing to the fact that we are without the necessary help to carry on the *Democrat* (all printers in this region having gone to the 'wars'), and also to the great difficulty in collecting funds at that time sufficient to carry on business of the office, we have come to the conclusion to suspend publication, save a small sheet for legal advertisements, until the times become more favorable. Our suspension, we hope, will be but temporary. The news, nowadays, is of so lying a character, and so much to excite and inflame, that it had better be altogether dispensed with."

About the 20th of June, Judge Dunn held a special term of court at Carrollton, for the trial of James Reirdon, charged with the murder of William Walker, the previous year. The trial was conducted, for the defense, by Messrs. John B. Hale and Wellington Gordon, and on the part of the state, by D. C. Allen, of Liberty, the prosecuting attorney. After a full investigation, the prisoner was found "not guilty."

The county officers continued to exercise their functions under the new provisional government which had been established upon the flight of Governor Jackson and Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds, although they did not take the oath to the so-called "Gamble government" until some time later. Some of them still recognized Jackson as the chief executive of the state.

Governor Jackson, shortly after the battle of Lexington, called the Legislature to meet at Neosho, Newton county, on the 21st of October. Out of one hundred and thirty-three members of the house of representatives, thirty-nine obeyed this call; and out of thirty-three senators, ten were present. Charles D. Hardin, then senator from Callaway, started from his home in obedience to the governor's call and, coming to Carrollton, interviewed Representative Eads. After much consultation the two concluded to go to Neosho and if an ordinance of secession should be presented resolved to vote against it. At a point in Henry county Mr. Eads was taken sick and returned home. Hardin went on and was the only senator that voted against the passage of the secession ordinance when the instrument was adopted by the "Claib. Jackson Legislature," October 28, 1861.

The news of the battle of Wilson's Creek, or Oak Hill, August 10, 1861, was received by the Secessionists of this county with great joy, mingled with universal regret at the death of the brave and gallant Captain Charles E. Blackwell, who fell early in the engagement leading on his men. At the time of his death Captain Blackwell was but twenty-one years of age, but by reason of his ability, talent and courage had been chosen captain of his company over men years his senior. He had been a cadet at West Point for some months. He was a son of A. C. Blackwell, so frequently named in this work.

The Carroll county men greatly distinguished themselves by their courage and effective work in the battle of Wilson's Creek and contributed no little to the brilliant Confederate victory there attained.

On the 12th of September General Price's army moved up to the Missouri river and besieged two thousand eight hundred Federals under Col. James A. Mulligan at Lexington. The siege really lasted eight days, although the Federal works were not entirely invested and there was no severe fighting during the first five. The cannon could be plainly heard in this county, and at night during the last three days of the fight the roar of the musketry was audible. Along the river these sounds were especially distinct. A dance was in progress in the bottom on the evening of the 19th, the day previous to Mulligan's surrender, and the dancers, young men and maidens, at the close of a "set" would repair to the open air and listen to the booming of the cannon and the rattle of musketry at Lexington, fifteen miles away.

A number of citizens of the county were witnesses of the closing scenes of the fight, and not a few went over and "took a hand." War was being brought to the very doors, and they went out to meet it. This class, of course, rendered what service they did in aid of the Southern cause.

FIRST BLOOD OF THE WAR IN CARROLL COUNTY—THE HURRICANE FIGHT.

As has been stated, some Union men from De Witt had made their way to the Federal troops, on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad, and joined them. It was known that many more were only waiting the advent of the Federal forces to themselves enroll under the Stars and Stripes.

Early in October, a squad of those who had enlisted in the Union army returned to their homes on a furlough, granted by their officers at Laclede. The squad, numbering about ten men, was in charge of one Jeff Harry. A few days after their return home, about thirty Secessionists, under command of Capt. Logan Ballew, made a descent upon these soldiers, captured and disarmed them, and released them upon parole.

News of the affair reaching Laclede, the commanding Federal officer at that post, Colonel Morgan, sent an expedition down into Carroll county. The invading force consisted of two companies of the Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Capts. Wesley R. Love and Frederick C. Loring, two companies of infantry, and two pieces of artillery, making in all a force of about four hundred men. The whole force was under command of Colonel Morgan, then of the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry.

On the 17th of October, this force encamped at Mr. Owen's farm, in the northeastern part of the county. The next morning the march was resumed, the command going south towards De Witt. News of the approach of the Federals had reached Captain Ballew, and his scouts were watching them. **He had under his command about one hundred men, but it is said that all of them were not with him.** Learning his enemy's destination, he determined to ambush them at the crossing of Big Hurricane creek, in the southeast quarter of section 35, township 55, range 22. For this purpose he selected forty-seven of his men, all of whom were armed with double-barreled shotguns loaded with buckshot, and some had revolvers. Stephen Hancock had joined Ballew, with about twenty-five men, but, as he states, he disapproved of the ambushing scheme, as he considered it cowardly and guerrilla-like and not in accordance with the true principles of warfare, and accordingly he drew off his little force and left Ballew to himself, after urging him three times not to "bushwhack" the Federals, but to "fight fair."

Ballew posted his men so that they would command the ford and both its approaches, and had them well concealed. On came the Federals, suspicious, but not altogether conscious of their danger. Love's company was in front.

The men rode down into the stream and began to water their horses. Of a sudden, Ballew gave the word "Fire." Instantly a most murderous and terrible volley was poured into the unsuspecting troopers, and the Hurricane ford was full of wounded, bleeding men, and frantic, struggling horses, while screams and groans and shouts rent the hitherto peaceful air. There was very great confusion, and fright, and terror, to be sure. Ballew's men fired another volley or so, and then, mounting their horses, which had been completely and securely concealed near by, rode away from the scene, with not a man killed or wounded.

The buckshot from the forty-seven shotguns wounded fourteen of Love's army, some of them desperately, all of them badly, but, strange to say and very luckily withal, none of them mortally. The bugler of the company was mistaken for an officer and fared very badly. Part of the forces were kept behind to care for the wounded, who were taken to the neighboring houses at first and afterwards removed to Laclede. Several horses were also disabled in the melee and a few killed.

The Federals at first fell back. Loring's company, Colonel Morgan's infantry, two companies of the Eighteenth Missouri, and the artillery, formed in battle line, expecting the attack to be resumed. The cannon fired a few shots and a skirmish line was advanced, but the enemy had fled. Just before arriving at Hurricane ford, the Federals met Ambrose Callaway, an old and

respected citizen of Hurricane township, whom they questioned as to the whereabouts of Ballew's men. He denied any knowledge of them, but stated that he had seen a force which he believed to be them, moving rapidly away from the south side of Hurricane creek. This force, doubtless, was Hancock's, but Mr. Callaway did not know them. After they had been fired on, the Federals returned, overtook Callaway and killed him.

The Federal forces soon rallied and resumed their march to DeWitt, which place they reached without further incident. At DeWitt they made prisoners of two men, Price Mirick and Frank Ball, the latter the postmaster, whom they carried away to Laclede. Upon leaving DeWitt the next day, one James Reidon, one of Love's men, accidentally shot and killed himself while mounting his horse. Reidon was from this county, and had been tried and acquitted, a few months before, of the charge of murdering his brother-in-law, William Walker. It is also said that it was he who killed Mr. Callaway. William Allen, at present in Carrollton, states that Reidon fired the shot in obedience to the orders of Colonel Morgan.

Ballew's command scattered considerably, and all escaped in safety. Some made their way to the army of General Price; others stayed in the country.

Nothing was talked of in the county but the "Hurricane fight," for some days after its occurrence, and the talk was usually of the wildest sort. It was reported that the number of Federals killed was at least twenty; that the wounded were twice as many; that the Federals were preparing to come down, "like a wolf on the fold," and avenge their defeat by killing men, women and children, etc. But as time passed the expected ravagers and spoilers came not, and other events transpired that engaged the attention of the people.

It is asserted that in September, nearly a month before the Hurricane fight, a skirmish took place on section 3, township 55, range 23, in what is now Stokes Mound township. The fight occurred on the farm, and indeed at the residence of Davis Perry Todd, since dead. Captain Perry, of Livingston county, had rendezvoused at Todd's residence, preparatory to joining the State Guards at Lexington. Captain Love came down from Laclede with his company and drove Perry and his men away. Several shots were exchanged, but only one man, a member of Perry's company, was hurt, he being shot through the hand. Perry's men at first were in Todd's barn and about his premises, but retreated to the woods. A. J. Carson, of this county, one of Perry's men, died two days after, it is said from excitement occasioned by the fight, added to a low state of health. It was this Captain Perry who was killed by the militia north of Carrollton in the fall of 1864.

THE UNION TROOPS OCCUPY CARROLLTON.

In August, 1861, the state convention declared the offices of governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of state vacant, and appointed Hamilton R. Gamble, governor; Willard P. Hall, lieutenant-governor, and Mordecai Oliver, secretary of state, in the room of Jackson, Reynolds and Massey, proceeded to vacate the offices of all the other state and county officials who should fail or decline to take the "convention oath," or oath of allegiance to the United States and to the state government under Governor Gamble.

In Carroll county the county officers signified their willingness to take the convention oath, if they could be protected from the Secessionists, who were manifesting a very hostile disposition. Accordingly, word was sent to Colonel Tindall, of the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, then in Chillicothe. Colonel Tindall thereupon sent down a company of men of his regiment, commanded by Capt. R. A. DeBolt, afterward member of Congress from the tenth district and judge of the eleventh circuit. The company numbered about one hundred men, and with their blue uniforms and bright muskets presented quite a contrast to the Confederate soldiers that had been seen in the county. The company reached Carrollton about the 1st of December. It formed and marched around the square, at different times, and extraordinary efforts were made to obtain recruits. Accompanying Captain DeBolt was Capt. R. H. Brown, who had a squad already, but wished to fill out his company. He was soon enabled to do so. The sight of the flag, the guns, and drums and bayonets, and the light work and good pay promised, may have induced some to volunteer, but the most, if not all, of the Carroll county recruits enlisted from a sense of duty, and were Union men from principle. In those days it required considerable courage for a man to avow himself a decided Union man or a decided Secessionist.

Captain Brown recruited his company, Captain DeBolt drilled his, the county officials took the convention oath, and time passed. Many of the people of Southern sympathies considered the secession ordinance passed by the Neosho Legislature as valid and binding upon them, and, therefore, held Missouri to be no longer a member of the old Federal Union, but one of the "Confederate States of America." Of this class many prepared to go South to fight for the cause which they considered just.

APPEARANCE OF PRENTISS'S BRIGADE.

The next morning after Brown and DeBolt came to Carrollton, Gen. Ben M. Prentiss, at the head of a brigade composed of an Ohio and an Illi-

nois regiment and some Missourians, marching through Carroll county from west to east, reached Carrollton. Here they camped where the Catholic church now stands and on the adjacent grounds, remaining two nights and one day. When they left it is said that about a ton of chicken feathers covered the camp ground, mingling with a great quantity of hog hair and bristles.

Before leaving, General Prentiss assembled the citizens on the square and made them a speech full of reproaches for their past misdeeds, and of warnings and threats against them should they transgress in the future. General Prentiss, when in the service, was of an imperious, haughty, domineering disposition, and his conduct was not at all times above criticism and reproach. His speech at Carrollton may have been intended for good, but it did none, having the effect to exasperate instead of conciliate those of Confederate sympathies.

By order of General Prentiss, five hundred sacks of flour belonging to Hiram Wilcoxson, then proprietor of the Wild Moss mills, was seized by Quartermaster Strachan, the latter afterwards notorious for his connection with the Palmyra massacre. Mr. Wilcoxson had been especially active against the Federal authority in the beginning of the troubles, but had taken the oath of allegiance to the Gamble government, and it is believed was religiously observing it, but his flour was taken all the same, and he never was paid for it.

CAPTURE OF ROBINSON'S REGIMENT AND TWO HUNDRED CARROLL COUNTY CONFEDERATES.

About the 1st of December, a considerable number of men in the county prepared to "go south" and join the army of General Price, then in southwest Missouri. Capt. Frank S. Robinson, of Saline, had been sent up in the region about Miami to recruit, and very soon several hundred men were organized and ready to join him. Word had been sent to the Confederates in Carroll to "muster the clans," and preparations to that effect were speedily and quietly made. About one hundred and seventy-five men crossed the river and joined the designated rendezvous, at the Grand Pass church, in Saline county. The forces from Carroll comprised Capt. Logan Ballew's company, Capt. M. Floyd's company, and a number of men that were not organized into companies. The men for the time furnished their own arms and equipments or went without—many had no arms.

At the Grand Pass church the Confederate recruits were organized into a regiment, of which Robinson was elected colonel and Colonel Alexander

lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Robinson, later a citizen of Carrollton, stated that this regiment numbered seven hundred and eighty men in all, the greater portion of whom were from Saline county.

On the 16th of December, 1861, this regiment commenced its march south, and on that same night reached Blackwater creek, in Johnson county, and encamped in a horse-shoe bend of the creek. Worn out with their long day's march of nearly forty miles, the whole regiment slept, sentinels, pickets and all, and two prisoners whom they had captured, escaped, and, it is supposed, carried the news of their whereabouts to Gen. Jeff C. Davis, who, with two or three hundred Federal troops, was cruising about to intercept just such gatherings of men as this.

The next day in the forenoon, Robinson's pickets were driven in by a detachment of Merrill's Horse, a body of Federal cavalry, who came in on the Knob Noster road. General Davis, with his two thousand infantry, followed Merrill rapidly up, and the Confederates soon found themselves surrounded by a force much larger and better in every way. However, the regiment was immediately drawn up in line and delivered two volleys, which the Federals returned, killing one man, and then retired about four hundred yards. General Davis then sent, under a white flag, a communication stating his force and position and demanding an unconditional surrender. Comparatively unarmed, and wholly undisciplined as they were, to fight with any hope of success was out of the question, and the whole regiment surrendered—except those who, by scattering, each man for himself, escaped and returned home, and those who, in the same manner, succeeded in reaching Colonel Clarkson's command, sent up by General Price, to convey through this regiment and a body of men who had crossed the river at Lexington. Many of the very best and most substantial citizens of this and Saline counties were in this Blackwater capture. The prisoners in all, five hundred and eighty-five, were marched to Sedalia, and there put upon a train and sent to St. Louis, where they were incarcerated in the old McDowell College. Here, and afterwards at Alton, Illinois, they were held until they all gradually took the prescribed oath, and were released, except about one hundred of them, who were regularly exchanged in the summer or fall of 1862 and entered the Confederate army.

Upon the authority of a certain Federal officer, who was engaged in the capture of Robinson's command, it may be stated that the Federals had information of the raising of the regiment and its designs long before it left Saline county.

Colonel Robinson stated that when the demand of surrender was made, he called his officers together and held a consultation. All were in favor of surrendering on terms, except one captain, who, when questioned, admitted that he had but two rounds of ammunition for his men. There was plenty of powder in the command, but no lead or caps. Colonel Robinson also stated that a major of the Second Iowa Cavalry informed him that the two volleys delivered by the Confederates killed and wounded thirty-seven men.

1862—THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR.

Nothing of a very remarkable nature occurred in the county in the winter of 1862, save that prices of all kinds of merchandise advanced rapidly and largely. The people, some of them at least, went back to the practices of the early pioneers, as regarded fare and apparel. For coffee, rye was used instead of Rio and sorghum took the place of refined sugars and syrups. Flax and cotton had been raised and were being used in the preparation of fabrics. Mr. Barrier, of Carrollton, in the early spring, was kept busy manufacturing flax spinning wheels. Mrs. Shirley, north of Big creek, and other ladies raised, carded and spun considerable quantities of cotton.

On the 24th of March, Capt. Josiah Goodson, of Company C, Colonel King's Third Missouri State Militia, died of pneumonia at his residence, eight miles west of Carrollton, aged thirty-two.

The Union ladies made a beautiful flag for the court house, another for Captain Love's company, purchased one for the Third Missouri, and a large banner waved from a pole one hundred feet in height on the public square. A storm on the 2d of April destroyed the last named flag. The same storm blew down the Reformed church in Carrollton.

On the 24th of April, Burton Godsey, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at his home, six miles north of Carrollton. He was eighty years of age.

Numerous bodies of Federal troops visited the county from time to time, occasioning great alarm among the citizens of Confederate sympathies. Upon this subject the *Carrollton Democrat* of May 17th was moved to say that a volume of history in the form of a collection of facts ought to, some day, be published containing incidents ludicrous and laughable for the entertainment of posterity. Said the *Democrat*:

"Among this collection of items it would be interesting to narrate the ludicrous incidents wherein people, raised in the United States, were so little acquainted with the United States troops that when a body of the military

drew near a neighborhood, scores of alarmed people would be busy at night hiding their bacon under straw and hay stacks, burying their spoons, bed clothes, trunks, clothing, etc. Sometimes a false alarm would be raised that the Federals were coming and a sudden stampede would be made to the hazel brush or to some neighboring house, in the night, where, after the agreed countersign being given, the trembling fugitive was admitted. After a few days' familiarity with the Federals, and fear became assuaged, the bacon was resurrected from the hay stack, the spoons and clothing were brought back, and all became quiet. * * * Many such incidents have happened in this county already. Our secession friends have acted very funnily at times. Their conduct has been like that of the old cronies of 1800, who, when it was known that Jefferson was elected President, in great consternation, hid their bibles, lest the infidel President would send soldiers to seize them. Such a book as that we have indicated should be made up of incidents collected from all parts of the county and state. Millions might be made from its publication.

"About the 1st of May Col. J. A. Poindexter returned from the Confederate army to his home in Randolph county on recruiting service. He was known to the Federals as a brave, dashing officer, and they manifested much uneasiness upon learning that he was in the country. The Confederates had confidence in him, and it was believed that many would rally to him—and they did.

"One blast upon his bugle horn was worth a thousand men."

"It was said at the time that Colonel Poindexter came directly from Memphis, Tennessee, by boat to St. Louis, from thence to Renick, on the North Missouri railroad. Being in disguise, he represented himself as a Mr. Arnot, of St. Louis, and procured a horse at Renick and rode into the country, among friends."

Judge Austin A. King, ex-governor of the state, held his course in this judicial circuit this spring, and transacted considerable business which had long lain unattended to, courts having been irregularly or rarely held and not well attended. A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republic*, writing May 8th, from Richmond, said:

"This circuit is composed of the counties of Ray, Carroll, Caldwell, Clinton and Clay. The presiding Judge, Hon. Austin A. King, has just finished holding the spring term of the courts in these counties. The good behavior of the people and their desires to have the law enforced in their respective counties, augurs well for the future peace and harmony of this section of the state. The Judge required every attorney to take the oath of loyalty prescribed by the convention, and not one refused to do so, but all

cheerfully renewed their covenants with their country. Every grand and petit juror was required to take the same oath, and it is remarkable that not one refused or expressed an unwillingness to do so. Lawyers, juries, clerks and people all seemed delighted that the safeguards of the law were again being thrown around their lives and property.

“In two of the counties there were no sheriffs or coroners, but the Judge was determined to hold courts, and at once appointed elisors and court was held.

“The dockets in each county, both criminal and civil, were disposed of in a firm, impartial and satisfactory manner. Grand juries did their business well and thoroughly. Cases of robbery, larceny, burglary, arson and murder were ferretted out and the criminals indicted. Many a poor deluded wretch and many a confirmed scoundrel, who imagined all laws broken up, will find themselves tapped on the shoulder by an officer of the law to be held to answer to the indictments found.

“Early in the spring many threats were made in our circuit that our venerable judge should not hold courts. But crime, disorder and lawlessness disappeared wherever he went. A bold and fearless man and a staunch patriot as he is known to be, Judge King has inaugurated law and order among us once more. Such men as he are the bulwarks of society.

“In the better days of our state, and for many years, he presided as our circuit judge with honor and dignity to himself and to the satisfaction of the people; but in speaking of his recent term of court holding, he said: ‘I never witnessed, in all my experience of holding courts, a greater disposition among the people to submit to the laws and see them enforced.’ Is this not cheering when spoken of a small section of our state, where a few months since thousands of men were crazed and infuriated, ready and longing to shake friendly hands over the mangled and bloody corpse of law and order.”

On the 19th of May a flag was presented to the battalion of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to which the companies of Captains Mayo and McMurty belonged. The presentation speeches were made by Misses Lucy B. Folger (now Mrs. W. S. Shirley) and Mollie J. Pattison, and were full of patriotic sentiments and italicised words. Captain Mayo responded.

By the first of June the following justices of the peace had taken the Gamble oath and were exercising the duties of the office:

Grand River—J. R. Finley and W. O. P. Thomas were re-appointed and John R. Kerby was appointed to the vacancy of Joseph Smith.

Hurricane—Leland Barnes, Marcus Stephenson, C. M. A. Chaney and James Rippetoe failed to take the oath. John W. Staten was appointed in the room of Chaney.

Sugar Tree Bottom—David Evans, David Hudson and Sylvester Fuller failed at first to take the oath, and Evans and Hudson were re-appointed.

Wakenda—H. P. Ray and J. P. Minnis.

Morris—N. M. Frizzell, J. W. Smith and Daniel Shirley failed taking the oath. R. A. Taylor filed his oath in due time. The vacancies of Frizzell and Shirley were filled by Thomas Roney and R. P. Scott.

About the 20th of June a Federal soldier named Langley, supposed to have been a member of Captain McMurtry's company, was shot and killed in the bottom by some Confederates as was supposed.

The Home Guards of the county, composed for the most part of Union citizens, who armed and equipped themselves, performed considerable service this summer, in scouting after bushwhackers, re-capturing stolen horses, etc. They served without compensation. No regularly enlisted Union troops were stationed in the county, whereat there was a great complaint, as the county had already furnished several hundred men for the Federal army, who were doing duty in other portions of the state and country. In the latter part of July, however, troops were sent into the county, and the people were not happy.

On the 4th of July the people, to the number of about one thousand two hundred, celebrated Independence day at Carrollton. A bountiful dinner was served. The Stars and Stripes waved everywhere, even from the large iced cakes on the table. John B. Hale and Doctor Logan delivered the addresses, Miss Nellie White read an address, and Miss Mollie J. Pattison recited on "Ode to Washington and Liberty."

RAID OF THE CONFEDERATES UNDER CAPTAINS BALLEW AND MIRICK.

In the latter part of the month of July Capt. John L. Mirick, under commission from the Confederate authorities in Arkansas, made his way into Carroll county for the purpose of recruiting for the Confederate service. By stratagem he passed the Federal lines, embarking at Memphis, Tennessee, passing through St. Louis and up the Missouri river, landing at DeWitt. From here he went to the residence of John Campbell, in Hurricane township, where he began his mission. In a few days he was joined by Capt. Logan Ballew with his company of newly recruited forces.

Meantime, in Missouri river bottom, Capt. Bob Austin was organizing a company of Confederates, destined for service in this county. Ballew and Mirick determined to combine their forces with Austin's. Accordingly they left their camp on Big creek, and proceeded toward Sugar Tree bottom. About noon they reached Carrollton, but their stay in the town was short. While there, a dozen men visited the office of the *Carrollton Democrat*, then

on Virginia street, a few doors east of the public square, broke the press, "pied" the "forms" and threw all the cases of type into the street but one. James O'Gorman and O. J. Kerby were the proprietors of the office at the time. Mr. Kerby hired the small boys of the town to pick up the type, after the Confederates left, and for some weeks thereafter was engaged in sorting them and placing them in their "respective boxes." When the paper was re-issued the following January from these same types, an assessment was made upon certain disloyal citizens of the county, pursuant to the orders of General Scofield, and Mr. Kerby was paid for about half of the damage done him.

The same evening Mirick and Ballew formed a junction with Austin. Many of the latter's men declared they would not fight outside of the county, and as Mirick and Ballew were recruiting for the Confederate service, and had already sworn in their men, there was some embarrassment. Matters were at last settled, by the entire command agreeing to join Col. J. A. Poindexter, who was at this time known to be on the borders of Randolph county, with a considerable force.

A few days before this Major Biggers, of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, State Militia, in command at Richmond, had sent two of his men into the Sugar Tree bottom to distribute printed copies of an order from Governor Gamble, and the Federal military authorities of the state, requiring all able bodied male citizens of suitable age to enroll in the Enrolled Militia of the state, recently required to be organized. As these two men were on their way down the bottom, nearly south of where Norborne now stands, one John Hatton, a Confederate, bushwhacked them, using a double-barrel shot gun. One militiaman was killed and the other badly wounded.

Word of Hatton's exploit reached Richmond, and Biggers instantly dispatched two companies of his regiment under Capt. Daniel H. David, of Company B, to the scene. This force went down, burned Hatton's house and that of Alphonso Fuller, on whose farm Hatton lived, and stirred up the country considerably. Then they retired to Colonel Dobbins' farm, where they were attacked by Mirick and Ballew. Desultory skirmishing was kept up for about a day, but with no important or disastrous results. David sent to Richmond for reinforcements, and Major Biggers sent some Ray county militia, newly organized under Captain Tiffin.

The next morning, the Confederates learning that the Federals had been reinforced, retreated in the direction of Poindexter or toward the northern part of Chariton county. They passed through Carrollton without stopping, being closely pursued by the Federals. In Ridge township the advance

of the Federals came up with the rear of the Confederates and a skirmish ensued. Three or four other encounters were had, in which two Confederates were killed. One of these was named Erp. The Federals claimed they lost none in killed or wounded.

The Federal pursuit was so harassing and was pushed so vigorously that Ballew and Mirick feared for the result should they attempt to cross Grand river with the three hundred Federals upon their heels. Accordingly they resolved to check them. Choosing about forty of his best men Mirick formed them across the road, and opened upon his pursuers when they came within firing distance. It had been agreed that while Mirick should hold the Federals in check, Ballew was to get well across the river and take the road directly east to Poindexter's camp. The crossing was to be attempted at Compton's Ferry, in what is now Compton township.

Mirick fought his men so well that the Federals gave up as a bad job the attempt to dislodge him by a direct attack, and sought to outflank. A few Federals who had gotten into a corn field quite in his rear opened fire, and disclosed this move, which was checkmated by a half retreat and a spirited attack upon the flanking party. The Federals thereupon fell back and directly took up their march back to Carrollton. Captain David told Colonel Hale and some others whom he met coming to his assistance that there was a large force of Rebels in his front, all well armed, and that he had been forced to retreat because of the overwhelming number of his adversaries. The truth was, David's force outnumbered the Confederates three to one.

As soon as the Federals would permit him, Mirick crossed to the east bank of the Grand river, and found to his astonishment that Ballew had gone up the stream instead of toward the east and Poindexter. He did not stop to learn the reason for this move of his comrade, but kept straight on himself to Poindexter, whom he joined in a day or two.

SHOOTING OF AUSTIN AND WALDEN.

David's men had captured three prisoners this day. One of them was a citizen, Arch Austin, who was taken while lying asleep under a tree in his own dooryard in the river bottom. What he was charged with was not known. It is said that he was very violent in his denunciation of the Federal government and of the Federals themselves—so violent that many think that he could not have been perfectly sane. Two other prisoners were taken from Mirick and Ballew. Their names were Walden and Wallace. The next morning these three were, by order of Captain David, sentenced to be

shot. They were led out and placed in line and at the crack of the carbines all three fell. Only two of the men were hit, however. Austin and Walden were killed, but Wallace was not hurt, the bullet passing through his hat and barely grazing the top of his head. He was stunned and lay insensible for some time, and was much surprised, upon coming to his senses, at his situation, lying by his dead comrades and himself comparatively unhurt. His captors and would-be executioners had gone, and he lost no time in getting away and keeping away from the dreaded Penick's men. Afterward he surrendered himself to Colonel Hale and was released on bond; but before the war closed he again entered the Confederate army, and lived to return to his home in the northern part of Livingston. Austin's body was brought home by his friends and buried.

THE FIGHT AT COMPTON'S FERRY.

As before stated, the Confederate force under Captain Mirick, after it crossed Grand river, proceeded straight to the command of Colonel Poindexter, which was retreating from a strong force of Federals commanded by Colonel Oden Guitar, of the Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. At Compton's Ferry the two contending forces came together. Accounts of what followed differ. Switzer's History of Missouri says:

"Continuing the pursuit, he (Colonel Guitar) overtook Porter at nine o'clock on Monday night at Compton's Ferry, on Grand river, in Carroll county. A portion of Porter's men had crossed before his arrival, but a large number, with all their baggage, horses, wagons, etc., were yet to cross. Guitar ordered his troops, portions of his own regiment, and portions of Merrill's Horse under Major C. B. Hunt, to charge, which they did, at the same time opening upon the demoralized and fleeing guerrillas with two pieces of artillery. The effect was terrible. Many in their eagerness to escape threw away their guns and plunged on their horses into the river, but many of the horses became unmanageable and returned to the shore from whence they started. Some were drowned. A large number of prisoners, all their baggage, together with a great number of horses, mules, guns, and wagons were captured. Poindexter continued hurriedly in a northern direction, crossing the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad at Utica on Tuesday morning. Near here he was intercepted and driven back by B. F. Loan. In his retreat south, Guitar met him, on the 13th, at Yellow creek, in Chariton county, again routing him and scattering and breaking up his band. Guitar then returned with his command to Jefferson City."

The official report of the services of the Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, says that Poindexter "at Little Compton, the crossing of Grand river, lost some one hundred men in killed, wounded and drowned in crossing the river."

On the other hand Major Mirick stated afterwards that no Confederates were killed or even wounded at the crossing of Compton's Ferry, and if any horses were taken they were but few. He further stated that no wagons could have been captured by the Federals, since Poindexter's men had no wagons or but little "baggage", as intimated by Switzler. He said further, that the entire Federal account is largely overdrawn.

Major Mirick's account is that Colonel Porter was not present with the Confederates on the occasion referred to, the force being led by Colonel Poindexter; that upon reaching Grand river a strong rear guard was sent back to check the Federals until the main body could get safely across; that this was done with but little difficulty, and even this rear guard got over the water in security; that after the portion of the command to which he was attached had gotten a mile away from the ferry, on the Carroll side, it was remembered that some powder had been left behind in a skiff used for crossing, and he and others went back for it; that at this time it was pitchy dark; that while Brooks Hancock was getting the powder from the boat the Federal battery across the stream fired a round or two across into the Carroll side, with no other effect than to cause him and his companions to move a little livelier than common in getting away; that not a Federal crossed the stream, and that it was a fortunate escape for Poindexter and his men, while at the same time it was a very narrow one.

Opposed to Major Mirick's statement is the testimony of Doctor Brown, William Creel, Thomas Ballew, and others who were citizens of the neighborhood at the time, and who stated that they themselves assisted in the burial of from eight to eleven dead Confederates, whose bodies were taken from the river a few days after the fight, by the citizens, there being no soldiers of either side in the neighborhood. Doctor Brown stated that he assisted in the burial of eight. Mr. Ballew says he helped bury eleven. Other citizens say that seventeen bodies in all were recovered, counting three skeletons found some weeks after the fight. Some of the bodies taken out of the river had bullet holes in them.

Mr. Ballew stated that he was in General Guitar's camp the morning after the fight, saw the wagons, etc., which he had captured, and afterward read the report of the affair, which he considered accurate and correct in the main. General Guitar wrote that he can fully substantiate his report. He says he

captured five wagons, three hundred or three hundred and fifty guns—rifles, shotguns, etc.—sixty horses, etc. These statements are given in justice to General Guitar and for the purpose of giving both sides a hearing. The reader may have some difficulty in reconciling Major Mirick's statements with the averments of General Guitar and the citizens, but no more than has any writer, who tries to tell but one story of the Compton's Ferry affair.

Poindexter continued his retreat up Grand river, crossed the Hannibal & St. Joe in sight of Chillicothe, found a large Federal force in his front, and again turned south. A few days afterward the Carroll county men, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, under Captain Mirick, left him and, crossing the Missouri at Arrow Rock, made their way to the Confederate army in Arkansas.

Colonel Poindexter was afterwards captured by the Federals, indicted for treason and rebellion, and kept a prisoner for some months. While in Gratiot street prison, St. Louis, he addressed a letter to those of Confederate sympathies in northern Missouri, warning them of the perils and dangers of "bushwhacking," and advising everybody to support the Gamble government in its effort to maintain law and order.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

In the early part of August, 1862, the organization of the Enrolled Missouri Militia began at Carrollton and in Carroll county. John B. Hale was appointed colonel of what was known as the Sixty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia, or E. M. M. The regiment consisted of ten companies and was composed of men from Carroll and Livingston. The officers were commissioned at different periods in the fall of this year.

A great many members of the Enrolled Militia were not in hearty sympathy with the Federal or Union cause, and only joined it to escape the annoyance to which they were subjected from certain Federals, on account of being considered "rebels." They opposed bushwhacking and wanted peace and order restored in the county, but probably they would have been better pleased if Grant had surrendered to Lee at Appomattox Court House. It must not be supposed, however, that anything near a majority of the militia were Confederates at heart, or that most of the members were in truth and fact Union men.

Other officers of the Sixty-fifth, from Carroll county, were Majors Jesse J. Wall, F. M. Bradford and George Deigel; adjutant, O. J. Kerby; surgeon,

Charles Heidel; and Capts. William H. Henderson, Wakefield Standley, Thomas S. Gary, William M. Eads, David Neithercut and D. C. Henning. There was another company from this county in the Thirty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia, Col. W. S. Moberly. This company was organized about De Witt, and was commanded by Capt. D. A. Calvert.

PENICK'S MEN.

On the return of Captain David from the pursuit of Mirick and Ballew, he went into camp or garrison at Carrollton. He was appointed commander of the post and of the district comprised in the county of Carroll, and remained here some two months.

Capt. Daniel H. David, when he took command at Carrollton, was about thirty years of age. He had been a steamboat captain before the war, so he said, and in 1862 had enlisted in the Federal service as captain of Company B, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, of the old organization, under Col. William B. Penick, of St. Joe. The regiment gained for itself much unfavorable notoriety. It was known and is still spoken of as "Penick's thieves." After being in service about one year, it was mustered out at St. Joseph, "in view of the interest of the public service," as the order of the commander-in-chief stated, and it is stated that this was because of the reputation of the command for lawless insubordination and conduct unworthy of soldiers generally.

Captain David arrested a great number of the citizens of the county on charge of disloyalty. Many of these he released upon their giving bonds, as his whim or caprice was, and a few he carried away with him. He was a blustering, drunken, profane, ill-mannered, brutal character, and his administration of affairs gave no great satisfaction to anybody. His men committed many excesses in the country, and their memory to this day is greatly execrated. "Penick's men" and the "Grundy county militia" are declared to have been the worst behaved Federal troops that ever were in the county. They are charged with every crime in the calendar, from petit larceny to murder.

It is said that when a citizen was brought before him, David usually greeted him with a volley of oaths and epithets which he would continue to utter until the prisoner would sometimes be terrified out of his wits. But many a shrewd "secesh" obtained better treatment by bribing the shoulder-strapped roysterer with a drink or so of whisky.

David had but little fighting or even genuine scouting. On one occasion the bushwhackers were reported to be in the bottom, and David, at the head

of his command, started to investigate. On the way he had to pass by the residence of Mr. Trundle. The latter was largely engaged in hemp raising, and had a number of hands whom he called to and from their labors with a large farm bell. As David, at the head of his command, approached the Trundle residence, it chanced that the bell rang to summon the slaves to work. The valorous Federal thought this a bushwhackers' signal for the assemblage of the clan, or at least a warning of some dire import, and so he halted. It took but a few moments of consideration for him to decide. "There are probably a thousand of them," he said, "and it is not safe to attack them without re-enforcements." And so saying he turned back to Carrollton.

Upon the departure of David he took with him Esq. Blackwell and other reputable citizens, who were not in arms against the Federal government, neither had they given "aid and comfort to the enemy," but all the same they were carried away to Independence, and not released for some days. After Penick's men left, the militia took charge of the post and the county, in the latter part of October, Col. John B. Hale in command. Colonel Hale's administration gave very general satisfaction. He was an old citizen of the county himself, knew all of its people, and sympathized with their personal troubles. He had no enemies to punish, and did not signalize his career with any acts of violence yet to be deplored.

Carey's company, of "the militia from the Gourd," did not like rebels, or their friends, and were much complained of. They kept up their scouting, however, very fairly, upon the whole, and prevented the formation of squads of recruits for the Confederate service, as is alleged at this day.

There were some alarms given of the approach of a large Confederate force into the county at one time in November, and Jim Rider, a Confederate leader, bold and adventurous, but not scrupulously honest, and with a fondness for horseflesh, kept up an interest in his movements as he passed through the county at various times on different routes. Rider was afterwards captured, but made his escape. He was dreaded by many of the Union citizens of the county, and by some of the Confederates.

During the summer Rider made a dash into Carrollton, at the head of a small squad, and before he could be prevented robbed the store of a Mr. Best, and then made his escape unmolested and without difficulty.

SKIRMISH NEAR ROCK FORD.

In October, Capt. Logan Ballew was heard of over on Grand river, with a force of Confederates estimated to number from six to sixty. Captain

Eads, at the head of his company of militia, was sent after them. He went to the northeast corner of De Witt township, and to Ballew's premises, where he encamped one night, and was joined by a company of Grundy county militia. The next morning the camp of the Confederates was found, but Ballew and his men had fled; a man or two were seen in rapid retreat. From the indications, it seemed that Ballew was trying to get into Chariton county by the way of Rock ford. Eads galloped to the ford in order to intercept the Confederates, and on his arrival found that they had not yet come up. Accordingly he sent Lieutenant Jacobs with thirty men to get in the rear of Ballew and drive him into the trap set for him at the Rock ford.

Jacobs soon found that the Confederates had already crossed Grand river at a point below Rock ford, and were already on the Chariton county side and moving rapidly toward the north. Being joined by the Grundy county militia, Jacobs followed in close pursuit. Ballew, with whom at this time Jim Rider is said to have been, dismounted his men, sixteen in number, and ambushed them under the bank of the Grand river. When the Federals came up, the Confederates opened fire, killing Judge Toleston, of Grundy county, and wounded a militiaman. Jacobs' men returned the fire, mortally wounding a young man named Noah Woolsey, son of Stephen Woolsey, of this county, and severely injuring another. A charge being made, nine Confederates were taken prisoners, and the sixteen horses belonging to the band were captured. Ballew and Rider (if the latter was present) escaped.

The body of young Woolsey was carried by his father to the Rock ford, and there buried. It is said that Mr. Woolsey placed the body of his son in front of him as he rode along on horseback, and in this way removed it to its last resting place. This is only one of the many dreadful incidents of the Civil war in Missouri.

The Grundy county militia rode away into Chariton county, and Jacobs returned to the main body at the Rock ford, where he found that Captain Eads had been taken suddenly and violently sick and was unable to discharge the duties of his position. Accordingly, Jacobs himself took command of the company and led it away.

By the last of this year the Union authority was well established in the county, and the Union sentiment largely predominated. The Confederate sympathizers had but little to encourage them. News constantly came of the Union victories and Confederate defeats, and there was not much of promise in the future. At the desperate battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862, there fell on the Confederate side Col. James A. Pritchard and other

Carroll county men, and when this news reached the county there was general sorrow, even among the Union men, while the Confederates were specially depressed.

1863—THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

On January 17, the *Carrollton Democrat* was re-issued, the office having been destroyed by Captain Mirick's men the previous July. O. J. Kerby was the new proprietor and editor, he having purchased the interest of James O'Gorman. The new edition was a folio containing six columns to the page. The first issue contained a poetical (?) history of the destruction of the office and its resurrection, reciting among other things, how—

“——— Mirick, of rebel renown,
 With a company of rebels soon visited the town;
 When, to save himself whole, the editor flew,
 Likewise the publishers, and young 'devils' too.
 * * * They scattered our type, and broke up our press.
 Made 'pi' of our 'matter,' and tore up our 'dress,'
 And the pavement below the sad sight revealed,
 Of the wreck of our 'forms' on this battlefield.
 * * * But the storms of that time have now passed away
 And left us in hope of a happier day.”

The *Democrat* avowed itself still a Union paper, opposed to both secession and abolition.

At Carrollton, Company F, Sixty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia, was on duty. It was out several times after Rider, who was captured by the Saline county militia in January. About the same time Capt. Logan H. Ballew was taken prisoner down near Brunswick, and carried to Glasgow.

The news of the fight at Springfield, January 8, and the defeat of the Confederates under Marmaduke and Shelby was read with much interest by the people, since a number of Carroll county men were in the fight on both sides. The companies of Captains McMurtry, Mayo and King of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, were present on the Union or Federal side, and the Carroll county men in Shelby's regiment represented the Confederates. It was at first reported that among the Confederates killed were John Buffington, Ben Bowdry, Frank Bottoms and Sharp, but this report was incorrect as to Buffington, who was not killed.

On the 5th of April Col. John B. Hale, of the Sixty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia, was commissioned colonel of the Second Provisional Regiment of Enrolled Militia and commenced the work of organizing the new regiment soon after, with headquarters first at Carrollton and afterward at Richmond. His orders were to first call for volunteers from the Forty-fourth, Thirtieth, Sixty-fifth, Forty-first, Forty-eighth, Thirty-third and Fifty-seventh Regiments, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and if in four weeks he should not succeed in procuring enough men to fill up the new regiment he was to make forced details of a sufficient number.

In this month the militia arrested Capt. C. M. Morrison, charged with having served six months as captain in the rebel army; Willis E. Williams, "treasonable correspondence"; Balden Hutcheson, reported as deserting a Kansas regiment and afterwards connecting himself with bushwhackers and horse thieves; Joel E. Anderson, "disloyal expressions." All the prisoners were sent to St. Joseph for trial.

Judge Thomas Minnis, a citizen of the county since 1820, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a county officer in various capacities for several years, died April 27th, aged seventy-one.

Captain Calvert's company of the Second Provisional Regiment, numbering eighty men, were stationed at Carrollton about the middle of May. The company encamped in the court house square. The men were all uniformed in blue and were supplied with United States tents. Capt. S. B. Waite was appointed provost marshal and he and David Gilbert and B. F. Bradford composed a military board of commission to examine into offenses against the United States committed by citizens of the county. Capt. W. M. Eads was appointed enrolling officer.

Union meetings were held in Carrollton, in May, addressed by Judge Ryland of Lexington and Doctor Logan of De Witt. The meetings indicated that a large majority of the county's people were "unconditionally for the Union."

THE GUERRILLAS.

By the spring of 1863 there was in considerable force in this portion of Missouri bands of armed men called "guerrillas" or "bushwhackers." There was a difference between the guerrilla and the bushwhacker. Every guerrilla was a bushwhacker, but every bushwhacker was not a guerrilla. The guerrillas fought, murdered, and plundered. The bushwhackers often only

fought. A bushwhacker concealed himself and when in ambush fired upon his enemy, or in other ways took advantage of him to slay him, but did not always rob him. The guerrilla did all that the bushwhacker did and more. He sometimes fought openly, but seldom fairly; shot down without mercy and in the presence of his family many a harmless citizen; scalped, cut off the heads and otherwise horribly mutilated the bodies of his victims; and plundered and robbed and burned without scruple.

There were guerrillas and bushwhackers on both sides during the Civil war, but only the Confederates were avowedly so. The Federals who practiced bushwhacking and robbing and murdering were regularly organized, mustered into service, properly officered, armed and uniformed, and had no warrant for the outrages they perpetrated. The Confederate guerrillas were commanded by leaders of their own selection who had no commissions from the regular Confederate authorities, and from whom they received neither arms, uniform, pay nor encouragement. They clothed themselves, for the most part, in blue, the uniform of their enemies, in order that they might the more readily deceive them. They armed themselves as best they could, and paid themselves by plunder.

The Confederate guerrillas were not at all destitute of physical courage. They would fight desperately and bravely, and often worsted and defeated bodies of the militia outnumbering them. They often acted in the most cowardly manner, however, and were uniformly murderous and merciless. Their life was a hard one. Usually they camped in the woods and in other secluded places, and what sleep they had was obtained in the open air, sometimes upon the ground, and frequently in their saddles as they rode along. They ate when they could. From loss of sleep and fatigue their faculties were more or less benumbed, and from nature they were desperate, and when they were in real danger they seldom realized the fact. Their leaders were selected because of their insensibility to fear more than from any other quality.

It is sometimes attempted to make heroes of these guerrillas. Apologies are offered for their conduct, by asserting that they fought for revenge. In some instances this may be true, but invariably their vengeance fell upon the wholly innocent. A false statement is current, that Quantrell, the chief leader of the Confederate guerrillas in Missouri, fought to avenge the murder of a brother by the Free State men of Kansas, five years before the breaking out of the war. But Quantrell himself was a Free State man up to the fall of 1860, and the blood of at least two pro-slavery men

in Missouri was on his hands before he proclaimed himself anything but a "Kansas Jayhawker." Bill Anderson, it is said, fought to avenge the death of a sister who was killed at Kansas City, by the falling of a house in which she was confined as a Confederate spy and an aider of Confederates; but Anderson was a guerrilla months before this happened, and it is difficult to see how he could glut his vengeance by the plunder of court houses, the robbery of watches and other property from people who had never heard that he had a sister, and the murder of those who would have sympathized with him in his bereavement, had they known of it. George Todd was a guerrilla by instinct; Dave Poole was a drunken ruffian before the war began. Other leaders may or may not have had wrongs to redress, but they never sought satisfaction on the alleged perpetrators.

On the other hand, there were many Federals whose conduct was as atrocious as that of the Confederate guerrillas. Jennison's Kansans, Penick's men and various members of the Missouri Militia plundered, burned, and murdered upon the shallowest pretexts, and often without any excuse. They, too, claimed to act in retaliation. Each side accused the other of inaugurating the guerrilla warfare of plunder and murder. The truth is, both began it. The bad men of both sides were so, not because they were Confederates or because they were Federals, but because they were scoundrels and villains by nature and inclination.

The memory of the atrocities committed by the evil of both sides in Carroll county, during the Civil war, is fading away, except as some unscrupulous writer seeks by all sorts of exaggeration, misrepresentation and falsehood to depict the guerrilla as a hero, or the jayhawker as a patriot. He who is deceived thereby is either an admirer of villainy or is not wise. The good, true soldiers of both sides, the men who fought fairly and never foully on many a field for what they deemed to be right, and are now living, are the true heroes of the war, and any attempt to class them with the atrocious, murdering, thieving, robbing, house-burning guerrillas and jayhawkers is simply infamous. The regular Confederates who wore the gray despise the guerrillas and execrate their memory as dark stains upon the cause for which they, the true Confederates, so gallantly strove, and the Union soldiers, who followed the Stars and Stripes, as heartily detest the jayhawking miscreants who disgraced the uniform they wore and the cause they pretended to serve.

In 1862 guerrilla warfare was inaugurated in Jackson, Cass, Lafayette and other counties in western Missouri. The Kansas jayhawkers, the

"Red Legs," Penick's men and some militia were on the one side, and Quantrell's, Todd's, Haller's and other bands "retaliated." As soon as the leaves put out in the spring of 1863 the guerrillas began to swarm in Jackson, Lafayette and Clay. In the latter part of May they fired on the steamer "Spread Eagle," a few miles above Waverly, wounding a lady passenger, but doing no other damage. The same band passed down the river to Miami, where they plundered stores and citizens.

Up to this time eight Confederates had been killed in this county, and the following Federals: Anderson, killed by Hatton; a soldier from Colonel King's Fourth Missouri, in Sugar Tree Bottom; a Mr. Crockett, and one other.

On the night of the 26th of May, about twenty-five men claiming to belong to the "Twenty-fourth Missouri State Militia" (there being no such regiment), went to the residence of Peyton Lane, in Morris township. Four of them went in and inquired for Mr. Lane and his two sons, who were in bed. They ordered them to get up, informing them that they must go to Richmond. With Mr. Lane and his sons the party left, going in a southwesterly direction. Soon afterwards the family heard the report of several guns and, suspecting wrong, the next morning made search. About three-fourths of a mile from the house they found the two young men, and a little farther on the body of Mr. Lane, all dead, having been shot through the head and body several times. Mr. Lane had been a member of the Missouri State Guard under General Price, but had returned home after the Lexington fight and taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal government. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was one of the most prominent and wealthy men in his community. The family were regarded as "Southern sympathizers," although no specific offense was ever alleged against them.

The county was now under complete military rule and subjection to the Federal authority. Very strenuous orders were issued by the commanding officers, of which the following was one:

"HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

"PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

"ST. JOSEPH, May 21, 1863.

"To S. B. Waite, Assistant Provost Marshal, Carroll county:

"Sir—You are hereby required and directed to carry into effect, within your jurisdiction, the following order of the colonel commanding the district:

“HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN MISSOURI,

“ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 18, 1863.

“Sir—You will direct your assistants to arrest the most prominent and influential Rebels and sympathizers with the rebellion in their respective districts.

“The assistant provost marshals will in every case take testimony upon the following points, viz :

“1. Disloyal conduct previous to July 25, 1862, the date of the President’s proclamation.

“2. Disloyal conduct since that period.

“3. General reputation of the accused as to his sentiments and character, as to whether he is or is not a dangerous man in his neighborhood. Women who are violent and dangerous secessionists must be arrested as well as men.

“4. You will not arrest persons who were at one time disloyal, but have been permitted to remain among us on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bond, provided they have since observed their obligations in the best faith. The slightest departure from good faith in this matter—acts or words that would not be noticed if committed or spoken by Union men—will be sufficient to cause the arrest of such persons.

“Active loyalty is required at the hands of all citizens. Those whose best claim to the protection of the United States government is that they ‘have done nothing,’ are Rebels. It is the duty of every man to do something to uphold his government.

“In clear cases of disloyalty, and in those only, the prisoners and the proofs will be sent forward by you. Their cases will be disposed of here.

“I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“CHESTER HARDING, JR.

“Colonel Commanding District.

“MAJ. J. M. BASSETT, District Provost Marshal.”

For the proper enforcement of the Federal authority, as well as for the protection of the citizens, and the maintenance of the seventh military district, on the 11th of May:

“HEADQUARTERS, SECOND PROVISIONAL REGIMENT,

“SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, MO., May 11, 1863.

“Special Order No. 2.

“1. Citizens in the town of Carrollton, Missouri, will be required to treat the members of the militia with civility and proper respect; and

whenever found guilty of using insulting or abusive language towards a soldier, will be severely dealt with under the law.

"2. Soldiers will be likewise strictly prohibited the use of any imprudent language or unbecoming treatment toward any citizen.

"3. Any citizen or soldier found drunk in the streets, or guilty of disorderly conduct in camp, or in the streets, will be arrested by the officer of the day and handed over to the proper authorities.

"By order of John B. Hale, colonel commanding,

"C. J. WHITE, Adjutant.

"D. A. CALVERT,

"Captain Commanding Post at Carrollton, Missouri."

A grand celebration of Independence day was held at Carrollton. It was estimated that four thousand of all classes and all shades of opinion participated, and great good order and decorum were observed by both the citizens and the soldiers. Captain Calvert's company, which had been encamped in the court house yard, moved out and the exercises were there held. Ex-Governor Austin A. King and Colonel Hale were the orators. Rev. Goodson was the chaplain of the occasion and Dr. J. S. Logan read the declaration. A table three hundred feet long contained a bountiful and elegant dinner, contributed by all the citizens, and composed in part of roast pigs, turkeys, chickens, hams, pies, cakes, confectioneries, etc. A large United States flag was raised and heartily cheered, and the occasion was long remembered with pleasure. The people laid aside their politics, passions and prejudices for one day, and great good resulted therefrom.

A grand jubilee was held in Carrollton on the receipt of the news of the capture of Vicksburg, and the defeat of the Confederates at Gettysburg, by Generals Meade and Hancock. The houses were illuminated, and there was a procession with singing, cheering, and much spirited behavior generally.

Provost Marshal Waite, in his eagerness to have the Stars and Stripes respected and recognized, issued the following order, which created no little comment generally and considerable dissatisfaction among the Confederate population especially. The order caused no "Secesh" to love the flag, however gaily and beautifully it floated over his premises.

"OFFICE ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL,

"CARROLLTON, MISSOURI, June 29, 1863.

"Special Order No. 2.

"1. It is ordered that on Saturday, the 4th of July next, the National

Flag be displayed from the most conspicuous point of every public building in Carroll county; also business men, such as merchants, mechanics, etc., will display the same from roofs or upper windows of their shops or places of business.

"2. After the 4th of July next, flags will be used in the following manner, to-wit: Displayed from churches every day meeting is held in the same; in unfavorable weather, over the pulpit or desk inside; from school room (either public or private) at least one day in each week, the balance of the time placed in the most conspicuous place in the school room; business men as often as inclined, but, weather permitting, every Saturday.

"S. P. WAITE,

"Assistant Provost Marshal, Carroll County."

In the latter part of July the bushwhackers fired on a man and a boy near Tinney's grove, breaking the man's thigh and wounding his horse. The boy returned the fire, wounding one of the bushwhackers. A day or two before this news had been received of the escape of Jim Ryder from Gratiot street prison, St. Louis, and many believed that he was concerned in the affair.

About the 1st of August Major Crainer took command of the post at Carrollton, and made a conservative speech to the citizens. He sent a garrison to De Witt under Lieutenant Kendrick, and also addressed the people of that place. He was in command but a short time, when he was sent to Hamilton.

A number of young men left the county early in August and crossed the river en route to the Confederate army. Efforts were made to stop them, but without avail. The garrison at Carrollton, at this time, consisted of Captain Calvert's company and a portion of Captain Fields' company, from Grundy county, under Lieutenant Moore.

The people so often had their houses searched for firearms, and the arms themselves taken from them, that they were in the habit of hiding them very carefully. On the 15th of September, Miss Missouri Settles, daughter of Daniel Settles, living near Baum's Mill, was killed by the accidental discharge of a hidden gun. The gun had been previously secreted between two beds, and while the young lady was adjusting or "making" them, from some cause the gun fired, the contents taking effect near the left eye, producing instant death. Miss Settles was about eighteen years of age.

On the 12th of October, Colonel J. O. Shelby, at the head of about one thousand two hundred men, while on the famous "Shelby raid" into

Missouri, was met by about one thousand four hundred militia under General E. B. Brown, at Marshall, Saline county, and defeated with a loss of about thirty men. Several of his men became tired of service and deserted him. Five of them, whose homes were in the vicinity of Waverly, came over and surrendered themselves to the Federals at Carrollton and were sent to Chillicothe. One of Shelby's men, named G. A. Hill, was killed in Morris township, under the following circumstances: Hill and three other men were traveling north, and when near Daniel McDaniel's house, on Turkey Creek, Hill rode up to the house and inquired the road to Mr. Steel's. Upon being interrogated he acknowledged that he was one of Shelby's men, but stated that he and his companions had resolved to abandon the service and were going to their homes, in Livingston county. McDaniel and a Mr. McAtee took him prisoner, and found two revolvers upon his person. The captors stated that McAtee took charge of the prisoner, and that McDaniel and his son started after the other three men, who had halted about two hundred yards away, and who, seeing their comrade under arrest, fled. In the meantime, so McAtee and McDaniel stated, the prisoner attempted to wrest the gun from McAtee, and in the melee McDaniel, who had returned, shot and killed him. This version of the affair was not accepted by some of the Confederates, who charged that the prisoner was wilfully put to death by McDaniel.

About the middle of December, Corporal S. H. Harrison, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, arrived in Carrollton authorized to recruit negroes for the Federal army. In a few days seventy-five or eighty able-bodied negroes had been accepted and marched away to Utica, singing their favorite airs which they had formerly sung at their corn huskings and dances.

When the recruiting of negroes was first authorized in Missouri "loyal" owners were to be compensated for all losses they might sustain thereby. Certificates of a proper character were given by Corporal Harrison to the said owners, but as time passed these certificates proved to be of not much value. Every able-bodied negro that enlisted, it was declared, should "forever thereafter be free."

During the months of November and December there was considerable lawlessness in the county. The houses of Messrs. Burton, Dillard, Saterfield and Hall, in Sugar Tree Bottom township, as well as many other houses in different parts of the county, were robbed and plundered, the robbers taking money, clothing, household articles, etc. Smoke houses were frequently raided. The men perpetrating these outrages were sometimes the

Grundy county militia, sometimes some of the county militia, often scouting parties of the Federals, and sometimes bushwhackers.

1864—THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

Early in January the thieves and marauders began getting in their work. On the night of the 19th the houses of Mrs. Hill and Messrs. John Winfrey, R. H. Courts, Knister, Johnson, Cox, Frank Hill, Captain Baker, Hoover, Stafford and others in the vicinity of Hill's landing, were ransacked and the inmates robbed of sums of money ranging from ten cents to one hundred and ten dollars, amounting in all to four hundred and ninety dollars, gold and silver watches, etc. The robbers also stripped the rings from ladies' fingers and the ear-rings from their ears, carried away bed clothing, men's, women's and children's wearing apparel, and started off with four horses, but were unable to get them across the river. The villains were bushwhackers and thieves from Lafayette county. The river was frozen over and easily crossed on foot. The militia at Carrollton were notified and were in the neighborhood within an hour after the robbers had left. They tracked them to the river, about two miles below the landing, where they crossed about three o'clock the next morning, as stated by Mr. Rankin, who saw them cross. The militia crossed the river and followed the trail five or six miles, first traveling up the river and then turning south. About a mile south of the river the trail was lost, so the militia averred, and they returned. Some persons charged that the militia were afraid of an ambuscade or a "Rebel trap" of some kind.

The numerous offenses of a larcenous character called forth an article in the *Democrat* newspaper. Mr. Kerby, its editor, was moved to say:

"We often hear it said that any man who comes out of our present troubles without anything sticking to his fingers will prove himself to be, beyond doubt, an honest man,—as if honesty were different now from what it has been since the commandment was given, 'Thou shalt not steal' or as if the embarrassments of society furnished an excuse for plundering. * * * The cry is the same all over the country. Daily and nightly do we hear of the operations of roving gangs of robbers who have become so numerous that every one that has property to lose is interested in protecting himself. We still hope that our citizens will be able to put down this system, and that there are enough honest men left to take hold of the thing and provide a remedy. A few examples of a stern character will work wonders.

We can strike terror into some of the marauders by dealing out to those who are caught the extreme penalty of outraged society. This must be done, and the community purged of the scoundrels preying upon it."

About the 1st of February, Captain Wakefield Standley left the county with a company of about forty men for the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. Recruiting was quite active for the Federal service. To encourage it the county decided to appropriate forty dollars as a bounty to every white citizen mustered into service of the United States between the 1st of February and the 1st of March. The recruiting was not all on the Federal side, however. A few plucky spirits contrived to join the Confederate service, notwithstanding the care with which they were watched, and the fact that it was in the midst of a cold winter.

The loyalty of the Carroll county court is, perhaps, best shown by the following: On February 1, 1864, we find the following of record:

"It is hereby ordered that a bounty of forty dollars be paid out of any county funds or moneys not otherwise appropriated, to each white recruit from the county of Carroll, who shall be mustered into the service of the United States prior to the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864, for three years or during the war, under the last call by the President of the United States for volunteers, the call for three hundred thousand men in October, 1863, and the call for five hundred thousand made for the month of January, 1864 (which includes the three hundred thousand), to include all who may re-enlist as veterans as well as volunteers, the number of recruits to be certified to the county court by the commanding officer of each company of recruits and to be paid to the recruits or their order or their wives (if they be absent from the county) by warrants issued in the usual form and the treasurer of Carroll county, Missouri, and this order to remain in force only until the 1st day of March, 1864, unless renewed by the court at the March term thereof, provided, however, that said bounty is paid to none but those who are mustered into service between the 1st of February and the 1st of March, A. D. 1864."

Under this order we find that payments were made on the dates and for the parties whose names are given.

March 5, 1864—Thomas M. Harrison, William Jones, Silas DeVoor, John W. Mitchell.

March 8, 1864—James B. Smart, Charles Allen, S. Hatton, John W. Courts, John W. New, James Richardson, J. R. Young, M. Glaze.

March 19, 1864—James M. Busby.

April 4, 1864— ———— Simms, S. C. Addison, J. F. Brotherton, John Harper, B. F. Wheeler, George Baugh,

April 4, 1864—William Rush, William Davis, George Grager, William Robinson, James A. Crockett.

May 2, 1864— ———— Walker, F. M. House.

June 6, 1864—G. T. Pile.

Again on June 20, 1864, we find a new order of the court:

“It is ordered by the court that the order of this court heretofore made, to-wit: On the 1st day of February, 1864, granting a bounty of forty dollars to volunteers under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men in October, 1863, and the call for five hundred thousand men made in January, 1864, be and the same is hereby renewed and revived and declared to be in full force and effect with all stipulations of original order, which renewal is to continue to 1st of July next.”

Under this order the following payments were made:

June 20, 1864—William R. Adkins, F. M. Anderson, James Dooley, L. N. Ware, M. C. McElwee, Benjamin F. Turner.

July 5, 1864—J. D. Tod, T. J. Roof, J. M. Hoover for ————, Novazembla Roof, J. M. Kinnear, ———— Thomas.

July 6, 1864—John Stahl.

August 1, 1864—W. W. Harmon, Robert Cary, H. G. Little, G. G. Funk, F. D. Cox, John Whitworth.

August 1, 1864—W. B. Lee, Thomas House, A. Lee, John Beuchett, John Myner.

August 5 1864—Robert Eskew, G. Hamlin.

The order was again renewed on August 22, 1864, as follows:

“On motion, it is ordered by the court that the order heretofore made by the court granting a bounty of forty dollars to each volunteer enlisting in the United States service and accepted and duly accredited to Carroll county be and the same is hereby renewed and declared in full force until the 5th day of September, next.”

The following parties received their bounty:

October 3, 1864, J. E. Winfrey, S. S. Waters, W. W. Waters, H. S. Phillips.

November 28, 1864, Peter Snavoley, J. C. Callen, H. C. Manning, S. Simpson, J. W. Hardin.

December 5, 1864, Wiley J. Ryan, ———— Ryan, Lyle Mott.

December 19, 1864, John Stone, M. J. Lannum, J. C. Linville for ————;

J. C. Linville for ———; J. C. Linville for ———; J. C. Linville for ———;
 J. C. Linville for ———; J. C. Linville for ———; J. C. Linville for ———.

December 19, 1864, J. C. Linville for ———; M. Morrison for ———;
 Baum & David for ———.

January 2, 1865, F. F. Audsley, T. C. Patten, for son; Luke Shirly,
 Jephtha Long, G. W. Long.

January 10, 1865, H. C. Denison, C. S. Charlton.

February 6, 1865, J. B. Axton, J. Godwin, Jerry Burchett, Alex. Bailey,
 L. Elder, J. Morris.

March 6, 1865, W. J. Bryant, B. Jones, N. Musser, B. Hanovan, L.
 Brand, John Finch.

April 3, 1865, M. E. France.

July 3, 1865, H. R. Brotherton.

About the 1st of March Capt. William M. Eads, who had been appointed
 commissary of exemptions for Carroll county, went to Jefferson City to
 ascertain the number of men that Carroll county had furnished for the Fed-
 eral service in order to determine whether or not the county would have to
 stand the draft then contemplated by the Federal administration. The Cap-
 tain found that the county had already furnished seven hundred and forty-one
 men, as follows:

In United States service—Tenth Missouri Infantry, 1; Eighteenth Mis-
 souri Infantry, 50; Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, 86; Twenty-fourth Mis-
 souri Infantry, 23; Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, 7; Thirtieth Missouri
 Infantry, 1; Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, 20; Second Missouri Cavalry, 24;
 Seventh Missouri Cavalry, 102; Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, 49; total, 363.

In Missouri State Militia—Second Regiment Cavalry, 1; Third Regiment
 Cavalry, 252; Sixth Regiment Cavalry, 11; total, 264.

In foreign regiments—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; total, 3.

Colored Recruits—Second Regiment, 56; Third Arkansas, 2; unas-
 signed, 53; total, 111.

Taking into consideration the population, it was learned that Carroll
 county had furnished more men for the Union army than any other county in
 the district, and would not be subject to the draft, provided she obtained her
 proper credits. Indeed the county could have said to President Lincoln, in the
 words of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky: "Come on with your draft; our
 quota is full on both sides!"

By the efforts of L. B. Ely and others, the sum of five hundred dol-
 lars was raised in the county in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission,

and sent to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, held at St. Louis. The money was all raised by voluntary contributions and was designed for the aid and comfort of sick and wounded Federal soldiers.

With the putting out of the leaves, the Confederate guerrillas began again to swarm. About the 1st of May Quantrell's, Todd's and Anderson's commands were all back from northern Texas, where they had spent the winter, and were on the warpath in this part of the state on both sides of the river. Jackman, with a force half regular Confederates and half bushwhackers and guerrillas, was down in Howard. Thrailkill was in Clay, Platte, Clinton and Caldwell, as necessity demanded, and soon had a considerable force. Jim Rider and Charley Turpin were ranging through the woods in the northeastern part of the county, each with half a dozen followers.

The fourth of July, 1864, was observed by a dinner at Diegle's Hotel, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Colonel Hale. There was a great deal of excitement in the county just then, owing to the presence in the country of numerous bands of bushwhackers and guerrillas. Saline and Lafayette were infested with them, and one hundred of them, under Cliff Holtzclaw, raided Keytesville, destroying county records, robbing citizens, etc. Frankford, a German village on the river in Saline county, was also raided; nine houses and a church burned and a citizen killed. About one hundred of them appeared at Miami and other points opposite this county and seemed desirous of crossing. Fourteen citizens of Union proclivities were murdered in Chariton county in less than two weeks. Two guerrillas induced the ferrymen at Brunswick to cross them and on arriving at the north bank put spurs to their horses and galloped through the town firing at everything that wore a blue coat.

GUERRILLA RAID ON MILES' POINT.

In the early morning of July 7th, about fifteen guerrillas, under one Silas Gordan, made a raid on Miles' Point and sacked the place. The stores of Mr. Lutz, Mr. Barbee, Mr. Hill and the residences of other citizens were robbed of money and goods. About the time they left town a part of Captain Francis' company of Enrolled Militia and some citizens that had been collecting the evening before as a guard or watch rode up and fired on them. This caused the robbers to retreat in hot haste, and in attempting to cross a slough near by five of their horses mired down, and the riders took to their heels and escaped. The horses were captured, together with some of the stolen prop-

erty, and brought back to the Point. In making arrangements to pursue the guerrillas, soon after, a gun was accidentally discharged, killing F. J. Francis and wounding Peter Burchet and Samuel Kratzer.

The incursions of the bushwhackers and guerrillas continued to keep the county in a state of excitement and turmoil and necessitated a state of continual readiness for any and all emergencies, so that on August 5, 1864, the county court took the following action:

“On motion, it is ordered by the court that the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury appropriated for county expenditures for the purpose of purchasing ammunition for the defense of the county against bushwhackers, provided, however, that fifty dollars of the above appropriation be used in paying for ammunition already bought for the purpose aforesaid and that the ammunition when bought be placed under the control of the post commander of Carrollton.”

MURDER OF GEORGE SCHMITT.

On the morning of the 5th, at about one o'clock, three guerrillas went to the residence of George Schmitt, a discharged soldier from the Third Missouri State Militia, living near the bluffs twelve miles west of Carrollton, and after entering the house demanded his money, which he gave them to the amount of about one hundred and thirty dollars. They then took some of his clothing. After questioning him as to his being in the Federal service, they informed him that they meant to kill him. His family entreated the guerrillas not to kill him, especially after they had robbed him and he had not resisted, and as he had never harmed any one; but the roughest member of the three said: “Well, by ———, we *will* kill him, and if you inform the militia before tomorrow, we will come back and kill all of you.” Notwithstanding the entreaties of Schmitt's wife and sister, the guerrillas carried him about one hundred yards from the house, where he was found next morning dead, shot through the head. A detachment of militia under Lieutenant Hudson was sent out from Carrollton upon receipt of the news, but no trace of the miscreants was found, who were said to be Thrailkill's men.

Bill Anderson was at Waverly a few days prior to this, and attacked the steamboat “Live Oak,” which escaped by pulling out into the river, and it is said by some that Schmitt's murderers were not Thrailkill's men, but Anderson's.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' ORDER.

On the 28th of June, General Rosecrans, then in command in Missouri, with headquarters in St. Louis, in view of the situation in this and other parts of the state, called upon the citizens to co-operate with the military in securing protection. He requested them to hold meetings in every township, and say whether or not they were in favor of co-operation, and if so to organize and officer companies, irrespective of party, and apply to the nearest military post for assistance.

In Carroll county, these meetings were generally held, and the sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of doing everything possible to keep the guerrillas from entering the county, or drive them out should they succeed in coming in. The meeting at Adkins' school house was broken up by the presence of the guerrillas themselves.

BILL ANDERSON'S FIRST RAID.

About five o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, July 11, 1864, the famous guerrilla chieftain, William T. Anderson, with twenty-two men, crossed the Missouri into Carroll county about eight miles above Miami, and near the residence of George Adkins. But one skiff was used in crossing, and to obtain this cost Anderson one of his best men, a guerrilla named Thomas Bell. Anderson had followed the river down from Waverly, looking along both shores for a boat. At the point named he saw one, a skiff, on this side of the river. He called for volunteers to swim over and bring it, and two men, Jesse Hamlet and the man Bell, stepped out and took the water. Bell was either seized with cramp or became exhausted, and about the middle of the stream sank and was drowned. Hamlet (later a citizen of Lexington), from whom were obtained these particulars, reached the north bank and obtained the skiff and brought it to Anderson very soon and in safety. Into this the men stepped, a boat-load at a time, and, holding them by the bridles and swimming them the entire distance, the horses were crossed without the loss of one.

Riding rapidly on, Anderson and his men, near Daniel H. Carey's, came upon and killed in detail, Alexander Skaggs, John T. Arterburn, Jr., and Richard Wilson. The latter was killed in a field where he had been plowing. An old man, named Hiram Griffith, was caught, and a wretch named Archibald Clements threw him down upon the ground and cut his throat from ear

to ear with a bowie-knife, and left him weltering in his own blood. All of the men killed were robbed of their money, and of the best of their clothing, especially if any of it chanced to be blue. Other citizens' houses were visited, and the women inmates terrorized and commanded to reveal the whereabouts of their husbands, some of whom had barely time to escape. The ladies invariably refused or prevaricated.

Anderson landed in that portion of the county called "the Gourd," now in Eugene township. Many union men and federal sympathizers were citizens of "the Gourd" and the locality was in very ill favor with the Confederates. In about an hour after landing, Anderson and his men met with John L. Neet, of Company L, Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, home on furlough and newly married, and Bennet Hartgrove, William Allen and Henry Manning, all of whom lived in the neighborhood and were going to the Adkins school house to organize to protect themselves against guerrillas, pursuant to General Rosecrans' order. Anderson and his men were all dressed in Federal uniform, and Neet and his companions thought them Federal militia. Very soon they detected their real character, for the guerrillas began firing, and Bennet Hartgrove fell dead. Neet, Allen and Manning made all haste to escape and were closely pressed by the guerrillas. Neet received a ball through the hat, and his left shoulder was slightly cut. Getting a favorable opportunity, he abandoned his horse and took to the brush, losing horse, saddle and bridle, but saving his life. Manning and Allen also escaped.

After cutting and slashing about the neighborhood an hour or so, Anderson rode rapidly for the Rock ford on Grand river, where he expected to cross into Chariton county. He picked up a Mr. McDavid and John Riffe, whom he forced to accompany him as guides as far as Big creek, where others were procured. At Baum's mill, on Big creek, the guerrillas caught a young man, eighteen years of age, named Solomon Baum, a brother of Joseph Baum of Carrollton, but he chanced to be at the mill that day on business. Anderson asked him if he was a Union man, and Baum, thinking him to be a ruffian Federal who would mistreat him if his answer was not favorable, replied that he was. Thereupon preparations were made to hang him. A rope was taken from McDavid's horse and a limb selected for a gallows. The unfortunate man now realized the true situation, and began to plead for his life, averring that he was not a Union man, but a sympathizer with the South, and that but for circumstances over which he had no control he would have been a Confederate soldier long ago. His entreaties and his explanations were listened to with indifference by Anderson, who at last said, "O string him up; G—d

d—n his little soul, he's a Dutchman anyway." Thereupon, he was "strung up," and left to swing and sway in the evening summer breeze, while Anderson and his band passed on.

Not far from Baum's mill lived Cyrus Lyons, and with him was Edwin Matthews. A neighbor named John Henry chanced to be present. Lyons was engaged in digging a well. His wife was lying dangerously sick at the time. Anderson called Lyons out to the fence and asked him: "Why ain't you in the service?" "I do belong to the militia," replied Lyons. "Well, why in hell ain't you out trying to drive out the bushwhackers? Didn't you know they were in the country?"

Lyons, supposing he was talking to Federals, answered that he had not been informed that his services were needed; that he had belonged to Captain Calvert's company, of Moberly's regiment, and while in service always tried to do his duty, and was ready to do it again.

"Well," said Anderson, "I guess you have done enough. I am Bill Anderson, by G—d," and instantly he shot Lyons dead.

Two or three of the guerrillas leaped their horses over the fence and shot down and killed Matthews and Henry. Then they went through the pockets of their victims and with a great deal of laughter and merriment at the sly trick they had played on the "three d—d milish," they rode away. When told that the shooting in the yard meant that her husband was killed, poor Mrs. Lyons, sick as she was, got out of bed and crept on her hands and knees to the door to try to get to him.

The guerrillas then went to the homes of Messrs. Humes, both of whom they robbed, one of money and clothing, and the other, L. F. Hume, of a fine horse and revolver. They threatened Mrs. Hume with instant death and that of her husband, if she did not produce such things as they asked for. Near the Rock ford they arrested John Jenkins, whom they carried off with them across the river. It was now dark and the guerrillas were in Chariton county, but the people in Carroll were greatly alarmed.

Captain Calvert's company from Carrollton, as soon as the alarm was given, started after Anderson, struck his trail, followed it to Grand river, at the Rock ford, and then turned back, having gone quite as far as was desirable or prudent, and soon returned to Carrollton.

Bennet Hartgrove, the first man killed by Anderson, was a native of Carroll county, about thirty-six years of age, and was a descendant of the pioneer Hartgrove, who settled "in the Forks" of Wakenda. He left a wife and four children. He had been a member of Captain Mayo's company, of the

Third Missouri State Militia, but had been discharged for a wound in the hand which nearly disabled him.

John T. Arterburn was a son of Nevil Arterburn, and also a native of Carroll county. He left a wife and two children. He had been a member of Captain Love's company, Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, from which he had been discharged for physical disability.

Alexander Skaggs had also belonged to Love's company, but had been discharged for physical disability, occasioned by wounds received at the Hurricane fight, when Ballew bushwhacked the company. He left a wife and two children.

Richard Wilson was a native of New York, and aged about thirty years. He left a wife and three children. He had been a member of Captain Cary's company of the Enrolled Militia, but was not considered a very decided Union man. He was a quiet man and never rendered himself conspicuous during the troubles. He was universally respected and his death greatly deplored. One of the guerrillas had stated to the writer that he thinks it was Wilson who was killed because he refused to give information relative to the politics of his neighbors, and not especially because he had been in the militia.

Hiram Griffith, whose throat Arch Clements cut, was nearly sixty years of age. He was a Union man in sentiment, but universally regarded as quiet and inoffensive.

Cyrus Lyons was a native of Madison county, New York, but had been in Missouri for forty years. He had been in Captain Calvert's company of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, but was not in the service at the time he was killed. He was a church member, very pious, and Anderson, doubtless, regarded him as "The fitter for the King of Heaven who made him." He left a wife and three children, and it is said that all who knew him greatly regretted the fact and were horrified at the manner of his death.

Edward Matthews was born on Yadkin river, North Carolina, and was about thirty years of age. He had married a relative of Mrs. Lyons. He was a religious man and generally respected. He had been orderly sergeant of the same company in which Lyons had served.

John Henry left a wife and family. He was extensively known through the country and is said to have been a good citizen. He also had belonged to the militia.

Solomon Baum, as has been said, was a young man and his home was in Carrollton. If he had decided political views, they were that the Confederate cause was right. He had been very quiet, however, and for some time had

been in the employ of his brother, Joseph Baum, the merchant, afterwards a partner of the firm of Baum, David & Company, of Carrollton. The only reason why young Baum was hanged was that given by Anderson,—he was a “Dutchman anyway,” and “Dutchmen,” as the Germans were called, “were all deemed to be Federals.”

THRAILKILL'S RAID.

Before the excitement occasioned by Bill Anderson's raid had passed away, the county was greatly stirred up by the report that John Thraikill, at the head of a band of guerrillas numbering from three hundred to five hundred, was moving into Carroll county, with Carrollton as his chief objective point. On the evening of the 18th of July word was brought to Carrollton that Thraikill and Thornton were coming, having been seen near Tinney's Grove, moving upon the county and the county seat. Scouts were immediately dispatched to reconnoiter and report the movements of the enemy, while the citizens of the county who lived near Carrollton, without distinction of party, old and young, repaired to town and organized to the number of probably six hundred, Colonel Hale in command, to defend themselves and the place.

There was, to be sure, the most intense excitement, and everything had to be done in a hurry, and it is not much wonder that very many ludicrous scenes transpired, and many things were done which, viewed afterward, were very funny. Anderson had murdered so horribly his victims, and it was said that Thraikill was another Anderson with ten times as many men. Two or three false alarms were given that “They are coming,” “They are coming,” and the hurrying and skurrying about to meet the foe were very entertaining. On one occasion the pickets on the Virginia street road fired “at a noise,” and some of the newly organized military in Carrollton nearly burst bloodvessels in their efforts to get into line and out of range at the same time. In a short time the pickets southwest of town, across the Wakenda, fired on one of the scouting parties sent out to reconnoiter the movements of the guerrillas, returning late at night, having been in the saddle all day without having eaten anything, and the consequent confusion was something to long be remembered. Some of the defenders of the town were old Confederates, or rather ex-members of Calib Jackson's Missouri State Guard, and more of them were Confederate, but not guerrilla sympathizers.

Thraikill, Thornton and their men passed through the Turkey Creek settlement to near the residence of J. W. Smith, Esq., southwest of Mandeville,

where they pitched camp. At this camp Thornton made the men a speech. Between nine and ten o'clock at night they broke camp, moving first in a westerly direction, and afterward going into camp on Muddy creek, near Tinney's Grove. The next evening numbers of them were scouting about on Turkey creek again, near Mandeville. Of these and the subsequent movements of Thrailkill's men, *Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri*, "Caldwell County," says:

"In July, 1864, the Confederates, under Major Thrailkill entered the southwest part of the county, capturing Peyton Davis, whom they compelled to act as guide. The Home Guards were at Daniel Michael's, awaiting their commander, Captain Fortune. They were surprised by the Confederates, who, on their march thither, had killed John Phillips and Joseph Kain, and severely wounded Daniel Toomey. A part of the Home Guard escaped, and those captured were soon released through the representations of Judge S. D. Davis and others. Thrailkill marched to Tinney's Grove, thence into Carroll county, and two days later returned to Kingston. The Home Guard, finding themselves outnumbered, withdrew to Hamilton, and many of the citizens took to the brush. The Confederates broke open the court house safe and vault, taking therefrom about eight thousand dollars belonging to the school fund. They burned all papers relating to the enrollment of the militia, but did not harm the other records. They broke open and rifled the store of Northup & Lewis. From Kingston they proceeded to Mirabile, breaking open the stores and scattering the goods in the streets, and took from Doctor Crawford's safe a large sum of money. The next day they passed on to Plattsburg.

"About the 1st of August, another alarm was given at Carrollton. About ten o'clock at night the pickets got frightened, fired and ran in. The militia, of course, speedily fell in and stood on their arms for some time. When the alarm was first given, John Anderson, a member of Captain Calvert's company, ran to his tent and, getting hold of his gun, the cap exploded, discharging the whole load through his body, causing instant death. He left a wife and one child."

BILL ANDERSON'S SECOND RAID.

On Monday morning, July 31st, Bill Anderson with ten men entered the county on his way from Howard and Chariton to Clay county, to form a junction with another guerrilla chieftain, Fletcher Taylor, then operating in Clay county. Anderson crossed Grand river and proceeded in a westerly

direction to the Underwood farm, near which place he caught up with William Z. Darr, afterwards a citizen of Carrollton, whom he forced to accompany him as a guide. The ten men with Anderson were Arch Clements, John Maupin, Tuck Hill, Woot Hill, Hiram Guess, Jesse Hamlet, Polk Helms, William Reynolds, Cave Wyatt, and Ben Broomfield, the latter a half Indian.

From the Underwood place the march was continued westerly to George W. Dean's. Soon after leaving Dean's the guerrillas met Isaac W. Dugan, who was on horseback and on his way to a neighbor's to grind his ax. Dugan was an ex-militiaman. They forced him to turn about and accompany them. As Anderson's men were all dressed in Federal blue but one, it is presumed that Dugan thought them Federals at first, but he was soon undeceived. The guerrillas manifested quite a frankish disposition, and began diverting themselves with teasing Dugan in various ways. Discovering that Dugan's horse was somewhat fractious, they had a great deal of sport by thrusting sticks under the horse's tail, causing it to kick immoderately and violently. This was repeated from time to time, as fun was wanted. At last the residence of Mrs. Mitchell, in the western part of Ridge township, was reached, a double house with a covered porch between the rooms. Here Dugan was sent in to order dinner, Anderson opening the gate, and Dugan's horse, provoked by the exasperating sticks, entering the yard kicking wildly.

There were four ladies at the house, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Susan Mitchell, Mrs. Stephen Mitchell and Mrs. Jabez Calvert, the latter with her infant child. The horses were turned loose in the yard, and fed with oats which Mr. Dugan was compelled to bring and supply to the animals, and dinner was prepared and eaten. After dinner, some of the men amused themselves by playing on a violin; others, by chafing and talking to the ladies, and still others, tired out by their hard ride, were lying in the yard asleep, for a guerrilla could fall asleep in a minute, and awaken in an instant at the command, "saddle up."

In the meantime, about a dozen citizens had collected at Capt. J. W. Hudson's, a few miles east from Mrs. Mitchell's and started in pursuit of the guerrillas, determined to attack them at the first opportunity, and rescue, if possible, Messrs. Darr and Dugan, whom it was supposed would be taken into Ray county and killed. Accidentally the guerrillas were discovered at Mrs. Mitchell's, and Hudson and his men left their horses in charge of one man, and proceeded through a corn field which came within a few yards of the back of the house. The citizens or "home guards" were indifferently armed, and the guerrillas carried from two to four navy revolvers in their belts, with two or three extra loaded cylinders in their pockets, and consequently they—

the citizens—were in some trepidation as they reached the fence, within twenty steps of the house. At a signal a portion of the men fired into the entry, riddling chairs and other furniture, and causing a general stampede. Mrs. Calvert was in the entry, and one of the guerrillas was playing with her child. She was slightly wounded across the breast, and the infant was also wounded on the chin and hand. Miss Susan Mitchell was also wounded in the hand. As soon as the firing began, Mr. Dugan attempted to escape and, running towards his friends, was shot dead by one of them, who was too much excited to distinguish him from a guerrilla. Mr. Darr took advantage of the confusion, and made good his escape in safety on foot.

As soon as Hudson's men opened fire, the guerrillas, used to all kinds of warfare, rallied, and drawing their revolvers returned the shots. Only one of their number, Hiram Guess, was scratched. A few rounds were interchanged, some of the guerrillas knocked out the chinking of one of the rooms, and using the openings as port holes. Alarmed at the firing, some of the horses of the citizens broke away, and the citizens themselves, seeing what a miserable failure their attack had proved, retreated. It was but the work of a few minutes for Anderson and his men to mount and pursue, and once in the saddle they were at home. Some of them started around the field to where Hudson's horses were, and prevented some of the citizens from mounting. A guerrilla named John Maupin pursued Mr. John Kirker, whose horse fell. Maupin came upon him, shot him, and, springing from his horse, scalped him, and then with his bowie knife cut off his head, mutilating the body in a shocking manner. James Walker was slightly wounded on the throat. John Warnock was slightly wounded on the middle finger of the left hand; a shot at the time struck the barrel of his gun, as he was in the act of shooting left-handed, between the thumb and finger of the right hand, and he actually caught this ball in his hand without further injury than a slight scratch. Alex. Hayward was shot through the calf of the right leg, while being pursued, and before he got to the brush. Mrs. Stephen Mitchell, at the first firing, attempted to make her escape to a neighbor's. Anderson himself, and Arch Clements, followed her, and she not obeying the command to "Stop," Anderson brought her down with a pistol ball, which took effect in the top of her right shoulder, and came out under the left shoulder blade. When afterward reproached, by some of his men, for shooting a woman, Anderson said, "Well, it has got to come to that before long anyhow." Mrs. Mitchell recovered and for years lived in Carroll county, the wife of the county surveyor. Edwards' "Noted Guerrillas" says that Anderson "accidentally shot a lady during the melee," but, like many other statements made in that volume, this one is incorrect.

After dispersing the Home Guards, Anderson's men passed on to the house of Stephen Mitchell (whose wife they had shot), which they first plundered and then burned. Then they went to Mrs. John Nances' house, which they also sacked and burned; thence to Mr. John Hays' residence, which they robbed, but did not burn. Fortunately for Mr. Hays, he had left the house but a few minutes before his guerrilla visitors arrived. After leaving Mrs. Mitchell's the guerrillas took a Mr. Latham prisoner and compelled him to guide them. Leaving Hays' they passed through the fields to San Francisco, where they released Mr. Latham and took Mr. Henderson and Mr. Baker as prisoners and guides. Next they went to the house of Thomas C. Matthews and took him and William H. Graham prisoners. It was now about dark.

Captain Calvert's company and Captain Cary's men were here within twenty minutes of the guerrillas, but, owing to the darkness and the absence of Mrs. Matthews' family, who left when the guerrillas did, they could not tell the course or discover the track Anderson had taken for some hours. Meanwhile the guerrillas passed by A. Grow's, westward on the prairie, where they camped from about midnight until daylight. A part of the militia camped at Mr. Brown's.

In the morning Lieut. William Beatty, Jr., with a part of his company, was on the lookout near Turkey creek bridge, and espied the guerrillas. He soon communicated with Captains Cary's and Calvert's and one other company of Ray county militia and the whole force, about one hundred and twenty-five men, were soon in hot pursuit of the eleven guerrillas. Beatty and his men were often in sight of them. In the borders of Ray county, at a place called Russellville, they came upon Mr. Russell and his son, the latter a young Federal officer home on leave of absence. After talking pleasantly with them for a few minutes, the guerrillas suddenly shot down the unsuspecting Federals, jumped from their horses and stripped and robbed them, and rode away with the wailings of the murdered men's family in their ears. Soon after they met a young man named Oliphant, whom they halted and Anderson inquired, "What are you." "I am a Union man," replied Oliphant. "Can you kill a bushwhacker?" interrogated Anderson. "Yes, I can." "Well, d—n you, you'll never have a better chance, for we're all bushwhackers." Then they began abusing him. First they stripped him. Then they whipped him with switches until he was well nigh dead. Then they made a noose of the bridle reins of his mule, put it about his neck, and fastened the other end to the mule's neck. Then they tied his saddle, a shabby affair, to the mule's

tail and turned the animal loose, expecting that it would run away and drag its owner to death. The mule, being gentle, did not run. It went but a few feet and stopped. The guerrillas followed it and urged it into a run, being determined that it should drag Mr. Oliphant to death.

The Carroll militia followed Anderson well into Ray county, and there turned over the pursuit to the militia of that county. Three of the guerrillas were dismounted in a skirmish that day, but none of them were killed, wounded or captured. Messrs. Henderson, Baker and Graham and Matthews were not hurt, but were released north of Richmond and all returned home in safety.

While riding with Anderson in this county William Z. Darr stated the guerrilla chieftain delivered him a long lecture on the shortcomings of professed "Southern" men in Missouri, who, he said, were rendering great service to the Federals by keeping on friendly terms with them, and who ought to go to bushwhacking and neither ask nor give mercy. At times he characterized these recalcitrant Southerners as "no better than Yankees." He also asked Mr. Darr where there were any members of the militia living not in service. Being informed that some of them lived on Hurricane and Big creeks, and were at home with their families, he expressed a strong desire to go among them. "By G—d," he said, "I'd like nothing better than to go over there and clean them up." Mr. Darr had some difficulty in persuading him to forego his pleasurable mission.

To say that the county was thoroughly excited by these sanguinary incursions of but a handful of desperate men, would give a very inadequate idea of the situation. The name of Bill Anderson was on every tongue, and extraordinary as were his deeds, they were greatly magnified and exaggerated. It is but the truth to say that, while among the militia there were many men of undoubted great personal courage, the most of them did not court an encounter with the ferocious guerrillas, of whose fighting qualities they had heard such wonderful accounts and whose horrible work some of them had seen. One reason for this was that the militia was poorly armed, the most of them having but a musket apiece, while each guerrilla carried from twenty-four to thirty-six shots and was proficient in revolver fighting, a species of warfare which they uniformly forced. Yet the militia companies constantly scoured the county in search of the guerrillas and a fight with them. At last they found them and it.

BILL ANDERSON'S THIRD RAID—THE FIGHT AT SAMBO SLOUGH.

On the 13th of August, 1864, Bill Anderson, at the head of about seventy-five men, some say one hundred, again entered Carroll county, this time from

the west and coming in at Miles' Point. After leaving the Point, the next place where the command stopped was at Colonel Austin's. Here they procured water and passed on down the bottom.

At Hill's Landing, the same evening, Anderson found James Warren, a citizen of Carrollton and a member of Company M, Seventh Missouri State Militia, Colonel Phillips' regiment, who had been at his home on furlough and was on his way back to the command, and waiting the arrival of a steamboat to take him to Boonville. He was killed outright and robbed. His remains were brought to Carrollton and buried. Warren was thirty-three years of age and left a wife and three children.

Not far below the landing Anderson went into camp for the night. Some of his men scouted about the country that night and approached the Federal pickets at Carrollton, where the garrison was on the qui vive and greatly exercised at the news that had been reported. The next morning Anderson moved off toward the east leisurely and apparently inviting an attack. He had at least seventy-five men, nearly all of whom had seen a great deal of guerrilla service and were heavily armed and well mounted and were accurate shots in conflict. He wished nothing more than that twice his number of militia men would come upon him.

The news that Anderson had passed through Ray county on his way to this was communicated by Captain Tiffin, of Ray county, to the garrison at Carrollton on the evening of the 13th. Preparations were instantly made to receive him should he attack Carrollton, as it was thought he would, or to pursue him if he did not. The militia in the county were called in and armed as well as possible. Tiffin himself came up with his company of fifty men. Everything was gotten ready for a fight the next day.

One of the militia warned out was an Irishman named Kelly, living north of Carrollton. He was met on his way to the rendezvous, his gun on his shoulder and a lugubrious expression on his countenance. He was accosted: "Where are you going, Kelly?" "A-huntin', bejabbers." "Hunting? Hunting what?" "Begorra, something I don't want to find." "What is that?" "Bill Anderson, the murderin' blaggard, and may the divil fly away wid him."

It is safe to say that there were many others besides Kelly who hunted Bill Anderson with the fervent hope that they might not find him.

The next day was Sunday. In the forenoon the companies of Captain Calvert and Tiffin moved out after the guerrillas, and were soon on the trail. The militia numbered probably one hundred and fifty men, as stated by Col. J. B. Hale, to whom Tiffin and Calvert reported. Anderson and his men

were in camp, near the Wakenda, near the center of section 11, township 52, range 22. They had pickets out, who discovered the approach of the Federals and fired. As soon as Captain Tiffin, who was in advance, saw the bushwhackers, he opened fire and ordered a charge.

Anderson and his men were soon in their saddles, and were but little disconcerted at the suddenness of the attack. They had a prisoner with them named Fox, whom they killed when the fighting began, and then turned their attention to the foe. Fox was a citizen of this county.

The militia were soon repulsed. Numbers of them were not in the fight at all. Only about fifty men followed Tiffin, and some of them that stayed back, it is said, fired into their own men. Tiffin passed clear through the guerrillas, and then back to the main force in the rear. Had all of the militia fought with equal courage the result would have been different.

The yelling and shouting of the guerrillas, the rapid firing from pistols, carbines and muskets, the confusion incident to a fight of the kind, made a very exciting scene, taken altogether. The affair was a deadly one, too. About eight or nine militia men were killed or mortally wounded. Two members of Calvert's company, William Young and Robert Hudson, were killed and one, James Kenton, was mortally wounded, dying the next day. James Howell, of Company C, Fourth Provisional Militia, was wounded in the knee. The wound itself was slight, but he had just recovered from the measles, and the severe exercise and exposure, together with his hurt, caused a relapse, and he died on the 26th. Several of the Carroll county men were wounded.

Mr. Young was thirty-three years of age. He left a wife and children. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and a religionist. In the fight he received several wounds. James Kenton was twenty-two years old and unmarried. He was also a member of the Methodist church, and was a citizen of Carrollton. Howell was a young man from Ray county.

Three of the Ray county men killed were Mr. Searcy, Joel Spitzer and James A. Hess. The latter was a recruit belonging to Company B, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, and, like many others, had volunteered to go on the expedition after the guerrillas, and was only a militiaman pro tem. Neither the names of all the killed or of all the wounded can now be ascertained. It is asserted by some that only ten of the militia were killed or died, but the majority of the statements place the number at about fifteen.

Not all the casualties were on one side. Anderson lost one man killed, a young guerrilla, eighteen years old, named Dock Rupe. Among the wounded were Anderson himself, Cave Wyatt, Arch Clements, Sandy McMacane, Pey-

ton Long, William Reynolds, Hiram Guess, Theodore Castle, Frank James and Jesse James. The two latter afterwards became notorious by reason of their many train robberies and land piracies generally. In the Wakenda fight Frank James was only slightly hurt, but Jesse was quite severely injured. He was but eighteen at the time, and a revolver ball hit him fair in the breast. He was taken to the residence of John Rudd, on the old Pritchard farm, near De Witt, and nursed by Mrs. Rudd and Mr. and Mrs. S. Neale. Rudd was in the Confederate army at the time. As nurses they accompanied Jesse James, his brother Frank, and three other guerrillas named Gooly Robertson, Nat. Tigue and Ol. Shepherd. The other badly wounded guerrillas found asylums at other points in this county and in Chariton. Some were cared for in houses; others lay in the thick brush, without shelter and with but the rudest medical treatment.

After re-forming their ranks, Captains Calvert and Tiffin decided to press on after the guerrillas and fight them again. The latter had gone on after the fight, and were hiding their wounded and preparing to cross into Chariton. Taking the road to the Rock ford, they passed Grand river at that point, and soon were well on their way to Howard county. The militia followed Tuesday, a company of the First Iowa Cavalry and some Livingston county militia joined in the pursuit, which was kept up into Chariton county.

Before reaching the locality where the fight occurred and at the crossing of Sambo Slough, Anderson's men met an old man named Chapman, whom they shot several times and killed. They also plundered some houses in the neighborhood, notably one belonging to Mr. Allen, at home then on furlough from the regiment, the Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. Mr. Allen barely made his escape. The guerrillas sacked his house, taking his clothing, his razor, etc., and telling his wife that her husband was a "G—d d—d abolitionist, and ought to be killed." Mr. Allen is now a citizen of Carrollton.

This fight, as before stated, occurred in section 11, township 52, range 22, on land then belonging to a Mr. McElwee. It is sometimes called the "McElwee's ford fight," the "Simpson's ford fight," and "the fight at Sambo Slough," although the locality is a mile from the slough. "Edwards' Noted Guerrillas" attempts a description of the fight, locating it "beyond the Flat Rock Ford"; putting the number of Federals killed at seventy-six, and giving a very wild and altogether inaccurate account of the affair.

Following the Sambo Slough fight, there was the most intense apprehension and alarm felt throughout the county. Every stranger, or a man on horseback at a distance, was thought to be a bushwhacker. People secreted

their valuables, their horses and themselves on many occasions. Southern sympathizers fared hardly. Whether they endorsed the acts of the bushwhackers or not—and it is quite certain that the majority of them did not—some of the militia wanted to believe and professed to know that they did, and in the language of that day, “made it hot for them.” Between the bushwhackers and those of the militia that were maliciously disposed, the people had a hard time of it.

On the 29th of August Col. J. H. Shanklin, who, on the retirement of Colonel Hale from the service, had been placed in command of the district, issued the following order:

“HEADQUARTERS, CHILLICOTHE, August, 29, 1864.

“1. George Diegle, David Gilbert, Jonathan Hill, Harrison Graham and J. F. Calvert, composing the committee of public safety of Carroll county, appointed in pursuance of general orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, or any two or more of them, will proceed without delay to investigate any and all acts of lawlessness, robbery, or wanton destruction of property that they may have reason to believe have been committed in Carroll county since the first day of the present month.

“2. To the end that the investigation may be thorough, they will cause to come before them all persons supposed to have any knowledge of the commission of any acts as aforesaid and give their testimony under oath.

“3. Capt. Thomas S. Cary, in command of the Enrolled Missouri Militia forces whose headquarters are at Carrollton, will detail a sufficient force to bring witnesses before the committee. The sheriff of Carroll county and his deputies will also assist the committee in bringing witnesses before it.

“4. The testimony taken before the committee will be reduced to writing, and, with the report of the committee thereon, will be forwarded to these headquarters with the least possible delay.

“By order of J. H. SHANKLIN,

“Colonel Commanding.”

About the first of September, Calvert's company of the Provisional Militia, which had been on duty at Carrollton, was relieved, and Captain Thomas Cary's company took its place. Captain Kelley's company, of the Seventeenth Illinois, also appeared in the county and remained for some weeks, leaving unpleasant reminiscences of themselves in the memories of many people by reason of their propensities for horseflesh. They carried away several good horses, which some of their owners had great difficulty in getting restored.

On the 30th of August a Mrs. McKinney, of Miles' Point, was taken violently ill immediately after dinner. A physician pronounced her case poisoning by strychnine. She died in an hour or so. A negro girl, her servant, was suspected, and the committee of safety ordered her arrest. The girl, hearing that the militia were coming to arrest her, said to her colored friends, "I will save them the trouble," and when the militia arrived they found her dead.

It was believed that she took a fatal dose of the same poison that she had given to her mistress.

About this time the militia arrested two horsemen who alleged that they were stock and grain buyers. One of them gave his name as Maddox, and said he lived near Breckinridge; the other gave his name as Work and claimed to live in Pike county, Illinois. Some citizens who had seen Anderson's men when they last passed through the county, claimed to recognize them as members of the band, and they were started to Chillicothe for examination. In the north part of the county the guards claimed that Work tried to escape and was shot. Many believed that he was wantonly killed.

Near the same time, a man whose name is best remembered as Wash. Minear was arrested near Baum's Mill, charged with being a bushwhacker, and was brought to Carrollton. The next morning he was also started to Chillicothe. The guards returned and reported that this prisoner also tried to escape, when over near Grand river, was shot several times and soon died. There were many who believed that this prisoner was killed wilfully in retaliation for the murder of citizens in "the Gourd" by Anderson. Many of the militia were neighbors and relatives of Anderson's victims. The exact truth in reference to the matter can probably never be ascertained. The militia may have done their duty in the premises and they may not. Many a Confederate prisoner made plucky attempts to escape and lost his life, and many a prisoner was maliciously shot and the excuse given that "he tried to get away."

Several detachments of militia passed through the county now from week to week "hunting bushwhackers." Major King, with a considerable force, including some Carroll county detachments, went over into Chariton and Howard and defeated Clif. Holtzclaw's band of bushwhackers about the 19th of September. But yet, bushwhackers got into the county in spite of the efforts made to keep them out. Squads of them were in nearly every part of the county at times. They wore blue clothing and were often taken for the militia and allowed to ride through unmolested. It is said that John Thraikill passed through from west to east, going within a mile of Carrollton, and with only five men.

TODD AND THRAILKILL'S RAID.

About the 18th of September, another band of guerrillas, led by George Todd and John Thrailkill, entered the county near Miles' Point from the west and going eastward. They numbered about one hundred and fifty men. Silas Gordon was also with them, but what position he held does not appear. Near the residence of Colonel Austin—or, as some say, near Shanghai—an ex-militiaman named Sibert was encountered and killed. When the band reached Colonel Austin's, a young guerrilla, not more than eighteen years of age, was heard by L. K. Kinsey, Esq., and others, to boast that it was he who killed Sibert. As related by the youthful desperado, Sibert had crawled into a fence corner, among some high weeds, where he thought he was secure. He was seen by this boy, who crept stealthily up and poured the contents of a single-barreled shotgun into him as he lay prone and trembling in his weedy covert.

At Colonel Austin's the band halted and took supper. While there they announced that they intended to capture Carrollton.

Colonel Austin argued with them against the attempt. He told them that doubtless they could take the place, but in doing so, men would be killed on both sides, "and after you have gone," said he, "the Federal militia will take fearful vengeance upon all Southern sympathizers, and many an innocent man will suffer for what you have done." The Colonel's expostulations seemingly had some effect, for Todd seemed to conclude that after all it would not be best, especially after he was informed that the county funds had been removed by the treasurer to Chillicothe.

After leaving Austin's, Todd and Thrailkill passed down the bottom, and came near Carrollton, having determined to attack the place, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Colonel Austin. They were deterred by a humorous circumstance. The militia and citizens had been appraised that a guerrilla force was in the neighborhood, threatening the town, and were on the alert. Pickets were put out and nearly every able-bodied man was under arms. Todd and some of his men came up about where South Carrollton now stands, to reconnoiter. Their intention was to surprise the place. Suddenly they heard a trampling as of a body of horsemen crossing the Wakenda bridge, and seemingly coming towards them. They concluded that their object had been discovered, and that the militia were coming out to meet them. It was some time after night had set in and they could not see. The truth was that the trampling was made by the harmless "town cows" of Carrollton, wandering down to their resting place at the little lake south of the town. The cackling

of the silly geese saved ancient Rome on one occasion, and the trampling of a herd of innocent old cows saved Carrollton. If the town ever adopts a coat of arms, a cow rampant (or trampant) ought to have a conspicuous place thereon.

When they passed the residence of A. C. Blackwell, on their way east, the guerrillas told him that they found Carrollton not only alert and watching for them, but heard distinctly the cavalry coming out to fight them.

The poor cows frightened not only the guerrillas, but the militia as well. The latter heard the fearful rumbling, and many a heart stood still at the sound. "They are coming, they are coming," was the alarm passed along the line. Not until a reconnoitering squad was sent out and had returned, did the apprehension that the town was destined to attack, "to rapine and slaughter dire," pass away. The reconnoitering force found, instead of a band of bloodthirsty bushwhackers, bristling with weapons and bent on slaughter, the harmless cows calmly and peacefully slumbering or ruminating beside the placid little lake or the still waters of the Wakenda.

Todd took his men out of the county and into Chariton, crossing Grand river at the Rock ford. The next day, or the next thereafter, these same guerrillas captured Keytesville, and sacked the town, and on the 26th were in the fight at Centralia, where, in conjunction with the forces of Bill Anderson and Dave Pool, they met one hundred and thirty men of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, under Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, and killed every man but four. The total force of the guerrillas was about three hundred.

THE KILLING OF CAPTAIN PEERY AND LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS.

In the first week of October, Captain Peery, of the Confederate army under General Price, then in Missouri, Lieut. Monroe Williams and another man, left the army on leave of absence to visit their homes, in Livingston, and empowered to recruit for Confederate service. They crossed the Missouri at Waverly and made their way through this county. One morning they appeared at the residence of R. A. Miller, who then lived in Morris township. They demanded that breakfast be brought out to them where they sat on their horses. Mr. Miller states that he furnished them with what he could take from the breakfast table, as they would not wait to have a square meal prepared. As they were dressed in blue clothing, Miller thought they were Federal militia, and when they asked him certain questions, especially some relative to the whereabouts and numbers of the militia in the county, he thought they were "Grundy county militia" and were testing his loyalty.

Being informed that there were no militia in Coloma, Peery and his comrades rode through that place, and about a mile north of the town, in the timber on 'Tater Hill creek, lay down to rest and sleep. Peery was well acquainted with the country where he then was, and doubtless thought himself safe. It was he who had the first fight with the Federals of this county, at Peery Todd's, in September, 1861.

Capt. William Beaty, of the militia, at the head of about fifteen men, learning of the presence of the three Confederates, made pursuit and soon got on their trail. He found them in their retreat in the 'Tater Hill timber. His men wanted to fire on them, but, as the Captain afterwards stated to Major Diegle, he restrained them, for he said he saw that they could easily be captured. Suddenly Peery discovered his enemies and, raising, he fired one shot. Then the militia fired and rushed upon them. Peery and Williams were both killed. It has been stated that Peery was killed by one of the militia after he had been cruelly wounded, and it is also charged that Williams was similarly served. The other man was unhurt and made his escape.

In view of the fact that six of the men who were engaged either in the pursuit or killing of Peery and Williams were afterward themselves killed in retaliation, this affair has been much commented upon, and there are two versions thereof, one of which is that the men were murdered, and the other that there was warrant for the killing. Captain Beaty himself stated that Williams and Peery could have been taken prisoners, as after Peery fired, all three threw up their hands in token of surrender, but that his men shot them in spite of his efforts to restrain them. Many think they were wilfully killed without excuse. Colonel Peery's boots were taken from his feet and worn by a militiaman, and other articles of his clothing and that of Williams, it is claimed, were also taken. On the other hand, the militiamen claimed that the fact that the Confederates were dressed in Federal uniform was a sufficient warrant for their death; that they had every appearance of and behaved themselves as bushwhackers and not as regular Confederate soldiers, which they were; that it was believed they belonged to Bill Anderson's or Thraikill's gang, whose atrocities had filled the people of the county of all parties with horror; and that Peery himself fired the first shot. Of course they deny that they were killed while begging for their lives. What the truth was cannot now be ascertained. If the killing was not a bad business at the start, it proved to be, for six other men, two of whom it is certain were innocent, lost their lives in consequence. It is as hard for one side to excuse the robbing

of the bodies as it is for the other to justify the wearing of the blue uniform, and the matter will probably never be settled to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

PRICE'S RAID—CAPTURE OF CARROLLTON BY THE CONFEDERATES.

On the 30th of August, 1864, General Price began his famous raid into Missouri, which was so full of promise, but which terminated so disastrously. On the 10th of October, a considerable force of Price's army under Gens. John B. Clark and Jo. O. Shelby, captured Glasgow with its garrison and all its stores. The town was defended by a part of the Forty-third Missouri, detachments of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, two companies of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, twenty men of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry from this county, under Capt. John E. Mayo, and sixty Ray and Clay county militia, the whole under command of Col. Chester Harding, of the Forty-third Missouri. The Carroll county men received honorable mention for their conduct in defending a certain bridge against the assaults of the Confederates.

After the surrender of Glasgow, advance couriers from Price's army made their appearance in this county on furlough and recruiting service. Part of Titworth's company of Gordon's regiment, Shelby's division, were from this county, as were many members of John B. Clark's brigade. These men, or nearly all of them, made their way to their old homes. Capt. John L. Mirick was in the bottom, and had recruited a company. Captain Cottingham was in the northeastern part of the county with another company. He was just recovering from two severe wounds, which he had received but a short time before. The Captain and seven of his men made a night raid on the premises of Berry Jones, a Union man living near De Witt, for the purpose, as Captain Cottingham states, of securing some arms which were supposed to be at Jones.' Jones shot four of the party, all of them badly, and one of them a young boy named Perry Callaway, who, according to Cottingham, had belonged at one time to Bill Anderson, was killed or mortally wounded. The Captain was shot twice, once in the head and once in the thigh.

As before stated, the country was swarming with Confederates, and new recruits, hating Federal rule, were taking the opportunity, long sought, to enlist under the Stars and Bars. Capt. D. A. Williams, of Thompson's old regiment, Shelby's brigade, left General Price at Boonville, with orders to come over into this county and Livingston, and recruit. He was a brother of

the Lieut. Monroe Williams killed by the militia with Captain Peery. Captain Williams had a company of his old soldiers with him, and with these and all the Confederates in the county, old soldiers and new recruits, Holtzclaw's company, sixty men from Cottingham's, etc., making a force estimated from three hundred to eight hundred men, he appeared before Carrollton on the 17th of October, and demanded its surrender. The town was then garrisoned by Maj. George Diegle, with about one hundred and fifty members of the militia, and at this time probably fifty citizens were under arms. Slight breastworks had been thrown up at the corners of the public square, and south of town.

The Confederates had determined on the capture of the place, since they found there was but a weak force and the thing could be accomplished with but little difficulty. The command of the entire force was given to Captain Williams, who approached the town on the north and west. The night before, the pickets of both sides were within twenty or thirty yards of each other. The next morning Captain Williams sent in a demand for surrender, saying that he had one thousand five hundred men, a battery of artillery, etc., and was abundantly able to take the town, and would do so by bombardment if necessary. Major Diegle met Captain Williams in person on Main street, near where the Baptist church now stands, and the terms of surrender were agreed upon. By these terms the garrison were all to be surrendered as prisoners of war, but to be immediately released on parole and allowed to return to their homes. The militia formed along the north side of the square and stacked their arms, and the Confederates came pouring in.

Not a great deal of lawlessness was committed by the Confederates during the forty-eight hours they held possession of Carrollton. Not a person was killed, not a house was burned. The stores were plundered, it is true, of several thousand dollars' worth of goods, and many citizens were robbed of their purses and pocketbooks; some horses were also "pressed" into service. Some of the troopers broke into the ribbon cases of Painter & Minnis' store and carried off large quantities of ribbon, with which they decorated themselves, their horses, saddles, etc., very gaudily and profusely. The merchants who lost heaviest were Painter & Minnis, Best Brothers, R. G. Martin, Baum & David, and another firm or two.

Every safe in town, except the county safe, was broken open and robbed of what money it contained. The county court had ordered Treasurer Minnis to take the money of the county, forty thousand dollars, to Chillicothe across the country, escorted by Captain Cary and fifteen or twenty of his company militia.

The prisoners were not released according to promise, but were kept under close guard that night, and many of them were very apprehensive that they would be murdered, as Holtzclaw's guerrillas were in the place, and some of Jo Shelby's most desperate men were among the captors. The next morning the officers were paroled and released, but the men were all marched away. Major Diegle, by permission, accompanied them. They were marched to Brunswick, where they crossed the river. From here they marched to the headquarters of General Price, in the Grand Pass, Saline county.

The morning after the arrival of the Carrollton prisoners at the Grand Pass, six of them were called out of the ranks by name, taken out to a ravine, and all of them shot dead. This was done by order of Captain Williams in retaliation for the killing of his brother, Lieut. Monroe Williams, and Captain Peery, before mentioned; but it is said that he had the approval of his senior officers. The men were all members of Beaty's company, and on the scout that killed Peery and Williams, although two of them were not present when the killing was done. The names of the men were Joel Trotter, Alexander Standley, John Street, James Street, William Silkey and John F. Addison. Two ladies of Saline county, Mrs. Mary Meadows and Mrs. A. M. Creel, heard the firing when these men were shot, and as the army left in a short time, they went out and found them all dead. G. W. Hereford and A. M. Creel, of the neighborhood, had them temporarily buried, but their relatives in this county afterward brought their remains home and re-interred them in this county with military honors.

Joel Trotter was a member of Beaty's company, but not present when Peery and Williams were killed. He was a man universally esteemed, and his memory is respected to this day. At one time he had been county surveyor and at another county assessor. He was in the prime of life, and left a wife and small family.

Alexander Standley was aged nineteen. He was a son of Hon. James Standley and a young man of much promise. The fact and manner of his death was greatly deplored. Like Trotter, young Standley was not present at the killing of Peery and Williams.

John F. Addison was a native of Kentucky. It is said that he shot Captain Peery after he had been wounded, and that he had the dead man's boots on when captured. He left a wife.

John and James Street were sons of John M. Street, a citizen of Leslie township, and both of them were born in this county. They seem to have

been regarded as estimable young men, but were present when Peery and Williams were killed. What part they took in that affair is not known.

Mr. Silkey was a native of Kentucky. He was with the Street boys when Peery and Williams were killed. He left a wife and one child.

After the six men named had been killed, the rest of the Carrollton prisoners, accompanied by Major Diegle, were sent to Waverly, where it was expected a steam ferry would be in waiting, to cross them to the Carroll county side, but when they arrived there was no boat. The men stayed in Waverly that night. Major Diegle procured them some provisions, and the citizens of Waverly, nearly all of whom were ardent Confederate sympathizers, showed them many favors and assisted in making them as comfortable as possible. The next morning they made rafts and crossed over and were soon at their homes, glad that they had escaped with their own lives, but sad at the thought of the fate of their six comrades. The commissioned officers had all been left in Carrollton, with the exception of Major Diegle, and in a day or two they went to Chillicothe for safety.

BILL ANDERSON'S LAST RAID.

About the 25th of October, Bill Anderson made his last raid through Carroll county. This time he passed up the bottom from east to west, from Glasgow on his way up into Ray county. In Miami township he killed a Union man named Etter, and took an old man named Isenhour prisoner and forced him to accompany him as a guide. Anderson told Isenhour that he belonged to Jim Lane's Kansas jayhawkers. Isenhour fell into the trap and said that he himself was a strong Federal sympathizer.

Near Colonel Austin's residence Anderson detailed three of his men, one of whom was Arch Clements, "to take the guide to the rear and parole him." The three men took Isenhour into a patch of brush near the road, threw him on the ground, and cut off his head. They then folded the arms of the corpse across the breast in such a manner as to embrace the bleeding head, rifled the dead man's pockets and rode away. Meantime, another guide, William Penn, had been impressed by the guerrillas, but a mile or two above was released. Penn returned to Austin's and informed the Colonel and L. K. Kinsey that he believed the guerrillas had killed the other guide. Austin and Kinsey started out to investigate, and an old negro woman told them that there was a dead man out in the brush, for she had heard him struggling when he was killed. The body was found, as heretofore described, and conveyed to Aus-

tin's by Kinsey and the Colonel, who made a coffin and placed it therein, and then sent word of the affair down into "the Gourd," where it was believed Isenhour had lived. In a day or two a preacher was engaged to take the body to the eastern part of the county, and this was done.

Anderson at this time had about one hundred and fifty men. The next day he was joined by about the same number of Confederate recruits under Colonel Thornton and Captain Asbury, and this met a force of militia under Maj. John Grimes and Maj. Samuel P. Cox, and Anderson was killed. He had two gold watches, a considerable sum of money in gold and greenbacks and six revolvers on his person, and dangling from his horse's bridle were several human scalps. The body was taken to Richmond and photographed, after which it was buried in the Richmond cemetery, where it now lies. There was also found on the noted guerrilla's body the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
"Boonville, Oct. 11, 1864.

"Captain Anderson, with his command, will at once proceed to the north side of the Missouri River and permanently destroy the North Missouri railroad, going as far east as practicable. He will report his operations at least every two days.

"McLEAN,

"Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

"By order of Major-General Price."

ARCH CLEMENTS' RAID—KILLING OF CAPTAIN BEATY AND CALEB W. SHIRLEY.

After Bill Anderson was killed in Ray county, October 27, his first lieutenant, Arch Clements, assumed command of the entire force of some three hundred Confederates and guerrillas, and pledged himself to cross the Missouri in forty-eight hours. He refused to consider the rank of Colonel Thornton or recognize the authority of any of the other Confederate officers as superior to his. "This is bushwhacking, gentlemen," said he; "you men may be my superiors in the regular service, but, by G—d, no man is my superior as a bushwhacker. Fall in." Clements at this time was only about twenty years of age. Enforcing explicit obedience to his every command, Clements swung his entire force north of Richmond, safely away from Cox's militia, and then started east for Brunswick. Reaching the western part of this county, he sent out a scouting party in the direction of Carrollton. This party came to the residence of Capt. William Beaty, west of town. Beaty was eating dinner. At his house was a member of his company, Caleb W.

Shirley. Both Beaty and Shirley had been taken prisoners at the surrender of Carrollton, had been paroled and their paroles were in their pockets. But no sooner did they see the guerrillas than they knew their lives were in danger and, springing from their seats, they sought to make their escape. The guerrillas shot Shirley in the hip as he left the door, bringing him to the ground. Then they pursued Beaty, and just as he was climbing a fence shot and killed him. Returning to the house where Shirley lay, the wounded man begged for his life, saying, "I am a paroled prisoner, and have my parole in my pocket if you wish to see it." "What do you suppose we care for your d—d parole?" was the reply. Two or three pistol shots rang out, and Shirley lay a corpse. Then to the distracted wife of Beaty one of the guerrillas said: "That man of yours that ran out the back way fell off the fence out yonder and broke his neck; you had better go out and see about him." The guerrillas then left. Beaty had just returned from Chillicothe, whither he and his brother militia officers had gone for safety after being paroled. He intended going back after he had arranged some business. It was he who commanded the scout that caught and killed Peery and Williams, but by all who knew him he was accounted guiltless of their blood. Both he and Shirley were men of good character, and their deaths were greatly deplored—and, it may be said, caused other men, some of them perhaps innocent, to be killed in retaliation.

Clements passed rapidly through the county, crossed Grand river at the Rock Ford, and went on to Brunswick, where he seized a boat and crossed his entire command in safety. No sooner was his force safely in Saline county than Thornton and his Confederates withdrew their forces from him, saying they did not want to be in company of bushwhackers.

The months of November and December were full of tragic episodes and distressing events to the people of Carroll county. The Confederate sympathizers were greatly harassed and many of them left the county. It was painfully evident that a great mistake had been made in engaging in civil war. The people were convinced that the war could have been avoided, and should have been, and this conviction remains to this day. Animosities had been engendered that required years of time and the calm of peace to remove.

At Carrollton and DeWitt, forces of militia were constantly present and the Federal authority was ever after maintained. The guerrilla bands had left the country or been broken up. Anderson had been killed at the battle of Independence; Dave Pool, Arch Clements, Thraikill, Si Gordon and Holtzclaw had gone to Texas; Fletcher Taylor had his arm shot off in Platte county. No regular Confederates were nearer than Arkansas.

One thing remarkable in the history of the county during the Civil war is to be noted. Public business was never entirely suspended. The county court met, the other county officers transacted their business, the circuit courts were held, taxes were collected, and the revenues honestly applied, and the county records preserved intact. These things were done with some difficulty at times, but they were done.

UNION SOLDIERS' RECORD.

COMPANY M, SEVENTH CAVALRY, M. S. M.

Oscar B. Queen, captain; Ruben J. Berry, first lieutenant; M. A. McElhaney, second lieutenant; William Crider, first sergeant; T. C. S. Kendrick, H. Bryant, William McMurtry and W. T. Holman, sergeants; Crosby Fry, John James, Bery Riggs, C. C. Mattox, P. D. Houston, corporals.

ENLISTED MEN.

John Adkins, George Arnold, S. F. Ball, William Berry, William Brotherton, Newton Campbell, Robert Carpenter, Josephus Godwin, William Glendening, Thomas Holman, A. W. Harden, G. B. Lannan, W. T. Lannan, F. G. Laugh, William O'Connell, F. A. Owen, Samuel Payne, James Payne, William Ransom, John E. Rains, Burnhardt Rodner, Jackson Rumbly, Nathan Rice, Michael Sullivan, William Smith, B. F. Turner, E. V. Titus, J. D. Wilson, James McMurty, Lafayette Mattox, Edward Wilson, John Wollgamott.

Captain Queen enlisted as a private, was promoted to corporal, orderly sergeant, lieutenant and acting adjutant of the regiment, and in 1864 was elected captain of the company, serving as captain until the company's discharge in the spring of 1865.

The regiment followed Shelby and Price on their raids, was at Lone Jack, Big Blue, Newtonia and several other points of skirmishing.

COMPANY K, TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY.

All the company, except the captains, were from Carroll county. Richard Brown, Richard Waters, captains; W. S. Shirley, first lieutenant, promoted from the ranks after the battles around Atlanta; Warfield Walker, sergeant.

PRIVATES.

J. W. Anderson, F. Albright, H. Anderson, F. M. Appleby, Sid Bennett, P. S. Bowman, Jacob Ballew, John Barrett, Thomas Barrett, Bennett Brock, J. H. Bradley, James Brown, Lamel Baugh, John Carlisle, J. M. Cox, Francis Cox, Thomas Cox, S. C. Caskey, H. Calvert, John C. Dorsey, F. W. Davis, Richard Escue, P. T. Fields, Benjamin Grigsby, James Godsey, J. H. Grigsby, R. A. Harrison, William Harrison, W. Harrison, P. Hudson, H. H. Holloway, G. F. Holloway, P. Harper, Lewis Heske, Fred Heil, Fred Heisinger, Richard Harris, Richard Johnson, Elisha Johnson, William Johnson, George Lozier, L. R. Lane, James Lewis, Daniel Lewis, Jacob Latham, Hardy Medlin, J. M. Mossbarger, L. W. McCain, Frank May, George Misener, John Mounts, Thomas McFerren, James Murray, Amos Odell, Leonard Oster, William Pence, Henry Piles, John Piles, John T. Powers, W. J. Powers, Jr., W. J. Powers, Sr., J. D. Parsley, John Phillips, Richard Phillips, George Reed, Jacob Shirley, J. W. M. Smart, Robert Stewart, Lewis Scott, J. M. Standley, John Shelton, William Vinson, John Vinson, Joseph Webber, Dick Wharton, Levi Wharton, Isaac Young.

Benjamin Grisby and P. Hudson were killed, Leonard Oster and J. W. Anderson wounded and F. Albright and James Murray taken prisoners at Shiloh. John C. Dorsey died in prison. H. Calvert was discharged at Alton. Dock and Levi Wharton died at Chillicothe. B. Brock and J. W. Standley died. S. C. Caskey died in prison. Hugh Anderson deserted at Festerville, Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. C. Mattox, enlisted 1862, Seventh Missouri State Militia Volunteers, Colonel Phillips; taken prisoner at Sedalia, and discharged 1865.

John Zimmerman and Dakin Dickerson, enlisted in 1863, Cary's company; discharged 1865.

N. C. Finch, enlisted Missouri State Militia, Beaty's company, 1864, and paroled 1865.

W. P. Durnell, enlisted August 25, 1861, Company L, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, corporal; captured in Arkansas and exchanged at Galveston, Texas; discharged January 12, 1865.

Adam Boo, Company L, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, enlisted August 10,

1861; captured at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and discharged November 23, 1864.

W. P. Jones, Company I, Enrolled Militia, Colonel Hale, 1862, corporal; discharged 1862.

Samuel E. Dickson, Company F, Capt. Tom Cary, Enrolled Militia, 1862; discharged 1865.

B. Hannavan, Jr., Company F, Forty-fourth Missouri State Militia, enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.

Daniel Payton, Captain Mayo's company, Missouri State Militia, enlisted May, 1862, and discharged May, 1865.

Phil Farrell, Captain McMurtry's company, Third Missouri, enlisted March 2, 1862; discharged 1863.

William L. Sims, Captain McMurtry's company, enlisted 1862; discharged 1862.

Arthur F. Kulm, Company H, Ninth Missouri Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, enlisted April, 1862; discharged 1865.

Robert O. Keltner, Company C, Third Regiment, Missouri State Militia, enlisted December, 1861; discharged in 1862 for disability.

William Ogle, Company F, Twenty-third Missouri State Militia, enlisted 1861; discharged 1864. Taken prisoner at Shiloh and exchanged. Was at battle of Big Shanty, McMinnville, and Atlanta, Georgia.

Morton M. Pitts, Company C, Captain Mayo, enlisted in 1862; discharged 1864. Was at Newtonia, Springfield, Jefferson City, Boonville and Big Blue.

L. P. Crispin, Company F, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry, enlisted July, 1864. Died in October, 1864.

James G. Jones, Company F, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry, enlisted August, 1864; discharged August, 1865. Was at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and at Mobile, Alabama.

N. G. Benson, Company L, Seventh Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, enlisted August 10, 1861; discharged December 1, 1864; flag bearer. Was at Prairie Grove, Moro Bottom and Gaines Landing.

William F. Titus, Company F, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry, enlisted August 15, 1864; discharged August, 1865. Was at Franklin, Tennessee.

William J. Bryant, Company F, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry, enlisted August, 1864; discharged August, 1865. Was at Mobile, Alabama.

W. J. Crispin, Company A, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, enlisted August 14, 1861; discharged September 26, 1863, from sickness.

Mort. Kendrick, Company M, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, enlisted March, 1862; discharged April, 1865.

George Standley, Company D, Fifth United States Infantry, enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1866. One fight with Indians.

James Hannavan, Company F, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, enlisted 1863; discharged 1865. Was with Sherman.

Asa Brookover, Company F, Missouri State Militia, Capt. Tom Cary, enlisted 1864; discharged 1865. Captured when Carrollton was taken.

W. H. Adkins, Company F, Missouri State Militia, Capt. Tom Cary, enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865. Captured at Carrollton.

B. Hannavan, Sr., Company L, Eighteenth Missouri Cavalry, enlisted October, 1861; was at Lone Jack, Pea Ridge and captured at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Discharged 1864.

Berry J. Jones, Company F, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, enlisted August, 1864; was at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and Mobile, Alabama; discharged August 15, 1865.

Thomas J. Parsley, Company F, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, enlisted August, 1861; was at Shiloh; discharged July, 1862, for disability.

Thomas W. Minnis, Company C, Third Regiment. Missouri State Militia; enlisted February 19, 1861; discharged March, 1864; third sergeant; was at Springfield.

R. T. Holliday, Company B, Third Missouri Cavalry; enlisted October, 1861; was at Little Rock, Arkansas; discharged December, 1864.

James L. McWilliams, Company L, Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry, Col. Pat Dyer's regiment; enlisted August, 1864; was at Franklin, Tennessee; Mobile, Alabama, where he was wounded in the thigh.

Andrew J. Street, Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Missouri State Militia; first lieutenant; enlisted 1862; captured in October, 1864, and paroled, but never formally discharged.

John Parsley, private, Merrill's Horse No. 2 Cavalry; was at Little Rock, Arkansas; discharged October 22, 1864.

Andrew J. Odell, Captain Cary's company, Missouri State Militia; enlisted in 1862; was at Rockford on Grand river; discharged in 1864.

Benjamin T. Wells, private in Captain Henderson's company, State Militia; enlisted in 1862; was at the capture of Carrollton, but made his escape.

Richard Colliver, private in Captain Boon's company, Fourth Provisional Regiment, State Militia.

Elias Perry, second lieutenant of Company F, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry; enlisted August 20, 1861; was at Shiloh, Resaca, Georgia, and with Sherman on his march to the sea; discharged in June, 1865.

Jacob E. Armitage, first lieutenant of Company F, Fifth Missouri Cavalry; enlisted April 13, 1862; was at Prairie Grove, Jefferson City, Osage, Hartsville and Springfield; discharged April 13, 1865.

Benjamin F. Wheeler, first sergeant, Company F, Eighteenth Missouri Veterans; enlisted in September, 1861; was wounded at Shiloh in the left arm and twice in right leg below the knee; Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah and Johnson's surrender.

David Mathis, private, Company F, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry; enlisted September 22, 1861; was wounded at Shiloh slightly; was also at Atlanta; discharged in 1865.

James Leonard, private, Company D, Merrill's Horse; enlisted in October, 1861; wounded at Helena in the hand; was also at Little Rock, Arkansas; died June 1, 1863.

George W. Hazlelip, private, Company B, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, Capt. L. B. Brown; enlisted March 20, 1863; discharged July 27, 1865.

John S. Roney, private, Company F, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; enlisted January 2, 1862; was wounded at Pittsburg Landing, in the hip and cut with shell on leg; was also at Atlanta; discharged in 1865.

Samuel Thompson, private, Company E, Sixth Missouri State Militia; enlisted March 5, 1862; was at Lone Jack; discharged in 1865.

Robert Cary, private, Company L, Seventh Missouri Cavalry; enlisted January 23, 1862; was taken prisoner at Prairie Grove and exchanged; was also at Branchville, Princeton and Little Rock, Arkansas; discharged third sergeant, in 1865, at St. Louis.

James H. Storm, private, Company K, Sixth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry; enlisted in January, 1862; was at Springfield, and taken prisoner at Neosho and paroled; discharged in January, 1865.

Arthur Storm, private, Company D, Third Missouri Cavalry; enlisted in February, 1862; was at Springfield and Newtonia; taken prisoner at Neosho, escaped, captured again, and paroled.

Frank Shies, private, Capt. Beaty's company, Missouri State Militia; enlisted in 1862 and was never discharged.

George A. Shies, private, Company D, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry; enlisted in August, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas, November, 1864.

Thomas Kenton, private, Rigil's company; enlisted in August, 1861; captured at Lexington and paroled; never discharged.

Silas Devore, private, Company D, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry; enlisted in 1863; Duck River, Eastport, Mississippi; Franklin, Tennessee; taken prisoner by Hood, escaped and returned to lines; was at Nashville, Tennessee; Lee's surrender.

John J. Curtis, private, Company C, Sixty-fifth Missouri Militia; enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged in 1865.

John S. Grigsby, private, Company G, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers; enlisted in 1862; was at Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee; discharged in 1865.

James B. Bowlin, second lieutenant, Company K, Sixth Missouri Cavalry; taken prisoner, and discharged in 1865.

Harvey C. Dennison, color-bearer, Company H, Forty-fourth Missouri infantry; enlisted in August, 1864; was captured at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, and sent to Andersonville, where he remained until May, 1865.

G. W. Craig, Company D, Fourteenth Missouri, Colonel White; enlisted August, 1861; taken prisoner at Lexington September 18, 1861, and discharged October, 1861.

Elias Perry, sergeant, Humphrey Perry, Edmund Perry, Milphin Gilbert, Samuel Fisk and George Baugh, privates, Company F, Eighteenth Missouri; enlisted 1861 and 1864, and discharged 1865.

Henry Heisinger, private, Company G, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry; enlisted 1864; was at Columbia, Tennessee, Spring Hill, and taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee; discharged 1865.

G. W. Metcalf, orderly sergeant, Company D, Merrill's Second Cavalry; enlisted 1861; was at Little Rock, Arkansas, Red River, Little Saline, and Brownville, Arkansas; discharged September, 1864.

Thompson Edwards, private, Company D, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry; enlisted 1862; was at Helena, Arkansas, and Lone Jack, Missouri; died at Helena, Arkansas, 1864.

James Edwards, private, Company D, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry; enlisted 1862; was at Lone Jack, Missouri, and Helena, Arkansas; discharged 1863.

George Diegle, major, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Missouri Militia, General Craig commanding; enlisted 1862; captured at Carrollton October, 1864, by Price's men, and paroled; discharged 1865.

Benedict Stemple, private, Captain Beaty's company, Colonel Hale; enlisted 1862; captured at Carrollton and paroled; discharged 1865.

James W. McFall, captain, Company C, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry; enlisted 1861; was at Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Mississippi, Vicksburg, Memphis, Tennessee, and Athens and Vassar Hill, Missouri; discharged 1863.

W. E. Buchanan, first corporal, Company F, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry; enlisted August 25, 1861; was at Shiloh, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Savannah; a prisoner at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, three months; discharged December 31, 1864.

Fred Miller, private, Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, formerly Battery I, First Missouri, Lieutenant Innell temporary commander; enlisted September, 1862; was at Iuka, second fight at Corinth, Thompson's Hill, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Allatoona, Savannah, Georgia; Columbia, South Carolina, and Bentonville, North Carolina; discharged May, 1865, at Newbern, North Carolina.

Dan R. Brand, private, Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, afterward clerk Artillery Brigade, Fifteenth Army Corps, Gen. John Logan commanding; enlisted September, 1862; was at Iuka, second fight at Corinth, Mississippi, Thompson's Hill, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Allatoona, Savannah, Georgia; Columbia, South Carolina, and Bentonville, North Carolina, last fight of the war; discharged May, 1865, at Newbern, North Carolina.

Joseph H. Turner, private, Company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry; enlisted 1862; promoted to sergeant, major and captain, and acting assistant adjutant-general, General Salmon's brigade, Rice's division; was at Vicksburg, Fort Pemberton, Helena, Little Rock, Arkadelphia, Toigon Springs, Little Missouri, Camden, Jenkins Ferry, Mobile, Whistler Station and Rio Grande; discharged August 25, 1865.

Thomas J. Whiteman, private, Company B, one Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; enlisted August, 1862; served at headquarters of General McClernand, and on staff of General Cameron; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, and served in Gulf department; discharged as captain July 10, 1865.

F. F. Audsley, second lieutenant, Company F, Forty-fourth Missouri, afterward in Company A; enlisted August 21, 1864; was at Franklin, Tennessee, Nashville, and Spanish Fort, Mobile, Alabama.

Morris Schnapp, musician, Company H, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers; enlisted September 12, 1861; discharged September 20, 1862.

A. E. Kindred, private, enlisted and died in 1864, before seeing service.

W. H. Shelton, private, Company C, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry; enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.

John T. Shelton, private, Company B, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry; enlisted September 20, 1862; discharged 1865.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' RECORD.

COMPANY C, SLACK'S FOURTH DIVISION, MISSOURI STATE GUARD.

H. B. Brewster, captain; John H. Stern, first lieutenant; James A. Turner, second lieutenant; John T. Goodson, third lieutenant; Dr. P. E. Austin, orderly sergeant.

PRIVATES.

R. A. Austin, J. F. Bandom, George Ballew, B. W. Bowdry, Wat Courts, Jerry Courts, John Clark, Abbot Clinkscales, William Cunningham, Jack Clark, James Creel, W. A. Dickson, Thomas Dobbins, Frank Ely, Frank Emmons, William Floyd, Thomas T. Floyd, J. Gordon, J. R. Graham, John F. Hannon, James Kavanaugh, Edwin Lane, John Moss, Joseph Mizereer, George Moorman, William Moorman, Kit Moorman, Alonzo Reese, Elhanon Stafford, William Snowden, Charles Turpin, Anderson Toms, A. Woods.

Lieutenant John H. Stern was killed at second fight at Corinth, Mississippi.

James Creel, private, was killed at Iuka, Mississippi, September 19, 1862.

Anderson Toms, private, killed at Iuka, September 19, 1862.

John Moss, private, killed at Corinth, second fight.

Wat. Courts, private, died from wounds at Pea Ridge.

Frank Emmons, private, died in Gratiot street prison, St. Louis.

Thomas Dobbins, private, wounded at Wilson's Creek.

Dr. P. E. Austin, orderly, made a surgeon in regular Confederate army.

James A. Turner, second lieutenant, captured and paroled, never exchanged.

This company participated in the engagements at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Dug Springs, Dry Wood and Lexington.

CARROLLTON LIGHT INFANTRY—COMPANY B, FIRST INFANTRY, MISSOURI
STATE GUARD.

C. M. Morrison, captain; H. Ferrill, first lieutenant; J. L. Mirick, second lieutenant; L. K. Kinsey, third lieutenant; C. E. Blackwell, orderly sergeant.

PRIVATEES.

James N. Arnold, George H. Arnold, J. W. Buffington, C. L. Butcher, J. H. Butcher, George Branch, S. M. Ball, John Brisintine, Silas A. Ballard, H. C. Busby, J. M. Busby, William Cary, William Cundiff, A. Cunningham, Ed. Cheatham, William Day, William M. Dorr, M. Dickson, Charles B. Dorr, F. Funk, Samuel Godwin, William Harmon, W. M. Howard, S. H. Hammons, James J. Hall, James M. Hall, D. H. Hammons, John Jennings, John Jones, G. W. Kline, Mort Kelley, William Lane, James L. Morris, D. A. Pollock, J. M. Plemmons, W. F. Perkins, Mike Powers, Thomas J. Plemmons, David Proffit, Daniel Russell, Alex Rankin, B. T. Smart, John A. Thomas, A. J. Taggart, F. Thomas, David Ulrey, S. W. Wempey, J. A. Walden.

The company reported at Jefferson City for service, and General Price, claiming a truce with Colonel Harney, ordered the company to return home, but to maintain their organization.

In a short time orders were received to report for duty, and the company left for the seat of war. On their way Capt. C. M. Morrison resigned the captaincy, and C. E. Blackwell was elected to fill the vacancy.

Lieut. Hiram Ferrill, while the company was engaged at Wilson's Creek, was wounded in the head and sent to the hospital. The company was also engaged at Carthage, and other important points south.

Captain Blackwell was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

COMPANY E, SLACK'S DIVISION.

William Mirick, captain; J. M. Cottingham, first lieutenant; C. C. Callaway, second lieutenant; James Plemmons, third lieutenant; C. M. A. Chaney, first sergeant; J. W. Holladay, second sergeant; J. R. Brown, third sergeant; W. P. Dulaney, fourth sergeant.

PRIVATES.

William Callaway, William Cox, Elsey Creel D. A. Cunningham, A. J. Dean, Owen Glaze, Isaac Hill, Benton Hill, T. B. Hill, A. J. Lewis, George Newsom, William Rippetoe, William Sugg, James Sugg, — Smith, Knott White.

Sebastian White served in the Missouri State Guard, and was engaged at Oak Hill, Carthage, Drywood and Lexington.

Smith and Owen Glaze were killed at Oak Hill.

A. J. Lewis, wounded at Oak Hill fight.

C. M. A. Chaney was wounded, and D. A. Cunningham was captured at Oak Hill.

The company enlisted in June, 1861, and was discharged in December of the same year.

COMPANY H, THIRD REGIMENT, POLK'S CORPS.

The following boys from Carroll county formed part of Company H, Little's brigade, Polk's corps, Army of the Tennessee: William Mirick, captain; J. W. Holloway, first corporal.

ENLISTED MEN.

D. A. Cunningham, A. J. Dean, Benton Hill, Tobe Hill, Isaac Hill, Richard Haywood, John Knox, James McDaniel, S. C. White, S. A. White,

All the above enlisted January 15, 1862. They were engaged at Elk Horn, Arkansas, Farmington, Tennessee, Iuka, second fight at Corinth, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Champion Hill, Black River, Vicksburg, Kennesaw Mountain, New Hope, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Allatoona Mountain, Fort Blakey, Columbia, Nashville and Snake Creek Gap.

S. A. White and D. A. Cunningham died at Vicksburg.

A. J. Dean, Benton, Tobe and Isaac Hill were transferred to Landis' Battery.

Richard Haywood died at Lauderdale Springs.

John Knox was killed, and James McDaniel wounded at Corinth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alphonso Fuller, captain, Company A, Seventh Missouri, General Slack, enlisted May 16, 1861. Was at Pittsburg Landing, Helena, Lexington and Centreville.

M. F. Harrison, private, Company A, Colonel Shelby, Gordon's command. Enlisted in 1861, and again in 1864, discharged 1865.

William A. Lane, private, Capt. C. B. Morris, enlisted in May, 1861. Was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington; discharged October, 1861.

C. Casner, private, Company E, Colonel Hughes, Slack commanding, enlisted 1861. Was at Lexington, Westport, Blue Springs, and captured at Blackwater; discharged 1865.

Peter C. Wilson, private, enlisted in State Guard and after with Shelby and Gordon's command. Was at Carthage, Lone Jack, Newtonia, Cane Hill, Elkhorn and wounded at Wilson's Creek in left elbow.

Josiah F. Hudson, private, Company C, Colonel Reeves, enlisted in June, 1861. Was at Springfield, Lexington and Ft. Scott.

Speed Burton, private, Company B, Perkins' regiment, infantry, enlisted in 1864, with Price on his last raid; discharged in 1865.

Joseph Oatman, private, Company E, Missouri State Guard, enlisted September, 1861. Was at Blue Mill Landing, Hartsville, Arkansas, captured at Lexington, paroled and discharged 1865.

George W. Brooker, private, Company H, Goodwin's regiment, afterward in Company I, enlisted in 1863. Was at Lexington, Independence, Westport and Newtonia.

W. H. Dronenburg, private, Company I, Reeve's regiment, enlisted in 1861. Was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Drywood.

May W. Burton, first lieutenant, Company A, Tenth Missouri Volunteers, enlisted in August, 1861. Was at Drywood, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and captured at Helena and held two years at Alton, Johnson's Island, and Fort Delaware; discharged in June, 1865.

John S. Booker, private, enlisted in 1861, taken prisoner in Lafayette county, and banished to Illinois. Never saw any service.

Henry L. Wheeler, private, Company C, Fifth Missouri Infantry, enlisted January 31, 1862. Was at Lexington, Elk Horn, Iuka, first and second fights at Corinth, Magnolia Grove, Big Black Bridge, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and Mobile; captured at the second fight of Corinth, held thirty days, recaptured at Vicksburg and paroled at the end of seven months.

William B. Traugher, private, Company C, Ninth Missouri Infantry, enlisted July 31, 1862. Was at Cyprus Bend and Gaines Landing; captured and held five months, and exchanged at Vicksburg.

Burvadus C. Woods, private, Company E, Williams' regiment, enlisted in 1863. Was at Lexington, Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport, and Newtonia; discharged in 1865.

James H. Berry, private, Company C, Captain Leftwich, enlisted 1861. Was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Ft. Scott and Lexington; discharged at Osceola in 1862.

David Bingham, Colonel Hughes's regiment, enlisted August, 1861. Was at Lexington, and never discharged.

Alfred J. Rose, private, Company C, Ninth Infantry, enlisted July, 1862. Was at Vicksburg, taken prisoner, and held twenty months.

Robert Lane, private, General Slack's command, enlisted in May, 1861. Was at Springfield, Carthage, Lexington, and taken prisoner at Blackwater.

James Boulware, private, Colonel Williams' regiment, enlisted October, 1864, and was discharged June, 1865.

Bernoit Woods, sergeant, Company E, Williams' regiment, enlisted September, 1864. Was at Big Prairie; discharged June, 1864.

Joseph Hensley, private, Company H, Williams' regiment, enlisted October, 1864, discharged 1865.

Henry Duvall, Company E, Williams' regiment, enlisted October, 1864, discharged June, 1865.

John Boulware, private, Company E, enlisted 1864, discharged June, 1865.

Benj. Humphries, private, Company B, Brigadier-General Price, commander, enlisted 1861, was at Lexington, Westport, and captured at Blackwater and sent to McDowell's College, St. Louis.

F. S. Cropp, private, General Slack's brigade, enlisted 1862, twice taken prisoner, surrendered with General Price's army.

J. M. Heaton, private, Captain Cunningham's Company E, enlisted 1864, was at Westport and Ft. Scott, surrendered at close of war.

John Howard, orderly sergeant, Company H, Williams' regiment, enlisted 1864, discharged 1865.

Charles C. Caloway, private with General Price, under first call.

Congrave C. Caloway, captain, Company E, Williams' regiment, under first call.

William H. Caloway, Williams' regiment, under first call.

Samuel Caloway, private, Captain Singleton's company, enlisted 1862.

John T. Helm, private, with General Price, enlisted 1864, accidentally shot himself.

John Howard, orderly sergeant, Company E, Williams' regiment, enlisted October, 1864, discharged June, 1865.

Harrison B. Darr, private, Captain Edwards' company, Ninth Missouri Infantry, enlisted 1861, captured at Mansfield and exchanged.

John L. Darr, third lieutenant, Company E, Shelby's brigade, enlisted 1862, paroled at Shreveport.

John W. Vaughn, private, afterward surgeon of Cockerel's regiment, enlisted 1861, taken at Pea Ridge and escaped, afterward taken at Vicksburg and exchanged, paroled at close of war.

Stephen K. Hancock, sergeant of ordinance stores, Company G, Ninth Missouri Infantry, enlisted December 17, 1861, captured at Blackwater December 19, 1861, was at Mansfield, Louisiana, and Pleasant, Louisiana, Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, paroled July 5, 1865.

Jesse R. P. Hancock, private, Company H, Captain Hammond, Jackman's brigade, enlisted 1864, was at Westport, Missouri, paroled June 16, 1865.

A. D. Quisenberry, same.

Willis, F. Darr first lieutenant, Shelby's brigade, enlisted 1864, placed on sick list when the company surrendered, never discharged.

William M. Darr, private, Company B, Col. J. T. Hughes, was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, enlisted June, 1861, discharged November, 1861.

David Haines, sergeant, Company D, Colonel Reese's regiment, First Brigade, enlisted 1862, was at Elk Horn, wounded in left hip by grape shot at Pea Ridge, paroled at Shreveport, Louisiana, 1865.

O. S. Russell, corporal, Company B, First Missouri Brigade, Slack's command, enlisted 1861, was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Drywood and Lexington, discharged at Osceola.

John R. Cochran, private, Capt. Frank Robinson's Company, enlisted 1861, captured and paroled 1861.

Clay Thomas, private, Company B, Fourth Division, enlisted 1861, was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Drywood and Lexington, wounded at the latter place and sent home.

John Walden, private, Colonel Prichard's regiment, enlisted 1862, was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, captured at Blackwater, paroled and returned home.

John Buffington, second lieutenant, Captain Letsworth's company, Shelby's regiment, enlisted 1862, killed at Springfield, January, 1863.

Richard Dunkle, private, Company H, Letsworth's company, Shelby's

regiment, enlisted 1862, was in all Shelby's fights, wounded at burning of bridge near St. Louis and died.

William Rea, private, Company H, same as above, captured at Marshall.

William Barron, private, afterward hospital surgeon, enlisted 1862, discharged 1865.

George W. Deatherage, eighth corporal, Captain Mirick's company, Shelby's command, enlisted 1863, was at Osage, Big Blue, Newtonia, Fort Lincoln and Lexington.

Curry Barnett, private, Mirick's company, Shelby's command, enlisted 1863, was at Osage, Big Blue, Newtonia, Fort Lincoln and Lexington.

The failure to secure a more full and complete record of the military history of the county, especially as relating to the Civil war, is the misfortune rather than the fault of the editors of this work. In addition to reproducing largely and in some instances exactly the history as already handed down to us, we have followed to the finish every avenue which promised to reveal some new or hitherto unpublished scrap of history. One of the editors made a trip to Jefferson City just before the burning of the capitol and, with the assistance of the clerks and deputies in charge, searched every department of the state archives which would add to the material of interest. It is easy to get speculation and legends, but hard to get at the facts which should be perpetuated.

In Carroll county are the graves of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk and the Mexican war soldiers, besides the large number of Civil war and Spanish-American war veterans.

It may not be amiss to suggest that some sort of memorial should be erected to their honor—something that would keep alive in the hearts of their descendants and the citizens of the county in all future years, the story of their sacrifices. So many brave men laid down their lives, each for the cause he thought right, in the great Civil war, that an everlasting testimony of the great good wrought by that war,—the unity of the whole nation,—bearing the names of all the soldiers buried in Carroll county, would be an object lesson in patriotism which could not fail to influence for good the future citizens of our county.

THE HALE RIFLES.

On October 6, 1884, thirty-four young men of our town organized themselves into a military company under a charter from the governor. To this

company was given the name Hale Rifles, in honor of our townsman, Col. John B. Hale. Major George Diegle acted as enrolling officer.

The officers of the company were as follows: Eugene W. Brown, captain; John M. Rood, first lieutenant; Arthur H. Hale, second lieutenant; Joseph A. Black, first sergeant.

Upon the removal of John M. Rood to Kansas City, A. H. Hale was made first lieutenant and J. A. Black second lieutenant.

On January 9, 1897, the county court of Carroll county, under the provisions of section 72 in relation to the National Guards of Missouri, approved March 18, 1897, appropriated the sum of fifty dollars for the year commencing June, 1897, for the purpose of providing an armory for the use of the Hale Rifles. This amount was to be paid quarterly to the commanding officer or the treasurer of the company and this appropriation was made with the express condition that the authorities of the town of Carrollton should appropriate a like sum to be used for the same purpose.

The only time the Hale Rifles were called on for service was when they were ordered to be in readiness to go to the scene of the strike among the coal miners in Macon county.

A WELL MERITED PRESENT.

The following pleasing incident in the history of the Rifles is taken from the *Carroll Record*, of Friday, January 8, 1886:

Christmas morning the members of the Hale Rifles were notified to appear at their armory at nine-thirty A. M., and having assembled there and formed in line, Lieutenant Hale addressed Captain Brown "in words and figures," as follows, to-wit:

"Captain Brown, I am commissioned by the members of the Hale Rifles assembled here this pleasant Christmas morning to express to you their respect for you as a citizen soldier, their regard as a friend and companion and their appreciation of your services in the formation of the company and their proficiency in the drill for which they are indebted so largely to you.

"That respect, regard and appreciation they have crystallized into a practical testimony, and I take great pleasure as their representative on this occasion, in presenting you the elegant sword, as evidence that your services in that direction have not been in vain. Its value consists mainly in its representation of those qualities in your own person that constitute the soldier citizen—the hopes of the republic. We feel sure that the brightness of this

testimony will never be sullied by any act unworthy a soldier and a gentleman, and with it we extend to you unanimously the best wishes of the season, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

The testimony is an elegant gold mounted sword and ornamented belt, and is a very beautiful present worthily bestowed.

Captain Brown was evidently taken back by this expression of good will of his fellow soldiers, but soon gathered himself together, and said:

"Lieutenant Hale and brother soldiers: I feel sure that whatever I may have done thus far in the organization of the Hale Rifles is more than satisfied by your evident appreciation of my efforts and the flattering words you have just spoken. Disclaiming for myself any efforts which deserve so elegant a testimonial, I yet accept it as a souvenir of your friendship and you can rest assured that whenever and wherever I can be of service to the Hale Rifles, or any member of the company, those services shall be yours to command. Our intercourse thus far has been very pleasant, and I most earnestly hope that the pleasant relations we now hold to each other may be perpetuated through the coming years, and whether our services as a portion of National Guards of Missouri shall ever be required or not, we shall always be friends and brothers."

After pleasant greetings and congratulations, the company was dismissed, and the exercises were closed.

This elegant sword, eloquent of happy days and pleasant memories, is now the property of Miss Eugene Brown, the only child of Captain Brown. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to Eugene William Brown, by the Hale Rifles, December 25, 1885."

COMPANY A, FOURTH MISSOURI MILITIA.

Some one facetiously said of the Hale Rifles, "they were only carpet knights." To this, the answer was, "Certainly—they were soldiers *ingrain!*" This was shown by the fact that when Company A was organized, its officers were selected entirely from men who had belonged to the Rifles.

The Fourth Missouri, Col. Joseph A. Corby, of St. Joe, commanding, was recruited mainly from North Missouri. Of its companies, A was the "banner" company; it was "our own" and every citizen had a pride in it.

The roster of Company A at its organization was: Captain, Joseph A. Black; first lieutenant, Frank A. Glick; second lieutenant, Paul D. Crouch;!

sergeants, Frank Hassell, Ed. Dickson and Frank Kniesley; corporals, R. M. Lee, Alva Lee, Will Averill, Walter Crouch, W. G. Busby.

One of the most exciting events in the history of Company A was their guarding of town and jail on the day of the execution of William Taylor, who was hanged in the jail yard.

A most pleasant and interesting experience was the encampment of the Fourth Regiment held at the Carrollton fair grounds, August 9th to 14th. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H and K were in attendance, as was also the Third Regiment Battery, of Kansas City, and the Fourth Regiment Band from Maryville. The spectacular feature of drill and sham battle were greatly enhanced by their presence.

The camp was named Camp George H. Roach, in honor of Capt. George H. Roach of the Twentieth United States Infantry. The time was spent with drills and parades, the parade of Wednesday and the sham battle of Thursday being the most attractive and interesting features.

After the drill on Saturday one of the most touching incidents of the encampment took place when a "daughter" was selected for the regiment. Colonel Corby introduced Brigadier-General Moore, who made a short address, in which he stated that it was an old English custom to select a young lady and adopt her as "Daughter of the Regiment," she to accompany them wherever they went. At this point in his address he turned, and taking the hand of Miss Julia Cosby Black, the three-year-old daughter of Capt. Joe A. Black, he led her forward and presented her as the chosen "Daughter of the Regiment."

Colonel Corby, equal to every occasion, picked the little miss up and kissed her, as did all the other officers, and then three rousing cheers were given by the companies to show their approval of what was done.

The guard mount, the daily dress parade, the encampment generally drew throngs of admiring spectators, the fair grounds became the social centre of the town, and great was the despair among "the girls" when "the boys" broke camp and departed.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

When the news came of the wreck of the "Maine" in Havana harbor on that eventful February morning, Company A literally "flew to arms." The boys began drilling in the old armory, known as Music Hall, and so per-

sistent were they in having "the school of the soldier," they could easily have passed for veterans.

On Monday, May 9, 1898, a large and enthusiastic gathering of citizens were in the court house square to witness the presentation of a flag to our departing soldiers.

The band stand was most elaborately decorated with flags and bunting; a choir of school children sang patriotic songs, and promptly at four o'clock Company A marched into the square and took position directly west of the band stand.

After a most earnest prayer by Rev. R. A. Austin, the children sang "The Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus. Then, in a few well chosen words of loyalty to the flag, the beautiful silk banner was presented by Miss Cecilia Whiteman to Company A. On behalf of Company A, Sergeant Eli Jackson received the flag. In his speech of acceptance Sergeant Jackson assured the citizens of Carrollton of the hearty appreciation of Company A, and confidently promised it should "never be disgraced, but should always wave in glory."

He then presented to the company and assembled friends little Miss Julia Cosby Black, "the daughter of the regiment." (This beautiful flag is now in the possession of Miss Black.)

Although rain was falling during most of the afternoon, no one left the square, and every heart echoed the sentiment of Father Kennedy's benediction "that God would bless and watch over our departing soldiers and the country in whose service they were enlisted."

Company A spent the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11th, packing up and getting ready to leave. At three o'clock word came from the Wabash, that they could go on the first train to Moberly, where a reception was to be given them, continuing their journey to St. Louis on a later train.

All was bustle and excitement about the Florence Hotel and the car station. At seven o'clock in the evening, Company A boarded the electric car, amid the cheers and farewells of an immense crowd, who followed them to the station to say "goodbye," to the "boys."

The Fourth Missouri was quartered at Jefferson Barracks, where they remained for some time, perfecting themselves in the manual of arms, and learning the duties of a soldier. The Wabash railroad made several excursions to the city, of which many friends took advantage to say "a last goodbye."

The Missouri troops were taken to Washington and went into camp at Dun Loring, Virginia, thence to Camp Alger, at Falls Church, Virginia.

While at Camp Alger they made many practice marches. On August 20th they were ordered to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pennsylvania. Here they were assigned to provost guard duty. From Camp Meade they were ordered to Camp Wetherill, where they were again assigned as provost guard in Greenville, South Carolina. Here they remained from December 24, 1898, to July 2, 1899. They were mustered out at Greenville, and, disbanding as a company, did not return together.

Many of Company A's men had typhoid fever, and other camp ailments while out "soldiering," but all returned in safety save Lieutenant F. A. Glick, who was stricken with typhoid fever at Camp Alger and died at his home in this city; Arch Tomlin had the fever at Camp Meade, died there and his body was sent home, and buried here. Captain William P. Lynn was taken ill while in camp at Chickamauga, Tennessee, and died at his home in St. Louis. His body was brought here, and rests with those of his family at Oak Hill.

When the call came no one responded more quickly or were better drilled than Company A. Time had caused changes in the personnel of the company.

The muster-out roll, still in the possession of Capt. J. A. Black, shows the following:

Officers---Joseph A. Black, captain; Robt. W. Brown, first lieutenant; Clarence L. Marine, second lieutenant; Henry T. Whiteman, first sergeant; Charles F. Parker, quartermaster sergeant; Frank S. Buchanan, sergeant; William A. Porter, sergeant; Eli M. Jackson, sergeant; Guy Whiteman, corporal; Warwick McCann, corporal; Paul A. Montgomery, corporal; Howard D. McCorkle, corporal; Harry Beall, corporal; Charles W. Blakely, corporal; Robert I. Hopson, corporal; James P. Martin, corporal; Lewis O. Burk, corporal; William C. Noble, corporal; John H. Wagner, musician; Edwin T. Smith, musician; Roland J. Veters, artificer; William Richeson, wagoner; Albert H. Posch, cook.

Privates---John Addley, William Aerdelman, Benjamin C. Adams, Harry L. Bassett, Charles E. Bell, Francis J. Boor, Jap. P. Broyles, John L. Campbell, George W. Cleary, Joseph G. Coleman, Charles C. Chunn, Edwin Davis, James W. Enyart, William J. Ecton, John A. Fraudenberger, John T. Godsmark, James D. Gilworth, Robert O. Graham, John D. Gray, Walter Halliburton, William C. Huskison; William H. Harrison, Joseph W. Hubbard, Samuel L. Haddix, William B. Holden, Ward O. Hoffman, Lawrence R. Hanovan, Louis E. Heins, Ebbie O. Jett, Robert F. Jones, Willoughby W. Jones, George H. Kuhn, Herbert I. Kline, James H. Linville, William F. Loveland, Richard D. Long, Frank T. Mangin, Burt McMurtry, Charles E.

McIvoy, Guy E. Mitchell, James H. Murphy, Curt Noland, Arthur B. Noland, Thomas E. O'Brien, Andrew R. Odell, Thomas B. Overfelt, Palmer E. Pinder, Adolph F. Piper, John L. Poindexter, William R. Powell, Louis Ratliff, William O. Royse, Arthur F. Rea, William H. Ryason, Thomas Sullivan, Frank Z. Smith, George E. Shaner, Joseph T. Tornsick, Hayes C. Trout, Forrest Truby, Fred A. Tatum, Karl A. Unterkircher, Martin Willoughby, Arthur E. Warner, Wade H. Watson, Walter W. Watson, Sylvester Womack, Lawrence H. Woodyard, Charles C. Wagner, Adolphin M. Wood, James W. Workman, George V. Williams.

Resigned—Joseph E. Dickson, discharged for disability June 23, 1898; Charles G. Hohmeyer, discharged for disability October 16, 1898; Harry V. Bates, honorably discharged October 19, 1898; John W. Whitfield, honorably discharged October 19, 1898; Robert W. Brown, quartermaster sergeant, discharged to accept appointment as first lieutenant October 24, 1898.

Transferred—Robert G. Crouch, private, transferred to hospital corps, United States Army, June 18, 1898; John M. Lenzuiger, musician, transferred to hospital corps, United States Army, June 18, 1898; Warfield W. Powers, private, transferred to hospital corps, United States Army June 18, 1898; Elmer E. Spencer, private, transferred to hospital corps, United States Army, June 18, 1898; John E. Nash, private, transferred to Company M, June 24, 1898; Albert W. Austin, private, transferred to hospital corps, United States Army, June 26, 1898; Frank J. McIntyre, private, transferred to hospital corps United States Army, July 4, 1898; Henry T. Sitton, private, transferred to Regimental Band August 10, 1898; Judge L. Farwell, sergeant, appointed regimental sergeant-major and transferred to non-commissioned staff August 24, 1898; John J. Bullene, private, transferred to Second Corps, United States Volunteer Signal Corps; Lewis F. Stein, sergeant, transferred to Company B, December 1, 1898; William C. Francis, private, transferred to Company I, January 3, 1899.

Died of Disease—Frank A. Glick, first lieutenant, died of typhoid fever while at home on furlough, September 14, 1898; Archie Tomlin, private, died at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, of typhoid fever, September 29, 1898; Thomas G. Finch, private, died at Tina, Missouri, while on furlough, of tuberculosis of lungs, November 4, 1898.

Deserted—Weaver Thomas, deserted September 13, 1898, at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania; James H. Field, deserted August 29, 1898, at Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia; apprehended at Carrollton, Missouri, and returned

to confinement in regimental guard house; deserted from guard house October 25, 1898.

Company A was never reunited after the muster-out at Greenville, and with its disbanding the military history of Carroll county comes to an end.

Of the officers of Company A when starting to the front, the *Carrollton Democrat* said:

Captain Jos. A. Black was born in Kentucky, and is a worthy son of his native heath. He was largely instrumental in organizing our company, and has been the captain from the first. He has studied hard to perfect himself in military tactics, and has admirably fitted himself for his position.

First Lieutenant F. A. Glick was raised in Carrollton. His first military experience was in the old Hale Rifles. Since the organization of Company A, he has been a commissioned officer, and is one of the best men in the state for the position, and his company is proud of him.

Second Lieutenant J. E. Dickson entered Company A as a private. Later he was promoted to corporal, last winter he was elected second lieutenant by the company. He was promoted because he merited promotion, and no man in the company has worked harder than Lieutenant Dickson to make the company efficient.

Ted Whiteman is first sergeant of the company. Ted is a Carrollton boy, and everybody knows him. He joined the company when it was organized and has been from the first one of its best members. Lately he was promoted to the position of first sergeant, and so well has he filled the position that he will undoubtedly be promoted again should the occasion offer. Ted is ambitious, and will make his mark while he is gone. When "Teddy" Roosevelt and "our Teddy" meet on the Philippine Islands two old friends will have a chance to swap some big yarns.

Quartermaster Sergeant R. W. Brown is an Australian by birth, when two years old his parents brought him to Missouri. He was educated in our schools, and later graduated from the State University. He enlisted with Company A, eighteen months ago. He was appointed a non-commissioned officer last Saturday.

Sergeant Buchanan, a son of R. E. Buchanan, was born in Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, June 5, 1869, and, with the exception of a few years spent in the state of Arkansas, has lived in our city his entire life. He has the honor of being the only Buchanan ever graduating from our public school, he being a member of the class of '88. He afterwards attended the Springfield Business College at Springfield, Missouri. In 1894 was appointed

a cadet to the State Military School at Columbia by Colonel Sebree. He enlisted in Company A in June, 1897. He was working for the Dain Manufacturing Company when the call for volunteers was made.

Sergeant J. L. Farwell was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Attended military school at Boston three years; served six years in Company K, First Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Militia, as private, corporal, sergeant and company quartermaster sergeant; was a member of Battery A, First Battalion Light Artillery, Missouri Volunteer Militia, for eight years; was commissary sergeant, adjutant, first lieutenant and captain. Was under fire at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 14, 1864; enlisted with Company A last week.

Sergeant William A. Porter, born in Carrollton, November 9, 1876. Attended the public schools in this city up to 1892; been in employ of Beggs Brothers, the past three years. Enlisted in Company A, as private February 16, 1896, was appointed corporal May 26, 1897. Has stood by the company at all times. Experience as corporal and private better fit him for the position of sergeant, to which he was appointed May 7, 1898.

Sergeant Eli M. Jackson, of Company A, Fourth Regiment Infantry, National Guard Militia, was born in Quincy, Illinois, on the 19th day of October, 1871. He resided in Quincy and New York City with his parents until 1880, at which time he removed to this city. He attended the public schools of this city until 1889, when he was graduated from the high schools. In the autumn of 1889, he matriculated as a student at Washington-Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in 1893. He then returned to this place where he entered the practice of law, having been until the recent enlistments associated with the Hon. James L. Minnis. In September, 1895, he joined the Hale Rifles, but on account of a temporary change of residence to St. Louis, received an honorable discharge. During the recent war scare, on the 8th of last April, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Army of the United States; and was appointed sergeant by Capt. Joseph A. Black of Company A.

Guy Whiteman is a Carroll county boy, born and raised in Carrollton. He is a graduate of the high school and of the College of Law in Chicago. He was assistant prosecuting attorney of Schuyler county. He is leaving his chosen profession of law for that of a soldier.

Corporal Paul Montgomery was born in Lexington, Virginia, in 1877; he came to Missouri in 1895, and enlisted in September, 1896. Last Saturday he was appointed corporal, being chosen because of his efficiency.

Corporal Charles Blakeley was born in De Witt, Missouri, in 1870. He has lived here all his life with the exception of three years spent in Alaska. When he returned from the northwest eighteen months ago he enlisted in Company A. He was lately appointed corporal and makes an efficient officer.

Howard Davidson McCorkle, born in Carrollton, Missouri, June 13, 1875; was educated in public schools of Carrollton. He is one of the original members of the company and one of the truest soldiers in the lot.

Harry Beall was born January 13, 1876, son of Dr. H. C. Beall, of Hale City, Missouri. Educated in public school and at Avalon Presbyterian College and State University; military tactics under First Lieutenant B. B. Buck, United States Army. Enlisted in Company A, Fourth Regiment, National Guard Militia, May 5th; appointed corporal May 7th.

Corporal R. G. Crouch, son of A. L. J. and S. A. Crouch, was born in Carrollton, Missouri, December 2, 1872. Received his education in the Carrollton high school. Enlisted with Company A in April, 1897. He was one of the company's best men. When this trouble came up with Spain he was in Jasper county and he hurried home to enlist.

Corporal Robert I. Hopson was born in Kansas City, Missouri, January 29, 1873; received common school education, has spent about seven years as locomotive fireman and railroad brakeman; at present is a resident of Moberly, Missouri; resigned position on Wabash railroad to volunteer in Company A, Fourth Regiment, National Guards of Missouri.

Corporal Warwick McCanne, aged twenty-three years; was born in Moberly, Missouri, his present residence. Worked as clerk in Moberly for several years; worked in freight department of Wabash railroad for some time and fired a locomotive on the Wabash for nearly two years. For the last year has been studying law in Moberly. Enlisted in Company A, Fourth Regiment, on May 4, 1898.

John J. Bullene was born at Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, July 20, 1857. Educated in New York City; served eight years in United States navy and six and one-half years in English native cavalry in South Africa and the Soudan.

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The first county officers were as follows: Sheriff, John Curl; clerk, Joseph Dickson; county judges, Thomas Hardwick, William Curl, William Crockett; collector, John Curl; assessor, James Trotter and, upon his resignation, Claibourn Palmer; surveyor, John Eppler, Jr.; coroner, Rial Bryant.

COUNTY COURT.

The first county court of Carroll county convened at the house of Nathaniel Cary, on the 4th of February, 1833. The judges of the court from the time of the organization of the county to 1879 are as follows:

February, 1833—Thomas Hardwick, William Curl, William Crockett.
December, 1833—Thomas Hardwick, William Crockett, Reuben Harper.
October, 1834—William Crockett, George W. Folger, George McKinney.
June, 1835—William Crockett, George McKinney, William Barbee.
November, 1836—William Crockett, Thomas Arnold, John Standley.
November, 1838—Thomas Arnold, John Standley, Edmund J. Rea.
November, 1840—Thomas Arnold, Edmund J. Rea, Joseph Winfrey.
September, 1846—Thomas Arnold, Joseph Winfrey, Thomas Minnis.
September, 1848—Thomas Arnold, Thomas Minnis, Thomas Hardwick.
June, 1850—Thomas Arnold, Thomas Minnis, Joseph Winfrey.
September, 1852—Thomas Minnis, Benjamin Ely, James Trotter.
October, 1854—Thomas Hardwick, James Trotter, Benjamin Ely.
October, 1856—Thomas G. Dobbins, James Trotter, John Guillet.
March, 1857—Thomas G. Dobbins, James Trotter, Thomas Minnis.
December, 1862—James Trotter, Henry Hulse.
March, 1863—James Trotter, Henry Hulse, James M. Farris.
December, 1866—Francis F. Audsley, Charles M. Minnis, Simon M.

Lauck.

December, 1867—James Trotter, Charles M. Minnis, Simon M. Lauck.
January, 1871—James Trotter, Simon M. Lauck, John Gray.

Carroll county subsequently adopted township organization, and in June, 1872, twenty-four supervisors were elected, who formed a county board with James Trotter as presiding judge. The following are the names of the supervisors: James Trotter, William Haney, William R. Creel, Nelson Gosnel, William P. Dulaney, James Brooks, Orion L. Dunkle, Isom Roberts, John Raynor, Thomas S. Steel, Samuel B. Robertson, Silas Vance, Francis F. Audsley, Lloyd Adams, John F. Floyd, Robert Adams, Silas A. Ballard, J. F. Burruss, George Ray, O. S. Russell, Stephen Stafford, William R. Sheehan, William A. Prosser, Daniel Van Trump.

The state Legislature, in the winter of 1872-73, amended the township organization act, the result of which was the reduction of the members of the county board of Carroll county from twenty-four to five. The court has since been constituted as follows:

June, 1873—James Trotter, Daniel H. Cary, William A. Prosser, Josiah Farrington, Samuel B. Robertson.

April, 1875—James Trotter, Daniel H. Cary, Josiah Farrington, Samuel B. Robertson, James M. Hill.

1877-78—James Trotter, Hiram Jaqua, Josiah Farrington.

COUNTY CLERKS.

The gentlemen named below have occupied the position of clerk of the county court:

1833—Joseph Dickson.

1842—Lewis N. Rees.

1848—John M. Howell.

1851—A. C. Blackwell.

1851—Overton J. Kerby.

1860—James F. Tull.

1867—Charles Moeller.

1867—Francis F. Audsley.

1871—Howard T. Combs.

1875—John R. Kerby.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

The clerks of the circuit court have been as follows:

1833—Joseph Dickson.

1842—Lewis N. Rees.

1848—Alexander C. Blackwell.

1854—George W. Folger, Jr.

1856—Thomas S. Holloway.

1857—W. H. Winfrey.

1865—Edward L. Fisher.

1867—George W. Tatham.

1871—James M. Roberts.

1873—W. H. Winfrey.

1875—Isaac R. Brown.

SHERIFFS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1833—John Curl. | 1856—Joseph Winfrey. |
| 1834—Lewis N. Rees. | 1860—John M. Montgomery. |
| 1836—Thomas Minnis. | 1863—Samuel Turner. |
| 1838—James Trotter. | 1865—John L. Hawkins. |
| 1842—James M. Goodson. | 1871—James M. Roberts. |
| 1844—Jackson Wilcoxson. | 1871—William T. Goodson. |
| 1848—William R. Creel. | 1874—John W. Clinkscales. |
| 1852—John W. Clinkscales. | |

PROBATE JUDGES.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1860-64—James E. Drake. | 1864-78—George Pattison. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|

SURVEYORS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1833—John Eppler. | 1851—Joel E. Trotter. |
| 1835—Thos. Booth. | 1855—Joseph Smith. |
| 1839—Jackson Wilcoxson. | 1859—J. J. Wall. |
| 1844—Joseph Smith. | 1867—T. J. Whiteman. |
| 1846—C. W. Lane. | 1868—John S. Sheller. |
| 1847—David Plemmons. | 1872—Stephen Mitchell. |
| 1848—O. J. Kerby. | |

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

In 1872 the Legislature abolished the office of circuit attorney and in lieu thereof established the office of county attorney. The first county or prosecuting attorney was Lawrence K. Kinsey, and all subsequent prosecuting attorneys are given in the following official roster of the county.

OFFICIAL ROSTER—1879-80.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	W. A. Prosser	Rep.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	William Kimble	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	T. H. Bridges	Dem.
Judge of Probate	George Pattison	Rep.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	W. S. Shirley	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds	J. E. Drake	Ind.
Clerk County Court	John R. Kerby	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney	T. J. Whiteman	Rep.

Sheriff	George L. Winfrey	Dem.
Treasurer	J. M. Montgomery	Dem.
Assessor	James M. Busby	Dem.
Collector	George W. Thomas	Dem.
Coroner	Peter Austin	Dem.
Public Administrator	J. W. Buchanan	Dem.
Surveyor	Stephen Mitchell	Rep.
School Commissioner	J. C. Anderson	Dem.

1881-82.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	W. A. Prosser	Rep.
Judge County Court, Eastern District	W. S. Ruckell	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	W. P. McQueen	Dem.
Judge of Probate	C. A. Cunningham	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court	W. S. Shirley	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds	J. E. Drake	Ind.
Clerk County Court	John R. Kerby	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney	L. A. Holliday	Dem.
Sheriff	J. Campbell	Dem.
Treasurer	J. M. Montgomery	Dem.
Assessor	J. W. Staton	Ind.
Collector	George W. Thomas	Dem.
Coroner	J. L. Grant	Dem.
Public Administrator	H. S. Hall	Rep.
Surveyor	Stephen Mitchell	Rep.
School Commissioner	J. C. Anderson	Dem.

1883-84.

Presiding Judge County Court	A. M. Herndon	Dem.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	W. S. Ruckle	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District	M. V. Wright	Dem.
Judge Probate Court	C. A. Cunningham	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court	W. S. Shirley	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds	J. E. Drake	Ind.
Clerk County Court	B. W. Bowdry	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney	L. Quisenberry	Dem.
Sheriff	George L. Winfrey	Dem.

Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector.....	J. M. Montgomery.....	Dem.
Coroner	C. Heidel	Dem.
Public Administrator	H. S. Hall	Rep.
Surveyor	Stephen Mitchell	Rep.
School Commissioner	J. C. Anderson	Dem.

1885-86.

Presiding Judge County Court	A. M. Herndon	Dem.
Judge County Court, Eastern District	B. C. Grossman	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District	M. V. Wright	Dem.
Judge Probate Court	C. A. Cunningham	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court	W. S. Shirley	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds	J. E. Drake	Ind
Clerk County Court	B. W. Bowdry	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney	L. Quisenberry	Dem.
Sheriff	J. V. Lewis	Dem
Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector	George Deigel	Dem.
Coroner	J. L. Grant	Dem.
Public Administrator	Thomas Orchard	Dem.
Surveyor	W. R. Painter	Dem.
School Commissioner	J. C. Anderson	Dem.

1887-88.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	George Wilson	Rep
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	B. C. Grossman	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	M. V. Wright	Dem.
Judge Probate Court.....	C. A. Cunningham	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	J. R. Edwards	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds.....	A. N. Colbert	Dem.
Clerk County Court.....	B. W. Bowdry	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	W. S. Timmons	Dem.
Sheriff	J. V. Lewis	Dem.
Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector.....	W. D. Jacobs	Rep.
Coroner	R. B. Cabbell	Dem.
Public Administrator	Thomas Orchard	Dem.
Surveyor	W. R. Painter	Dem.
School Commissioner	W. D. Dobson	Dem.

1889-90.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	George Wilson	Rep.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	Bennett Whitely	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	M. V. Wright	Dem.
Judge Probate Court.....	C. A. Cunningham	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	J. R. Edwards	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds.....	A. N. Colbert	Dem.
Clerk County Court.....	B. W. Bowdry	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	James L. Minnis	Rep.
Sheriff	F. M. Marshall	Rep.
Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector.....	W. D. Jacobs	Rep.
Coroner	John P. Logan	Rep.
Public Administrator	William Kimble	Rep.
Surveyor	Charles Finch	Rep.
School Commissioner	W. D. Dobson	Dem.

1891-92.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	J. D. Griffith	Dem.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	W. S. Milholin	Dem.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	W. W. Jenkin	Dem.
Judge Probate Court.....	L. K. Kinsey	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	J. R. Edwards	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds.....	A. N. Colbert	Dem.
Clerk County Court.....	Robert E. Lozier	Dem.
Clerk Probate Court.....	W. A. Kinsey	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	James Graham	Dem.
Sheriff	J. V. Lewis	Dem.
Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector.....	W. D. Jacobs	Rep.
Coroner	Charles D. Austin	Dem.
Public Administrator	Thomas Orchard	Dem.
Surveyor	Charles Finch	Rep.
School Commissioner	A. L. Morrow	Dem.

1893-94.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	John D. Griffith	Dem.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	William Munson	Rep.

Judge County Court, Western District.....	William L. Singleton ..	Dem.
Judge Probate Court.....	Lawrence K. Kinsey ..	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	John R. Edwards ..	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds.....	A. N. Colvert ..	Dem.
Clerk County Court.....	Robert E. Lozier ..	Dem.
Clerk Probate Court.....	W. A. Kinsey ..	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	James F. Graham ..	Dem.
Sheriff	James V. Lewis ..	Dem.
Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector.....	Robert C. Ely ..	Dem.
Coroner	Charles S. Austin ..	Dem.
Public Administrator	Thomas Orchard ..	Dem.
Surveyor	Silas A. Ballard ..	Dem.
School Commissioner	W. L. Rader ..	Dem.

1895-96.

Judge Circuit Court.....	William W. Rucker....	Dem.
Presiding Judge County Court.....	William T. Munson	Rep.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	Charles Rahn	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	William L. Singleton ..	Dem.
Judge Probate Court.....	Willis H. Booth	Rep.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	Jay W. Higginbottom ..	Rep.
Recorder of Deeds.....	Lewis Blakeley	Rep.
Clerk County Court.....	Albert J. Lee	Rep.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	Sidney Miller	Rep.
Sheriff	George E. Standley	Rep.
Treasurer and Ex-Officio Collector.....	Charles L. Rea	Rep.
Coroner	John P. Logan	Rep.
Public Administrator	Thomas Orchard	Dem.
Surveyor	Silas A. Ballard	Dem.
School Commissioner	L. W. Rader	Dem.

1897-98.

Judge Circuit Court.....	W. W. Rucker	Dem.
Presiding Judge County Court.....	William T. Munson	Rep.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	Robert Simpson	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	William L. Singleton ..	Dem.
Judge Probate Court.....	Willis H. Booth	Rep.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	Jay W. Higginbottom ..	Rep.

Recorder of Deeds.....	Lewis Blakeley	Rep.
Clerk County Court.....	Albert J. Lee	Rep.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	Less A. Holliday	Dem.
Sheriff	Sinton Lewis	Dem.
Treasurer	Frank Tull	Dem.
Coroner	R. F. Cook	Dem.
Public Administrator	Thomas Orchard	Dem.
Surveyor	Charles Finch	Rep.
School Commissioner	L. W. Rader	Rep.

1899-1900.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	William W. Thomas ...	Rep.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	Robert Simpson	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	Joseph D. Penniston ...	Dem.
Judge Probate Court.....	Willis H. Booth	Rep.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	Jay W. Higginbottom ..	Rep.
Recorder of Deeds.....	Lewis Blakeley	Rep.
Clerk County Court.....	Albert J. Lee	Rep.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	Elijah W. Kimble	Rep.
Sheriff	Sinton Lewis	Dem.
Treasurer	Frank Tull	Dem.
Coroner	R. F. Cook	Dem.
Public Administrator	J. W. Austin	Dem.
Surveyor	Charles Finch	Rep.
School Commissioner	J. J. Earp	Dem.

1901-1902.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	William W. Thomas ...	Rep.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	W. D. Pinney	Dem.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	J. D. Penniston	Dem.
Judge Probate Court.....	Willis H. Booth	Rep.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	Jay W. Higginbottom ..	Rep.
Recorder of Deeds.....	Lewis Blakeley	Rep.
Clerk County Court.....	Albert J. Lee	Rep.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	S. J. Jones	Dem.
Sheriff	I. C. Crusen	Dem.
Treasurer	H. B. Cooper	Dem.
Coroner	T. A. Orr	Dem.

Public Administrator	J. W. Austin	Dem.
Surveyor	S. A. Ballard	Dem.

1903-1904.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	W. D. Pinney	Dem.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	Thos. J. Kirker	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	Frank E. Minnis	Dem.
Judge Probate Court.....	Edward F. Dawson	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	Roy Charles	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds.....	Orange L. Darby	Rep.
Clerk County Court.....	E. A. Dickson	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	S. J. Jones	Dem.
Sheriff	Isaac C. Crusen	Dem.
Treasurer	Thomas A. Orr	Dem.
Coroner	H. B. Cooper	Dem.
Public Administrator	J. W. Austin	Dem.
Surveyor	S. A. Ballard	Dem.

1905-1906.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	W. D. Pinney	Dem.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	Judson B. Hale	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	Frank E. Minnis	Dem.
Judge Probate Court.....	Edward F. Dawson	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	C. L. Wilson	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds.....	Orange L. Darby	Rep.
Clerk County Court.....	E. A. Dickson	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	William J. Allen	Rep.
Sheriff	George H. McGee	Dem.
Treasurer	J. B. Standley	Rep.
Coroner	F. S. Turton	Rep.
Public Administrator	A. B. Medlin, Sr.	Rep.
Surveyor	W. J. Leathem	Rep.

1907-1908.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	William A. Hatcher ...	Dem.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	Judson B. Hale	Rep.

Judge County Court, Western District.....	James Goodson	Rep.
Judge Probate Court.....	Edward F. Dawson	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	Cliff L. Wilson	Dem.
Clerk County Court.....	E. A. Dickson	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds.....	Orange L. Darby	Rep.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	John P. Benson	Dem.
Sheriff	George H. Magee	Dem.
Collector of Revenue.....	I. C. Cruzen	Dem.
Assessor	John W. Bailey	Dem.
Treasurer	J. B. Standley	Rep.
Coroner	E. E. Brunner	Rep.
Public Administrator	Allen B. Medlin, Sr. ...	Rep.
Surveyor	W. J. Leathem	Rep.

1909-1910.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	William A. Hatcher ...	Dem.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	Joseph S. Cramer	Rep.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	James Goodson	Rep.
Judge Probate Court.....	Edward F. Dawson	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	Cliff L. Wilson	Dem.
Clerk County Court.....	E. A. Dickson	Dem.
Recorder of Deeds.....	Orange L. Darby	Rep.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	John S. Crawford	Rep.
Sheriff	I. N. Calvert	Rep.
Treasurer	French W. Gibson.....	Rep.
Coroner	Ethan E. Brunner	Rep.
Public Administrator	Allen B. Medlin, Sr. ...	Rep.
Surveyor	W. J. Leathem	Rep.
Superintendent of Public Schools.....	S. S. Walsh	Dem.

1911-1912.

Presiding Judge County Court.....	J. B. Standley	Rep.
Judge County Court, Eastern District.....	Jacob J. Block	Dem.
Judge County Court, Western District.....	James Goodson	Rep.
Judge Probate Court.....	W. A. Franken	Dem.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	Cliff L. Wilson	Dem.
Clerk County Court.....	J. W. Hollister	Rep.

Recorder of Deeds.....	D. M. Beams	Dem.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	John S. Crawford	Rep.
Sheriff	I. N. Calvert	Rep.
Treasurer	French W. Gibson	Rep.
Coroner	Ethan E. Brunner	Rep.
Public Administrator	Allen B. Medlin, Sr.	Rep.
Surveyor	W. J. Leathem	Rep.
Superintendent of Public Schools.....	C. N. Canaday	Dem.

COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES.

The first representative in the state Legislature from this county when it was a part of Ray—or at least among the first—was Martin Palmer, the trapper and hunter mentioned on other pages of this history as one of the first whites to visit the county. The stories told of him would fill a large volume. He was of the frontier genus and David Crockett species, or rather of the “half and half alligator” kind of men. He called himself the “Ring-Tailed Panther,” or, as he expressed it, “the Ring-Tailed Painter,” and he rejoiced in the cognomen. He was uneducated, unpolished, profane and pugilistic. At musters and other gatherings Palmer would invariably get half drunk and as invariably have a rough-and-tumble fight. At the first session of the Legislature he attended, held at St. Charles, some of the members engaged in a free and easy knockdown. Governor McNair ran out and into the crowd and commanded the peace “in the name of the state of Missouri,” when Palmer hauled off and knocked him down, sending His Excellency “galley-west,” and half a rod away.

Wetmore's Gazetteer (1837) relates the following incident in the career of the ring-tailed member from Ray: As the time approached for the second meeting of the Legislature, of which he was a member, Palmer loaded a small keel-boat with salt from the works in this county, and set sail from the mouth of Blackwater for the capital, intending to accomplish two things—legislation for his constituents and a profitable commercial transaction for his own benefit. Having taken the helm himself, Palmer manned his craft with his son and a negro, and started on his voyage. Uniting, as he did, business and politics, while afloat on the river he stood astride of the tiller with a newspaper in hand (about six weeks old), out of which he was spelling with all his might the leading points of a political essay.

While engaged in this labor, the boat reached a point in the river opposite the famous Hardeman's Garden, five miles above Old Franklin, and the as-

semblyman was warned by his vigilant son, who was on the lookout, that there was a "sawyer ahead." Deeply engrossed with a string of polysyllables, Palmer replied: "Wait a minute till I spell out this other crack-jaw word; it's longer than a gun-barrel." The current of the Missouri, however, was no respecter of persons or words; the river went ahead, and the boat ran afoul of the nodding obstruction, and was thrown on her beam-end. The next whirlpool turned her keel uppermost. The cargo was discharged into the deep, and the salt not only lost its savor, but its identity. The negro, in a desperate struggle for life, abandoned the ship and swam to shore; but the statesman, like a true politician, determined to stick to his craft, as he would to his party, and succeeded in keeping uppermost for some time. Having divested themselves of their apparel to be in readiness for swimming, the father and son continued astride the keel until the wreck was landed at the town of Franklin. Here the member from Ray county, who was long and lean, was supplied with a suit of clothes by a gentleman who was short and fat. Palmer's new raiment hung as loosely about him as the morals of the average politician.

The father and son were invited into the habitation of a worthy gentleman to rest and refresh themselves. While recounting their perils, at the breakfast table, the lady who was administering coffee inquired of the shipwrecked legislator if his little son had not been greatly alarmed. The "Painter" of the circle-striped-tail variety replied:

"No, madam. I'm a raal Ring-Tailed Painter, and I feed all my children on rattlesnakes' hearts fried in 'painter's' grease. There are a heap of people that I would not wear mournin' for if they was to die; but your husband, marm, hez a heart ez big ez a court house. When we wuz a floatin' bottom uppermost (an unpleasant predicament for the people's representative) past Hardeman's Garden, we raised the yell like a team of bear dogs on a wild cat's track, and the black rascals on shore, instead of comin' out to help us, stood thar and grinned as if they had ketched a fat buck possum. Now, marm, I wish God Almighty's yearthquake would sink Hardeman's d—d old plantation—beggin' your pardon for swearin', marm.

"I suppose you wouldn't want me to spit on this kiver lid you've spread on the floor to keep it clean; I'll go to the door; out in Ray we don't mind puttin' anything over our puncheon floors. The river, marm, I find, is no respecter of persons; for, notwithstanding I am the people's representative, I was cast away with as little ceremony as a stray dog would be turned out of a city church; and upon this principle of democratic liberty and equality I told McNair, when I collared him and backed him out of the rumpus at the

capital, when he was likely to spile the prettiest kind of a fight. 'A governor', says I, 'is no more in a fight than any other man.' I slept with Mac once, just to have it to say to my friends on Crooked river that I had slept with the governor."

About the year 1830 the "Ring-Tailed Painter" removed to Texas, took part in her war for independence, and at its close was chosen a member of the Council of the then republic on the strength of his legislative experience in Missouri.

After the organization of the county, William Curl was elected as its first representative in the state Legislature, and attended the eighth General Assembly, which was held in 1834. He served two terms. Others who have represented the county from that time to the present date are as follows:

- Tenth General Assembly—1838.....Thomas Minnis.
- Eleventh General Assembly—1840.....Thomas Minnis.
- Twelfth General Assembly—1842.....William C. Compton.
- Thirteenth General Assembly—1844.....Hardin Rodgers.
- Fourteenth General Assembly—1846.....Robert D. Ray.
- Fifteenth General Assembly—1848.....William W. Compton.
- Sixteenth General Assembly—1850.....John E. Goodson.
- Seventeenth General Assembly—1852.....Win. R. Creel.
- Eighteenth General Assembly—1854.....Franklin P. Atwood, vice
Waller J. McMurtry, dec.
- Nineteenth General Assembly—1856.....John B. Hale.
- Twentieth General Assembly—1858.....James A. Prichard.
- Twenty-first General Assembly—1860.....William M. Eads.
- Twenty-second General Assembly—1862....George Pattison.
- Twenty-third General Assembly—1864.....James Goodson.
- Twenty-fourth General Assembly—1867....J. M. Goodson.
- Twenty-fifth General Assembly—1869.....John M. Magner.
- Twenty-sixth General Assembly—1871.....James S. Logan.
- Twenty-seventh General Assembly—1873....George Deigel.
- Twenty-eighth General Assembly—1875....James Shields.
- Twenty-ninth General Assembly—1877....Charles F. Fant.
- Thirtieth General Assembly—1879.....Thomas H. Ballew.
- Thirty-first General Assembly—1881.....John L. Deatharage.
- Thirty-second General Assembly—1883....Hiram Jaqua.
- Thirty-third General Assembly—1885.....James H. Wright.
- Thirty-fourth General Assembly—1887....James Brooks.
- Thirty-fifth General Assembly—1889.....James Brooks.

Kansas City bar until his death, which occurred on the 21st day of April, 1898. He left surviving him, his wife, four sons—Charles, Wells, Marshall and Joseph—and one daughter, Georgia. His brother, M. J. Williams, was a judge of the supreme court of Ohio.

JAMES W. SEBREE.

Senator James W. Sebree was born in Stamping Ground, Kentucky, November 12, 1843. He was educated in Frankfort, Kentucky, and read law in the office of Thomas W. and Gen. D. W. Lindsay, of Frankfort. In June, 1869, he graduated at Lexington, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar. He came to Missouri in the fall of 1869 and located at Carrollton for the practice of his chosen profession. He was for many years a leading member of the Carrollton bar. He served several terms as city attorney. He was a candidate for circuit judge in 1880 and was defeated for the nomination, which was equivalent to an election, by only one vote. He was elected state senator in the fall of 1886, and served one term. He was united in marriage to Marial Black, of Scott county, Kentucky, September 29, 1868. He died May 3, 1897, leaving surviving him, his wife, three daughters—Mrs. C. E. Burnham, Misses Lillian and Mary—and one son, Ray.

WILLIAM G. BUSBY.

Senator William G. Busby, of Carrollton, Missouri, was born on a farm in Carroll county, April 3, 1873, and is the oldest son of James M. and Lena Busby, whose parents emigrated from Kentucky and were early settlers in Carroll county. His life record appears elsewhere in this volume.

MAJ. GEORGE DEIGEL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Belzinger, by Reutlingen, Wurttemberg, Germany, May 26, 1819; died at his home in Carrollton, Tuesday morning, November 26, 1901, aged eighty-two years and six months.

When he was sixteen years of age he left the fatherland and came to America, locating at Evansville, Indiana. In 1843 he was united in marriage to Martha Dieterich. Three years later Mr. and Mrs. Deigel came to Carroll county and settled on a farm about two miles north of the present town of Norborne, where they lived for many years. During the Civil war he was major of the Carroll county militia. In 1872 he was elected to represent

this county in the Missouri Legislature. Two years later he was elected to the state office of register of lands, serving one term of two years. In 1884 he was elected to the office of county treasurer, in which capacity he served one term. In these various offices he made a faithful and efficient public servant and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. The same may also be said of his private life. In every sense of the word he was a good citizen.

In 1875 his wife died and he afterward made his home with his children, of whom there were five, as follows: Mrs. Mary Freeman, George Deigel, Jr., Mrs. M. A. Wilson, Henry Deigel and Mrs. George T. Lindsey.

COL. JOHN B. HALE

Col. John B. Hale was born in Brooks county, Virginia, February 27, 1831, and died at his home in Carrollton, February 1, 1905, aged seventy-three years, eleven months and four days.

Colonel Hale was a son of Rev. and Mrs. John Hale. In 1837 the family moved from Virginia to Illinois, but a number of the family died in that state and the father started back for the old home. He never arrived there, however, because he took sick and died in Ohio. Colonel Hale came to Missouri with his mother and sisters in 1841, and entered a school taught at this place by Rev. Bartlett Anderson. The term was short, but young Hale learned rapidly, and after he had completed his studies he went to Brunswick to study law with the law firm of Able & Stringfellow. He was admitted to the bar and came to Carrollton and opened up an office. In 1856 he was sent to the Legislature by the Democrats of this county, being elected by over five hundred majority. He was the youngest member of the Legislature at that time. At the outbreak of the Civil war he cast his fortunes with the Union and was made colonel of the militia at this place. At the close of the war Colonel Hale entered into partnership with the late Capt. William M. Eads, and for years this was one of the most prosperous law firms in this part of the state.

In 1884 Colonel Hale was nominated by the Democrats of this district for Congress and was elected by a large majority. It was in this high position that he proved his true worth and ability. He was appointed on one of the most important committees in that august body and his decisions and judgment were regarded as highly satisfactory by all the great leaders of that day. Two years later he was defeated for the nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was endorsed by the Republicans, and made the race

on the independent ticket. Though defeated by Charles Mansur, of Livingston county, he greatly reduced the Democratic majority in the district. Shortly afterward Colonel Hale became a Republican and many of the old soldiers in this county, who had been lifelong Democrats, went over to the Republican party with him. In 1874 he was a member of the state constitutional convention.

Colonel Hale was married to Mary Claiborne Cosby in 1858. Six sons and one daughter were born of this union. The widow, four sons—J. G. Hale, of Chicago; Minor and Winkfield, of Carrollton, and Charles P. Hale, of Columbia, Missouri—and one daughter—Mary Lizzie Hale—survive him.

BRIG.-GEN. JAMES SHIELDS.

Gen. James Shields was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, May 10, 1810, and died in Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879, aged sixty-nine years and twenty-one days.

His mother, who was early left a widow with three boys, was able to give them a good common school education. James, the eldest, gave early evidence of great energy and activity. By the time he was sixteen years of age, he had made himself a good English scholar, a good mathematician, and had acquired a fair knowledge of the classics and the French language. At that age, in 1826, he came to America, and in 1832 he emigrated to the state of Illinois, and began the study of law in Randolph county, where he was soon admitted to the bar and began the practice of law with the success which he had anticipated. In 1836 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature from Randolph county. Although successful in law, it did not fill the ambition of his heart and he chose politics, which seemed to possess a greater charm for him, and he soon became prominent in the political circles of his adopted state. In "Old Vandalia," then the capital of the state, he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and others who have since become prominent in the history of the country.

It is not the province of this present article to tell the apocryphal stories of the rival courtship of Shields and Lincoln, nor of the more or less serious talk which might have been indulged in of the duel between these men, for if there existed at any time anything but the most cordial relation between them, their differences were adjusted and the most friendly relations existed to the time of the assassination of President Lincoln.

In 1840, he was elected state auditor of Illinois and discharged the duties of that important position with such efficiency and success that he was unani-

mously re-elected by both parties—Whigs and Democrats. A warm friendship sprung up between him and Douglas, who, about the same time, was made secretary of the state. In 1846, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the state, in which office he served until appointed commissioner of the general land office by President Polk. When the Mexican war broke out he offered his services to the government, and was assigned to the command of the Illinois troop as brigadier-general, his appointment dating from the 1st day of July, 1846. He served under General Taylor on the Rio Grande, under General Wood in the campaign against Chihuahua, and next under General Scott, when he entered on his campaign in the capture of the city of Mexico. At the siege of Vera Cruz he distinguished himself for his activity, ability and undaunted courage. After the fall of Vera Cruz, the army under General Scott was obliged to encounter the whole Mexican force at Cerro Gordo, the strongest natural position on the continent. Shields was assigned to attack the reserve under the command of Santa Anna in person. This attack he carried out with such intrepidity and skill that he fairly surprised the Mexican army, and swept them before him, carrying a battery of six pieces at the point of the bayonet. Unfortunately, before this battery, he received a wound, deemed at that time mortal; a grape shot punctured his right lung, tore through his body, and passed out near the spine. In the official dispatches to the war office, he was reported dead. To the surprise of everybody, and to the astonishment of the medical staff of the army, in ten weeks he was again in the saddle and at the head of his command. He entered the valley of Mexico with the army, his brigade consisting of the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina and a battalion of United States marines. The first battle fought in the valley was that of Contreras, where the enemy was strongly posted within their entrenchment. General Persifer Smith was sent against them in the afternoon, and Shields was sent to join him at night, and, being senior in rank, was entitled to take command, but finding that Smith had made his disposition to make an attack upon the enemy at daybreak, and approving of his arrangements, he declined to deprive Smith of the honor of the achievement. He served under him the next morning and aided him materially in the attack, which was wholly successful. The following day was fought the battle of Cherubusco, one of the bloodiest engagements of the war. In this fight, Shields was assigned the command of a division, and appointed again to attack the Mexican reserve under his old antagonist, Santa Anna. This he accomplished with rapidity and fearless audacity, and although the enemy were five to one, he carried their position, captured their artillery, and drove them, broken and shattered, into the city

of Mexico; but this daring exploit cost him the lives of some of his bravest officers and about one-third of his entire command. The gallant and noble Palmetto regiment lost half its number in killed and wounded on that bloody field. Next succeeded the storming of Chapultepec. In this engagement he was again seriously wounded. His arm was struck by a musket ball, which, tearing through, passed out near the elbow. Regardless of the wound, he pursued the enemy to the very gates of the Mexican capital, having his horse shot from under him. The capture of the city followed, and peace being soon after concluded, he returned to his home in Illinois. In 1849, Illinois made him senator of the United States, he and Douglas being colleagues. He served six years with Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Benton and Cass. After his term in the Senate expired he emigrated to Minnesota, then a territory, which on being admitted to the Union, chose Shields one of its senators. The climate of Minnesota proving too severe, on the expiration of his term as senator, he made a trip to California, where he married. While on the Pacific coast the Civil war broke out, and he again offered his services to his adopted country. He was again appointed brigadier-general and telegraphed for by the war department, being assigned to the command of the Army of West Virginia. His desperate struggles in the Shenandoah valley are part of the history of the country and are unnecessary to recount here. He is the only officer that ever successfully coped with Stonewall Jackson, and shortly after his encounter with that celebrated general he was relieved from duty at his own request, and went to California, where he remained until the close of the war.

In 1866 he returned to the east and selected Missouri as his home. He purchased a farm in Carroll county, near Carrollton, and resided upon it in peaceful retirement until 1874, when he was chosen to represent the county in the state Legislature. At the close of his term he again went into retirement on his farm until the summer of 1877, when he removed to Carrollton. His remarkable lecturing tour of the fall of that year and the winter and spring of 1878 was more in the nature of a triumphal tour of a conquering hero than the filling of lecture engagements. On the 21st of January, 1879, he was chosen by the Missouri Legislature to fill the unexpired term of L. V. Bogy, in the United States Senate, thus conferring upon him the honor of being the only man who ever represented three different states in the United States Senate. Scarcely had his term in the Senate expired until he again took the platform and in Ottumwa, Iowa, while filling an appointment, he was suddenly stricken, and on Sunday, June 1, 1879, he was called to his eternal reward.

The news of his death was a great shock to his many friends in this county. The mayor of Carrollton called a meeting of the citizens to prepare for the reception, care and burial of one who had chosen this as his home and had selected as the final resting place of his battle-scarred body a lot in St. Mary's cemetery. His funeral was befitting a soldier and statesman of his rank, being of national character, attended by Federal troops and prominent men of the nation both in civil and military life. A statue of General Shields now stands in the hall of fame at Washington, having been placed there by the state of Illinois. A magnificent monument now marks his last resting place, having been erected by the United States government in the year 1910.

JUDGE ROBERT D. RAY.

Judge Robert D. Ray was born in Lexington county, Kentucky, February 16, 1817, and died at his home in Carrollton, August 26, 1891, aged seventy-four years, six months and ten days.

Judge Ray was educated at Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky. He came to Missouri in October, 1839, and located at Carrollton. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1839. He was elected to represent this county in the Legislature in 1846, and was a member of the state conventions of 1861-2-3. At the November election in 1880 he was elected judge of the supreme court of Missouri, and served one term of ten years.

He was united in marriage on the 28th day of May, 1844, to Fannie V. Prosser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Prosser. Of this union seven children were born, Prosser, who is now deceased, Roberta, Mrs. Anna Root, widow of Prof. Oren Root, Jr., Ella, Cora, Robert D., Jr., and Rowan, all of whom are now residents of Carrollton.

HON. ARNOLD SHANKLIN.

Hon. Arnold Shanklin, the present consul-general to Mexico, Mexico, was born in Carrollton, January 29, 1866. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Shanklin, are still honored citizens of this place.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Carrollton, graduating at the age of sixteen. After five years in the general merchandise business with his father, he entered the law department of Washington University, at St. Louis, from which he received the degrees of LL.B. He practiced law in Kansas City eight years, having during that time served consecutively as assistant to the attorney for the

Rock Island, assistant to the attorney for the Missouri Pacific, and as general counsel for the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, which last position he resigned to go to Mexico and care for his mining interests. He returned from Mexico and became associated with the World's Fair in St. Louis, first as assistant to the chief of the manufactures department and later as the Exposition's commissioner to Mexico. It was he who, on behalf of the World's Fair officials, extended to President Diaz an invitation to visit the exposition, and though General Diaz could not accept personally, Vice-President Corral made the visit as the President's representative. While in Mexico, President and Mrs. Diaz gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Shanklin at the Castle of Chapultepec. Mr. Shanklin has spent a number of years in Mexico and speaks Spanish fluently. He has also a good knowledge of French, Italian and Portuguese.

General Shanklin is a Mason, with the distinction of having been made a Knight Templar at a younger age than anyone else ever had or ever since has been. At that time he was twenty-one years, three months and seventeen days old. He is also a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Shriner. From the time he was twenty-five years old until he left Kansas City for Mexico he was sent annually as the Shrine representative to the national meeting of the order.

He was appointed American consul-general to Panama, Panama, in October, 1905, and his services were so satisfactory that in December, 1908, he was promoted to the office of consul-general to Mexico, Mexico.

General Shanklin's only brother, Rev. William A. Shanklin, D. D., a forceful preacher, an orator of rare ability and a man of great attainments, is now president of Wesleyan College, at Middleton, Connecticut.

CHAPTER VIII.

CARROLL COUNTY'S POLITICAL HISTORY.

Every old settler remembers the presidential campaign of 1840. Gen. William Henry Harrison for President, with John Tyler for Vice-President, were the Whig candidates; and Martin Van Buren, of New York, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, were the nominees of the Democratic party. The canvass excited unexampled interest and enthusiasm throughout the Union. In some states all business was practically abandoned and the time taken up with mass meetings, jollifications and rallies. It was not an uncommon thing for political meetings to remain in session for several days.

In Missouri probably the largest political meeting in the state was held by the Whigs at Rocheport, Boone county, in June of that year. Colonel Switzer, in his history of Missouri, says that this meeting lasted three days and nights and was addressed by such distinguished speakers as Fletcher Webster, a son of Daniel Webster, Gen. A. W. Doniphan, Abiel Leonard, James S. Rollins, James Winston, George C. Bingham, Missouri's artist statesman, and others. John B. Clark, of Howard county, was the Whig candidate for governor against Thomas Reynolds, the Democratic candidate. The Democrats carried the state for the Van Buren electors and for Reynolds by an average majority of seven thousand five hundred.

In Carroll county the canvass was probably the most exciting one had up to this time. Meetings were held at Carrollton, in "the Forks," and in Sugar Tree Bottom. In Carroll county the vote for President was as follows:

Townships.	Van Buren and Johnson.	Harrison and Tyler.
Grand River	8	26
Wakenda Creek	174	86
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>
Total	182	112

Democratic majority, 70.

It was during this campaign that the hickory tree and the chicken cock were adopted as the Democratic party emblems, while the Whigs used the raccoon and buckeye boughs. This was also the beginning in the United

States of what is considered "enthusiasm" in politics, which has been kept up ever since.

In 1842 there was quite an exciting contest in the county for member of the state Legislature. Robert D. Ray, afterward a member of the supreme court of Missouri, then a young and ambitious lawyer, was the Whig candidate against Col. William W. Compton, the Democratic nominee. Colonel Compton was an old pioneer, well known, and the county had a good Democratic majority; yet "Bob" Ray, as they called him, made a very good race. Certain Democrats would have voted for and elected Ray if he had agreed to support Hon. Lewis F. Linn for re-election to the United States Senate; but he avowed himself a Whig and declared that he would, if elected, vote for the nominee of the Whig caucus for senator, and that under no circumstances would he consent to obtain votes by selling out his party.

The contest excited no little interest, and both candidates made a canvass of the county. The result of the election in August was the choice of Colonel Compton, by the following vote:

Township.	Compton.	Ray.
Sugar Tree Bottom	20	13
Grand River	40	70
Wakenda	106	76
Hurricane	37	4
Morris	21	23
	224	186

Compton's majority, 38.

A third candidate was in the field, H. H. Miller, who received but a few votes, not enough to affect the result. He had been the regular nominee of the Democrats, but the party managers had withdrawn him in favor of Colonel Compton, who had announced himself as an independent candidate and was receiving the support of very many of the Democrats, so many in fact, that it was evident Ray would be elected if the three candidates remained in the field. This was the first election after there were more than two townships in the county.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1844.

An effort was made by the politicians to create as enthusiastic a presidential campaign in 1844 as had been in 1840, but it was in vain. Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen were the candidates of the Whigs for

President and Vice-President, and James K. Polk and George M. Dallas were the Democratic nominees. There was not a very considerable interest manifested in the campaign in this county, owing in part to the destructive flood of that summer, about whose devastations and in repairing them the people seemed more concerned than about politics. The vote in this county was as follows:

Townships.	Clay and Frelinghuysen.	Polk and Dallas.
Sugar Tree Bottom	18	17
Wakenda Creek	162	223
Grand River	51	46
Morris	6	10
Hurricane	5	15
Total	242	311

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1848.

In the presidential canvass of 1848, Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, was the Whig candidate for President, with Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice-President. The Democrats nominated Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, for President, and Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. There was no very unusual excitement in this year, in Carroll county. The Democrats carried the county, but by a reduced majority. Gen. Taylor's prominent connection with the Mexican war, just closed, caused many Democratic votes to be thrown for him. The vote stood:

Townships.	Cass and Butler.	Taylor and Fillmore.
Sugar Tree Bottom	4	8
Wakenda	216	190
Grand River	40	45
Morris	16	14
Total	276	257

Majority for the Democrats, 19.

The Whigs made strenuous efforts to carry the state of Missouri for "Old Rough and Ready," as they called General Taylor; but they failed to do so, although they were successful in the general result. The vote in Missouri was, for the Democratic electors, 40,077; for the Whig electors, 32,671; majority for the Democrats, 7,406.

THE JACKSON RESOLUTIONS.

Early in the year of 1849 there began a series of discussions in the Missouri Legislature concerning slavery in the territories. On the 15th of January, Hon. C. F. Jackson, senator from Howard, afterward governor of the state, introduced into the Legislature a series of resolutions known as the Jackson Resolutions.

The resolutions were known as the "Jackson Resolutions," from the name of their mover, but their real author was Hon. W. B. Napton, of Saline county, latterly a judge of the supreme court, who admitted the fact.

Col. Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's distinguished senator, was especially opposed to the resolutions. He thought (and probably correctly, too) that they were aimed at him, and designed to deprive him of his seat in the United States Senate, which he had held for nearly thirty consecutive years. The last section commanded him to act in accordance with the resolutions, the spirit of which he had often vigorously opposed.

COL. BENTON AT CARROLLTON.

Colonel Benton appealed from the action of the Legislature to the people of Missouri, and canvassed the state against the Jackson resolutions. He made one speech at Carrollton at the court house. The meeting was well attended, the fame of "Old Bullion" alone being sufficient to secure a large audience in that day. Colonel Benton's speech in Carrollton was long remembered by those who heard it. He maintained that the spirit of nullification and treason lurked in the Jackson resolutions, especially in the fifth; that they were a mere copy of the Calhoun resolutions offered in the United States Senate February 19, 1847, and denounced by him (Benton) at the time as fire-brands and intended for disunion and electioneering purposes. He said he could see no difference between them, except as to the time contemplated for dissolving the Union, as he claimed that Mr. Calhoun's tended directly and the Jackson resolutions ultimately to the point. Colonel Benton further argued that the Jackson resolutions were in conflict with the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and with the resolutions passed by the Missouri Legislature, February 15, 1847, wherein it was declared that "the peace, permanency and welfare of our national union depended upon a strict adherence to the letter and spirit" of that compromise, and which instructed the Missouri senators and representatives to vote in accordance with its provisions. In conclusion, Colonel Benton warned his hearers that the Jackson resolutions were

intended to mislead them into aiding the scheme of ultimately disrupting the national union, and entreated them to remain aloof from them.

Notwithstanding Col. Benton's powerful efforts, and the prestige he possessed, the anti-Benton Democrats in the county were in the majority, and at the ensuing election an anti-Benton man was chosen to the Legislature, which body, however, although Democratic, chose a Whig, Hon. H. S. Geyer, of St. Louis, as Benton's successor.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1852.

The leading event of the year of 1852 was the Presidential election. The two political parties in the county were the Democrat and Whig parties, the latter being slightly in the majority. General Winfield Scott was the nominee of the Whigs, and Gen. Franklin Pierce the Democratic candidate. The Freesoilers had a ticket in the field headed by John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, but it cut only an insignificant figure in the campaign. This campaign will ever be regarded as a memorable one, since it was the last one in which the old Whig party, as a party, presented a presidential candidate.

The vote in Carroll county this year was as follows:

Townships.	Pierce and King.	Scott and Graham.
Sugar Tree Bottom	20	25
Grand River	45	45
Morris	13	8
Hurricane	32	11
Wakenda	176	150
Total	286	239

Very soon after the election of this year the Whig party fell to pieces. From its ruins sprang the American, or "Know-nothing" party, of which most of the old-line Whigs became members, and for whose candidates most of them voted. But for many years there were those—and some of them were in Carroll county—who called themselves Whigs, swore by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and believed in free banks and a protective tariff.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1856.

In the presidential election of 1856, when Buchanan and Breckenridge were the Democratic candidates, and Fillmore and Donelson the nominees of the American or Know-nothing party, Carroll county went Democratic as

usual, and by an increased majority. When the Whig party went down very many of its members joined the Democratic party, in preference to uniting with the Know-nothings, whose cardinal principles were opposition to the holding of office by foreigners and Roman Catholics. "Americans must rule America," was their watch-word. The party was a secret political one, had stated secret meetings, signs, grips, passwords, etc.

Long afterwards many politicians found it convenient to deny that they had ever belonged to the "Know-nothings." The result of the election in Carroll county was:

Townships.	Buchanan and Breckenridge.	Fillmore and Donelson.
Wakenda, Beatty's district	15	13
Wakenda, Carrollton district	305	138
Grand River, Western district	23	18
Hurricane	50	17
Sugar Tree Bottom, Hills' Landing district..	37	29
Sugar Tree Bottom, Miles' Point district...	98	60
Grand River, Windsor district.....	58	82
Morris, Smith's mill district.....	52	33
Morris, Nance's district	21	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	659	399

The Democrats had increased their majority from 47, in 1852, to 260 in 1856.

THE ELECTION OF 1860.

In very many respects the presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable in the history of the United States. Its character was influenced not only by preceding but succeeding events. Among the preceding events were the excited and exciting debates in Congress over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas-Nebraska controversy; the passage by the legislatures of various northern states of the personal liberty bills, which rendered inoperative in those states, the fugitive slave law; the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in the fall of 1859, and various inflammatory speeches of prominent leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in the North and the South.

There was the greatest excitement throughout the county, and when it was in full tide the presidential canvass opened. The slavery question was the all-absorbing one among the people. The Republican party, which had

carried a large majority of the Northern states in the canvass of 1856, had received large accessions, and under the circumstance of there being great dissension in the Democratic party, prognosticating a split, bade fair to elect its candidates. The Democratic convention at Charleston, South Carolina, April 23d, after a stormy and inharmonious session of some days, divided, and the result was the nomination of two sets of candidates, Stephen A. Douglas and Hershel V. Johnson for President and Vice-President, by the "regulars," and John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane, by the Southern or state's rights wing of the party.

The "constitutional union" party, made up of old Whigs, Know-nothings, and some conservative men of all parties, nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, on a platform composed of a single line—"The union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

The Republican party was the last to bring out its candidates. It presented Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, on a platform declaring, among other things, 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. Epitomized, the platform meant hostility toward the extension of slavery, non-interference where it already existed.

It was to be expected that Missouri, being the only border slave state lying contiguous to the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, should be deeply concerned in the settlement of the slavery question. Her people or their ancestors were very largely from Kentucky, Virginia and other slave-holding states, and many of them owned slaves or were otherwise interested in the preservation of slavery, to which institution the success of the Republican party, it was believed, would be destructive. There were many of this class in Carroll county. Hemp was beginning to be the great staple of the county, and its cultivation depended for profit upon slave labor. There was not only a selfish motive for the friendliness toward the "peculiar institution," but a sentimental one. It was thought that it would be unmanly to yield to Northern sentiment of a threatening shape or coercive character. If slavery were wrong (which was denied) it must not be assailed at the dictation of Northern abolitionists.

The canvass had proceeded with unusual vigor in Carroll county. A few, and only a few, Republicans were known to be in the county, but they received no serious consideration. The important issues of the presidential canvass were almost lost sight of (strange to say) in the contest for representative to the state Legislature.

James A. Pritchard, an old Whig, had been elected to the Legislature, notwithstanding the county was largely Democratic. His personal popularity and his acknowledged ability made him the dread of Democratic aspirants for seats in the lower house. In this year he was the nominee of the Bell-Everett party. The Democrats nominated William M. Eads, a young lawyer, recently from Kentucky, who had hung out his "shingle" in Carrollton. By agreement of the two parties, joint discussions were had throughout the county. The two candidates spoke thirty-seven times, at as many different places in the county, and the meetings were all well attended. Partisan friends of the contestants accompanied them from place to place, and applauded their tamest utterances and encouraged their every effort. Both branches of the Democratic party supported Mr. Eads and he was elected.

Samuel Winfrey, of Grand River township, was the Breckenridge candidate for representative at this election, and received fifty votes. The official vote of the county on representative was as follows:

Townships.	Eads.	Pritchard.	Winfrey.
Sugar Tree Bottom, Miles' Point district...	100	74	..
Sugar Tree Bottom, Hill's Landing district.	35	50	..
Grand River, Adkins School House district.	41	46	23
Grand River, De Witt district.....	85	116	5
Hurricane	93	86	2
Morris, Nance's district	94	63	3
Morris, Smith's Mill district	78	84	2
Wakenda, Carrollton district	255	146	15
Wakenda, Beatty's district	71	22	..
Total	852	687	50

During the Civil war it so changed that Mr. Pritchard, who, in 1860, was a pronounced and decided Union man, became a colonel in the Confederate army (and a gallant officer), and Mr. Eads, the choice of the Democrats, became a captain in the Federal or Union army. And yet there was nothing inconsistent in the conduct of either of the gentlemen.

At the August election of 1860, the following was the vote of Carroll county for governor:

Township.	C. F. Jackson.	Sample Orr.	H. Jackson.
Sugar Tree Bottom, Hills' Landing District	87	68	..
Sugar Tree Bottom, Miles' Point District..	110	65	..

Wakenda, Carr o l l t o n			
District	272	127	..
Wakenda, Beatty's Dis-			
trict	70	19	..
Hurricane	107	76	..
Grand River, De Witt			
District	93	105	..
Grand River, Western			
District	67	35	3
Morris, Nance's District.	96	53	..
Morris, Smith's Mill			
District	87	68	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	989	616	3

It is generally believed by those who claim to possess any knowledge of the matter that Hancock Jackson polled a considerable vote in the county, but according to the records, the best evidence, his vote was very insignificant.

The vote for President in Carroll county in 1860 was as follows:

Township.	Douglas.	Bell.	Breckenridge.	Lincoln.
Wakenda, Carrollton				
District	377	192	113	..
Wakenda, Beatty's				
District	19	3	9	..
Sugar Tree Bottom,				
Miles' Point Dis..	97	78	27	..
Sugar Tree Bottom,				
Hill's Landing Dis.	9	26	13	..
Morris, Smith's Mill				
District	43	58	37	..
Morris, Nance's Dis-				
trict	27	34	35	..
Grand River, West-				
ern District	31	26	14	..
Grand River, De-				
Witt District	76	85	14	3
Hurricane	73	50	14	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	752	552	276	3

It will be noticed that Douglas' plurality was exactly two hundred, but that he did not have a majority over all the other candidates. It will further

be noticed that Lincoln received the votes of three men, from De Witt district, Grand River township. The names of these three men may with propriety here be given. They were Jonas Miller, E. L. Fisher and A. D. Livingston, Jr. Livingston served in the Union army during the war. Fisher was a member of the state militia. Miller was an old settler of De Witt township, and an old man—too old to perform military duty of any sort. Since Republicanism has become more popular in Carroll county than it was in 1860 there have arisen divers claimants to the distinction of having been among those "original" Republicans who voted for Lincoln in 1860, but reliable records disclose only the names of Miller, Fisher and Livingston as those who voted the Republican ticket.

The news of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin was received by the people of Carroll county with considerable dissatisfaction; but, aside from the utterances of ultra pro-slavery men, there were general expressions of a willingness to accept and abide by the result—at least to watch and wait. A large number of citizens avowed themselves unconditional Union men from the first, and these were men who voted for Bell, and men who had voted for Douglas, and even men who had voted for Breckenridge. Upon the secession of South Carolina and other Southern states, however, many changed their views. Indeed there was nothing certain about the sentiments of men in those days, but one thing—they were liable to change! Secessionists one week became Union men the next, and vice versa. There was with all a universal hope that civil war might be averted.

A majority of the people of the county, it is safe to say, believed that the interests of Missouri were identical with those of the other slaveholding states, but they were in favor of waiting for the development of the policy of the new administration before taking any steps leading to the withdrawal of the state from the federal union. "Let us wait and see what Lincoln will do," was the sentiment and expression of a large number, and they waited. And thus the fall and the month of December, 1860, passed away.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION, 1861.

Pursuant to the act of the Legislature, the election of delegates to the state convention was held Monday, February 18, 1861. The candidates from the tenth senatorial district, in which Carroll county was then located, were Robert D. Ray, of Carroll; George W. Dunn, and ex-Gov. Austin A. King, of Ray; James H. Birch and Rev. A. H. Payne, of Clinton. The district was then composed of the counties of Carroll, Caldwell, Clinton and Ray. Meet-

ings were held in every county seat and addressed by the candidates, all of whom, with the possible exception of Mr. Payne, avowed themselves in favor of the Union and opposed to secession. The election in this county resulted as follows:

Precincts.	Dunn.	Ray.	Birch.	King.	Payne.
Carrollton	480	500	134	217	216
Adkins' School	56	56	11	8	34
De Witt	127	125	82	23	24
Hurricane	96	91	66	25	11
Nance's	94	111	82	56	3
Smith's Mill	95	106	87	33	4
Beaty's	33	34	5	28	2
Hill's Landing	52	52	2	2	50
Miles' Point	161	130	67	62	66
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,194	1,205	534	454	410

The result in the district was the election, by a large majority, of Messrs. Dunn, Ray and Birch,—all pronounced Union men,—thus indicating the sentiment of the people at that time to be opposed to secession.

NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1863.

At the general election for 1863 but two tickets were voted for, both claiming to be "union." One ticket, headed by Barton Bates, W. V. N. Ray and J. D. S. Dryden for supreme judges, was called the Conservative ticket, and the other, headed by H. A. Clover, Arnold Krekel and Daniel Wagner, was denominated the "radical" or "Charcoal" ticket. The latter was supported by all of the immediate emancipationists in the state.

On the 6th of June, 1864, the Democrats of the county held a convention and appointed delegates to the state convention, which in turn was to select delegates to the national convention. Colonel Hale called the meeting to order. R. W. Dickinson presided and H. H. Brand acted as secretary. Delegates were appointed to the state convention as follows: H. Pate, John Calvert, R. W. Dickinson, R. W. Ridgel, W. M. Eads and J. W. Montgomery. On motion of Colonel Hale, Gen. George B. McClellan was declared to be the first choice of the meeting for the Presidency.

There was quite a spirit of controversy between the two wings of the Union party—the conservatives or Democrats and the radicals or Republicans. Sometimes this controversy assumed a bitter and malevolent character. The

radicals sometimes called their opponents "rebel sympathizers" and "copper-heads." The conservatives retorted in what they deemed proper language, suited to the occasion, and matters were warm at times. The Confederates or "rebels" proper, not being allowed to vote, sat back and looked on at the quarrel, it being one in which they were not especially interested.

In 1868, under the test oath, the aggregate vote cast for the national and state tickets was: Democrat, 971; Republican, 811; total, 1,782. The aggregate for Congress was 1,779—Shields, 832; Van Horn, 947. The amendment to the constitution, granting negro suffrage, was defeated by eighty-eight votes, the average majority the Republicans had on their county ticket.

By townships the vote stood on congress:

	Shields.	Van Horn.
Wakenda	376	254
Grand River	121	281
Hurricane	85	118
Sugar Tree	98	74
Morris	152	220
Total	832	947

Van Horn's majority, 115.

November 5, 1872, the entire Greeley ticket was elected in Carroll county with the single exception of the candidate for probate judge, Judge George Pattison being elected to that office by a majority of twenty-two.

In the year of 1874, contrary to the advice of some of the leaders of the Republican party, a combination was effected and an independent ticket nominated, which during the campaign was designated as the "tadpole" ticket. This campaign, however, was not effective and the regular Democratic nominees were elected by majorities ranging from six hundred to one thousand five hundred.

The presidential election of 1876 having been an exciting one all over the country, we deem it of importance for future reference that the vote for presidential electors be given by townships.

Townships.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
Smith	14	15	..
Miami	56	33	..
De Witt	131	163	..

Rockford	39	31	1
Compton	29	26	..
Eugene	122	197	..
Combs	149	79	..
Ridge	89	107	..
Hurricane	74	70	..
Wakenda	149	154	..
Carrollton	539	231	1
Van Horn	880	108	1
Stokes Mound	48	86	19
Sugar Tree	83	8	..
Moss Creek	103	48	..
Trotter	114	91	2
Leslie	118	69	4
Hill	46	38	..
Cherry Valley	88	54	..
Egypt	144	117	..
Prairie	995	54	..
Fairfield	72	85	..
Washington	21	114	..
Total	2,403	1,978	28

In 1878, when the "Greenback" craze was abroad; a call was made for a meeting at Carrollton and on Saturday, May 4, 1878, a number of Carroll countians met at the court house to perfect an organization.

G. W. Brasher was made the chairman and John T. Buchanan the secretary of the meeting, which was addressed by I. H. Stone and John R. Culbertson. A platform was adopted as follows:

"1. The greenback dollar must be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and by the government issued, protected and received as absolute money at par with gold.

"2. The greenback to be the legal tender of the country and to be issued by the government.

"3. The general government alone to issue money, and this for the benefit of all; and not to, through or for the enrichment of national bankers.

"4. All kinds of property owned by individuals or corporations to be taxed alike.

"5. The immediate calling in of all United States bonds and payment of them, principal and interest, in legal tender, lawful greenback paper money

of the United States, and every dollar of such issue of legal, lawful money to be protected by the government as at par with other lawful money in gold or silver coin, never to be converted into bonds of any rate or class.

"6. Honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs."

A permanent organization was then effected by electing Warren Minnis, president; W. L. Smiley, secretary; J. F. Plunkett, treasurer.

The pledge taken was: "We, the undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the Greenback party. Warren B. Minnis, Lewis Agee, J. F. Plunkett, Thomas Noland, George Brasher, Lewis Blakeley, G. W. Hill, B. S. Whikell, R. R. Carter, J. B. Miller, John McCan, Dennis Lewis, E. S. Reed, W. L. Smiley, C. Purdim, W. Carter, J. H. Caskey, C. A. Scott, A. M. Glick, B. M. Carter, R. M. Poindexter, William Morgan, Arthur Smith."

At the fall election of 1878 in addition to the Democratic ticket there was a "Republican-Independent-Greenback" ticket, with all state candidates Republicans; the county candidates Greenbackers, with the exception of J. S. Plunkett for treasurer and T. J. Whiteman for prosecuting attorney.

At the polls John B. Clark received 1,950 votes for Congress, with no opposition in the county. The following officers were elected by majorities shown:

Representative, Thomas H. Ballew (G), 205.
 Circuit Clerk, W. S. Shirley (D), 169.
 County Clerk, John R. Kerby (D), 24.
 Recorder, James E. Drake (G), 201.
 Sheriff, George L. Winfrey (D), 136.
 Collector, George W. Thomas (D), 96.
 Treasurer, J. M. Montgomery (D), 85.
 Assessor, James M. Busby (D), 59.
 Judge at large, W. A. Prosser (R), 386.
 Judge East District, William Kimble (R), 609.
 Judge West District, T. H. Bridges (D), 312.
 Prosecuting Attorney, T. J. Whitman (R), 222.
 Coroner, Dr. Peter Austin (D); 20.

The election of James E. Drake as recorder was contested by James A. Turner, the defeated candidate, on the grounds that "the heading and devices contained on, and at the head of each of said tickets was intended and designed to mislead and deceive the voters so voting said Republican ticket as aforesaid, and did not legally, truly and fairly express the political complexion of the candidates and names contained on said ticket, but the said words, cap-

tion and head lines were designed and intended to mislead the voters." The petition set out an aggregate of nine hundred and forty-two votes in the various townships as so cast.

At the February (1879) term of the county court a motion to dismiss the case was sustained and an appeal taken to the circuit court. Judge Drake won out in the circuit court and also in the supreme court and was allowed to keep his office.

At the election in 1880 the Greenback and Republican parties each again nominated candidates for half of the offices, this making a "partnership ticket" The Republicans took the offices of probate judge, public administrator, prosecuting attorney, surveyor and county judges for eastern and western districts. The Greenbacks named the candidates for representative, sheriff, collector, treasurer, assessor and coroner. The county went for Hancock, for President, by a plurality of 423; Crittenden for governor, 411; Clark for congressman, 2; J. M. Shelly for state senator, 26; J. M. Davis, Republican, for circuit judge, 5. On the county ticket the following were elected:

- Representative, J. L. Deatherage (D), 61.
- Probate Judge, C. A. Cunningham (D), 134.
- Sheriff, John Campbell (D), 298.
- Treasurer, J. M. Montgomery (D), 104.
- Prosecuting Attorney, L. A. Holliday (D), 34.
- Surveyor, S. Mitchell (D), 147.
- Public Administrator, H. S. Hall (R), 33.
- Coroner, J. L. Grant (D), 62.
- Collector, George Thomas (D), 132.
- Assessor, John W. Staton (G), 2.
- Judge East District, W. S. Ruckel (R), 336.
- Judge West District, W. P. McQueen (D), 356.

In 1882 a fusion (Farmers) ticket was again nominated in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. The Democratic candidates were all successful except James A. Turner, who was defeated by James E. Drake (R), by 28 votes and W. S. Ruckle (R) was elected judge of the eastern district by 288.

VOTE OF 1880.

Townships.	Hancock.	Garfield.	Weaver.
Smith	13	19	1
Miami	40	31	11
De Witt	107	142	11

Rockford	41	25	20
Compton	30	7	47
Eugene	133	190	14
Combs	146	80	10
Ridge	86	102	13
Hurricane	67	57	64
Wakenda	131	179	4
Carrollton	449	240	40
Van Horn	97	99	14
Stokes Mound	68	104	36
Sugar Tree	88	8	..
Moss Creek	107	48	12
Trotter	112	110	21
Leslie	150	70	22
Hill	54	47	12
Cherry Valley	84	40	2
Egypt	166	124	15
Prairie	107	107	16
Fairfield	83	102	12
Washington	35	108	11
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Total	2,404	2,039	409

The campaign of 1884 was one of the hardest fought and most enthusiastic battles at the polls in the history of Carroll county. Organization of both parties was commenced early. Blaine and Logan and Cleveland and Hendricks clubs were formed in every township in the county; rallies were held at all of the towns and many school houses in the county, and torchlight processions, with martial music, were nightly occurrences. Each of the parties concluded the campaign with monster demonstrations at Carrollton. The total vote at the polls November 4th for President was 5,674; Cleveland carrying the county by 120.

The vote stood: Cleveland (D), 2,894; Blaine (R), 2,774; St. John (Pro.), 73.

For Governor: Marmaduke (D), 2,754; Ford (R), 2,804; Brooks (Pro.), 73.

For Lieutenant-Governor: Morehouse (D), 2,871; Starkloff (R), 2,781.

On the county ticket the following were elected:

Representative, James H. Wright (D), 212.

Sheriff, James V. Lewis (D), 184.
 Prosecuting Attorney, L. Quisenberry (D), 288.
 Treasurer, George Diegle (D), 144.
 Coroner, J. L. Grant (D), 239.
 Public Administrator, Thomas Orchard (D), 262.
 Surveyor, W. R. Painter (D), 186.
 Judge, Western District, M. V. Wright (D), 282.
 Judge, Eastern District, B. C. Grossman (R), 15.

The campaign of 1886 is memorable to the citizens of Carroll county chiefly on account of the fight made on Col. John B. Hale, member of Congress from the district, by Charles H. Mansur, of Livingston county.

While Colonel Hale was attending to the duties of his position in Washington, Mr. Mansur made a thorough canvass of the district, resorting to every means known to the politicians and employing means which detracted from his following many who had for years unhesitatingly supported the nominees of the Democratic convictions. This alienation was not sufficient, however, to accomplish his defeat in the convention and he secured the nomination after a bitter fight.

In a circular letter under date of August 25, 1886, Colonel Hale stated at length his reasons for not being able to support the nominee of the convention, which, while nominating Mansur, gave to Colonel Hale an endorsement for the nomination for governor two years hence and endorsed his course in Congress. Col. Hale, through the importunity of his friends, announced as an independent candidate for Congress; his candidacy was endorsed by the Republicans of the district and a hard fought campaign followed. Though defeated in the district, Colonel Hale received the handsome majority of 1,954 in Carroll county.

On the county ticket the following were elected:

Representative, James Brooks (R), 247.
 Circuit Clerk, J. R. Edwards (D), 122.
 Recorder, A. N. Colbert (D), 4.
 County Clerk, B. W. Bowdry (D), 62.
 Sheriff, J. V. Lewis (D), 45.
 Prosecuting Attorney, W. S. Timmons (D), 160.
 Presiding Judge, George Wilson (R), 14.
 Judge, Eastern District, B. C. Grossman (R), 162.
 Judge, Western District, M. V. Wright (D), 152.
 Probate Judge, C. A. Cunningham (D), 47.
 Treasurer, W. D. Jacobs (R), 32.

Coroner, R. B. Cabbell (D), 28.

The campaign of 1888 was characterized by the election of a larger portion of the Republican ticket than theretofore, the whole Republican ticket being elected except judge of the western district. Harrison and Morton carried the county by 27, while for governor, E. E. Kimble had a majority of 191. The county majorities were:

Representative, James Brooks (R), 37.

Prosecuting Attorney, James L. Minnis (R), 172.

Treasurer, W. D. Jacobs (R), 79.

Sheriff, F. M. Marshall (R), 133.

Surveyor, Charles Finch (R), 149.

Public Administrator, William Kimble (R), 14.

Coroner, John P. Logan (R), 66.

Judge, Western District, M. V. Wright (D), 169.

Judge, Eastern District, B. Whitely, 223.

For Removal County Seat, No, 2,302.

For New Court House Bonds, No, 1,256.

The campaign of 1894 was another of the hard-fought battles of the ballots. It commenced early in the season and continued with unabated interest until the close of the polls on November 6th.

The entire Republican ticket was elected in the county with the exception of the judge of the western district, where the Democratic candidate was elected by a majority of 88. Charles A. Loomis, the Republican candidate for Congress, carried the county by 467, although he was defeated in the district by 1,932 votes. On the county ticket the following were elected:

Representative, A. D. Richards (R), 421.

Sheriff, George E. Standley (R), 341.

Clerk Circuit Court, J. W. Higginbottom (R), 306.

Recorder, Lewis Blakely (R), 442.

Clerk County Court, A. J. Lee (R), 438.

Prosecuting Attorney, Sidney Miller (R), 288.

Treasurer, C. L. Rea (R), 454.

Probate Judge, W. H. Booth (R), 341.

Presiding Judge County Court, W. T. Munson (R) 446.

Judge, Western District, W. L. Singleton (D), 88.

Judge, Eastern District, Charles Rahn (R), 460.

Coroner, J. P. Logan (R), 415.

Representative A. D. Richards died at Jefferson City during the early

days of the Legislature. State Senators A. N. Seaber and S. P. Davidson and Representatives Thomas Griffiths, J. F. Short, P. D. Grubb, Sergeant-at-Arms S. B. Davidson accompanied the body to De Witt for burial.

At a special election held on January 29, 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Richards, James L. Minnis was the Republican and Martin V. Wright the Democratic candidate, while Ralph H. Williams made the race for the People's party.

Minnis received 2,345, Wright, 2,151, and Williams, 106 votes.

The campaign of 1896 is still fresh in the minds of the readers of these lines. The fight of Bryan on the platform of "16 to 1" caused a revising, to a great extent, of the political lines which had formerly divided the parties, many finding new political homes to which they have since remained faithful.

W. J. Bryan carried the county by 190, the vote being, Bryan, 3,556, McKinley, 3,360. The successful candidates on the county ticket were:

Representative, James McCann (R), 3.

Judge, Eastern District, Robert Simpson (R), 94.

Judge, Western District, W. L. Singleton (D), 94.

Prosecuting Attorney, L. A. Holliday (D), 93.

Sheriff, Sinton Lewis (D), 170.

Surveyor, Charles Finch (R), 299.

Treasurer, Frank Tull (D), 38.

Public Administrator, Thomas Orchard (D) (no opposition).

Coroner, Dr. R. F. Cook (D), 58.

The election of 1898 was not as enthusiastic as that of 1896 and the honors were more evenly divided on the county ticket. For judge of the supreme court, Finkelnburg (R) received 14 majority, while W. C. Irwin (R), for Congress, had a majority of 65, Rucker being elected in the district. For state senator, Cramer (R) beat Morton 16 votes in the county, though Morton was elected. The following were elected in the county:

Representative, Russell Kneisley (D), 55.

Presiding Judge, W. W. Thomas (R), 75.

Judge, Eastern District, Robert Simpson (R), 263.

Judge, Western District, J. D. Penneston (D), 253.

Probate Judge, W. H. Booth (R), 153.

Recorder, Lewis Blakeley (R), 16.

Circuit Clerk, J. W. Higginbottom, 307.

County Clerk, A. J. Lee (R), 127.

Prosecuting Attorney, E. W. Kimble (R), 217.

Public Administrator, J. W. Austin (D), 114.

Sheriff, Sinton Lewis (D), 237.

Treasurer, Frank Tull (D), 131.

Coroner, R. F. Cook (D), 57.

Jesse Haines brought proceedings to contest the election of Lewis Blakeley as recorder, but later the matter was compromised and the contest dropped.

In the campaign of 1900 the Democratic ticket was successful all along the line, the county going back to the Democrats from President to coroner, W. J. Bryan carried the county by 109, Dockery for governor had a majority of 111 and the balance of the state ticket had majorities of about 125. W. W. Rucker, for congress, ran 160 ahead of W. C. Erwin, the Republican candidate. For county officers the following, all Democrats, were elected:

Representative, Newlan Conkling, 217.

Sheriff, I. C. Cruzen, 169.

Prosecuting Attorney, S. J. Jones, 426.

Judge, Eastern District, W. D. Pinney, 313.

Judge, Western District, J. D. Penniston, 403.

Treasurer, T. A. Orr, 243.

Coroner, Dr. H. B. Cooper, 206.

Surveyor, S. A. Ballard, 188.

Public Administrator, J. W. Austin, 302.

The election of 1902 was not so enthusiastically fought as some of the others, yet the contest for some of the offices was spirited. The Democrats carried off most of the honors, carrying the county for Valliant and the state ticket by 178. For congress, Judge Rucker had a majority of 219, while for state senator Morton had 195.

The county ticket elected follows:

Representative, Newlan Conkling (D), 311.

Presiding Judge, W. D. Pinney (D), 612.

Judge, Eastern District, T. J. Kirker (R), 305.

Judge, Western District, F. E. Minnis (D), 518.

Probate Judge, E. F. Dawson (D), 359.

Circuit Clerk, Roy Charles (D), 622.

County Clerk, E. A. Dickson (D), 271.

Recorder, O. L. Darby (R), 73.

Prosecuting Attorney, S. J. Jones (D), 724.

Sheriff, I. C. Cruzen (D), 349.

Treasurer, T. A. Orr (D), 128.

Coroner, H. B. Cooper (D), 111.

The election of 1904 in Carroll county again partook of the nature of a landslide and confirmed to the minds of Republican politicians that Carroll is a Republican county, while the Democrat politicians were inclined to credit the results to general conditions and the fact that it was a presidential year with a united party for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, who carried the county by 363. Cyrus P. Walbridge (R) carried the county over Joseph W. Folk (D) by 99, while the rest of the Republican state ticket received majorities ranging from 270 for Frank Wightman for railroad and warehouse commissioner to 307 for Herbert S. Hadley for attorney-general. Fred S. Hudson carried the county by 228 over Judge W. W. Rucker for congress and John P. Butler, who had no opposition for circuit judge, received 2,791 votes. On the county ticket the following were elected:

Representative, Newlan Conkling (D), 114.
 Judge, Eastern District, J. B. Hale (R), 334.
 Judge, Western District, Frank Minnis (D), 66.
 Prosecuting Attorney, W. J. Allen (R), 61.
 Sheriff, George H. Magee (D), 92.
 Treasurer, J. B. Standley (R), 303.
 Surveyor, W. J. Leatham (R), 138.
 Public Administrator, A. B. Medlin, Sr. (R), 589.
 Coroner, F. S. Turton (R), 365.

The election of 1906 brought on the most bitterly contested local fight which Carroll county had had for years. The parties both nominated strong men and men of worth and integrity who commenced early on a vigorous campaign. As the election drew near the fight centered on Dawson, the Democratic candidate for probate judge, and Darby, the Republican candidate for recorder of deeds. The interest in local affairs was so intense that the state ticket was almost lost sight of. Woodson (Dem.), for judge of the supreme court, carried the county by 6; W. W. Rucker (Dem.), for congress, by 56, while Eads (Rep.), for state senator, received 30 majority.

On the county ticket the following were elected:

Representative, Virgil Traughber (D), 6.
 Presiding Judge, W. A. Hatcher (D), 66.
 Judge, Eastern District, J. B. Hale (R), 168.
 Judge, Western District, James Goodson (R), 85.
 Probate Judge, E. F. Dawson (D), 67.
 Circuit Clerk, C. L. Wilson (D), 399.
 County Clerk, E. A. Dickson (D), 257.
 Recorder, O. L. Darby (R), 33.
 Prosecuting Attorney, J. P. Benson (D), 21.

Sheriff, George H. Magee (D), 230.

Collector, I. C. Cruzen (D), 5.

Treasurer, J. B. Standley (R), 90.

Coroner, E. E. Brunner (R), 2.

Assessor, John W. Bailey (D), 78.

For Township Organization, 3,697.

The adoption of township organization, which had, only a few months previous, been declared as illegally adopted, abolished the offices of collector and assessor.

The election of 1908, being Presidential year, called out a large vote on the part of both the political organizations, Taft carrying the county by 259, the vote being 3,009 to 2,750. For governor, Hadley received a majority of 341, while William R. Painter, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, being a Carroll county man, lost the county by 187. The balance of the Republican state ticket carried the county by about 250.

Edward F. Haley (R), for congress, had a majority of 210. On the county ticket the following were the majorities:

Representative, J. B. Hale (R), 101.

Judge, Eastern District, J. S. Cramer (R), 158.

Judge, Western District, Jas. Goodson (R), 66.

Prosecuting Attorney, J. S. Crawford (R), 113.

Sheriff, I. N. Calvert (R), 252.

Treasurer, F. W. Gibson (R), 160.

Surveyor, O. H. Rosenberry (R), 259.

Public Administrator, A. B. Medlin (R), 299.

Coroner, E. E. Brunner (R), 315.

The official returns from the state (as shown by the "Blue Book") show that Painter (D) carried the state by 27. A dispute arose over this vote and the matter was referred to a committee of the Legislature which recounted the vote of the city of St. Louis and precincts from several counties in the state and after casting up the vote thus counted, for certain political reasons, the committee reported Mr. Gemelich's plurality as being 177, which report was approved by the Legislature and Mr. Gemelich was seated.

The election of 1910 was, in many respects, a repetition of the election of two years previous; each party contesting hotly for all the offices, Democrats anxious to regain control of county offices and Republicans equally solicitous to hold what they had gained.

At this election the vote on United States senator injected a new feature into the campaign and the fight among these candidates gave a bigger im-

petus to the state at large than the attention to the state ticket. Of the Democratic candidates, James A. Reed carried the county over David R. Francis by 742 votes, while John C. McKinley, Republican, secured a plurality of 1,301 over his opponent and had 130 more votes than Reed.

For congress, Edward F. Haley had a majority over W. W. Rucker of 129, while for state senator, William G. Busby, a local Democratic candidate, carried the county over Roy A. McCoy by 145.

On the county ticket the following was the result:

For Representative, Judson B. Hale (R), 44.

For Presiding Judge, J. B. Standley (R), 134.

Judge, Eastern District, J. J. Block (D), 18.

Judge, Western District, James Goodson (R), 246.

Probate Judge, W. A. Franken (D), 67.

Circuit Clerk, C. L. Wilson (D), 147.

County Clerk, J. W. Hollister (R), 292.

Recorder, D. M. Beams (D), 186.

Prosecuting Attorney, J. S. Crawford (R), 141.

Surveyor, W. J. Leatham (R), 93.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Time and space would fail should an attempt be made to give even a brief sketch of the present attorneys of the Carrollton bar. The limits of this chapter would not permit the mention of those attorneys who have gained distinction in this court, the courts of other districts or the courts of appeal and the supreme courts. Neither could we attempt to give particular mention to those who have gone from Carroll county to the broader fields of the larger cities, and to positions of eminence in the legal or political world.

Mention of most, if not all, of these will be found in other chapters of this history and a study of the list of the enrolled attorneys will remind the readers of the lives and accomplishment of each.

ROLL OF ATTORNEYS, CIRCUIT COURT, CARROLL COUNTY.

The following is a list of attorneys, living and dead, who have practiced at the bar of Carroll county, with the date of their enrollment or admission:

John Wilson, July 18, 1833.	Benjamin F. Stringfellow, April 1, 1839.
Amos Reese, July 18, 1833.	William Y. Slack, April 1, 1839.
Thomas Reynolds, November 21, 1834.	Justinian Williams, April 1, 1839.
Alexander W. Doniphan, November 21, 1834.	Andrew S. Hughes, April 1, 1839.
John B. Clark, October 29, 1835.	John R. Williams, April 1, 1839.
Thomas C. Burch, June 30, 1836.	G. M. Keene, August 5, 1839.
Richard R. Reese, June 30, 1836.	George W. Dunn, December 2, 1839.
William F. Wood, March 6, 1837.	Robert C. Ewing, December 2, 1839.
James A. Clark, March 6, 1837.	R. D. Ray, December 2, 1839.
William H. Davis, March 6, 1837.	James H. Savage, December 2, 1839.
John A. Gordon, July 6, 1838.	Charles W. Gordon, April 7, 1840.
James S. Thomas, July 6, 1838.	Phillip L. Edwards, December 7, 1840.
Theodore D. Wheaton, July 6, 1838.	Peter H. Bennett, March 1, 1841.

- James W. Freeman, March 7, 1842.
 William H. Buffington, March 8, 1842.
 Benjamin F. Farr, September 20, 1843.
 Frederick L. Williard, September 20, 1843.
 John W. Bryant, September 20, 1843.
 Peter T. Abel, September 20, 1843.
 Jesse J. Cox, March 19, 1840.
 Charles E. Bowman, March 17, 1843.
 Benjamin F. White, March 17, 1843.
 Mordecai Oliver, March 17, 1845.
 Ephraim B. Ewing, March 17, 1843.
 Edward A. Lewis, October 12, 1846.
 Charles J. Hughes, October 12, 1846.
 John A. Trigg, October 12, 1846.
 Wesley Halliburton, March 18, 1848.
 James M. Douglass, September 11, 1848.
 Christopher T. Garner, March 13, 1849.
 John I. Caldwell, March 12, 1850.
 Luther T. Collier, September 12, 1853.
 Abram H. Conrow, September 12, 1853.
 Elizar D. Parsons, September 12, 1853.
 R. Painter, September 12, 1853.
 A. S. Harris, September 12, 1853.
 Samuel A. Richardson, September 8, 1856.
 William A. King, September 8, 1856.
 William A. Donaldson, September 8, 1856.
 Adolphus Musser, September 8, 1856.
 J. R. Troxell, September 8, 1856.
 John B. Hale, March, 1852.
 Walter King, March 10, 1857.
 John W. Shotwell, September 14, 1857.
 Watkins Johnson, March 8, 1858.
 John L. Mirick, March 15, 1859.
 William M. Eads, March 15, 1859.
 Charles Collins, September 21, 1859.
 William C. Berry, March 21, 1860.
 David Hammons, March 21, 1860.
 Thomas B. Reid, March 28, 1860.
 Barzilla D. Lucas, March 17, 1862.
 Samuel Winfrey, March 21, 1864.
 L. K. Kinsey, March 21, 1864.
 John Cowgill, September 18, 1865.
 Thomas J. Whiteman, March 19, 1866.
 M. T. C. Williams, March 19, 1866.
 Elijah B. Esteb, March 20, 1866.
 Francis G. Fuller, March 20, 1866.
 Mark L. DeMott, March 20, 1866.
 Thomas L. Montgomery, September 17, 1866.
 Thomas H. Collins, September 17, 1866.
 Charles Hammond, September 18, 1866.
 Wesley R. Love, March 18, 1867.
 J. H. Troder, March 18, 1867.
 R. Wylie Hammond, September 19, 1867.
 Calvin K. Averill, September 19, 1867.
 Wiley B. Fisk, September 16, 1868.

- William N. Norville, March 15, 1869.
- H. M. Pollard, March 15, 1869.
- A. D. Mathews, March 15, 1869.
- Thomas W. McGuire, March 15, 1869.
- John C. Crawley, March 17, 1869.
- John W. Burton, September 20, 1869.
- Louis H. Waters, September 20, 1869.
- Casper W. Bell, September 27, 1869.
- James W. Black, September 30, 1869.
- John B. Strong, September 26, 1870.
- James H. Wright, March 20, 1871.
- Martin L. Fowler, March 20, 1871.
- Jackson Brock, March 20, 1872.
- Prosser Ray, September 30, 1870.
- Howard T. Combs, September 30, 1870.
- John H. Hungate, March 18, 1872.
- George W. Royse, March 18, 1872.
- D. S. Twitchell, March 22, 1872.
- John Dixon, April 22, 1872.
- Samuel H. Gleason, May 7, 1872.
- George Pattison, December 3, 1872.
- George W. Wannamaker, March 18, 1873.
- Turner A. Gill, March 24, 1873.
- Thomas H. Bacon, March 26, 1873.
- M. T. C. Shewalter, July 21, 1873.
- James Limbird, July 24, 1873.
- John L. McKaney, July 24, 1873.
- Milton J. Clark, August 6, 1873.
- Wells H. Blodgett, December 1, 1873.
- C. A. Cunningham, 1873.
- Marval A. Lowe, March 17, 1874.
- Benjamin F. Greenwood, March 27, 1874.
- William H. Sterne, July 21, 1874.
- Leonidas Quisenberry, July 23, 1874.
- Anderson Winfrey, December 16, 1874.
- Charles R. Pattison, March 19, 1875.
- Thomas Irish, March 23, 1877.
- J. M. Willis, March 23, 1877.
- N. P. Jackson, March 23, 1877.
- W. Scott Timmons, March 21, 1877.
- Richard L. Turpin, July 17, 1877.
- Josiah Timmons, July 25, 1879.
- R. N. Bannister, December 17, 1878.
- B. F. Deatherage, December 4, 1878.
- James C. Garner, December 4, 1877.
- C. H. Mansur, July 31, 1879.
- William Childs, July 31, 1879.
- Alexander Graves, July 31, 1879.
- E. N. Edwards, July 31, 1879.
- R. E. Buchanan, December 13, 1880.
- John Blankenship, December 14, 1880.
- S. M. Green, March 22, 1881.
- Arthur H. Hale, December 13, 1880.
- Orlando B. Holliday, December 13, 1880.
- Odus G. Young, December 13, 1880.
- George Templeton, December 13, 1880.
- J. W. Sebree, March, 1870.
- L. A. Holliday, December 6, 1875.
- S. S. Plunkett, December 1874.
- James F. Graham, December 4, 1878.
- Frank Royse, July, 1875.
- Jay L. Torry,
- George S. Grover,

- Jonas J. Clark,
I. H. Kinley, 1870.
Joseph H. Turner, March, 1869.
David D. Temple, March 21, 1882.
Thomas N. Lavelock, March 27,
1882.
James F. Farris, March 30, 1882.
W. O. Forrist, March 30, 1882.
J. L. Carlisle, July 17, 1882.
John G. Hale, July 27, 1882.
A. J. Pickett, December 4, 1882.
George F. Davis, December 4, 1882.
L. A. Chapman, March 22, 1883.
F. M. Curtis, December 10, 1883.
John F. Turner, December 10, 1883.
John W. Clevinger, December 10,
1883.
Frank Sheets, December 11, 1883.
James L. Davis, December 11, 1883.
Andrew King, December 11, 1883.
R. E. Ball, March 17, 1884.
H. S. Priest, March 24, 1884.
Robert D. Ray, Jr., March 31, 1884.
Hervey B. Mitchell, March 31, 1884.
W. T. Dixon, Jr., July 21, 1884.
R. C. Miller, July 24, 1884.
Harvey C. Lowrance, July 25, 1884.
Virgil M. Conkling, July 25, 1884.
Lewis M. Minnis, July 25, 1884.
De Witt C. Cunningham, July 25,
1884.
R. F. Lozier, July 22, 1886.
James L. Minnis, December 11,
1886.
O. F. Libby, July 19, 1886.
A. L. Parsons, December 10, 1886.
James Lewis Minnis, December 11,
1886.
C. C. Biggars, March 21, 1887.
Thomas A. Kemp, March 24, 1887.
G. W. Barnett, July 19, 1887.
Samuel Boyd, July 22, 1887.
Samuel Davis, July 22, 1887.
James M. Traugher, December 10,
1887.
Joseph Barton, March 28, 1888.
James T. Holmes, July 18, 1888.
Charles W. Lowrance, July 18, 1888.
Robert L. Lucas, July 18, 1888.
George Price, July 20, 1888.
T. H. Harvey, July 20, 1888.
Benjamin L. White, December 5,
1888.
Charles A. R. Woods, December 8,
1888.
James T. Montgomery, December
10, 1888.
J. L. Stephens, December 11, 1888.
Stonewall Jackson Jones, December
12, 1888.
J. G. Wynner, July 18, 1889.
Harry W. Austin, July 17, 1889.
Arnold Shanklin, July 17, 1889.
O. J. Chapman, December 5, 1889.
George Lavelock, December 6, 1889.
Job G. McVeigh, July 21, 1890.
John Cross, July 21, 1890.
Roland Hughes, July 21, 1890.
E. C. Hall, July 21, 1890.
C. A. Loomis, July 21, 1890.
S. W. Moore, July 22, 1890.
James McCann, July 25, 1890.
Sidney Miller, July 25, 1890.
W. H. Biggars, July 28, 1890.
John T. Morris, December 1, 1890.
Henry C. Flowers, July 25, 1891.
C. A. Stoops, July 21, 1891.
Waddy D. Leeper, July 21, 1891.

- Samuel Withers, July 21, 1891.
 James Wingfield, December 14, 1891.
 George N. Elliott, December 14, 1891.
 John R. Colville, March 21, 1892.
 Gilbert W. Harrison, September 13, 1892.
 Elbert Creel, September 13, 1892.
 J. M. White, December 5, 1892.
 A. D. Neal, December 8, 1892.
 A. L. Morrow, July 17, 1893.
 Charles J. Shields, July 17, 1893.
 Guy Whiteman, July 17, 1893.
 Campbell Mirick, July 17, 1893.
 Eli M. Jackson, July 17, 1893.
 William L. Tracy, November 7, 1893.
 W. C. Gower, November 10, 1893.
 Ernest D. Martin, November 10, 1893.
 Russell Kneisley, March 19, 1894.
 Hugh K. Rea, March 19, 1894.
 Louis S. Eads, March 19, 1894.
 W. F. Butcher, March 27, 1894.
 Joseph Park, March 30, 1894.
 John B. Phillips, July 19, 1894.
 Albert C. Davis, July 19, 1894.
 R. W. Goldsby, November 15, 1894.
 Samuel P. Richardson, November 15, 1894.
 J. T. Harwood, March 26, 1895.
 Ben F. Holding, March 27, 1895.
 F. H. Bacon, March 28, 1895.
 G. L. Joyce, July 25, 1895.
 G. B. Silverman, August 23, 1895.
 Claiborne W. Hale, March 16, 1896.
 Newlan Conkling, March 16, 1896.
 Frank H. Kneisley, March 27, 1895.
 James E. Hereford, March 17, 1896.
 O. H. Dean, March 25, 1896.
 Fred S. Hudson, March, 1897.
 E. Walter Kimble, March, 1897.
 William Albritten, March, 1897.
 Charles A. Scott, June 23, 1899.
 Ralph F. Brown, September 19, 1900.
 William G. Busby, July 2, 1894.
 George E. Jacobs, November 8, 1894.
 George Thomas, March Term, 1897.
 Milton J. Oldham, March Term, 1897.
 William Warner, March Term, 1897.
 J. V. C. Karnes, March Term, 1897.
 Frank P. Walsh, March Term, 1897.
 F. W. Gifford, March Term, 1897.
 R. B. Oliver, June Term, 1897.
 William C. Smithpeter, June, 1897.
 George C. Smithpeter, June, 1897.
 J. T. Albritten, June, 1897.
 B. M. Blankenship, June, 1897.
 R. B. Garnett, June Term, 1897.
 C. W. Forsee, June Term, 1897.
 Orville S. Booth, November, 1897.
 Howard T. Allen, November, 1897.
 W. M. Bressler, June Term, 1897.
 J. H. Kyle, June Term, 1897.
 J. C. Hunt, June Term, 1897.
 J. C. Wilson, June Term, 1897.
 Jasper Allen, November, 1898.
 Torrence L. Crane, November, 1898.
 John P. Benson, May 12, 1899.
 Lawrence H. Woodyard, September 23, 1899.
 G. G. Wright, September 23, 1899.
 E. A. Barbour, January 11, 1900.
 C. W. Webster, January 11, 1900.

- D. E. Adams, January 12, 1900.
 Ralph F. Brown, September 17, 1900.
 William Traugber, September 16, 1901.
 Franklin Canaday, September 20, 1901.
 L. A. Laughlin, September 25, 1901.
 George F. Wright, January 12, 1903.
 L. C. Boyle, January 17, 1903.
 R. G. Mitchell, January 20, 1903.
 G. R. Dysart, April 21, 1903.
 C. E. Freeman, April 22, 1903.
 R. L. Spencer, April 22, 1903.
 Edward P. Garnett, April 22, 1903.
 Hale Holden, April 24, 1903.
 John S. Crawford, September 22, 1903.
 R. Homer Love, September 22, 1903.
 James Oscar Busby, September 22, 1903.
 Clyde M. Hudson, September 23, 1903.
 Smith B. Ellis, September 23, 1903.
- Frank E. Atwood, September 20, 1904.
 Thurman A. Ellis, September 23, 1903.
 W. R. Clarke, April 19, 1905.
 George E. Marlowe, April 22, 1905.
 Edward F. Daly, September 22, 1905.
 Bruce Barnett, September 27, 1905.
 William A. Franken, June 4, 1906.
 Charles B. Hudson, June 19, 1906.
 A. Doneghi, September 23, 1907.
 W. H. Haynes, September 23, 1907.
 R. H. Musser, April 21, 1908.
 Adolphus Musser, April 21, 1908.
 L. O. Hocket, April 30, 1908.
 B. W. Spry, April 23, 1908.
 Harvey Hinnman, April 29, 1908.
 R. I. Bruce, April 27, 1909.
 H. F. Simrall, April 27, 1909.
 W. J. Courtney, April 27, 1909.
 Ralph Hughes, April 27, 1909.
 John E. Bishop, April 13, 1910.
 Maurice N. Milligan, April 15, 1910.
 F. L. Schofield, September 19, 1910.

CHAPTER X.

NEWSPAPERS.

The newspaper business in Carrollton has, generally speaking, been conducted with a spirit of fraternity and good will. In former times it was the custom of editors to abuse their opponents through the papers, and yet these wordy encounters rarely if ever interfered with the personal friendship of the combatants; their papers on Thursday would contain attacks on each other which would lead the uninitiated to suppose that a duel would result at the next meeting and that same night these principals would be sitting side by side at the same banquet table or cracking jokes around a friendly fireside.

The controversies were not always confined to the papers of opposite political faith, in fact the only serious trouble in the newspaper fraternity in Carrollton was between the editors of the *Democrat* and *Journal*, both Democrats, when, on Friday, February 25, 1876, Alf S. Kierolf, of the *Democrat*, shot and killed I. N. Hawkins, of the *Journal*. As a result of the publication of some articles Hawkins visited the office of the *Democrat* several times, on the last occasion finding Kierolf in. A quarrel ensued and Kierolf ordered Hawkins to leave, but instead he advanced to attack Kierolf, who, while retreating, fired five times, two shots taking effect in the abdomen, one in the shoulder and two in the face near the point of the cheek bone. A post mortem revealed the fact that any one of four of the five wounds would have been fatal.

Mr. Kierolf was subject to heart disease and the excitement incident to the unfortunate affair brought on a series of attacks, from which he died on Wednesday, April 19, 1876.

CARROLLTON JOURNAL.

Originally, the *Journal* was issued under the name of the *Cottage Visitor* and, as the *Visitor*, was the first paper published in Carroll county and was conducted by George W. Hendley and Mr. Gwinn in 1856, in the old log court house on the north side of the square.

A few years ago, in writing of his newspaper experiences, Mr. Hendley wrote the following bit of reminiscence:-

“Beneath the scorching rays of the sun in the latter part of July, 1856—a half century ago—an ox team driven by a negro man from Hill’s Landing, stopped in front of the old court house, not the magnificent one that graces the public square at the present time. Beside the driver sat the writer of this brief sketch, and on the rear end reposed the person of another young man, neither of whom could support a mustache, but each felt within himself that they possessed ability ‘to set the world on fire’ with the contents of the wagon which consisted of an old Smith pattern of a hand printing press, a score or more of fonts of old type which had personally been used in printing the *Squatter’s Sovereign*, a newspaper that led in the attempt to make Kansas a slave state. Not a soul in Carrollton or Carroll county was aware that any one was contemplating starting a paper in Carrollton, hence when the fact became known that search was being made for a room for a printing office, crowds began to flock around the press, which was to some of them a mystery. A room was secured from William Stanly, on the north side of the public square, about where the Minnis mercantile house is located, and the work of distributing ‘pi’ commenced.

“It was not until the 26th of August, 1856, that the proprietors were enabled to launch to the public the *Cottage Visitor*, a name appropriated at that time from the fact that nearly all residences in the community were in the cottage architectural styles. Of course the venture met with success—that is, everybody gave the proprietors encouragement in the way of patronage and well wishes, recognizing the fact that a newspaper does more than all else combined to build up a community.

“In politics, the paper was neutral, leaning, however, toward the American party, so-called, its leading editorials being penned by the since lamented Doctor Atwood, while the managers ‘manipulated’ the scissors, as is done even at this date by a majority of country editors. During its continuance under the first managers the paper had a number of contributors, among whom the writer can call to memory Mrs. Pritchard, wife of Colonel Pritchard, who fell at the battle of Wilson Creek,* on the Confederate side, Mrs. Liewellen Ray, Robert and James Traughber, all of whom, I learn, have ‘gone before’—some of the effusions, both prose and poetry, being excellent articles. Within a year another person, Adolphus Musser, had conceived the idea the life of a newspaper man was a haven of rest, much more so than an attorney, and purchased the office, changing the name of the paper to *Carrollton Democrat*. It was removed to a small frame building in the rear of the Ely store, now the bank corner, where it was continued for some time,—until it was destroyed by a mysterious explosion,—the former proprietor securing nothing

for the mortgage he held on the office except the old press, with the devil's tail burnt off. With this he started a newspaper in Linneus, subsequently shipped it to Trenton, Missouri, and doubtless the old hand press had given away there, as it had in Carrollton, to a magnificent power press, capable of issuing thousands of papers in an hour which it required days to perform.

"One of the original founders of *The Cottage Visitor*, after having worked over fifty years at the case, has been summoned by that mystic '30', and gone to that country where there is peace and happiness—where all newspaper men should go, after their trials and tribulations on this mundane sphere.

GEORGE W. HENDLEY."

[*EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Hendley mistakes as to the death of Colonel Pritchard. He was killed at Corinth, Mississippi.]

After a few months Mr. Hendley acquired the whole interest in the paper and continued the publication of the *Visitor* for about a year when he sold to Alphonso Musser, who removed the office to a building on North Main street, between Benton street and North First, about where the *Democrat* office is now located, and here the office was almost wholly destroyed by fire. In the absence of a newspaper, the citizens of the town raised three hundred dollars by private subscription to assist Mr. Musser to re-establish the paper, on condition that he conduct a Democratic organ. The offer was accepted.

Lewis B. Ely had charge of the matter and after paying all bills, including the freight by river and the charge for hauling from Hill's Landing, there was three dollars and eighty-five cents left in Mr. Ely's hands. This amount was made up of one dollar gold pieces, one half dollar, one quarter and a ten-cent piece.

Mr. Ely kept the money with the subscription paper until time had made the names illegible, but he still held the money, in trust, to be given to aid the poor at his death. This wish was carried out at the death of Mr. Ely, the amount was given to the poor fund, though the identical coins were kept as souvenirs.

The half dollar, bearing date of 1848, was given to the present editor of the *Democrat*, who was justly proud of it as it was a memento of the foundation of the first paper in the county of which the *Democrat* became the lineal and direct descendant of that first paper by the purchase and absorption of the *Journal*.

About 1858 Musser sold the *Democrat* to Ethan Allen, then of Lexington, who, in turn, sold to James O'Gorman and A. J. Clark. Politically, O'Gorman was a Union man, while Clark was a Rebel and editorials were

signed by the initials of the writers, though such a system was entirely unnecessary, as the reader who knew the political sympathies of the editors could easily distinguish the authors of the editorials.

June 29, 1861, Clark having enlisted in the Confederate army, the paper said editorially:

“Owing to the fact that we are without the necessary help to carry on the *Democrat* (all the printers in this region having gone to the wars) and also the great difficulty in collecting funds at this time sufficient to carry on the business of the office, we have come to the conclusion to suspend publication, save a small sheet for legal advertisements, until the times become more favorable. Our suspension, we hope, will be but temporary. The news, nowadays, is of so lying a character, and so much calculated to excite and inflame, that it had better be altogether dispensed with.”

April 5, 1862, O. J. Kerby, having bought the interest of Clark, the publication was resumed by O’Gorman & Kerby, with Judge George Pattison as editor. At this time the proprietors of the paper were thorough Union men, as was Judge Pattison, who devoted his time to the work gratuitously in order that the paper might be issued. In an early editorial he said, “It is not a cent of pecuniary advantage to us; but we do ask the friends of the Union—the friends of the glorious old flag, to patronize the paper, and get up clubs of subscribers in every part of the county. * * * We have to incur the wrath, the spite, the venom, the falsehood of everything that has sense enough to snap, snarl and growl at us. But, animated by a desire to sustain, as far as our ability will permit, the government of the United States and the government of Missouri under its present able and excellent Governor, we feel supreme contempt for the petty malice and silly twaddle of opponents.”

Perhaps it was such expressions of loyalty as these that prompted the rebels, in July, 1862, to throw the outfit into the streets, as mentioned elsewhere.

January 17, 1862, Mr. Kerby, having bought the interest of O’Gorman, resumed the publication, of which he continued as editor as well as proprietor until May 19, 1865, when I. N. Hawkins assumed the editorship. Mr. Kerby continued as the proprietor until 1874, when it passed through other hands to J. J. Farley, who suspended its publication, November 12, 1881, the paper then being known as the *Carrollton Journal*.

December 2, 1881, J. C. Kerby took charge of the *Journal*, associating with himself R. H. McClannahan. This paper later passed to the control of J. E. Hitt and John W. Patton, who, on April 1, 1887, started a daily paper and on October 23, 1889, suspended publication and removed the plant to Chillicothe.

THE REPUBLICAN-RECORD.

That the *Republican-Record* is the oldest paper published in Carroll county, and that it is the consolidation of three different newspapers perhaps may necessitate the longest history of any of the various newspaper enterprises of the county.

In the fall of 1867, Joseph H. Turner, late of Bedford, Iowa, came to Missouri looking for a field for a Republican newspaper. He came to Carrollton attracted by the news that the North Missouri railroad was being extended from Brunswick to Kansas City and concluded that Carrollton was the place to launch his enterprise and on January 12, 1868, *The Wakenda Record* appeared for the first time, with Joseph H. Turner as editor and W. W. Clark as publisher. On April 24, of the same year, the office was completely destroyed by fire and with no insurance on the material, the editor, himself, narrowly missing death by being imprisoned in the building while trying to save the press.

On May 25 the paper was again issued and continued under the control of Captain Turner until December 1, 1869, when it passed to the control of Dan R. Brand, who edited it until April, 1870, when he disposed of his interest to M. T. C. Williams. Mr. Williams continued in control for several months when he disposed of his interest to John Brand and I. N. Hawkins.

In January, 1872, the financial conditions of the sale not having been complied with, the paper passed back to Captain Turner, who associated with John Brand, a newspaper man of varied and successful experience. They conducted the paper until January, 1878, when it was again destroyed by fire. Captain Turner purchased the good will of the paper and revived it August 17, 1878, under the name of the *Carroll Record*.

In 1881 W. E. Campe, a son-in-law of Captain Turner, was associated in the publication of the *Record* for a few months and in 1885, feeling the need for a rest and vacation, Captain Turner leased the office to John W. Patton, though he continued to do editorial work and was a regular contributor to its editorial columns.

In 1887, S. K. Turner, having attained his majority, was taken into partnership and the firm of Joseph H. Turner & Son was continued until the death of the senior member in 1888.

THE MISSOURI PROTEST.

About 1886 J. L. Brown, of Tina, a newspaper man of some experience, and Daniel R. Brand, of Carrollton, who had seen service on all of the Car-

rollton papers, doing the editorial and local work with equal satisfaction in the absence of the editor of either the *Journal*, *Democrat* or *Record*, established in Carrollton the *Missouri Protest*. This was to be a Greenback organ and, as the name implies, was a protest against anything and everything in the two dominant political parties. It was ably edited, but did not meet with sufficient encouragement to warrant its continuance and on June 17, 1887, its subscription list was turned over to the *Carroll Record* and the plant taken by Mr. Brown to Idaho.

On the death of the senior of the *Carroll-Record* in 1888 the office was sold to W. F. Chalfant, of Lawrence, Kansas, and within the next few years the changes in the *Record* came frequently. W. F. Chalfant was soon succeeded by Chalfant & Son, they by Chalfant (the son) & Calvert, they by W. F. Chalfant again and he by S. B. Bishop, who assumed control under a lease. At this time the ownership passed back to S. K. Turner, Mr. Bishop continuing to manage the paper.

About this time (1893) O. M. Gilmer, of St. Joseph, bought the paper and assumed management, consolidating, in a few months, with the *Republican*.

THE REPUBLICAN

was established in the spring of 1891 by C. N. Whittaker, of Kansas. With two Republican papers in Carrollton, the result could only be a bitter newspaper fight and with Whittaker and Chalfant, both forceful writers, trained in the art of journalism of the day and filled with vituperation and sarcasm, the war was a merry one. Mr. Whittaker soon changed his location, however, and in 1892 Sidney Miller, J. L. Minnis and H. W. Anderson took charge, with Mr. Miller as editor. Mr. Miller was a lawyer and, preferring to follow that profession, soon sold the paper to H. W. Anderson and A. S. Roberts. In August, 1893, Birch & McDowell bought the *Republican* and in a short time, December, 1894, the two papers were consolidated as the *Republican-Record*. In February, 1895, Mr. Gilmer sold his interest to Birch & McDowell. Mr. Birch died November 1, 1902, and Mr. McDowell continued the paper until July 29, 1904, when S. A. Clark, of Bosworth, became the publisher and has so continued until the present.

In politics the *Record* and the *Republican* and the *Republican-Record* have been Republican and have seen Carroll county grow from a straight Democratic county to a county which is at least doubtful on election day.

THE CARROLLTON DEMOCRAT.

Number 1 of Volume 1 of the *Carrollton Democrat* was issued November 12, 1875, by the Democrat Printing Company, of which Alf. S. Kierolf was the editor and Joseph N. Tuley the business manager. Upon the death of Mr. Kierolf, following his unfortunate encounter with I. N. Hawkins, the management of the paper was assumed by Mr. Tuley, who continued its publication until September 21, 1877, when J. B. Jewell, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who had been stationed at Carrollton, assumed editorial charge.

The firm of Tuley & Jewell was changed May 6, 1882, to Jewell & Patton by John W. Patton, a printer of ability, taking Mr. Tuley's place in the paper. This arrangement only continued for one year, for May 4, 1883, Mr. Jewell assumed control until the 18th of the same month (May, 1883) when J. E. Hitt, of Livingston county, bought an interest in the paper. April 25, 1884, Mr. Jewell again assumed control, shortly thereafter turning the local department over to his son, Harry S. Jewell, who continued in the capacity of local editor until August 5, 1887, when the firm became J. B. Jewell & Son.

February 16, 1893, Ralph F. Lozier assumed the editorial duties of the paper, both J. B. and Harry S. Jewell severing their connection with the paper to remove to Springfield, Missouri.

William R. Painter assumed editorial charge, February 23, 1894, E. C. Lozier being the local editor, who was succeeded July 27, 1894, by Will S. Holliday, and since that time Mr. Painter has continued as the editor and W. S. Holliday as the local editor of the paper.

For almost thirty years the *Daily Democrat* has been published from this office and is the only daily newspaper which has been published with any regularity in Carroll county.

The *Democrat* has at all times been, as its name implies, the exponent of the principles of Democracy and a live and wide-awake newspaper.

CARROLL FARMERS HERALD

was founded by N. A. Spencer and his son, Arthur A., November 8, 1889. In January, 1894, the senior editor retired from the firm, while A. A. Spencer continued in charge until February, 1899, when the office was sold to George T. Casebolt, who, in September of the same year, sold it to J. A. Williams, who is the present owner and manager.

De Witt has never supported more than one newspaper at any time, though the history of this De Witt newspaper dates back to the foundation of

the *Missouri Valley Yeoman*, which made its appearance February 4, 1870, with I. N. Hawkins and R. F. Hunter as its editors and proprietors. The *Yeoman* was afterwards sold to a Mr. Brown, who in a short time suspended its publication and moved the outfit from De Witt. A copy of the first issue of the *Yeoman* is now in possession of Mrs. J. W. Stucker, of De Witt.

In the month of May, 1880, Mr. Gray began the publication of the *News* at De Witt; this was an independent paper and did not long survive.

June 30, 1883, Robert E. McClanahan established the *De Witt Optic*, which he edited for a short time and sold out to S. B. Bishop, he in time selling to John H. Kendrick, who continued the publication of the paper until February 16, 1886, when it was destroyed by fire, thus leaving De Witt again without a paper until November 20, 1886, when Harry E. Webster suspended publication of the *Utica Herald* and, moving his outfit to De Witt, revived the *Optic*. While Mr. Webster used the old name, he commenced a new publication with volume 1, number 1. J. A. Williams, the present publisher of the *Herald*, has in his possession the first issue of the *Optic* under both Mr. McClanahan and Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster continued the publication of the *Optic* until the latter part of 1888, when he suspended its publication and moved the outfit to Bosworth and established the *Bosworth Clipper*.

TINA HERALD.

The *Tina Herald* was founded in 1884, by a stock company consisting of L. C. Conger, S. B. Conger, James Brooks, William T. Munson, Jacob S. Williams, George W. Colliver, W. A. Olliver, John Parsley, John Cook and James Hoover, who realized that by no other means could they so well advertise the town of Tina.

In the case of the *Herald*, as with many newspapers, very little value was placed upon the newspaper files, and for that reason the history of this enterprise is obtained from the memory of the inhabitants of the town.

The first editor of the *Herald* was Mr. Bryant, who conducted the paper on a salary basis for the company. He was succeeded in the editor's department by J. L. Brown, who afterward moved to Carrollton and associated himself with Dan R. Brand in the publication of the *Missouri Protest*. Mr. Brown also conducted the *Herald* for the company, as did his successor, William P. James. R. R. Wilson, now of Moulton, Iowa, purchased the plant from the company and continued the publication of the newspaper as editor and proprietor. Mr. Wilson was succeeded by Burt Stump, J. L. Martin, F.

E. Coffee, John Christian, F. E. Coffee and J. S. Cramer in the order given, Mr. Cramer being present editor and proprietor.

The *Herald* has been either independent or Republican in politics since its foundation, and has always enjoyed the confidence and hearty support of the merchants and business men of the town as well as of the progressive farmers of the community.

THE BOSWORTH CLIPPER.

Harry E. Webster, of the *De Witt Optic*, seeing that Bosworth would soon develop into a thriving town, moved the plant of the *Optic* to Bosworth and named his new enterprise the *Bosworth Clipper*. The paper was dated July 19, 1888. The Santa Fe railroad had just been completed to Bosworth, business of all kinds was good, building was being carried on on a large scale and the field was, indeed, an inviting one for the newspaper business. The *Clipper*, however, only lived a few months and the plant was moved by Mr. Webster to Utica.

THE BOSWORTH ADVERTISER.

In 1890, feeling the need for another paper after the removal of the *Clipper*, N. A. Jamison, of Norborne, established the *Advertiser*. Like its forerunner, it was an independent paper and worked for the development of the town.

In a few months Mr. Jamison took B. I. Clark into partnership with him. Mr. Clark was a practical printer, and the firm were doing a very satisfactory business when, in the same year, the office was destroyed by fire.

THE BOSWORTH SENTINEL.

April 17, 1891, the firm of Clark Brothers, composed of Samuel A. and Burton I. Clark, established the *Bosworth Sentinel*, another independent advocate of the many advantages of the "Queen City of the Highlands," a name coined by the *Sentinel* for Bosworth. August 1, 1894, W. E. Calvert secured the interest of S. A. Clark and in a short time by acquiring the interest of his partner became the sole proprietor. About 1897 Mr. Calvert turned the office over to a number of gentlemen who placed the property in the hands of L. H. Woodyard, who in turn was succeeded by Bert Forsythe.

THE BOSWORTH STAR

was started about this time (1900) by "Col." A. A. Webb, a sensational writer who aspired to make a paper of national reputation out of the *Star* by publishing the gossip and scandal of the community. The community was too small, however, for this class of journalism to succeed and in 1902 both the *Sentinel* and *Star* were bought by S. A. Clark and consolidated as the *Bosworth Star-Sentinel* under the management of A. M. Childs, a newspaper man of experience and ability. Mr. Childs was succeeded by J. B. Howard until 1904, when Mr. Clark, himself, again took active control of the paper, and continued its management to July 29, 1904, when he traded it to Birch & McDowell for the *Republican-Record*, of Carrollton.

Charles McDowell took charge of the *Sentinel* at this time and was succeeded by J. A. Twyman, of Mendon, and he by the present owners, J. B. and George Calvert.

BOGARD INDEPENDENT.

July 15, 1884, M. C. Litterer, who was a son of Josiah Litterer, an official of the Town and Land Company, of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad, and the local representative of this company at Bogard, established the *Bogard Independent*, as the best means of advertising the town of Bogard. Mr. Litterer soon associated with the paper, in the capacity of local editor. Virgil M. Conkling, who had just been admitted to the bar at Carrollton and had gone to Bogard to begin the practice of his profession. Later the paper passed to the control of Ed. M. Cowles, who abandoned the field for a more tempting location at Hardin.

THE BOGARD CHRONICLE

was established in the fall of 1893 by Burton I. Clark. It was to be conducted as an independent paper, but failing to receive patronage sufficient to justify its publication it was discontinued December 8, 1893, after a life of sixteen weeks and the material moved to Bosworth where it was consolidated with the *Sentinel*.

THE NORBORNE DEMOCRAT.

The history of the *Norborne Democrat* is the shortest and most easily written of any of the Carroll county papers, though it is by no means the

youngest. This paper was founded January 1, 1900, by George C. Crutchley, who has, since its founding, continued as the sole editor and proprietor.

Mr. Crutchley is a newspaper man of ability and has at all times produced a newsy paper, faithful to his political convictions as announced by the naming of the paper.

THE NORBORNE LEADER.

The *Norborne Leader*, under the management of David W. Graham as editor and Raymond Viles, advertising manager, is the successor of the *Norborne Independent*, the *Jeffersonian*, the *Leader* and the *Leader-Jeffersonian*.

The *Independent* was founded in 1865 by Col. Jacob T. Childs, of Richmond, who was a newspaper man of ability, but who never gave his personal attention to the paper and after several years sold it to Thomas Irish, who was, in July, 1879, succeeded by A. E. McCoubrie, and he by J. T. Craig.

The *Jeffersonian* was established by N. A. Jamison and the *Leader* by J. H. Jacobs, the two papers being consolidated by Thomas Brothers as the *Leader-Jeffersonian*.

The *Leader* is Republican in politics and dates its volume from the foundation of the paper by J. H. Jacobs.

THE TRIPLE LINK.

For some years, Messrs. Tuley & Jewell, and afterwards J. B. Jewell, and J. B. Jewell & Son, issued, from the office of the *Carrollton Democrat*, a semi-monthly paper known as the *Triple Link*, a paper devoted to the news and interests of the Odd Fellows of the state of Missouri. When Mr. Jewell removed to Springfield he removed the *Triple Link* to that city and continued its publication.

THE CLIONE HERALD

was a paper published for a short time at Clione when the location of the new railroad town on the Burlington railroad was in doubt. In November, 1883, it made its appearance with Hale as its home with Graves Brothers as publishers.

BOGARD DISPATCH.

The *Bogard Dispatch* was established in the month of October, 1899, by S. J. Graves, who conducted the publication until his death, which occurred July 19, 1900. The paper was then sold to W. T. Marlow, who owned it only about two months and sold to J. T. Graves, who has since owned and edited the paper with the exception of about eighteen months when his brother, S. H. Graves, was in charge. The *Dispatch* is the only newspaper which has made a success in Bogard, but by careful management and hard work the business has been built up to a comfortable little income. The plant is equipped with power presses and is up-to-date in every way.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT—EARLY SCHOOLS.

Education is always of slow growth in a new country. The rough out-of-doors life, the spirit of adventure, the necessity for hard labor in the woods and field, the struggle for self-preservation leaves little time for books and culture study.

The early settlers of Carroll county were not unlike the settlers in other countries. They came to clear away the forest, cultivate the soil and make homes for their families, but, as soon as the sparsely settled country would permit, they established schools—often at the home of some settler, and taught by one who had had the advantage of an education before coming to the settlement. Later, rude log houses were built by the settlers themselves, and a teacher provided.

These houses were invariably built of round logs with puncheon floors, the roof being made of clapboard secured by means of weight poles. No nails were used. A fire place in one end of the room furnished heat for the room. The fuel was provided by the patrons and cut by the big boys and the teacher. The house had no windows—the light came through an opening cut in the side of the room, over which greased paper was placed. When the weather would permit, the door was kept open. Under the window, on pegs driven into the wall, was a long puncheon or rough board which served as a writing desk, at which the pupils would go and stand while “practicing writing,” using quill pens. This was the only sign of a desk in the room. The seats were puncheon, with pegs in them for legs. Here the teacher worked the livelong day. He began his labors at sunrise and continued until late in the afternoon, dismissing the children only in time for them to reach their homes before dark. Ten or twelve dollars per month, in addition to board, was considered big pay for his services. His pay consisted in what the people had to offer, seldom money. He “boarded round” among the patrons of the school and often helped with the “chores.”

Sometimes a man with a liberal education could be secured, but often the teacher's preparation consisted in a knowledge of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic as far as the “rule of three.” It is said that many of these early teachers were excellent penmen and rapid in simple calculation in arith-

metic. No examinations were required, unless some of the "leading citizens" should interrogate him. His success depended largely upon his ability to wield the rod and master the big boys.

There were no regular text-books. The New Testament, an almanac or the "Life of Washington" served as both reader and spelling book. The dictionary was generally used for a text in spelling. Later, the famous blue back speller came into use.

There were no public schools before 1840. Provision had been made by the laws of the state for public schools before this, but none had been established in Carroll county, and very few in the state. The public school system really had its beginning in 1839 when a law was passed providing for the organization of a school district in each congressional township. When the citizens of a township wanted to organize a school district they petitioned the county court to establish a district.

The first district in Carroll county was authorized by the court at the February term, 1840. Thomas Arnold, Edmund J. Rea and John Standley were members of the court at that time. This is a copy of the county court record authorizing the organization:

"Now this day was a petition filed in this court, signed by a majority of the legal voters of congressional township 53, range 23, praying this court to organize said congressional township into a school district, which the court has accordingly done."

"Ordered by the court that the inhabitants of township 53, range 23, shall hold their first meeting for organizing said congressional township into a school district at the court house in Carrollton the first Saturday in March next, being the seventh."

"Ordered by the court that A. C. Blackwell is hereby appointed school commissioner for congressional township 53, range 23."

"Ordered by the court that C. W. Lane and Levi Clinkscale are hereby appointed inspectors for congressional township 53, range 23."

The second district was organized from congressional township 51, range 24.

William McGinnis was appointed commissioner and Wiatt Arnold and Samuel Williams inspectors.

Each township or district was under the control of a board, consisting of the township commissioner and two directors or inspectors. This board had the power to employ and examine teachers and make needful arrangements for the school. The subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. The school was supported wholly by public funds. No direct tax was levied at this time and not until after

the war. The public funds consisted of the common school fund, the county school fund and the township school fund. The township fund came from the sale of the sixteenth section of land in each township.

The first section of public school land sold in Carroll county was the sixteenth section of township 53, range 23. This sale was made at Carrollton, October 27, 1836, to Solomon Huffstuttler, Daniel Gilmartin, James Johnston and Hugh Standley for one thousand five hundred seventy-five dollars. The next section sold was in township 53, range 22, in 1837.

When the public funds for a district were exhausted the patrons subscribed money for the continuation of the school. This was frequently done, if the teacher was giving satisfaction.

Probably the first school taught in Carrollton was by Mrs. Nancy Folger in a log school house located near the northeast corner of block 17.

The first school house was built of logs and located in the northwest part of town. The first teacher here was Henry Roy. Judge James F. Tull was a pupil in this school. Latin, algebra and other higher subjects were included in the curriculum. On Friday afternoons the pupils always expected a spelling match.

FIRST SCHOOLS OF OTHER TOWNSHIPS.

Leslie.—The first school was taught by James Mapham in 1835 in an old house on section 8. It was a three months term at two dollars per capita, and contained fifteen pupils. The building cost about one hundred dollars and was built by James Runion.

Egypt.—The first school house was built of logs, by George Cloudis in 1845. Before this Mr. Cloudis taught at his residence. This was a subscription school, the pupils few and the pay small.

Hurricane.—W. P. Dulaney taught the first school on section 23. He had twenty-eight pupils and received one dollar per month for each. The first school house was built about 1852 on section 23. It was built by Eligia Jeffreys and W. P. Dulaney.

Trotter.—The first school was taught by James M. Goodson, on section 25 and numbered about fifteen pupils. George Cloudis was another early teacher in the township.

Stokes Mound.—The first school house was built on section 2. W. H. Anderson was the teacher. The house was of logs.

Eugene.—The first school was taught by a Mr. Harper at the home of John Crockett. The pay was one dollar per month per pupil. The

first school house was built by Abram Riffe at a cost of about twenty dollars. It was called the Curl school in honor of John Curl, who was sheriff of the county and lived near by.

Moss Creek.—The first school in section 34 was taught by a Mr. O'Risdon in a log house, which was also used for religious purposes. The school numbered about fifteen pupils, for which he received one dollar per month, per pupil. The first school house was a small frame structure that was built by the citizens on the land owned by Clark Lindsey.

Combs.—The first school was taught in a log house at Parker's grove in section 20, by Henry Roy. He had about twenty pupils at seventy-five cents per pupil. The first school house was built in section 29 of logs by the settlers in that vicinity.

Fairfield.—The first school house was built on section 20, the material being of hickory logs. It was built by A. F. and John Rhoads, William Thanning, Turner Elder and other settlers.

Van Horn.—Asa McLain taught the first school on section 1, having twenty pupils and receiving twenty dollars per month for his services and the first school house was built by settlers at a very small cost.

Hill.—It is said that John Cole taught the first school in the township. He had fifteen pupils. The school was held in the residence of A. Braden.

The first enumeration of school children was taken in 1848. On June 21st of said year the county court appointed John Daugherty for Grand River township; Ambrose Callaway for Hurricane; John W. Smith for Morris and James Craig for Sugartree, to ascertain the number of children in their townships under the age of twenty and over six years of age on the last day of the preceding year.

S. S. Bartlett taught the Taylor school near Baum's mill in 1850. Mr. Bartlett is still living in the county and makes his home with his children at Coloma. Although now at an advanced age, he has a clear recollection of these early schools. Our thanks are due him for much information in regard to them.

During the early fifties the schools continued to expand. The laws of 1853 made some important changes. A township could be divided into as many districts, not to exceed four, as the inhabitants desired. A county school commissioner was provided whose duty it was to examine and license teachers and apportion the school moneys to the various districts.

The demand for higher education was increasing. To satisfy this demand a number of the public spirited citizens of the town established a high school in 1854 and erected a suitable building. This was located near

where the Root school now stands. Capt. William M. Eads and David A. Ball were the first teachers.

THE WAR PERIOD.

The war came like a great shadow over the land. Schools were closed, the public funds were not distributed and in many places the buildings were burned. The excitement was so great and things were so badly disturbed that no thought was given to schools during the first years of the war; but as the war dragged on year after year, while children were growing in ignorance, a few schools were opened. Miss Hattie Treadway taught a school in 1865 near where the Presbyterian church is now located. Isaac Brown taught two terms at Coloma during the last years of the war. Mr. Holloway taught at DeWitt. A few schools at other places were maintained after the war. J. C. Anderson conducted a school in the south part of Carrollton and Doctor Black conducted one in the old Presbyterian church.

The Baptists established a school and erected a substantial building on North Main street, where Mrs. Tuley now lives. Miss Hattie Smith and Miss Amanda Trotter were the teachers. This school flourished until the public school was started in 1871, when it ceased to exist for the lack of patronage.

Miss Nannie Pinkney taught a private school about this time in the house owned by W. W. Bidstrup, on North Main street. On the opening of the public school Miss Pinkney had charge of one of the primary grades.

Dr. George R. Highsmith in a letter to the *Republican-Record* January 23, 1908, describes in a very interesting manner the schools as he found them in 1868-9. The letter is as follows:

"I came to this county in the spring of 1868, along the first of April I think. I was a few months past nineteen years of age. I had been teaching school for about three years in Illinois, the last year and a half at Decatur. I took the cars at Decatur on the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroad, now the Chicago & Alton, for Quincy. I intended to finally land in Kansas City. The Hannibal & St. Joseph was the only railroad on the map in North Missouri. On my way to Quincy I fell in with Colonel Prince, who owned some land near Chillicothe, Missouri, and some near where Bosworth now is in this county. He persuaded me to leave the cars at a small station called Bottsville. The name of the station has been changed since and I do not know what it is now called. It was near Chillicothe, however. We crossed Grand river at Bedford, stayed all night with Doctor

Wolfskill. We went down Grand river on this side to where Rockford now is. I crossed over to the other side of the river and proceeded along the bottom through where Triplett now is to Brunswick. I left Colonel Prince, who said he would walk over to Wheeling and take the cars back to Quincy. After staying in Brunswick a few days, I concluded to move on toward Kansas City afoot. The Wabash railroad was just finished to Brunswick and was being extended through this county toward Kansas City. After getting out of Brunswick about a mile, I fell in with a gentleman who was hauling freight from Brunswick to DeWitt, who invited me to ride with him. This proved to be our mutual friend, C. A. Scott. Scott and I have been fast friends ever since. Mr. Scott, learning that I had been teaching school, told me of a vacancy in the neighborhood. This was on Saturday afternoon. I stopped until Monday with a gentleman living two and one half miles north of DeWitt. His name was Andrew Work and he was one of the school directors. Mr. Winfrey, Mrs. C. A. Scott's father, was another director and George Teeter, I think, was third. On Monday morning I was engaged to teach the Gwinn school for three months. I remember very distinctly the first time I was ever in Carrollton. It was the next day after my engagement to teach the Gwinn school. I walked from Mr. Work's, a distance of eighteen miles. I got to town late in the afternoon and stopped at the Harry House, where the First National Bank now is. It was a two-story log house, as near as I remember. The first story was five or six feet below the surface of the street. After breakfast the next morning I began to inquire as to who was the county superintendent of schools and where he could be found. The Rev. Martindale, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, was the county commissioner, as the office was called. He was out of town holding a meeting somewhere and James H. H. Baker was officiating in his absence. I found Mr. Baker sitting on the counter in a grocery store on East Benton street, about where Lindsay Brothers' harness shop now is. He was smoking a clay pipe with a long stem. I had been told where I would likely find Mr. Baker, so when I inquired for him he emptied his pipe, slid from the counter and said: 'So you are the young fellow who wants to teach school?' I plead guilty to the soft impeachment. He said, 'Follow me.' We went through the timber to a small house located, I think, near where Scovern now lives. I leaned on the fence while Mr. Baker unlocked a door and went in the house. He had asked me a few questions as we walked through the timber, and told me I would do. He brought out a certificate properly signed by Mr. Martindale with my name filled in at the proper

place. This was the beginning of my career in Carroll county. I walked back to Mr. Work's that day and on the next Monday began my work as a public school teacher in this county. I taught that term and during the winter I taught in DeWitt. I had a week vacation during the Christmas holidays. I concluded to go out and visit some of the teachers of schools which were not having a vacation. The first I visited was in the Humphrey neighborhood, northwest of DeWitt about four miles. This was being taught by John G. Cleavenger. The house was built of black oak poles and had a large fireplace in one end and extending about two-thirds of the distance across the end of the building. The house was not originally intended for a school house. It was what was called in those days a squatter's cabin. I arrived about the noon hour and rapped at the door. I heard a shuffling of feet and a voice 'Get out of here; Henry open the door.' Henry Humphrey opened the door. I could see now what was the cause of the commotion within. There were several black and tan hounds in front of the fireplace. The voice inviting them to 'get out of here' came from the teacher and was addressed to the dogs. He was after them with a long willow and undertook to make them get out of the house by way of the door. They preferred, however, to depart through an opening between the poles of which the house was constructed.

"I had a very pleasant visit with Mr. Cleavenger; he opened his dinner pail and shared his lunch with me. I went to visit a school taught by Robert E. Brakey in the Warnock district during the afternoon. I found Mr. Brakey a very pleasant gentleman. I spent the afternoon with him and we went to Uncle Enoch Warnock's and stayed all night. The next morning I visited the Brown school. I do not remember who was teacher. I stayed all night with Doctor Brown, who is now a resident of Bosworth. I published the result of my observations in the *Wakenda Record*, then owned and published by Capt. Joseph H. Turner. The title of the article was 'The Schoolmaster Abroad.'" This article introduced me to Captain Turner and we were fast friends as long as he lived."

LATER ORGANIZATION.

For a time after the war little was done to establish schools. There had been so much excitement, confusion and disturbance that it took some time to get adjusted to the changed conditions. Teachers and school officers were required to take the test oath, which was very objectionable and caused much confusion. Men were elected as members of the board

who could not or would not take the "test oath." Finally these difficulties were overcome and the schools expanded as never before. Many people from other states came to the county and the prejudice so long against the public schools was overcome and the idea became more popular. The laws now permitted a more liberal organization of school districts and also a direct tax for maintenance. Many new districts were organized. By 1874 the district organization was practically the same as today. A few new districts have been organized and a few have been consolidated. There are now in the county one hundred twenty-seven districts, varying in size from less than two square miles to more than nine and varying in assessed valuation from fourteen thousand to one million nine hundred thousand dollars.

COUNTY SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

Before 1853 there was no direct county supervision, the schools being controlled by the township trustees. But the laws of 1853 required each county to provide a county commissioner of common schools, who was to have general supervision of all schools and school interests in the county. Dr. B. F. Atwood was the first school commissioner of Carroll county. He was succeeded by Dr. William Tull, who served until 1858, when Capt. William M. Eads was elected to the office. Captain Eads had been for the three years previous conducting the Carrollton Seminary. He was a graduate of Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and was well fitted by education, experience and natural ability to fill the office. He was in the office two years, during which time he read law and entered that profession. George Pattison was the next commissioner. He was born and educated in the state of Pennsylvania, edited a paper and was admitted to the bar in Indiana, afterward moving to Illinois, where he served in the Legislature. He came to Missouri in 1852 and taught school several years before he was elected commissioner. After his term as commissioner, he served one term in the Missouri Legislature and was elected probate judge in 1864, which office he filled until 1880.

During the war, schools, like all other departments of civil life, were greatly disturbed and for a time were almost entirely abandoned. The office of school commissioner was abolished in 1862. The duties of this office were transferred to the county clerk. Judge James F. Tull was clerk at the time and was acting school commissioner. After the war the office was again established and Rev. Martindale was commissioner until 1870

when Wiley Roy was elected to the office. The law had been changed and he was designated the county superintendent of schools. The law required the superintendent to be a competent school teacher of good moral character. He had authority to supervise all matters pertaining to the public schools in his county. He visited and examined schools, held teachers' institutes and examined and licensed all teachers. His salary was five dollars per day for as many days as there were districts in the county. This law was not popular with the people and was repealed in 1872, and the office of county school commissioner was re-established. His duties were now entirely clerical, except that he was required to examine and license teachers. Mr. Roy filled the office for four years, retiring to devote his time to his large farm in Ridge township. He was a native of Virginia and a graduate of Rumford College in that state. He located in Carroll county in 1853 and was engaged most of the time in teaching.

J. C. Anderson was the next commissioner. Mr. Anderson had been for many years a teacher in the county. He understood conditions well and filled the office with credit from 1875 till 1885, when his life was brought to an untimely end by his own hands. He was at the time principal of the Norborne school and had been for several years. He was a good man and very popular with the people, having been elected commissioner for the sixth term shortly before his death.

The Governor appointed Prof. W. D. Dobson, superintendent of the Carrollton schools, to the vacancy, which position he filled until he left the county in 1890. Professor Dobson was a native of Tennessee and a graduate of Tusculum College in that state. He taught school at different places in Missouri for some time and came to Carroll county as superintendent of the Carrollton schools in 1880. He held this position until 1890, when he went to Moberly as superintendent of schools. He was president of the Kirksville Normal for a number of years, but is now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri.

Upon the resignation of Professor Dobson, A. L. Morrow was appointed commissioner. He was at the time superintendent of the Norborne school and continued in that position, while holding the office of commissioner.

Mr. Morrow was a native of New Jersey, where he was educated. He taught in the country school of Carroll county for a time and later in the Carrollton school. In 1893 he began the practice of law at Norborne and continued in this work until his death.

Prof. L. W. Rader was the next commissioner, being elected at the annual school meeting in 1893. He was a native of Ohio, but came to this county with his parents when a boy. He was educated in the schools of the county, graduating from the Carrollton high school in 1887. For a time he taught in the country schools, later in the Carrollton high school, in which position he was at the time of his election to the office. From 1895 to 1898 he was superintendent of the Carrollton schools. In 1898 he resigned this position, as well as that of commissioner, to accept a principalship in the schools of Kansas City. Later he went to St. Louis as principal and is now principal of the Columbia school in that city. Mr. Rader was an active, progressive school man and conducted the office in a vigorous manner that did much to raise the standard of education in the county.

Governor Stephens appointed J. J. Earp to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Rader. Mr. Earp was elected the following spring and continued in office until his death, in January, 1907. Mr. Earp was born in Tennessee in 1854. He came to Carroll county with his parents, and was educated in the rural schools and the Carrollton high school. Later he took a course in the Kirksville Normal to better fit himself for his life work. He began teaching at his home school, the Reynolds, in 1876, and continued teaching in the rural schools until 1893, when he was elected principal of the Dobson school in Carrollton, in which position he continued until his death. Mr. Earp was a man of strong personality, positive in character and studious by nature. He was a typical school man, thoroughly in love with his profession. He worked faithfully for the advancement of the schools, which made splendid progress during the nine years that he was in office.

Governor Folk appointed S. S. Walsh to fill the vacancy. He was elected a few months later and re-elected in 1909. During his incumbency some radical changes were made in the laws relating to the office, which had been the same since 1872. The title was changed to county superintendent of public schools. He is required to devote his entire time to the supervision of the schools of the county. He must visit each school under his jurisdiction at least once each year. He examines all teachers in the county, except those holding state certificates. The term was made four years instead of two.

Mr. Walsh declined to become a candidate for county superintendent in 1911 and was elected superintendent of the schools of Wendell, Idaho. He expects to make that state his home in the future.

Supt. C. N. Canaday, of the Norborne schools, and Prin. J. A. Burn-sides, of DeWitt, announced themselves as candidates and, after an exciting race, Mr. Canaday won by a large majority. On April 12, 1911, he became superintendent.

Professor Canaday was born in Henry county, Indiana, March 11, 1861. He came to Carroll county with his parents in 1869. He was educated in the country schools of the county, later attending the Chilli-cothe and Warrensburg Normals. He has had many years of successful school experience.

COUNTY INSTITUTES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

In the early days when the county was sparsely settled, the school houses far apart and the terms of short duration, when the teacher's preparation was very meager and not much expected of him in a professional way, there was no demand for such things as a teachers' institute. But by 1854 the teaching force of the county numbered seventeen. They now had a school commissioner; the next thing was a teachers' institute. This was called by the commissioner, Dr. B. F. Atwood, to meet at his office in Carrollton July 17, 1854. This meeting has been very ably described in a letter to the *Carrollton Democrat* July 6, 1894, by J. H. Traugher. We give the letter in full:

FIRST TEACHERS' INSTITUTE EVER HELD IN CARROLLTON.

Editor of the *Democrat*:—I believe it is generally conceded that the human family are so constituted as to enjoy anything like an historic reminiscence of the past, either of one's family or country, and upon this supposed concession I propose, with your permission, to give the readers of your journal a few pages of the events connected with the Carrollton of forty years ago. Now, forty years is a good long time, and it may be that few of your readers of the present year of grace 1894 were then grown-up men and women; but of course there are some who even then were middle aged, are still lingering along on the down grade of life, coming as "the ripe corn to the husbandman's sickle," and it may be that some of these will enjoy the thoughts and incidents herein contained. In these days of push and go-aheadativeness; in these days of invention and improvement, people rarely stop to consider whether these things were not always so; whether your rich city, with its churches, schools, hotels, rail-

roads, telegraphs, telephones, and indeed every contrivance, going to make up the aggregate of the useful or ornamental for the benefit or enjoyment of mankind was not so, as far back as "memory runneth."

In these days, when the education of the rising generation absorbs so much of time and money; when the genius and wisdom of men have been evoked to smooth the way and facilitate the acquisition of knowledge by the young, they (the young) would doubtless marvel and "wonder much," could they but know how it fared with the youth in pursuit of book knowledge forty years ago; and my chief object in penning this article is to bring before the mind of the reader a pen picture of the first teachers' institute ever held in Carroll county, Missouri. In these days of institute work, when all the teachers of the county congregate annually at some previously designated place for instruction and improvement in school work, aided by the ablest leaders and conductors, when oftentimes as many as two hundred intelligent men and women will work for the space of a month's time in the acquisition of knowledge, in order that they may be enabled to do better work in the class room, the novice would perhaps smile at the homely and unpretending figure of the institute which I am going to try to describe. But let the reader bear in mind, that Carrollton nor Carroll county was then what they now are, but Carrollton at that time, 1854, boasted of a population of four hundred and fifty souls, white, black, big, little, old, young, bond and free; that there were just four brick buildings in the town, viz: the old court house, the old Union meeting house, Dr. B. F. Atwood's residence on Main street south of the public square and Samuel Turner's small brick, east of the old hotel, at that time owned and operated by Anthony Arnold, but not long since gone to make room for what was the Centennial building when the writer was at Carrollton eleven years ago; that Carrollton had never had a school of higher order than the district school taught by H. B. Roy, a very polite old gentleman, who came to Carrollton from West Virginia in a very early day, and who died long ago leaving a family of several children living at Carrollton; that in that same year the spirit of enterprise seemed to "break out" and become contagious among the citizens of Carrollton and surrounding country, inasmuch that the men of means, such as Colonel Thomas Dobbins, Capt. Wyatt Arnold, Ned Lewis, Captain Hill, L. B. Ely, Hiram Wilcoxson formed a joint stock company and proceeded to plan and build for that day a beautiful and commodious brick structure a little south of town, not far from the main road that leads toward Hill's Landing, a shipping point on the Missouri river, then a village of some two hundred people. I suppose

the building has long since been torn away to give place for some other. They also organized a high school and "imported" Prof. William Eads, a late graduate of Central College, Fayette, Missouri, to take charge of it as principal, who, assisted by Prof. David A. Ball, of Randolph county, another of the alumni of Central College, spent the next three years in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," and the writer being a pupil during a portion of several sessions of the school, takes pleasure in saying that Professor Eads was not only a good teacher, but one of the best instructors with whom he has ever been acquainted. Mr. Eads at that time was barely twenty-one years of age; but no man, then or now, could present a finer appearance before a school, or maintain better discipline than he could. Oh! but he could come down on the recalcitrant lad like a blizzard, but was loved and respected by all who were not absolutely incorrigible. The writer knows not whether Mr. Eads is still living, but hopes he may be, and should these lines fall under his notice the writer hopes to be forgiven for the free use he has made of his name.

Carroll county at that time was able to cast only about one thousand five hundred votes, divided pretty well between the two old parties, the Whig and Democratic, sometimes one and sometimes the other being victorious. It was only the year previous, 1853, that the merchants of Carrollton had decided to abolish "free whisky" from their business, as attraction to customers, and this was brought about by the labor of Billy Ross, the far-famed temperance lecturer of that day.

But I set out to describe the first teachers' institute ever held in Carrollton county. The school law, as amended by the General Assembly of 1853, requested (not required) that in order to have a uniform system of teaching in the counties of the state, the superintendents of the several counties should ask their teachers to assemble at stated times, at least once a year, and confer together and receive lectures from the superintendents on the various topics connected with their avocation. Well, after having duly advertised the proposed meeting by written notices, for there were no printing offices then, nor for some time after, Doctor Atwood met the teachers or those who could be induced to "show up" at his office, on the 17th day of July. The writer distinctly remembers the day, for it was extremely hot, and that was the year of the drouth, that old men so often speak of even now, after the long lapse of time. The room we wrote in was an upstairs back room, in an old wooden building standing one door west of Hill & Ely's store on the corner now occupied by a large brick building. The meeting was called to order by

Doctor Atwood, ex-officio chairman, J. F. Houston being appointed secretary. On the call of the members to enroll, there answered the following:

John F. Houston, teacher in the Stafford district; L. A. Chivington, in Poindexter district; Robert A. B. Traughber, of the Brown district, near where the town of Mandeville now stands, but then not thought of; John Williamson, of the Herndon district; the writer cannot remember distinctly, but thinks there were perhaps two more, William Sandusky and William Finch, who taught somewhere in the extreme northern part of the county at that time. The subject discussed that evening, for the institute went into session at two P. M. and closed at four, was the organization of a permanent county institute. The discussion was principally carried on by John Houston and L. A. Chivington, who, by the way, were more than ordinary scholars, having graduated at the Chapel Hill College in Johnson county sometime before this. Houston was one of those witty, funny men, and, withal, a very ready offhand speaker. The writer remembers well how Houston worried Chivington in their several short running discussions of the subjects under consideration. Poor Houston! He was a bright jovial fellow, but long gone to that "bourne, whence no traveler returns." As far as the writer knows, Chivington has long been gone on the same journey, and indeed all the members of that institute except the writer are gone.

The reader would perhaps like to know whether we kept up our meetings. The writer thinks that the last, as well as the first, until reconstruction days, "after the war." The teachers of today would be amused at the small requirements in order to obtain a legal certificate at that time. There was no such thing as a written examination. The superintendent asked such questions as he thought proper, and if he was satisfied with the candidate's attainments and qualification, he took pen and paper and wrote something like the following:

"CARROLLTON, Mo., July 17, 1894.

"This is to certify that I have this day examined Mr. J. H. W. and find him qualified to teach in the public schools of Carroll county, Missouri, during the next twelve months.

"B. F. ATWOOD, Superintendent."

The applicant in all cases was required by the law to compensate the Superintendent by "handing over" the sum of one dollar, and this was kept by the officer whether the candidate received his much coveted certificate or not. The teacher of today, especially the lady teacher, would doubtless be surprised to learn that at that period there was not, so far as the writer can remember, a single lady teacher in the district schools of Carroll county nor

were there more than two or three until the general renaissance after the close of the war, and then it was inaugurated through the great influx of population from the now Eastern original free states where females had long been qualified for and employed to teach in the public schools.

Dear reader, you who have followed my scattering reminiscences this far, if you were then a citizen of Carrollton at that period herein described, you know that what I have written is true, and you may ask why write it, what possible good could be accomplished by it? Well, nothing farther than affording the old citizens, perhaps, a reminder of bygone days, and a pleasing contrast of then and now for the contemplation of the young.

J. H. T.

Mr. John Williamson, referred to in this letter, is still living. He makes his home on his farm four miles north of Carrollton.

The next institute was held in Carrollton in 1871. The teachers have met regularly every year since with the exception of two years, 1891 and 1892. For an account of the first eleven meetings we quote from the old "History of Carroll County":

On the morning of April 20, 1871, in the chapel of the public school building of Carrollton, a body of teachers and friends of education met in obedience to the call of County Superintendent Roy, for the purpose of organizing a teachers' institute. Superintendent Roy called the house to order, and the institute proceeded to elect as president, Col. L. H. Waters, vice-president, A. C. Blackwell, and secretary, James H. Baker.

A committee to draft a constitution and by-laws was appointed as follows: Miss S. D. Heston, Prof. O. Root, Jr., and George R. Highsmith, who reported the following constitution, which was adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

We, the teachers and friends of education, in Carroll county, state of Missouri, desiring to encourage improvement in the science and art of teaching; to diffuse information on common school education; to promote harmony of feeling and a general advancement of knowledge, do organize ourselves into an association, and adopt the following constitution:

Article I. This association shall be known as the Carroll County Teachers' Institute.

Article II. Its object shall be to promote, by any proper means, the objects expressed in the preamble.

Article III. Any teacher or friend of education may become a member of this institution by subscribing to the constitution.

Article IV. The regular meeting of this institution shall be held twice in each year, at such times and places as shall be fixed by the executive committee.

Article V. The regular officers of this institute shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee of three members.

Article VI. The duties of these officers shall be those of other deliberative bodies, unless specific provisions shall be herein made.

Article VII. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to fix the time and place for holding the institute, giving at least three weeks' notice through the county papers, or by other means; to secure suitable instructors, singers and lecturers for conducting the exercises, and to prepare a programme for such exercises.

Article VIII. All regular officers shall hereafter be elected by ballot, upon the first day of each semi-annual session. A majority of members present and voting shall elect.

Article IX. This constitution may be amended, altered or enlarged, at any regular meeting, after one day's previous notice of the proposed amendment or addition; provided two-thirds of the members present vote in favor of such amendment or addition.

To this constitution has been added two amendments:

Article V. The regular officers of the institute shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee of five members, of which the county superintendent shall be the chairman, who shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a critic who shall be appointed for each exercise by the president.

Article VIII. All regular officers shall hereafter be elected by ballot upon the first day of each session, except the executive committee, which shall be appointed by the president on the last day of the same.

Article V was amended on the 22d of April, 1871. Article VIII was amended on the 27th day of July, 1881. The amendment to article V was, on the same day, changed as follows:

Resolved, That the constitution be so amended as to provide for a treasurer, to be elected in a manner provided for the election of other officers.

This session lasted but three days; the attendance was fifty-four, the interest manifested was good and the Teachers' Institute of Carroll County became a county institution. This year another session was held on the 30th

and 31st days of August and the 1st and 2nd of September. The attendance was not as good as that of the previous session, but the interest seems to have been quite as good. Prof. J. Baldwin visited the institution and delivered a lecture in the evening of September 1st on "Governing Power."

For the year 1872 two sessions were held, the duration of each being three days, the first beginning on the 18th of April and the second on the 28th of August. The attendance of neither session was as good as of the first session.

In 1873 but one session of three days was held, viz: August 25th, 26th and 27th. This session was remarkable for nothing but having the least number of teachers present of any session yet held. The year of 1874 is a noticeable one in the history of the institute as being one in which no session of the institute was held.

In the year 1875, Prof. J. C. Anderson was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools and with his election the institute entered upon a new era of its existence. In the early part of the autumn he issued a call for a session of the institute to be held on the 22d, 23d and 24th of December, 1875. We can say nothing better of this session than to quote Professor Anderson's words. At the close of the session he wrote in the secretary's book the following:

"I am pleased to say that this session of the institute has been the most pleasant and interesting we have ever had in the county. Sixty teachers were present during the institute. One of the most encouraging features of the institute was to see several school directors present, some of whom enrolled as members of the institute."

This successful session paved the way for the seventh session, which was held on the 23d, 24th and 25th of August, 1876. This session was not in all respects as good as the sixth, having an attendance of fifty-eight, and being held in the hottest season of the year.

The eighth session began on the 22d of August, 1877, closing on the 24th with an attendance of seventy-seven. Thus far no session of the institute exceeded four days in duration; and the exercises in the different branches were confined to discussions, essays, lectures, etc., many or nearly all being extemporaneous efforts. Much valuable time was lost on account of there being no permanent programme or method of work. There was a great lack of system. To supply all these defects more time, and consequently a longer session, was demanded.

On the 12th day of August, 1878, assembled the first Normal Institute of Carroll County, which continued five days, closing on the 16th with an enrollment of seventy-eight teachers. This session fully demonstrated to the

teachers the benefits to be derived from a normal institute, and at the session of 1879 Prof. J. C. Anderson proposed that the duration session of 1880 be extended to four weeks, and that a competent instructor be employed to conduct the work, which should consist of regular daily class drills in each subject. To defray the expenses of the institute, a tuition fee of two dollars and fifty cents was to be charged in place of the former registration fee of twenty-five cents. The plan was heartily endorsed by the institute and a committee was appointed by President J. C. Anderson to receive names to an agreement binding themselves to attend or help to defray the expenses of the institute. This work was energetically prosecuted, and on the 26th of July, 1880, the institute met at Carrollton, with Prof. J. C. Anderson as president; vice-president, Prof. C. H. Schreiber; secretary and treasurer, R. E. Brakey; assistant secretary, J. F. Ford. The services of Prof. R. C. Norton had been secured by the committee as instructor, assisted by Profs. J. C. Anderson, C. H. Schreiber and J. T. Buchanan, together with the following county teachers:

The work of the institute was thoroughly systematic. Classes were organized and teachers assigned to take charge of them, who assigned lessons and conducted recitations daily, each recitation being a normal drill under the direct supervision of Professor Norton. The utmost harmony prevailed and the enthusiasm was unprecedented in the history of the institute. The enrollment reached the number of one hundred and seven teachers. The session was a complete success in every respect. Professor Norton received one hundred and thirty-five dollars in compensation for his services. The other teachers, being members of the profession in the county, served without any compensation whatever. The session was visited by Prof. J. Baldwin, president of Kirksville State Normal School, and J. U. Barnard, professor of elocution of the same place; both pronounced the session second to but few other institutes in the state in numbers, and to none in enthusiasm and practical work. On the last day of the session a sufficient number of teachers enrolled their names for the next session to insure a full attendance at the meeting for the year of 1881. For this session the services of Prof. R. C. Norton could not be secured and the committee employed Prof. W. D. Dobson, superintendent of Carrollton schools, to conduct the session of 1881, which opened with the following officers: President, Prof. J. C. Anderson; vice-president, Miss Ida F. Steele; treasurer, Prof. C. H. Schreiber, and Secretary, J. F. Ford. The assistant teachers were Prof. J. C. Anderson, Prof. C. H. Schreiber, Prof. J. T. Buchanan and M. F. Stipes, J. F. Ford, A. P. Smith and J. T. Smith. The session met on July 26, 1881, with an enrollment of sixty-nine teachers, which number was increased before the close of the session to

one hundred and ten, the largest enrollment of any session of the institute. The institute was visited by Prof. J. Baldwin, who gave three days' valuable work. He pronounced the institute in point of practical work second to none he had visited in the state.

July 20, 1885, the institute met for the fifteenth session at the public school building in Carrollton. Prof. Dobson called the meeting to order and stated the object of the meeting, after which the officers of the session were elected as follows: W. D. Dobson, president; R. F. Lozier, secretary; Miss Clara Tull, treasurer. Classes were organized in elocution, algebra, grammar, arithmetic, United States history, civil government, geography, physiology, methods, didactics, calisthenics and school management. The instructors were Rev. Carson and Profs. Dobson, Spencer and Morrow.

This institute continued four weeks. It was well attended and a very interesting session. The resolutions adopted at the close contained the following clause:

"Whereas, we feel deeply the loss to the schools of Carroll county in the death of our lamented commissioner, Prof. James C. Anderson, who so long and faithfully performed the duties of that office, and whom we had learned to love and respect for his many sterling virtues, and for his earnest endeavors to make our schools second to none in the state."

The next session met at the Presbyterian church August 9, 1886. Professor Dobson was elected president, J. J. Earp, vice-president, R. F. Lozier, secretary, Miss Minnie McCorkle, assistant secretary, and Miss Carrie Queen, treasurer. Classes were organized as follows: Elocution, under Mrs. McLaughlin; penmanship, Professor Brown; arithmetic, Professors Dobson and Shattuck; descriptive geography, J. T. Morris; grammar, L. E. Shattuck; history, J. J. Earp; physical geography, J. T. Morris; physiology, Professor Morrow; algebra, J. M. Traughber; higher arithmetic and natural philosophy, Professor Dobson.

This session continued until August 20th. It was well attended and seems to have been one of the best sessions thus far held.

During the years of 1887-8-9 and '90 the institute met each year at Carrollton with a large attendance of the teachers of the county. Professor Dobson was president and gave it his best efforts. At this time the law did not require the commissioner to hold a county institute and many counties had no such meeting, but the Carroll county institute grew in influence and favor and was considered one of the best, if not the best, in the state.

The good influence these meetings had upon the schools of the county can not be overestimated. The exchange of ideas, the contact with others

engaged in the same work, the general diffusion of the school spirit and the good feeling that prevailed was beneficial to all, but more especially the young teacher.

There were no sessions of the institute in 1891 or 1892, but in 1893 it was revived and a good meeting held. L. W. Rader was president and W. H. Tully, secretary. The instructors were F. N. Peters, L. W. Rader, J. J. Earp and J. L. Green. The session lasted two weeks. It was well attended and much good accomplished.

The twenty-fourth session met at Carrollton July 16, 1894. L. W. Rader was president, F. N. Peters, vice-president, and Miss Mella Edmonds, secretary. L. W. Rader, F. N. Peters, L. E. Petree, J. J. Earp and C. N. Canaday were the instructors. At the close of this session resolutions were adopted which were broad in scope and show that the teachers were alive to the needs of the schools. A number of things suggested in these resolutions have since been realized. These institutes were the birthplace of many school reforms that have been inaugurated and successfully carried out. The resolutions in part were as follows:

“First, that we recognize in the teachers’ institute a valuable auxiliary to our normal and training schools for the purpose of aiding teachers to prepare themselves for the arduous duties of their profession.

“Second, that we believe that township institutes and teachers’ and patrons’ meetings are valuable means of bringing before the patrons of our schools a true knowledge of the teachers’ work and of making both teacher and patron better acquainted within the requirements of and relations between teacher and pupil, and we hereby authorize our institute board to make all suitable arrangements to hold monthly meetings or institutes at some convenient point in the county during each month in the school year.

“Third, that we are in favor of county superintendency and believe that this matter should be thoroughly discussed in the township institutes this coming winter, so that the people may have an opportunity of voting intelligently on such a proposition at the next annual school meeting or at a time most convenient to the people.

“Fourth, that we will make an honest and faithful effort to grade our respective schools and we respectfully request the assistance and encouragement of every patron and school board to this end.

“Fifth, that we will, in conjunction with the aid and support of the school boards and patrons of the several districts, make great efforts to secure a public school library for our respective schools.

* * * * *

“Ninth, that we feel the weight of responsibility resting upon us as teach-

ers and, as we go forth from the walls of our institute clothed with authority, we invoke for each other the choicest blessings from the Giver of all good and we send greetings in advance to every patron and school boy and school girl in Carroll county and bid them Godspeed in every laudible and honest effort to drive away the dark clouds of ignorance and superstition, and for the uplifting of human character and that patron, teacher and pupil may be of one mind in all this, we most earnestly hope and pray."

For the next three years the institutes met regularly. Professor Rader was president and C. N. Canaday, secretary. The regular work was well done, the attendance large and the interest good. The teachers were becoming more united and more persistent in their demands for improved conditions.

In 1898 L. W. Rader was president, J. J. Earp, vice-president, and Clarence Blocher, secretary.

The twenty-ninth session convened at Carrollton August 7, 1899. J. J. Earp was elected president, W. H. Tully, vice-president, and C. N. Canaday, secretary. The instructors were Professors Earp, Rader and Peters. This was a very interesting session. The professional spirit was running high at the close. Resolutions containing the following clauses were adopted:

"That we heartily endorse the plan whereby each teacher shall at the close of the term of school leave a complete record of the condition of the school, or room, and the work done by it for the benefit of the succeeding teacher.

"That we are heartily in favor of county supervision and will use our efforts to secure it.

"That we maintain the State Teachers' Reading Circle during the coming year.

"That we endorse the act of the last Legislature which required higher qualifications for first and second grade certificates, thereby raising the standard of education.

"That the practice of underbidding followed by some of our teachers, when applying for a position, is a pernicious one, tending to lower the standard of our profession and should be frowned down and discountenanced with no little disfavor; that we, as teachers, should stand upon our merits, continually striving to raise our standard.

"That we disapprove of school directors hiring their relatives as teachers in our schools and will use our efforts to secure legislation in this direction.

"That we discountenance the practice followed by some teachers of teaching year after year in third grade certificates, or also the attempt of some few

to illegally secure certificates, without attending institutes, thereby showing no inclination towards intellectual advancement."

The thirtieth session met July 30, 1900. J. J. Earp, president, C. C. Taylor, vice-president, and C. N. Canaday, secretary.

The thirty-first session met July 29, 1901. J. J. Earp, president, Fla Austin, vice-president, and C. N. Canaday, secretary.

At the thirty-second session, J. J. Earp was elected president and C. N. Canaday, secretary. The instructors were Professors Earp, H. T. Allen and A. C. Bush. This was the last session of the Carroll County Normal Institute, which had been in existence so long. The session adjourned to meet the following year, but before the time of meeting a new law had been enacted by the Legislature providing for a fall association, which should be held during the months of September, October or November each year. This did not prevent the meeting of the institute, but it was felt that both could not be made a success, so no meeting was called for 1903. Instead, the teachers were called to meet at Carrollton in the first session of the Carroll County Teachers' Association, November 12, 1903.

This association differed in many respects from the old institute, and in many ways was an improvement. The teachers now assembled for a three-days meeting, during the first part of the term, and discussed professional and pedagogical questions that would be directly helpful to them in their work. It brought together the live, wide-awake teachers from all parts of the county, who, united, became a mighty force for educational advancement.

The new county supervision law is probably due to united efforts of the teacher in the associations of each county of the state.

From 1903 to 1907 Mr. Earp was president of the association. From 1907 to 1910 Mr. Walsh was president. The associations were well attended and were generally popular with the teachers. During the seven sessions, many of the leading educators of the state visited the association and discussed current educational topics, which was a source of great inspiration to the teachers.

The law of 1909, which established supervision, required the superintendent to hold a two-days teachers' meeting just before the opening of school. In compliance with this law, a meeting was held in August, 1909, and another in 1910. This took the place of the Teachers' Association in 1910.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

While Carroll county has never had the privilege of entertaining the State Association, the teachers of the county have taken an active part in

the association work and have thrice been honored with the presidency. Oren Root, Jr., was president in 1873, W. D. Dobson, in 1890, and J. A. Koontz, in 1910. Many teachers of the county are active members and attend every session.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS—CARROLLTON.

The present district was organized under the act for the organization of schools in towns and cities at an election in April, 1869. The members of the first board of education were H. H. Brand, H. David, H. Glick, Noah Krout, James Wise and W. R. Wilson. The board arranged for a tax levy, the issuing of bonds, and the erection of a suitable building. The building was begun that fall and completed in January, 1871. It was a three-story brick structure, located on the old Seminary site, the original cost, including the grounds, being \$28,190.50.

School was opened January 30, 1871, for a five months term, with the following teachers: Oren Root, Jr., superintendent, Mr. Cauthorn and Miss Pavy, high school; J. C. Anderson, Mrs. Newlee and Miss Heston, grammar; Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Hayden and Miss James, primary. Professor Root continued at the head of the school until 1873. C. L. Wells was superintendent for two years, French Strother for two, and J. M. White for one year. Professor Root returned in 1878 and served two years as superintendent. The teachers for the term 1879-80 were: High school, J. T. Buchanan and Virginia Morrison; normal, J. C. Anderson; grammar, George H. Marlow, Mary Orchard, Ada Tull; primary, E. G. Walling, Sallie Carter, Mary V. Tull and Emma Stockton.

W. D. Dobson was elected superintendent in 1880 and served ten years, during which time the school was greatly improved, more teachers were employed and a new building erected. This building is called Dobson in honor of Professor Dobson. It was erected in 1884, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars.

The old building is called Root in honor of Professor Root. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1885. School was in session at the time, but all escaped without injury. It was repaired and remodeled, the upper story being removed and four rooms were added to the building.

At a special school meeting, April 27, 1909, bonds, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars were voted for the purpose of buying a site and building a new high school building, buying a site and erecting a new building for the colored people and repairing the old buildings. The bond issue was contested

and the matter taken to the supreme court of the state, which rendered a decision in December, 1910, favorable to the proposition. The board then proceeded to select sites for the new buildings. After much deliberation and the examination of many places, the Steele lots, in the north part of town, were selected for the high school building and a site just west of the present colored school for their building. These improvements are badly needed and will greatly aid the efficiency of the schools, which now take high rank. It is not only accredited by the institutions of this state, but is also on the accredited list of the North Central Associations of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which include the higher institutions of learning in fifteen states. This is a standing that very few schools in Missouri have.

The superintendents since 1890 have been: Job McVeigh, 1890-92; F. N. Peters, 1892-95; L. W. Rader, 1895-98; E. H. Stroeter, 1898-1902; V. E. Holcomb, 1902-05, and James A. Koontz, 1905-1911.

NORBORNE.

The first school house in Norborne was built in 1873. It was a frame structure and cost about one thousand dollars. J. N. Cunningham was the first teacher. J. J. McManus was principal in 1879. Two teachers were now employed. In 1882 three teachers were employed and M. F. Stipes was principal. J. C. Anderson was principal in 1884. In 1889 A. L. Morrow was elected principal and continued in that position until 1893, when L. E. Petree became principal. Since then the following gentlemen have been at the head of the school: Clarence Blocher, Arthur Burton, A. C. Bush, A. C. Floyd, J. H. Andrews, W. S. Monroe and C. N. Canaday.

When Mr. Canaday resigned to become county superintendent, L. D. Votaw, who was principal of the high school, took charge of the school.

Norborne school now enrolls about four hundred pupils and employs nine teachers. It was made an accredited high school in 1904 and has maintained a high standard since.

HALE.

The school district was organized in 1885, and contains the corporate limit of the town of Hale, being the smallest district in area in the county. The first building, containing four rooms, was completed in 1886 and opened for school with Miss Barnard as principal. The members of the board were D. M. Marlow, C. Portman, G. H. Tracy, Fred Jones and Dr. Dille.

The school now employs six teachers and has a full four years high school course.

Since 1894 the following teachers have been at the head of the school: W. P. Kemp, John Painter, John Turner, H. W. Baker, Fred Fair, Miss Stowe, John D. Taylor, R. Bickel, E. J. Welsh and R. J. Mulford.

BOSWORTH.

The town of Bosworth was located about one mile from the school house that had long done service in that district. This continued to be used by the people of Bosworth until 1891, when the present building, located in the south part of town, was constructed. At the annual school meeting in 1911 bonds were voted for a new building.

Bosworth still retains the district organization, but offers three years of high school work and employs six teachers.

The first principal of the school after the new building was constructed was G. N. Harrison, who remained in that position for some time and gave the school a good start. Since that time the following teachers have been at the head of the school: Peter Eisas, Jesse Guilett, Howard Allen, T. L. Crane, Frank Burns, T. J. Garner, G. W. Jenkins, S. S. Walsh, A. L. Dailey, B. Orlando Taylor, S. D. Smart, Clyde Busby and Miss Zyx Harper.

DE WITT.

No definite date could be obtained of De Witt's first school, but it is known that a Mr. Bowles taught a subscription school here in 1846. This was a three-months term conducted in a log house in block 6. In 1849 a Mr. Batterton taught a term in a log school house on the present site of the colored school. William Guthrie and Mr. Spencer also taught here.

The first frame building was erected on the present school site during the early fifties. The first public school was conducted by William Hensley.

A. W. Burnsid, father of the present principal of the school, taught a term of school here during the summer of 1865. Mr. Burnsid, now an old man, lives on a farm in Saline county. Doctor Highsmith taught in 1868.

Captain Richards and wife conducted the school most of the time from 1869 to 1885. In 1891 the present brick building was begun. This was a four-room structure. Two rooms were added in 1910.

The principals of the school since 1890 have been M. M. Smart, F. M. Green, E. D. Agee, J. W. Hollister, John D. Taylor, Bruce M. Collins, Ed-

ward Gray and J. A. Burnside. The latter has been principal of the school for the past four years, during which time the school has been organized as a village school, the course of study advanced from the ninth to the eleventh grade and two teachers added.

TINA.

The present district of Tina was organized April 6, 1886. It was formed from a part of district No. 5 and retained that number. John Parsley was a member of the first board, and Mrs. E. E. Hanna and Miss Anna Orchard were the first teachers.

At a special meeting June 29, 1886, the voters of the district almost unanimously decided to build a new house; to locate it on W. T. Munson's land, the present site, and to issue bonds to the amount of two thousand dollars. The first building consisted of two rooms. To this was added another room in 1903, at a cost of one thousand dollars, and another in 1910, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

The district was organized under the village plan in 1905 and has maintained that organization since. Four teachers are now employed and a three years high school course maintained.

The following teachers have been principal of the school since 1896: L. G. Venard, Frank Wilmont, Mrs. L. G. Venard, J. B. Bray, G. S. Renner, C. E. Campbell, J. L. Gallatin, H. N. McCall, O. E. Jasper and Roy S. Dailey.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

In 1910 State Superintendent Gass inaugurated a plan of approving rural schools that met with certain conditions. Carroll county has several approved schools under this plan. The Peavine school, on the State road, eight miles east of Carrollton, taught by Mrs. Jo Squires, was the first in the county and the second in the state to be approved. Since that the Palemon school, taught by Miss Bessie Rhoades, the Dick, taught by Miss Flo Fidler, the Enterprise, taught by G. S. Renner, and the Center Grove, taught by Miss Emma Burruss, have been approved.

COUNTY GRADUATION.

In 1895 the Carroll County Institute adopted the following resolution: "In order that our schools may become more efficient, and that pupils,

who desire to attend schools of higher grade, may pass directly from the common to our normal and high schools.

"Resolved, that we favor a system of grading and examinations which may be provided by our county commissioner whereon certificates of graduation from the common schools will be issued to such as complete the prescribed course of study and which will be accepted by our normal schools without further examination."

Soon after this the commissioner established a system of graduation by giving a high school entrance certificate to a pupil who had completed the common schools and had successfully passed the required examinations. The state superintendent furnished the questions, the teacher gave the examinations and the commissioner graded the papers and issued the certificate. This certificate entitled the holder to enter high school without further examination. This plan was followed until 1908, when public graduating exercises were held at the county seat and all graduates presented with the certificates at this time. This proved immensely popular and a large crowd from all parts of the county attended. There were eighty-one graduates this year. The following year the same plan was followed. Ninety-four graduates attended this year and received the certificates. In 1911 a still larger number graduated. A good program was rendered by the pupils at the court house in Carrollton. The state superintendent was present and delivered an address. Graduation day has proven to be a "rally day" for the schools of the county. Probably no other one thing in recent years had done more to put new life into the rural schools.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

In 1910 Dolph Maupin opened a business college in the Betzler building, on East Benton street. The attendance has been good since the opening. Mr. Maupin and his wife are the teachers.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The German Lutheran church maintains two schools in the county, one at Carrollton and one at Norborne. The school at Carrollton was organized in 1882 and has had three teachers. Rev. A. C. Rohlfing conducted the school for six years, Rev. J. F. Schmidt for fifteen years and the present teacher, J. G. Weinhold, for eight years. They have a neat one-room building on South Folger street near the church. The course of study includes the elementary branches and the German language. The pupils receive religious instruction daily.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS—VITAL STATISTICS.

The vital statistics law enacted by the General Assembly, approved May 6, 1909, placed Missouri in the list with eighteen other states having an adequate law for the collecting and recording of all births and deaths occurring in the state.

This provision, so wisely made, affords means for the acquirement of knowledge of inestimable value as an aid in dealing with the following chief problems, viz: Of public health; of detecting crime; of the establishment of the fact and cause of death in pension claims and in collecting life insurance; of the percentage of deaths to births; of claims of descent, as in affording proofs for property inheritance; the establishment of school age; the establishment of age in applying child labor laws; the establishment of age of consent; the establishment of voting age, etc.

The following statistics are furnished to us by Miss Ann E. Austin, registrar for Carroll county:

LOCAL REGISTRARS, CARROLL COUNTY.

Reg. Dist. No.	Primary Dist. No.	Name of District.	Local Registrar.	P. O. Address.
133	4074	Bogard Twn.	Dr. S. W. Ewell.....	Bogard
	5184	Van Horn Tp.		
	5185	Leslie Tp.		
134	4075	Bosworth Twn.	Dr. W. S. Windsor.....	Bosworth
	5186	Ridge Tp.		
	5187	Rockford Tp.		
135	3010	Carrollton City.	Miss A. Elizabeth Austin	Carrollton
	5188	Carrollton Tp.		
	5189	Combs Tp.		
	5190	Moss Creek Tp.		

	5191	Sugar Tree Tp.	Sub-registrar,
	5192	Trotter Tp.	Dr. J. C. Cooper.
	5193	Wakenda Tp.	
	5201	Eugene Tp.	
136	4076	DeWitt Twn.	Dr. J. P. Logan DeWitt
	5194	DeWitt Tp.	
	6254	Smith Tp.	
	5204	Miami Tp.	
137	4077	Hale Twn.	Dr. W. P. Kemp Hale
	5195	Hurricane Tp.	
138	4078	Norborne Twn.	Dr. E. H. Musson Norborne
	5196	Egypt Tp.	
	5197	Cherry Valley Tp.	
	5198	Prairie Tp.	
139	4079	Tina Twn.	Dr. O. R. Edmonds Tina
	5199	Stokes Mound Tp.	
	5200	Hill Tp.	
141	5202	Fairfield Tp.	Dr. J. D. Boggs. Norborne, R. F. D.
	5203	Washington Tp.	

DEATHS, 1910.

	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	141	140	Total
January	1	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	9
February	3	1	15	2	5	5	0	1	0	32
March	4	0	16	2	1	3	1	0	1	28
April	0	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	16
May	1	2	10	1	0	3	0	1	0	18
June	2	1	11	3	0	0	0	2	0	19
July	2	2	11	1	2	2	1	3	0	24
August	1	2	16	3	1	4	4	0	0	31
September	4	0	18	2	1	3	3	0	0	31
October	2	4	9	0	1	4	1	0	0	21
November	3	2	12	2	2	4	1	0	0	26
December	1	3	12	2	6	3	0	0	0	27
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	24	20	140	23	20	32	13	8	2	282

BIRTHS, 1910.

	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	141	140	Total
January	5	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	0	16
February	0	3	9	0	5	7	6	2	3	35
March	5	5	11	1	1	9	3	3	0	36
April	2	3	12	3	0	5	0	3	0	28
May	3	2	14	3	2	3	2	1	0	30
June	5	2	15	1	6	2	3	0	0	34
July	3	4	16	6	1	4	4	3	0	41
August	3	5	17	5	2	10	5	7	0	54
September	4	6	23	4	2	8	5	4	0	56
October	0	6	20	1	3	6	9	4	0	49
November	4	5	17	4	4	5	3	1	0	43
December	3	3	19	3	3	11	3	2	0	47
Total	37	43	175	34	33	70	44	30	3	469

SHIELDS MONUMENT UNVEILING.

Saturday, November 12, 1910, was a great day in the history of Carroll county—one that will live in history as long as time shall last. On that day thousands of people from all parts of the country, including high officials of the state and national governments, prominent churchmen, veterans of the Civil war and civilians in all walks of life, gathered here to witness the unveiling of the monument erected by the United States government in St. Mary's cemetery over the grave of Brig.-Gen. James Shields, and to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. It was an ideal fall day. The sun shone brightly and the air was just crisp enough to make fall wraps comfortable.

Under the leadership of our distinguished townsman, Col. J. M. Wilcoxson, the executive committee and the various sub-committees had labored zealously to make a success of the unveiling and to entertain the many visitors who were expected to be present. The fondest hopes of the most sanguine were fully realized. Early in the morning all of the roads leading to town were lined with vehicles and every train brought in a large number. By noon there were no less than ten thousand people here and provisions had been made to feed and care for all. In addition to the hotels, restaurants, and lunch stands, the ladies of the Presbyterian church, the ladies of the Christian church

and the ladies of the Catholic church served meals. Many country people brought lunches with them. The result was that everybody was fed and there was plenty to spare.

And the town was decorated, too. Yes, it was splendidly decorated for once from the center pole of the main pavilion to the guy ropes of the surrounding country. The decoration committee had done nobly. It had stretched bunting from all corners of the square to the courthouse, which was also handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. "Old Glory" waved from every building, every window, door and post. Bunting was stretched across all of the principal streets and large pictures of General Shields in full uniform were displayed in several prominent places about town. In fact the whole town had on its "glad rags" and a hearty welcome was extended to all. The reception committee was out early and met the incoming trains, escorting the guests to the hotels and private residences to which they had been assigned.

Lieutenant Turner, in command of Battery B, arrived the night before. The two cannons were brought up town to the public square, but afterward removed to the school house grounds on South Main street preparatory to firing a salute when the governor arrived.

A special train on the Santa Fe arrived at 9:40 from Fort Leavenworth, conveying a battalion of Federal troops composed of Companies I, K, L and M, of the Thirteenth Infantry, in command of Capt. W. M. Fassett, and Lieutenants O'Laughlin, Hamilton and Scott. With them was the Thirteenth Regiment band. When the troops reached the square the band gave a concert and the soldiers a military and calisthenics drill. This was something entirely new to most of our people and was witnessed with a great deal of interest.

A battalion of the Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guards came in from Kansas City at 11:05 o'clock on a special train over the Wabash. The battalion was composed of four companies and was in command of Adjutant-General Rumbold. The Third Regiment band accompanied the battalion. They were escorted to the square, where they stacked arms and went to the churches for their dinner.

The Governor arrived on the regular Wabash train from Kansas City and was met at the depot by members of his staff. Horses were in waiting on which the Governor and his staff were mounted and taken by the ushers, Lee Dickson, Harold Scovern and Joe McQueen, up town to the Florence hotel. As the Governor passed the school house a salute of thirteen guns was fired by Battery B. The following members of the governor's staff were in attendance: Adjutant-General Rumbold, chief of staff; Colonel Lamb, of

St. Louis; Colonel Townsend, of Fulton; Colonel Robinson, of St. Louis; Colonel Haskell, of St. Joseph; Colonel Karling, of Kansas City, and Colonel Kelly, of Moberly.

Forming the parade and getting started to the cemetery was no easy task, but the marshal of the day, John E. Lynn, and his corps of assistants were equal to the occasion. It was nearly 1:30 o'clock when the great procession began to move in the following order:

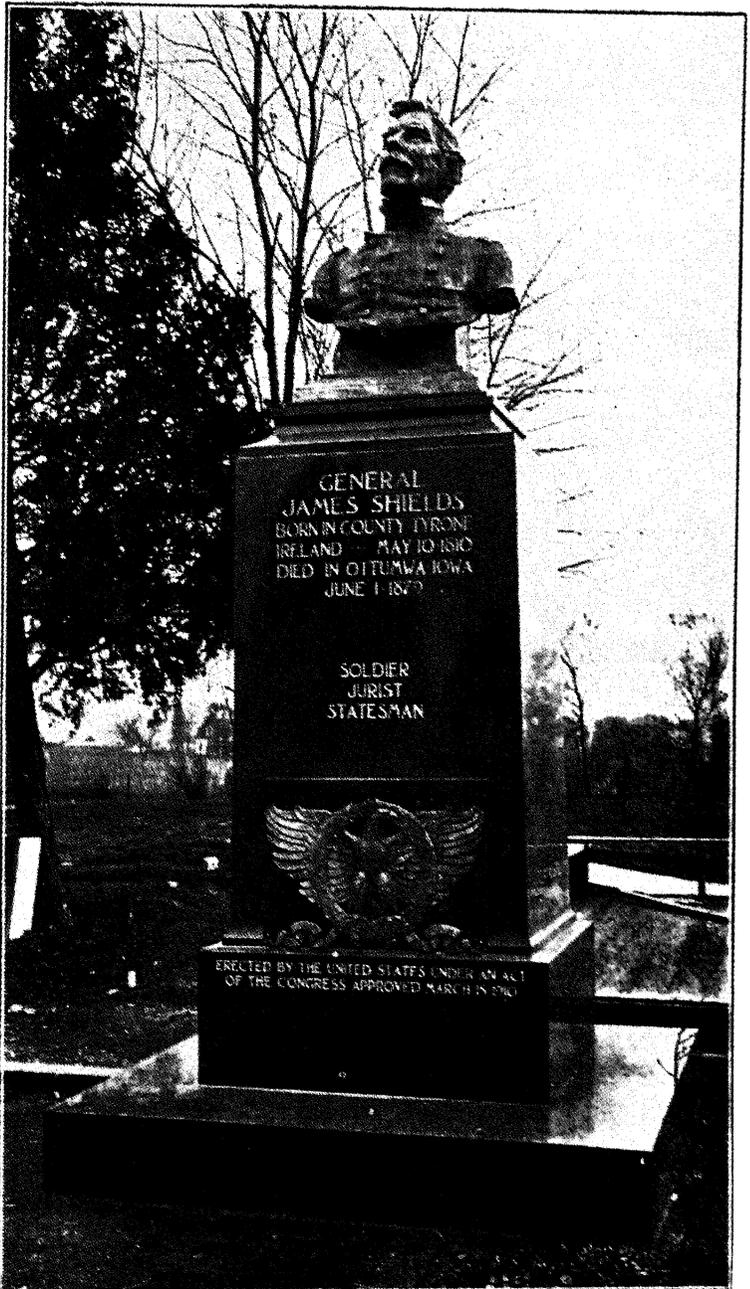
- Marshal and Aides.
- Thirteenth Regiment Band.
- United States Troops.
- Guests in automobiles.
- Governor and Staff.
- Third Regiment Band.
- Third Regiment.
- Grand Army of the Republic and Confederate veterans.
- Catholic societies.
- Daughters of American Revolution.
- Carrollton Band.
- Civilians.

At North Jefferson and Sixth streets the parade divided, the infantry going north and the automobiles and other vehicles going east. When the head of the procession reached the cemetery it was found that thousands of people had already assembled there, and all of the available places for teams and vehicles for a quarter of a mile in either direction were already taken. When the head end of the procession reached the cemetery the rear end was just out of town and it was about 2:30 o'clock before all arrived.

A platform large enough and strong enough to hold a band, all of the speakers and all of the distinguished guests had been erected by the committee on arrangements, and on this platform Mrs. Shields and Dr. Dan Shields, widow and son of the illustrious general, were given the seat of honor. The Catholic church was represented on the stand not only by Archbishop Glennon and Father Shaeffer but a number of other priests.

At the cemetery the Thirteenth Regiment band played a number of patriotic airs, after which Attorney Ralph F. Lozier, who presided, called the meeting to order and requested the assemblage to join in singing the national anthem, "America."

After the song Mr. Lozier addressed the assembled multitude with words of welcome. The chairman then introduced Capt. Henry A. Castle, who bore a commission from the governor of Minnesota, one of the three states which



SHIELDS MONUMENT, CARROLLTON, MO.

General Shields had represented in the United States Senate. Captain Castle also represented the Grand Army of the Republic of Minnesota and as a representative veteran made a brief address.

After Captain Castle had concluded his address the large flag veiling the bust of General Shields, was removed by his son, Dr. Dan Shields, of New York City, the band played a patriotic air and Battery B fired a salute of seventeen guns.

Jerome Conner, the sculptor, was introduced to the audience. He did not speak, but simply bowed in recognition of the enthusiastic applause and retired.

Maj. E. H. Shultz, of Kansas City, in a brief but very appropriate speech, accepted the monument in behalf of the United States government and highly complimented Mr. Conner for the splendid work he had done.

Congressman W. W. Rucker then presented the monument to the family of General Shields, to the church of which he was a member, to the state and to the nation in a brief address.

Archbishop John J. Glennon, of St. Louis, in behalf of the family, the church and St. Mary's Cemetery Association, responded in a scholarly and patriotic address.

Governor Herbert S. Hadley spoke "as the chief executive of the state to join with others assembled in a tribute of respect to one of the great men of Missouri's history and to accept in the name of the state this monument to his memory."

Hon. George A. Huron of Topeka, a veteran of the Shields brigade, made a lengthy address and Hon. John M. Meade, of Topeka, spoke. Both of these gentlemen had been quite active in the work of securing the appropriation for the monument.

THE EVENING PROGRAM.

A monster meeting was held at the opera house that evening. A replica bust of General Shields, which the sculptor, Mr. Conner, had made for Congressman W. W. Rucker, was placed on the stage on a pedestal covered with a large American flag. The band gave a concert from seven to eight o'clock, and when the hour arrived for the exercises to begin the opera house was filled to its utmost capacity. When the curtain arose and the audience saw the bust of General Shields there was prolonged applause.

Attorney William G. Busby presided and made a brief address, after which he introduced the "Taft and Hadley" quartette, composed of John

Finlayson, Harry C. Brown, Smith Atwood and Walter Scott, and the speakers of the evening.

Congressman Rucker presented the bust of Shields to the citizens of Carroll county and attorney S. J. Jones made the speech of acceptance.

Hon. J. J. Regan, of St. Paul, national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, as a representative of Irish societies, spoke.

The other speakers were: Hons. John M. Meade, George A. Huron and Archbishop John J. Glennon.

COLLECTOR ROBERTS ROBBED.

In the early part of 1871 James M. Roberts, collector of Carroll county, made his settlement with the state, which showed him owing a balance of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, of which ten thousand dollars was due the state revenue and one thousand five hundred dollars the state interest fund. A few weeks later he left Carrollton for Jefferson City, presumably with the funds. Fearing robbers he preferred to ride from Carrollton to the North Missouri road in a buggy rather than in the regular 'bus, taking his brother-in-law with him as a guard. His precaution came to naught, for, it was said that the robbers waylaid them near the covered bridge and relieved them of their fortune. At first there was great excitement in Carrollton and the robbery was the sole subject of conversation. In a few days, however, it began to be whispered about that there had been no robbery and it was asserted, on what was considered good authority, that a brother confessed that it was all a put-up job and there had been no robbery.

At the February term, 1872, it was ordered that suit be instituted against Roberts and his sureties on bond. A committee composed of Samuel B. Robertson, William R. Creel, Stephen Stafford and Francis F. Audsley were unable to effect any kind of a settlement with Roberts, and the bondsmen, though amply able to make the state safe, were released from liability by reason of an act of the Legislature extending the time of settlement without notifying the securities. The suit was in court until 1879.

CHARLES MOELLER DEFAULTS.

In the fall of 1866 Charles Moeller was elected county clerk, entering upon his duties January 1, 1867. On September 19, 1867, the following order was entered of record:

"It appearing to the court from their own knowledge and from an examination of the state of the 'township public school fund and public school funds'

of the county that the clerk of this court, Charles Moeller, has converted to his own use a portion of funds exceeding in amount five hundred dollars which he received and had in his possession by virtue of his office as clerk aforesaid and the said Charles Moeller having refused to make a settlement of his account with the county treasurer, at this term of court, as he was ordered so to do, and it further appearing to the court that the said Charles Moeller has absconded with the said funds in his possession, it is hereby ordered that the said Charles Moeller be suspended from his office as clerk aforesaid until a further investigation of the charges aforesaid can be had by this court and also that charges be preferred against the said Charles Moeller before the grand jury now in session." Moeller was apprehended in St. Louis and Garrison Harker, sheriff of Livingston county, was allowed one hundred dollars on an expense bill of one hundred seventy-five dollars and thirty cents for his return to Carroll county. At the January term, 1868, of the county court the records show a shortage of four hundred and ninety dollars principal and four hundred dollars interest from the township school fund; county school fund, three thousand two hundred thirty-eight dollars and seventy cents; estray fund, sixty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents and that he had failed to record eleven county mortgages given to secure payment of money belonging to the public school fund amounting to six thousand dollars for which he had collected the recording fees. Francis F. Audsley was appointed county clerk and at the March term, 1870, of the circuit court judgment was rendered for three thousand one hundred forty-three dollars and ninety-seven cents on Moeller's bond against his bondsmen, Phillip Best, William Renzleman, George Deigel, Henry Dieterich, David M. Freeman, Henry Vogt, G. Charles Meyers, Martin Reiserer, Jacob Knipschild, Henry Durst, Michael Lutz, John Zimmerman and Jacob Dresher.

COUNTY FINANCES.

In connection with the history of the finances of Carroll county it may be of interest to recall a story told of Col. L. H. Waters, who is, and always was, the life of any crowd with which he chanced to meet and who never allowed a chance for a joke to pass him.

The colonel was in a crowd of gentlemen in Jefferson City, away back in 1876, from Lafayette, Howard, Cass, Saline and other heavily bonded counties in the state, who were getting an indignation meeting on foot to denounce the bloated holders of their bonds, the Shylocks who were fattening off the bonded indebtedness of the people.

The Colonel sympathized with them heartily, denouncing the "bloated bondholders" with a fierceness and fluency that enlisted the grateful applause of his hearers. In conclusion he said the people of Carroll county, when he left, were about to get up an indignation meeting (great sensation and cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"), that Carroll county had about twelve thousand dollars in bonds out and had about twenty-one thousand dollars in the treasury to pay them with, but that the holders of the bonds refused to come up and get their money, preferring to receive their interest promptly, and that the taxpayers were justly indignant about it.

The bond-ridden indignants thought that a meeting with Colonel Waters in it would be "a d—d pretty indignation meeting" and he was excused from attending.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

The building now occupied by the First National Bank was known when first erected as "The Centennial Building," from the fact that it was erected in Centennial year, 1876, and occupies a corner which was formerly occupied by one of the first buildings erected in Carrollton and by the building which was, no doubt, the most historic of all of the original buildings of the town. At the time of the tearing down of this old building, in the spring of 1876, one of our old citizens spoke very interestingly of it. He said:

"This old landmark, once the pride of the denizens of the village in the woods, called Carrollton, standing on the most eligible corner in the now city of that name, with a population of three thousand inhabitants, is now passing away. We regret to see old and familiar objects disappear. It is natural for all sub-lunary matter, and for the old to give way to the progressive idea of go-ahead, and we yield without remorse, but not until we give a short history of its rise and progress, and of some of the distinguished personages that were hospitably entertained within its walls, and a short sketch of its former proprietors.

"In the fall and winter of 1834 and 1835 Edward V. Warren, of Howard county, bought lots 2, 3 and 4 in block 12, and erected a log building, with two rooms below and two above, and a room adjoining; the logs taken principally from the lots purchased. This house was erected for a hotel and occupied as such for many years.

"Mr. Warren was an intelligent man of fine social qualities, having represented the county of Howard in the Legislature of Missouri, and was calculated to make an excellent host, and here he entertained a large traveling

public at that day from the East, searching for homes in the West; among them the great Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Parley P. Pratt, Oliver Cowdry and many others of the Latter-day Saints.

"In the winter of 1837-8 Mr. Warren sold the property to William Freeman, an old gentleman from Virginia, who occupied the house for four years. Having lived a retired life, with a large family, hotel keeping did not suit him and he sold the old house to William J. Herndon, then a young man, who made a number of improvements to accommodate the rapidly increasing patronage and the traveling public. With his accomplished lady, he kept everything in order and raised the reputation of the house to a first-class hotel and entertained some of the most distinguished men of the nation. Among these were Hon. Thomas H. Benton, United States senator, who made his mark in his country's history; Hon. D. R. Atchison, United States senator; their Excellencies, Governors Edwards and King; Gen. Sterling Price and others of lesser light who found comfortable entertainment under this roof from the agreeable host and hostess.

"In January, 1850, Mr. Herndon sold this property to Judge Thomas Arnold, who kept the well-earned reputation of the house to its full standard. The Judge made an agreeable landlord. He had served eighteen years on the bench as county judge and was known as an amateur checker player, enjoying playing the game hugely as long as it was in his favor, but when the tables turned against him he became restless and would find an excuse to close the game. Frequently, if it was in the winter time, it would be to look after the fire in the old Franklin stove, well known to travelers from St. Louis to the Pacific coast and especially to drummers who were generally good checker players and who frequently stocked the game on the Judge. It is said he had a peculiar way of making a fire in the old Franklin and was rather sensitive if any one attempted to remodel it. A good joke is told of him. A gentleman sitting by gave the fire a chunk and it rolled down. The Judge jumped up, saying, 'This is my fire, and I want it to remain as I leave it.' He remodeled the fire and left the room. On his return the fire had rolled down and was burning the floor. He exclaimed to the traveler sitting by, 'Why, sir, are you going to let my house burn down?' The gentleman replied: 'Judge, this is your fire and I am not inclined to disturb it.' The Judge saw the joke and it passed off pleasantly. The old Franklin stove was taken away several years ago.

"In 1857 Major Diegle became the purchaser and continued the business for several years, until the declining health of his family admonished him to discontinue the business. He having added a large store house to an adjoin-

ing lot, began the dry goods and grocery business and gave some attention to politics with success. He was first elected as representative and now (1876) holds the position of register of lands in Jefferson City, which position his friends will be pleased to see him fill for another term and then welcome him home with an exclamation of 'good and faithful servant.'

"In the days when Colonel Benton was in the height of his popularity, Judge Blackwell sent him an invitation to make Carrollton a point in his canvass. He came here with Judge Plemmons of Chariton county, and put up at the old hotel, kept, at that time, by William Herndon. After the speaking, Herndon sent some refreshments to the Colonel's room where Judges Plemmons and Blackwell joined him. The Colonel, in his dry way, remarked that he never ate cake; it didn't agree with him, and that the other gentlemen might eat the cake and that he would drink the wine. Just as they were in the act of refreshing themselves, standing around the table, Mr. Herndon appeared and seeing the situation, remarked, 'Why, Colonel, are you administering the sacrament to these gentlemen?' 'Oh, no,' said the Colonel, 'they don't need it, they are good enough Benton men without that.' The old Colonel appreciated the joke and often repeated it afterwards."

THE BAUM & DAVID BUILDING.

The northeast corner of Main and Benton streets was among the first improved lots in Carrollton. This lot, known as lot 5, in block 9, and now occupied by the David Mercantile Company, was originally bought in 1834 by Joseph H. McMurtry, though the deed was not made to him until October, 1835.

Mr. McMurtry put up a log house, with shed attached, and kept in it a dram shop, his stock in trade consisting of common whisky, better known as "bald-face." In February, 1836, he sold his house and stock on hand to William M. Faro, and in April following Morgan P. Ellis bought him out and continued the business without any improvement of stock in trade, and in the fall of 1838 had acquired such a hold upon a large portion of the masses as to prevent Colonel Jones, then colonel of the militia, from organizing two companies from this county, as called for by proclamation of Governor Boggs.

The Rev. Sashell Woods came to the relief of the Colonel by buying out the stock on hand, rolling the whisky out in the streets, knocking in the head of the barrel, and emptying the contents in the street, exclaiming "I will clean the devil's kitchen for once." The companies were soon organized and ready to report in twenty-four hours to headquarters. Morgan, after this, renewed

his stock by adding some brandy and wine, and putting up a sign marked "Grocery" which, in 1841, caused a distinguished divine who had just moved to the country, and settled west of town, to enter the grocery to buy some bacon and other groceries. He called for bacon hams. He was answered, "Whisky and brandy, sir." He indignantly turned round and walked out, saying, "Take down your sign, or you may deceive decent men to enter such a sink of iniquity." One of his first public acts after preaching the gospel was to organize a temperance society on the 4th of July, 1841.

This lot passed through several hands, and in 1848 was bought by J. W. and J. C. Clinkscales, who erected a large and handsome two-story frame store house with several offices above, all of which were soon occupied, the lower story by Mr. Oberdorfer, the upper rooms by Messrs. Ray & Paynter, attorneys, and Doctors Stringfellow and Prosser. This was burned down in December, 1849, seriously injuring the stock of goods and burning the four libraries, leaving the town without a legal library for several months.

While this house was burning, some one said to Doctor Stringfellow, in way of sympathy for his loss "Your books will be burned." He jocularly answered: "There will be more light thrown upon Carrollton and the medical fraternity than ever before."

This corner was not rebuilt until the fall of 1858, when Samuel Clinkscales erected the brick which was torn down when the present building was erected.

THE CARROLL EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The lots now occupied by the Carroll Exchange Bank building (lot 7, block 8) has noted the many changes of the use and growth of Carrollton. In speaking of this corner as it stood in 1876, one of our old inhabitants said, while contemplating other improvements being made in Carrollton:

"L. B. Ely has too much enterprise and public spirit to let his present building remain as originally erected in 1859, though built with taste and superiority surpassing all others in the city, and, for many years, pointed to as the best storehouse between St. Charles and St. Joe. He is determined that other corners shall not attract more attention from visitors and the traveling public. Hence the corner is now about to undergo a thorough repair, under the practiced eye of its proprietor, and the work executed by the superior skill of the prince of architects, James M. Faris, Esq.

"This corner is not void of early history, and it may not be amiss to give a few items.

"In 1835, lot 7 (the corner lot) was deeded to Messrs. Martin & Rees, who put up a log building and opened up a dry-goods store, and did business a year or two. Anderson Martin sold his interest to Morgan P. Ellis; the firm known as Rees & Ellis continued for some time, and in the winter of 1837 and '38 sold out to Isaac C. Scott. Soon after this Don Carlos Buckland became a partner, and eventually became sole proprietor. He was soon sold out and his whereabouts became unknown.

"Charles G. Merrill became next owner and built a good frame store house, and opened a good stock of goods, continuing the business until 1846, when Capt. William Hill became the purchaser. At this time L. B. Ely was a clerk in the house. He soon became a partner under the name and style of Hill & Ely, which ran through a number of years until the death of Hill in 1861.

"Mr. Ely becoming partner, the house continued in an upward and onward move until it reached a magnitude in business that but few houses have attained in northwestern Missouri. Since the death of Captain Hill, in 1861, several changes have taken place and trade has moved on without interruption.

"In the year 1850 a suggestion was made to establish a Bible Society, and in a few weeks one was organized, officers elected, and Mr. Ely was its treasurer, and his house the depository for bibles; A. C. Blackwell was the secretary of the society."

This building was destroyed by fire on Friday morning, September 17, 1881, and when rebuilt, instead of making it three stories as formerly, it was made only two stories high.

OUR BLACK FRIDAY.

Friday, June 25, 1875, was "Black Friday" with the farmers of Carroll county. On Thursday, grasshoppers had covered at least one-half of the county: a line drawn through the county intersecting Eugene City and Stokes Mound was probably very nearly the eastern boundary of the pest. They had already commenced to eat tobacco, cabbage and corn and bid fair to destroy vegetation everywhere, for they covered the land like a cloud.

Farmers in this stricken district wore long faces, and well they might, for the shortage of 1874 crops had well nigh broken them up, and to see the magnificent promises of 1875 eaten up by grasshoppers, made things look "blue" enough.

This was the condition of affairs Friday morning. By half past ten, the air began to be darkened with the teeming millions of hoppers flying over-

head. As far toward the sun as the eye could reach, they were flying north before a strong wind, and the farther from earth the eye could reach, the thicker the hoppers seemed to fly. This was believed from the first a good sign, and it was hoped that within a day or two the last of them would be gone, but there were many expressions of doubt among the farmers who had abandoned their fields to the hoppers, and had gone to town to hear the news from a distance.

About eleven o'clock, a boy came riding into town from the south with information to Captain Baker, that the hoppers had left his farm in a body, and were going north. Soon others came in from the bottom with the same good news, and by the middle of the afternoon the main body of hoppers had sailed high in the air and left in a northerly direction.

In some localities, especially in Carrollton township, a good many were left, but on Saturday they all "lit out" for happy hunting grounds on the upper Missouri.

What Carroll county escaped at this time can only be imagined by those who have not passed through a country devastated by grasshoppers. In the western part of the state, where the hoppers remained longer, they accomplished the utter annihilation of every green thing except forest trees. One who passed through the territory said that the timber for four feet from the ground looked as though a fire had gone through it. Grass, weeds, hazel-brush and every green thing had been stripped clean. Corn, oats, wheat, gardens, hedge rows, etc., were utterly destroyed, and it was difficult to realize that it was not the first of March instead of the first of July.

It was suggested that a call for a day of thanksgiving and praise should be issued, the people of the community feeling that it would be responded to as heartily by our citizens as was Governor Hardin's proclamation for a fast a few weeks earlier. Everybody was happy and the record crops for the country were harvested that fall.

A SAMPLE POLL BOOK.

Among the many old papers of interest in the office of the clerk of the county court is a sheet of fool's cap paper which is called a "Poll Book" and gives to us of the twentieth century an idea of the crude methods of the early days when politics was without the methods and trickery which are, we are told, sometimes practiced (outside of Carroll county). Here follows a copy:

"Poll books of a Special Election held at the house of Nathaniel Carey, in and for the Township of Missouriitan, on Monday, the 31st day of October,

1831, for the purpose of electing a Representative in Congress from this State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Spencer Pettis.

Candidates for Congress.	Wm. H. Ashley.	Robt. W. Wells.	James H. Birch.	John Thornton.	Names of rejected votes with names of those they wished to vote for.
Names of Voters.					
Thomas Boothe	1	..	..	..
James Curl .....	..	1	..	..
John Rife .....	..	1	..	..
James Standley .....	..	1	..	..
Turpin Thomas .....	..	1	..	..
George Adkins	1	..	..	..
Uriah Standley	1	..	..	..
James Cooley	1	..	..	..
Hugh Standley	1	..	..	..
Hardin Cary	1	..	..	..
Thomas Mason	1	..	..	..
Daniel Smith	1	..	..	..
Austin Ball	1	..	..	..
Nathaniel Cary .....	..	1	..	..
Thomas Hardwick	1	..	..	..
John Curl .....	..	1	..	..
John Standley	1	..	..	..
Claibourn Parmer	1	..	..	..
	—	—	—	—	
	12	6			

THE FLOOD OF 1844.

The flood of 1844 left a damaging legacy to a considerable portion of the southern part of Carroll county. In the bottoms the property loss can never be estimated, running up into the many thousands of dollars and resulting in the loss of at least one life, that of Thomas Prather, who was engaged,

with many others, in an attempt to save the stock belonging to himself and neighbors. It is supposed that while riding in water his horse stepped into a hole, throwing him into water beyond his depth where he drowned.

In Carroll county the crest of the flood was reached on the 14th, 15th and 16th of June (some say June 20th). The river was over its banks everywhere and all of the bottoms were under water, the river reaching from bluff to bluff, being nearly or quite twelve miles wide in places. The season was well advanced and promised a glorious harvest. The corn crop was especially promising and the fact that many of the residents were dependent upon this staple for a living made its loss the more keenly felt. Houses, barns, horses, mules, hogs, cattle and the gathered crops were swept away with scarcely an exception.

Nathan King, living in the upper bottom, near Miles' Point, had moved to Carroll county in 1842, bringing with him a fine lot of horses, cattle and hogs, and was farming on a large scale; Jacob Francis, Paul Alder, John Kenton and the Messrs. Fuller, all thrifty farmers, suffered heavily, saving but few cattle or other stock.

Alex. Hill, one of the oldest inhabitants and pioneers, lost all of his stock and barely escaped losing several members of his family.

Colonel Thompson and the Austin settlement were somewhat more fortunate; living on higher ground, they saved all of their stock. Where the Messrs. Woolsey lived, on the river bank, the water came in in their rear, cutting off their retreat and they were obliged to take refuge on the opposite side of the river. All of their stock was lost with the exception of a few cows which were driven into the river and compelled to swim to the opposite shore.

The lower bottom was served almost as bad. Hicks Moss, the Farris, the Neets and the Callaways lost nearly all their stock, all their grain and the growing crops. Captain Barker had one hundred and fifty head of cattle drowned. Colonel Stafford, who was building a new house at the time, met with a severe loss in having the house washed away.

The winter of 1843-1844 was characterized by the falling of deep snows in the mountains. The spring thaw came and the "June rise" began; the snow melted rapidly and heavy rains commenced in the western states and spread through the entire watershed. These rains continued for a full thirty days, according to the testimony of the old inhabitants. Every evening, out of the clear sky, just about the sundown, would rise out of the west ominous clouds; amid the roll of the thunder and the flash of the lightnings, the rain

would fall in torrents. The next morning the sun would rise bright and clear and the next night the same program would be repeated.

Earlier in the spring the rains and the overflow of Crooked river, Waukenda and Moss creek had thoroughly saturated the bottoms and the volume of their waters being added to the waters coming down the Missouri combined to make the historic high water mark in Carroll county history, and, according to an authority of the time, "was ten or twelve feet higher than that of 1808 or of 1826, and higher than ever known except in 1785, when it rose thirty feet above the common level" and, from the reports recorded in Beck's "History of Illinois and Missouri" was the greatest flood known during the past one hundred and fifty years.

FIRST BAPTIST REVIVAL IN CARROLLTON.

To the resident of Carroll county of only the last generation it is hard to realize that there ever was a time when churches were not everywhere and when revival meetings were not the annual part of every church's history. The older residents, however, can remember when the coming and the going of the preacher, and especially of the revivalist, was an item of interest.

More than a generation ago Rev. W. R. Painter, a Baptist preacher, who was at that time holding a revival at the Baptist church, on the west side of the square in Carrollton, told the following story of the first Baptist revival in Carrollton as he had heard it from Elder Fristoe, one of the missionaries who conducted the meeting.

In 1839 Thomas Fristoe and Fielding Wilhite, Baptist preachers residing in Howard county, constituted themselves missionaries to the destitute regions on the Grand river and beyond. In pursuance of their plan, they came, in the summer of that year, to Carrollton.

Being strangers, they rode up to the hotel(?) and inquired if there were any Baptists in the place. The inn-keeper with some hesitation, replied that he was a Baptist, and that there were some others of that name in the vicinity. They asked if there was any place at which meetings could be held. On being asked if they were preachers, they said that they were and that they had come to preach to the people. The inn-keeper replied that they could use his house or that the court house was at their disposal. "But," continued he, "this, gentlemen, is the devil's headquarters?" They were invited to dismount and on going aside to consult as to the course they should pursue, Elder Fristoe asked an expression of the opinion of his co-laborer, who immediately replied: "As this is the devil's headquarters, I think we should fight him right here."

They were agreed and fixed upon the court house as the place of meeting. On examining it they found the door down and it was as often a shelter for sheep as a place of meeting for honorable judges. They pulled off their coats, cleaned it out, improvised seats of logs, chunks and such planks as they could find; then it was given out that they would preach at a certain hour.

At the first meeting very few came, but at the next appointment the congregation increased and this continued until the little log court house became too small. They then built an arbor and earnestly prosecuted their work until the community became deeply interested. Many were converted and the result was the organization of the Baptist church at Carrollton.

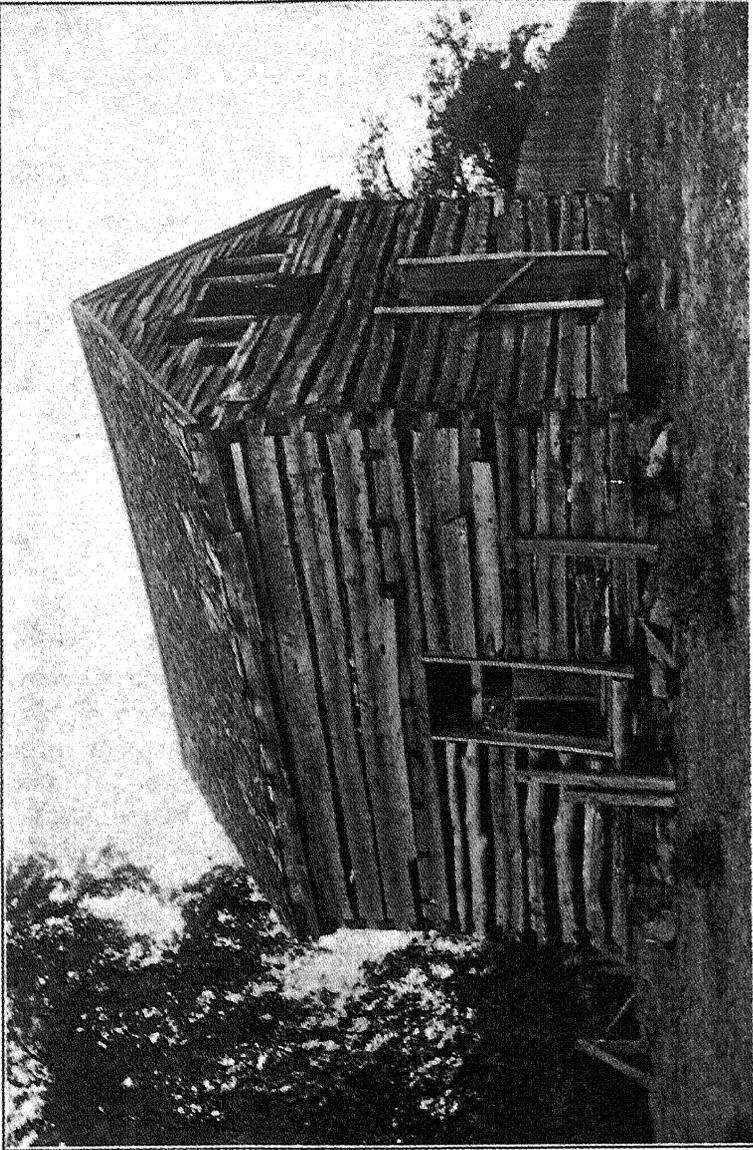
IN THE TWENTIES.

Mrs. Nancy Adkins, a daughter of John and Lydia Simpson, who was born in Adair county, Kentucky, in 1819, gives the following very interesting account of the early days in Carroll county:

"In those days people had to card and spin and weave cloth to clothe the family except their Sunday suits. They raised flax, wool, cotton, out of which to make their clothing. They cooked on fire places in pots, ovens and skillets. The plates they used were made of pewter, and long handled gourds were raised for dippers. All of the vessels were made of wood and put together with wooden hoops. We made our own sugar from the sap of sugar trees; caught the water in troughs, boiled it down and made sugar. We bought but very little, never saw any canned goods, raised everything on the farm. Children went barefooted all summer and never wore shoes till Christmas, never drank any coffee. Men plowed barefoot and women went barefoot visiting and took their knitting or sewing and worked while they visited. Men made their own shoes, leather tanned with bark off of Spanish oak trees. The plows they broke their ground with had mould boards made of wood. They cultivated their farms with shovels and hoes. Men would get up as soon as it was daylight and go out to work. Women would spin and weave until eight o'clock, when breakfast was served. Wheat and tobacco were extensively raised. When the wheat was ripe, it was harvested with cradles and the women assisted the men in cutting and shocking the grain. When the wheat was dry, a yard was cleaned off and made smooth on which the wheat was spread, and horses rode over it until the grain was tramped out. The straw was raked off and the wheat fanned by the use of sheets. In the winter men would build flat boats, and press their tobacco in hogsheads. In the spring when the ice broke up they shipped the tobacco to New Orleans.

Salt sold for one dollar per bushel and men worked for twenty-five cents per day. In 1829 my father moved his family in ox-wagon to Madison, Illinois, and in 1832 he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, which at that time was a part of Ray county. He stopped at what was known as the old Jimpson patch, near where Thomas Gray now lives. That fall he built where Edward Wilson now lives. At that time game was plenty, prairie chickens, all kinds of wild fowls, deer and turkeys. Men would hitch up a yoke of oxen to a wagon, take their guns, axes and clubs, and be gone a day and night, and come home loaded with honey and game. We had to beat the most of our meal. There was a mill for grinding corn and a little store where De Witt now stands. We would exchange furs, deer skins and bees-wax for goods at the store. There were no houses where Carrollton now stands. We went to Richmond for a doctor and for our mail. We paid twenty-five cents for a letter. A man by the name of Louis Rees started the first store at Carrollton in a log house. Then Jack & Morgan put up a log shanty and sold whisky. Then Doctor Folger settled there. My father entered land joining the widow Thomas, cleared the land, built a house and lived there until the death of his mother. In 1839 I was married to James Adkins by William Staton, justice of the peace. My husband was dressed in white shirt, white necktie, white Marseilles vest, black and brown striped cashmere pants, blue broadcloth coat and fine boots. I was dressed in what was called painted muslin, white stockings, pink slippers, green scarf with white border and tea green gloves. Next morning my husband took me home and we went to work. We didn't have any honeymoon those days; it was all work, no play. When I was twenty-three years old I united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church and was baptized by Abbot Hancock in Big creek. I am the mother of eight children, four boys and four girls, of whom three girls and two boys are still living. In 1870 we moved to Pulaski county, Missouri, and settled on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres.

"In 1891 my husband fell and broke his hip, which rendered him helpless until the date of his death, October 23, 1903, at the age of eighty-eight years and three months. I am living on the old farm, keeping house, doing my own cooking, and go to town to do my own trading. I still go to church, but often think what a change has come about since my childhood. Pride and aristocracy are driving religion from men's hearts and from the pulpits. They are grabbing, reaching out for the mighty dollar instead of thanking God for the many blessings He has bestowed upon us."



THE FIRST POSTOFFICE IN CARROLLTON

CARROLLTON'S FIRST POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice of which Carrollton could ever boast stood, until the spring of 1910, on the brow of the hill just east of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Shanklin. This was once the most elegant home in the town of Carrollton, and within the walls of this building was brought the first piano which came to Carrollton.

This building was erected by Joseph Dickson soon after he purchased the land upon which it was built, for a homestead, and it was to this house he took his bride from the wedding hall of the first marriage celebrated in the town of Carrollton. While Mr. Dickson's was the first wedding in Carrollton, he was the first to be called upon to lose the companion of his choice, his wife, Parmelia, being the first to be buried in the Carrollton cemetery, located where the Dobson school building now stands.

In this old postoffice, "Uncle" Harrison Wilcoxson "set up" housekeeping after his marriage, and here he lived for some months, afterwards moving to a house which he built upon the lot now occupied by the residence of W. E. Hudson.

The picture which we present is a good one, showing the house as it formerly stood. When built, the door in front (on the south) was the only opening; all the other doors and windows were made by Mr. Shanklin when the house was used as "negro quarters" before the war. The new logs, which are easily distinguished in the picture, were also put in by Mr. Shanklin; the old floor on the first story has been replaced by a two-inch oak floor, which at the time the picture was taken was also almost gone, but the joists and floor of the second story were all walnut, well beaded and finished and were in a good state of preservation.

The old negro quarters have all long since been removed, and this old house alone stood for years doing duty as a stable and mutely reminding those who remembered its early history, of the good old times spent within its walls.

Presley C. Lane and his mother lived in this house in the early forties, and made it headquarters for the river men, who came and went as the seasons permitted, with the hospitable door ever ajar to welcome their many friends.

The mails which came to this office were necessarily irregular and very light; there was but one mail route through the county, and the stage coach from Brunswick to Richmond and Plattsburg stopped here to leave the mail, while the people gathered more through curiosity than from expectation of hearing from the outside world.

The postmaster, upon opening the mail bags, would call out the names for whom mail had been received, and each would step forward to claim his own.

THE STORY OF THE TAYLORS.

The state of Missouri has produced four "gangs" of criminals, each of which was composed of brothers. The Younger brothers, finally "rounded up" and confined in the Minnesota state prison; the James boys, one dead, the other a citizen at large; the Dalton boys, wiped out except one, and he in prison, and, last, the Taylor boys, convicted of one of the most cold-blooded murders in the history of the state.

The story of the Taylor brothers is a remarkable one. The leader of them, both by reason of brain force and education, was William P., the courage and brute force being furnished by George, a remarkably handsome man. The Taylors are native Missourians; their father and mother were reared in Linn county. When the war broke out, James C. Taylor, his wife and his son Willie—the "Bill" Taylor of today—went to California, where they remained two or three years and then returned to Missouri. James C. Taylor was an honest man, and in his youth was a handsome young farmer who, while not a money maker, managed to own a good farm and rear and educate his children well.

Willie and George were wild boys, but when Willie, as he was always called, became old enough to settle down, he became ambitious to enter the law. He therefore read in Judge Brinkley's office in Browning, and his father found the money to send him to the law school at Columbia. George was given a good public school education, went to the normal school and became a teacher. In those days Bill was a quiet fellow, studious, conservative and with a capacity for making friends. It was then he laid the foundation for the support he received from a large number of men in the community that he outraged. He was employed in the only bank in Browning as bookkeeper, rose to the position of cashier and married Miss Maud Leonard, the daughter of one of the richest men in the county. George was a wild boy, fond of the society of women, and very successful in his love affairs on account of his handsome face and his ability to win confidence. He soon got a reputation not at all enviable and narrowly escaped several loads of buckshot fired at him by the fathers of susceptible daughters.

BILL'S FIRST STEP IN CRIME.

Bill, in the meantime, ran a law office in connection with his duties at the bank, and was soon one of the representative young men of his county. He was sent to the Legislature and acquitted himself creditably, if not brilliantly. Shortly after this it was rumored that Bill had not treated one of his clients honestly. A widow, who had employed him to collect a back pension of one thousand dollars, said she had not received a penny of it, although Bill had collected it. Bill's friends went to her, gave her six hundred dollars and told her that if she did not "stop talking," they would make trouble for her. Still no one thought that Bill had intended to defraud her. This happened while he was cashier of the bank of Beverly Bolling and was the cause of his first falling out with Bolling.

Bill practiced law for a while, holding his grievance against Beverly Bolling and finally induced his father-in-law, Morgan Leonard, to open a bank in opposition to Bolling. This was done and Bill was made cashier.

One day a draft for two dollars passed through Bill's hands. He saw money all about him that did not belong to him, and avarice mastered him. He raised this draft from two dollars to two thousand dollars and induced George to have it cashed in the First National Bank at Kirksville. For this he was indicted, but his father-in-law and friends managed to smother the case. Then it was that many of his past friends deserted him.

By this time he had about him family connections and feelings which, in that part of the state, were very strong, for he had his own family; the Bingham, his mother's people; the wealthy Leonards, his wife's relatives, and the Gibsons, the relatives of his brother George's wife. These amounted to about one hundred persons. And this is to say nothing of several side lines of distant relatives, who were ready to stand by any of the family in trouble

A SCHEME OF REVENGE.

Beverly Bolling, one of the representative men of Missouri, had never been forgiven for his activity in having Bill indicted, and a scheme of revenge grew in Bill's active, plotting brain. Bill had gathered about him as hard a crowd as any community was ever troubled with. These were the men whose secrets he held and he used them as tools to do his work. It was planned to burn a lumber yard and lay it to Beverly Bolling by means of perjury. Bill had in the meantime advanced money to a young photographer to open a studio and buy an instrument. A little house was built on the next lot to

the lumber yard, and Bill insured the house and contents heavily in his own name. One night the lumber yard burned and the photographer's shop with it. When the photographer searched in the ruins next day for the brass knobs and metal finishings of his camera, he could not find them. In the meantime, Alva Ross went to the prosecuting attorney and stated that he had seen Beverly Bolling go up the alley back of the lumber yard the night of the fire, with a coal oil can in his hands. The grand jury considered the testimony, but failed to find an indictment.

The young photographer had in the meantime determined to start in business again, and, getting a little money together, went to St. Louis to buy a second-hand instrument. The first place he went into the proprietor showed him some instruments and among them he found his camera, supposed to have been burned at Browning and for which Bill Taylor had collected the insurance. The dealer gave him a description of the man who had sold it. The description fitted Bill Taylor.

When he went back to Browning the photographer told his story. Then Gus Meeks, who lived across the road from the lumber yard, spoke up and told of having seen Bill Taylor and Alva Ross rob the photograph gallery the night of the fire. Taylor and Ross were indicted. Ross was sentenced to five years penal servitude; Bill got a new trial. Before Ross was taken to the penitentiary he received assistance from the outside, broke jail and is now at large. Continuances were taken in the case of Bill until it was lost in the shuffle.

THE CATTLE STEALING CASE.

Warren McCullough, a wealthy farmer, president of the Bank of Milan, was the owner of a lot of fine cattle. Bill conceived a plan whereby he should become possessed of them. So he plotted and planned and soon had his scheme ready for his tools to work out for him. He ordered two cattle cars "set out" for him at Brookfield and one night his tools, working for a small share of the profits for their master, drove the cattle from McCullough's pasture to Bill's farm and they were shipped to Kansas City and sold.

The prosecuting officers of the county started in to ferret out the case and only got as far as poor Gus Meeks, weak creature that he was, who had sold the cattle and had not Bill Taylor's head to cover up his retreat. Gus was indicted and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. There he weakened and confessed, implicating Bill Taylor, banker, lawyer, ex-representative and rich man's son-in-law, and Abner Page, a poor tool like himself. Taylor

and Page were indicted by a special grand jury and Prosecutor Bresnehen went to Governor Stone and obtained his pardon that he might testify against Taylor.

Then it was that the vendetta of Linn county began. People took sides at once and Bill Taylor had many friends and more tools. Those who had declared against him received letters from some unknown hand, containing threats and bullets split in two and pictures of skulls and cross bones. These were very plentiful and the prosecuting officers of the county got their share. Threats of house-burning and cattle-killing were frequent and the neighborhood became terrorized. Farmers and townspeople would not leave their houses after dark, and at the home of Beverly Bolling some one watched day and night.

When Bill Taylor heard that Gus Meeks was coming back to swear him into the penitentiary, his cunning forsook him and, relying upon his strength in the community, he made open threats to kill Meeks. Then he laid plans for the killing.

A PLOT THAT FAILED.

No one knows how many failed, but here is one that did fail. He went to a farm in Sullivan county, the owner of which was under deep obligation to him, and could refuse him no assistance. In the presence of this man's wife, he proposed that they get up a game of cards at the house and invite Gus Meeks in with the understanding that they were to fleece a fourth party, that the cheating should be discovered by the supposed victim, who would kill Meeks and flee the country. The farmer's wife objected so strongly to murder in her house that the plan was given up.

One day a member of the Taylor clan went to Doctor Berry, of Purden, a small town near Browning, and offered him five hundred dollars if he would sign a certain prescription which Bill had filled out. For Bill, besides being a lawyer and banker, knew something of drugs. Doctor Berry refused in such forcible language that he incurred Bill's bitter enmity. One evening a man drove into Purden and begged the doctor to go out to one of the tenant houses on the farm of one of the Taylors to look after a sick woman. People did not go out after dark in those times and the doctor refused. His assistant, a courageous young man, offered to go, however, and when he arrived there found everyone well, including several armed men, who were very much disappointed not to see the doctor.

A BOTTLE OF POISONED WINE.

Abner Page, an accomplice in the cattle stealing case, who had promised Mr. Bresnehen that he would testify against Taylor, was presented one day with a bottle of wine. He took it to his home and gave some of it to members of his family. All were taken sick and narrowly escaped death. The wine had been poisoned.

The good people of Linn county did not fail to rejoice meantime at the prospect of the taking of Bill Taylor to the penitentiary. He was a dangerously clever man and the community feared him. Then it began to be noised about that Bill had offered Meeks one thousand dollars to leave the country and never be seen again. This was duly accredited and the people lost heart, fearing that Bill Taylor would after all escape just punishment.

But Bill loved money too well to waste any of it on Meeks. At first, perhaps, he intended to pay Meeks the money to disappear. Bill had a progressively criminal mind, and as the plan grew he saw a chance to have Gus Meeks go and save his one thousand dollars at the same time. It was then the thought of murder came to him. He needed help, however, in this, his greatest criminal achievement.

PLACED GEORGE UNDER OBLIGATIONS.

When he was in the Legislature his brother George was in Stone county, and there was charged with killing a white man and a colored boy. This was about the year 1886. Bill hurried from the legislative halls to defend his brother, and got him clear. So far George was under lasting obligations to him. Then, when his brain conceived murder, to whom should he look but to George? George was a sure shot with rifle and pistol, and brutal in his mental processes as well.

So Bill laid his plans. The bribe of one thousand dollars for the removal of the leading witness against him was the first step. This was allowed to be noised abroad, so that covetous persons might have time to think of it and lay their plans for the waylaying of Meeks. Then came the successive steps, which, however, were not for public scrutiny. The letter to Meeks to "be ready at ten;" the trip to the Meeks house, near Milan; George leaving in the honest daylight, ostensibly for his farm, and Bill, under cover of night, on foot. But Bill left too soon; it was light enough for some one to see him. Bill had planned to be seen at home in the evening and return so as to be seen in the

early morning. They drove to the squalid home of Gus Meeks, they loaded the ill-fated family into their wagon, which they were going to give Gus, along with the one thousand dollars, and they started out. No one saw the Meeks family alive after that; only little Nellie, who arose from the grave to turn all their plans to naught.

TWO MYSTERIOUS HORSEMEN.

It was planned to meet on the road two horsemen. The horsemen were met, without doubt, at Jenkin's hill. George got out of the wagon and walked behind; the two men were coming down the hill toward them. Gus Meeks' slow intellect suddenly feared treachery as he sat beside Bill on the wagon seat, and he arose to jump from the wagon to save his family. It was then he was shot. Mrs. Meeks clasped her baby to her breast and, leaping from the other side of the wagon, fled up the bank beside the road. Shots were coming thick and fast. The man on the seat reached over and struck Nellie, the oldest child, a blow on the head that fractured her skull, and she was knocked from the wagon. The other child had followed its mother. In the woods not far from the road the woman was caught and on her knees begged for the lives of her children. But she was shot down, the brains dashed from the heads of her babes, and Gus Meeks would never testify against Bill Taylor.

Then the ghastly load was thrown into the wagon and the hand of Providence was first seen in the Taylor case. Nellie had been knocked on the head and lay near the wagon. She regained consciousness and saw the butchers beat the heads of her little sisters and she lay quite still, knowing that if she stirred they would strike her again, and her head ached so fearfully that she thought she had better keep quite still. They kicked her like they would a dead dog, but she did not stir. Satisfied with their work, they tossed her into the wagon upon the feather bed, and on top of her loaded the bodies of her parents and her sisters. Then the ghastly procession pulled slowly along the muddy road to George Taylor's strawstack. After they had dug a shallow temporary grave the bodies were dumped into it, and Nellie being at the bottom of the wagon, was thrown on top in the unloading. This was where the hand of God interfered with Bill Taylor, for Nellie was the only one who had not been killed outright, and had she been thrown into the grave first, would have been smothered.

The story of her resurrection in the morning and the guilty flight of the Taylors has been told and the chain of circumstances pointing to the

guilt of the Taylors has been constructed in the reports of the trial that convicted the Taylors. Bill's cunning was exceeding, but Fate was against him.

THE HORSE WITH ONE SHOE.

But of the two men who rode down the hill. One of them rode beside the wagon to the strawstack. His horse had one shoe off, and it was on this horse that he rode into Browning from George's farm before daylight. There was no evidence at the trial to show that more than Bill, the schemer, and George, the executioner, were present at that butchery, but there was a rumor so broad that many people talk it, that four men were there.

The trial of Will and George Taylor for the murder of the Meeks family was brought to Carroll on a change of venue from Linn county. Upon the second trial both were condemned to death, and while confined in the county jail, awaiting the day of execution, they succeeded in breaking out, but Will was recaptured and paid the penalty of his crime. George was never apprehended and is still at large.

DROWNING OF FOUR MEN AT DE WITT.

About the 16th of December, 1837, a notable tragic incident occurred at DeWitt, to which the old settlers always reverted with sorrow, mingled with horror. On the evening of the day named, two men named John McMahan and Perry Harris, who were engaged in running the ferry owned by Rev. Eli Guthrie, at DeWitt, started to cross over to their homes on the Saline county side. McMahan was married and Harris, a young man aged nineteen, boarded with him. The river was full of running ice, which was gorging at some point below. The boat in which the men were to cross was a flatboat, capable of carrying a team, and was propelled by oars and poles.

As the undertaking seemed to be an extra hazardous one, Rev. Guthrie urged McMahan not to attempt to cross the river that night, for in addition to the difficulties mentioned the weather was extremely cold, and was growing colder. But the two boatmen had had much experience with the old Missouri (and unfortunately had been drinking that day) and scouted the idea of any danger. Rev. Guthrie was so impressed with the perilous nature of the undertaking that he followed McMahan and Harris to the water, and entreated them to remain. They would not heed his remonstrances, however, and launched away. A few yards from the shore they became entangled

or fastened in the almost solid mass of moving cakes of ice, some of which were very thick. The boat became unmanageable and floated down the river at the mercy of the current. Seeing their predicament, Mr. Guthrie and some other parties followed along the bank down stream to see what the finale would be. It came all too soon. The boat drifted upon a huge "sawyer" and upset. McMahan and Harris climbed out upon the tree, which had a large fork some feet above the water, forming a sort of platform. Upon this platform they climbed and shouted for assistance. Their perilous situation was soon made known. In an hour or two dozens of people had congregated upon both sides of the river, all eager and anxious to do something for their unfortunate brethren, but seemingly powerless to do anything.

Rev. Guthrie hastened back to DeWitt as soon as he saw McMahan and Harris in their perilous position and, arriving at the town, procured a skiff and started to try and effect their deliverance. Accompanying him were William Smith and Lilburn Barns, two other Carroll county men. The attempt was a most disastrous, a most distressing failure. The boat reached the sawyer, but McMahan, in his eagerness to save his life, caught the chain of Guthrie's skiff, and pulled the bow of the boat high upon the sawyer, causing the stern of the little craft to sink and the boat to capsize and throw its occupants into the icy stream. Lilburn Barns, who was in the bow, sprang upon a cake of ice, from that to another, then to another, and so on, until he actually reached within a few feet of the bank on the Carroll county side, seventy-five yards from the sawyer, when he jumped into the water and waded out, falling exhausted when he reached the dry ground, to be taken up by kind and tender hands. It is said that Barns was unable to swim a single stroke. Rev. Guthrie and Smith went down and never rose or were seen again.

"The fittest place for man to die is where he dies for man."

The death of Rev. Guthrie and Mr. Smith added to the horror of the situation, for it was now almost certain that the rescue of the men on the "sawyer" was not to be effected by any poor human means. The news spread rapidly, and by ten o'clock there were nearly three hundred people gathered on the icy banks of the river, trying to devise some way to save their comrades, but trying in vain. It was bitter cold and large fires were built to keep from freezing, and, in some degree, to cheer McMahan and his companion. Messages were shouted back and forth. From the shore came exhortations not to lose all hope, for everything possible would be done. From the "sawyer" came entreaties for help, but at the same time assurances

of trust in the friendship and love of humanity of those on the shore. And still the mighty Missouri rolled remorselessly on, the cruel, crouching ice pounding and grinding against the perilous refuge, if refuge it could be called, of the distressed men, as if begrudging them even that company with the brave but unfortunate Guthrie and Smith. So the night passed away.

About daylight Harris shouted to the shore that McMahan was dying and wanted his friends to know that he died resigned to the will of Him who doeth all things well. At seven o'clock Harris again called out that McMahan was dead. He laid the body on the fork of the tree, securing it as best he could. Relatives of the dead man told Harris to take the clothing from the body of McMahan and cover himself to avoid perishing, which he did. This was a dreadful thing to do, but the circumstances excused it.

It was Tuesday evening when the men were wrecked. Wednesday afternoon parties went to the Miami ferry, let the boat loose and three or four experienced river men started with it to rescue Perry Harris. They struck a "sawyer" before they reached their destination. Their boat came near being upset; it "shipped" a large quantity of ice and water, and the accident so frightened the crew that they made their way to shore as soon as possible. A lump of lead was tied to a string and repeated efforts were made to throw it to Harris, and thus furnish him with the means to draw a rope to him. Many a boat was launched, but it could get but a few feet from shore.

Perry Harris remained on the "sawyer" for three days and four nights—more than eighty-four hours—exposed to the icy blasts and freezing temperature, with the dead body of his comrade, McMahan, at his feet. Death encompassed him about every moment, and life, safety, home and friends only a few hundred feet away—so near and yet so far. The people on the shore, especially the relatives and friends of McMahan and Harris, were rendered almost frantic by the spectacle before them. Strong, fearless men were there, ready to do everything and anything to rescue the brave young Harris, who certainly showed heroism and fortitude if ever man did. But the strong men had as well been prattling babes, for all that they could do. The mighty, and in this instance, the murderous Missouri mocked them and scorned them as it held its heroic young prisoner in its horrible embrace, and, aided by the Ice King, began to kill him.

Poor Harris's feet and hands became frozen, and he could not assist himself. At last, in the morning of the fourth day, the ice began to gorge below the "sawyer," and faint hopes were entertained that a bridge would be formed which would enable the prisoner to be extricated. But, alas! The ice, "chugged" up, as the settlers, in their rough, but descriptive phraseology,

expressed it, and the benumbed and helpless young man was caught between the huge masses and crushed to death. McMahan's body was thrown into the water by the gorging of the frigid boulders, and, like the bodies of Guthrie and Smith, was never seen again. The next day the ice had formed a bridge across the river, and Harris' body was taken out and buried in the grave-yard near Miami.

McMahan was the son of William McMahan, the first settler in the Miami bottom. He left a wife and one or two children. Perry Harris was nineteen years old at the time of his death. He was a son of Moses Harris, and was born in either Saline or Howard county.

The memory of the noble, humane and brave Rev. Guthrie and his companion, Smith, should ever be preserved and revered. Not often are such instances of heroism to be recorded. Not often can such an instance of self-sacrifice be noted. Their bodies never were recovered, and never will be seen until that great day when the deep shall yield up its dead. No marble pile was ever reared to commemorate their noble, heroic conduct, but their names ought to live long in the annals of Missouri history. "Greater love hath no man than this—that a man lay down his life for his friend."

DEATH SENTENCES.

Thursday, December 17, 1885, in the Carroll circuit court a motion for a new trial for Joel E. Anderson and Laurel Ball for the murder of John Rea was overruled and the prisoners sentenced to pay the death penalty. Mr. Ball, when asked by the judge if he had any thing to say why a sentence should not be pronounced on him, declared with much feeling that he was not guilty of the crime charged. Mr. Anderson admitted that he had killed Rea, but that he had done so in self-defense, as Mr. Rea was his friend.

This was the second trial of this noted case, the verdict in the first instance having been a sentence of ninety-nine years. On appeal to the supreme court a new trial was granted with the above result.

In pronouncing sentence, Judge Davis said, "You are charged with wilfully, deliberately and maliciously killing John Rea. On your plea of not guilty you have been tried by a jury of your peers. You have had the benefit of all that skill could do for you, and you have been found guilty of murder in the first degree. Nothing now remains but to pass the sentence of the law on you, which is that you be taken to the county jail and there kept until the 12th day of March ensuing, when you shall be taken to some convenient place to be designated by the sheriff, and hanged by the neck until

you are dead. You have but a short time to live, and you should proceed to put your spirit house in order."

At the July term, 1837, an indictment was found against Albert Hawkins for the murder of James Dunbar in Rockford township, near Grand river. The murderer escaped into Chariton county, where he was caught and brought on a writ of habeas corpus to Carroll. At the July term he was tried and the jury "hung," and were finally discharged. At the November term in the same year he received a new trial and the county records of that term have the following entry.

"State of Missouri vs. Alfred Hawkins.

"Indictment—Murder.

"And now at this day, being Saturday, November the eleventh, in the year of 1837, the said prisoner being brought before the court and being asked if he had any thing farther to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against him, and the said prisoner after conferring with his counsel stated that he had nothing further to offer in his defense, it is therefore adjudged that the said Alfred Hawkins be remanded to the jail of Carroll county there to remain in close confinement until Friday, the 15th day of December next, and on that day between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two of the clock in the afternoon to be taken of the sheriff of Carroll county to a gallows to be by him erected for that purpose at some convenient place within one mile of the town of Carrollton, and there to be hanged by the neck until dead, and that the sheriff of Carroll county carry this order into execution."

The sheriff of the county, Judge Thomas Minnis, father of Messrs. James Minnis, Warren and W. B. Minnis, got permission of the court to hang the prisoner on an oak tree near the present residence of Mrs. Geo. W. Brasher, just west of town. The citizens interested themselves, and sent Joe Adkins, a prominent citizen of the east part of the county, to secure a reprieve at Jefferson City. Mr. Adkins returned the night before the execution, and remained at his house over night, not thinking it of sufficient consequence to go to town after night, and he arrived next day barely in time to stop the execution. Hawkins went to the pen, and died about two years after.

On the 6th day of November, 1858, King Brady killed Thomas Nash, at Miles Point, with a knife. The case was brought to trial at the March term, 1860. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on Friday, May 18, 1860.

The defendant's counsel went to Jefferson City to get the sentence commuted. Gov. Bob Stewart, who happened to be in his usual state of jubilee,

granted a full pardon. The feeling against the prisoner was so great that the counsel refused to accept it, and insisted on a commutation, which was given. Brady was released in 1862 and took part in the deviltry that was carried on in that county during the war.

SOME FISH STORIES.

The Wild Moss mills, near Carrollton, Missouri, in addition to being the scene of the remarkable bread baking, when biscuits were made from the standing grain in four minutes and thirty-seven seconds, is remembered by the old timers as the most remarkable fishing resort for miles around.

In summer time the small boy and the old man, either in company or separately, found their way to Lawton's mill, and scarce a day would pass that the dam at the mill and the bank for miles on either side were not well filled with local anglers.

The widest reputation of the stream, as a fishing place, however, was made when in 1873, 1875 and again in 1877, the fish went down stream in such numbers as to clog and stop the water wheel of the mill.

In January, 1873, the mill stopped and an examination showed that the wheel was literally choked with fish. Fish of all sizes and varieties had come down under the ice, seeking air, with the above result. Racks were built in front of the wheel, but the immense weight of fish broke the racks and thousands of pounds of fish were taken out so that the mill could run.

This condition continued for several days, and until it was feared that the stream had been robbed of its fish, but it was not so. In addition to the fish thus taken out, the water under the ice was compressed by the constant flow from the springs which fed the creek and when the ice broke up in the spring, dead fish by the thousands were washed out upon the banks, so that, as one who remembers the incident told us a few days ago, "You could walk from the mill to Jerry Turpin's (now the Webber house) by stepping from fish to fish and not touch the ground."

This same scene was repeated again in 1875 when people came from miles around to see the wonderful run, when it was estimated that sixteen thousand pounds of fish of all varieties were taken out. In 1877 the same scene was repeated, and fish were shipped by the wagon load to surrounding towns and by the ton to Kansas City and St. Louis.

Soon after this last run the mill was destroyed by fire, the dam was removed and Moss creek ceased to be the Mecca for Missouri fishermen.

The history of this mill dates back to the very early history of Carroll county, as shown by our records, and not a man can now be found who remembers Moss creek when there was no mill at or near the location of the historic Wild Moss mills.

The first mill was built as a grist and saw mill, under an order of the circuit court, a history of which will be found in another chapter of this book.

QUICK BREAD MAKING.

For a number of years it had been the "hobby" of James F. Lawton, the proprietor of the Wild Moss mills, to see just how quick he could make bread out of the wheat as it stood in the field. He tried it a number of times and found that each time he could accomplish the work in just a little shorter time than when he last attempted it. He kept his own counsel and said nothing to outsiders of his aspirations to beat the record which he had made, for in beating that record he also beat the world's record; for there has never, even at this time, been a record which anywhere approached his own. He made arrangements which he thought perfect and on Friday, July 14, 1876, invited the gentlemen whose names are affixed to the certificate to meet at his mill. where, after everything was arranged for quick time, an adjournment was taken to the field where the threshing machine stood about three hundred and fifty yards from the mill and within thirty feet of the standing grain.

At three o'clock and one minute, the time being kept by Joseph H. Turner, of the *Record*, and Sheriff John W. Clinkscales, the sorrel mules which drew the reaper were given the whip and twenty willing hands rushed the wheat to the thresher, where in one minute and a half the thresher was at work on it and in forty-five seconds three pecks of grain were on the shoulder of H. S. Sheets, who started on the run for the mill. The mud was several inches deep and Mr. Sheets was nearly exhausted when James A. Turner, coming up on horseback, raised the sack, and in just one and a half minutes the grinders of the Moss Creek mill "set down" on it. In two minutes it was ground, passed through a single reel bolt and in one minute and a quarter more Sheets had taken it to the house two hundred yards away and delivered it to Mrs. Lawton. In one-half minute more it was in batter and on griddles of the Charter Oak stove. In one minute more it was in griddle-cakes, cooked by Miss Alice Lawton, and in three minutes and a half from the time Mrs. Lawton got the flour it was in good biscuit.

Griddle cakes in eight and one-half minutes, and hot biscuit in eleven minutes from the standing grain. It looked almost incredible and yet those who witnessed the work were willing then and there to wager that Jim Lawton and his wife could do the same thing again in seven and a half and ten minutes. The witnesses followed the grain from the reaper to the mouths of the guests, never losing sight of it except when it was running through the mill.

The certificate follows :

“Moss Creek Mills, July 14, 1876.

“The undersigned citizens of Carrollton and vicinity certify that at a trial made this day for the purpose of ascertaining the time in which bread could be made from wheat taken standing in the field, the following time was made by J. F. Lawton, proprietor of mills :

Commenced reaping wheat.....	3:01
Finished reaping wheat.....	3:02
Commenced threshing wheat.....	3:02½
Finished threshing wheat (¾ bushel).....	3:03¼
Commenced grinding wheat.....	3:04¾
Finished grinding wheat.....	3:06¾
Mrs. Lawton commenced making bread.....	3:08
Finished making bread.....	3:08½
Commenced baking.....	3:08½
Finished baking griddle cakes.....	3:09½
Finished baking biscuit.....	3:12

“The threshing machine and the mill were both thoroughly cleaned out before the trial commenced, and not a particle of flour was used that did not come from the wheat cut in the above trial.

(Signed) “I. R. BROWN, Circuit Clerk.

“JOSEPH H. TURNER, Editor *Record*, time-keeper.

“J. N. TULEY, Editor *Democrat*.

“GUS. LEFTWICH, Druggist.

“JOHN R. KERBY, County Clerk.

“W. E. HASSETT, Editor *Journal*.

“JOHN BRAND, Editor *Record*.

“C. L. BRACKEN, Grocer.

“JOHN I. WILCOXSON, Banker.

“JACKSON TIMMONS, Farmer.

“CAREY TROTTER, Liveryman.

“H. S. SHEETS, Steam Sheller and Thresher.

"MOSES SLACK, of Senate Saloon.

"J. W. CLINKSCALES, Sheriff Carroll County.

"JAMES A. TURNER, Recorder of Deeds, Carroll County.

"H. RHOMBERG, Brewer."

Mr. Lawton was not satisfied with his record, for in the attempt he saw wherein the time could be shortened and in 1878 he resolved to make another attempt. Inviting a number of his friends, who were among the best citizens of Carrollton, to be present on June 27, 1878, he had everything in readiness and the record was lowered below his own sanguine expectations.

At four o'clock and six minutes and ten seconds the reaper struck the grain and in one minute and fifteen seconds a peck of wheat was in a sack and on the horse and the horse on its way to the mill sixteen rods away, the wheat having been cut, threshed, bagged and on its way to the mill in that length of time. In one minute and seventeen seconds the flour, ground and bolted, was in the hands of Mrs. Lawton, and in one minute and twenty-three seconds more, or in just three minutes and fifty-five seconds from the starting of the reaper the first griddle cakes were being devoured by a dozen men. In just four minutes and thirty-seven seconds from the time the reaper entered the wheat a pan of hot biscuits was delivered to the crowd of invited guests.

This attempt, like the first one, was certified to by men of unquestioned veracity, as follows:

"CARROLLTON, Mo., June 7, 1878.

"We, the undersigned, testify that we were present at Wild Moss mills, J. F. Lawton, proprietor, in Carroll county, Missouri, on the 27th day of June, 1878, and witnessed the cutting, threshing and grinding of wheat growing in the field, and we hereby declare, that agreeable to the time kept by C. L. Bracken, with a stop watch, corroborated by several other watches, the wheat was cut with a Buckeye dropper, threshed and conveyed forty rods to mill and ground into flour in three minutes and ten seconds. Flour cooked into griddle cakes in three minutes and fifty-five seconds from the time of beginning of cutting of grain and into well-baked biscuit in four minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

(Signed)

H. H. BRAND,
HERMAN DAVID

G. L. WINFREY,
JAMES W. BUCHANAN,

JAMES SHIELDS,
ALEX. TROTTER,
G. W. BRASHER,
K. BIRKENWALD.

JOSEPH H. TURNER,	C. L. BRACKEN,
W. D. FOSTER,	MOSES SLACK,
JOHN McCAW,	H. RHOMBERG,
HUGH GIBSON,	FRANK DEVINE,
DR. COOPER,	BUCKEYE JOE BEARD,
JOE P. BELL,	W. L. SMILEY,
LOUIS BLAKELEY,	T. P. BERRYHILL,
JAMES A. TURNER,	A. L. ARMINTROUT,
A. E. BABCOCK,	J. J. FARLEY,
JOHN T. BUCHANAN,	T. B. GOODSON,
C. B. TROTTER,	JOHN R. KERBY,
E. W. VEST,	W. W. JAMISON,
W. E. QUICK,	COL. M. C. SHEWALTER,
WM. WOLFF,	W. M. TULL,
FRANK ROBERTSON,	EMIL BETZLER,
I. A. McCOMBS,	R. LEMONS,
A. S. POWELL,	I. A. BURNETT,
WM. TURPIN,	JEREMIAH TURPIN,
J. B. HALE,	ROBERT STANDLEY."

This wonderful accomplishment caused widespread newspaper comment at the time and the daily newspapers from east to west were filled with the story. *The New York Ledger* published a poem by way of comparison of the difference between 1800 and 1878 in the time occupied in making bread from the standing grain. All of this was forgotten with the years, however, and in July, 1909, an attempt was made in the state of Washington to do something which they thought was new and untried. They succeeded in making bread from the standing grain in twenty minutes, and, thinking that they had established a record, sent the news broadcast and it was taken up by the Associated Press and disseminated as a good piece of news, until one of the editors of this work took the matter up and sent to the *Globe Democrat* at St. Louis the last of the above certificates which they published, together with the following very complimentary editorial:

"From Carrollton, Missouri, S. K. Turner writes to tell of how Missouri once showed the world a thing or two the world has not yet patterned. This has often happened, but the case in point is of unusual interest, for the reason that it grows out of a comparison with things being done at Seattle, where art and industry are now flourishing. Mr. Turner writes that he has been amused by reading exposition correspondence reporting the cutting, threshing and grinding of wheat into flour, and the baking of flour

into biscuits, in twenty minutes. Mr. Turner laughs at this claim, and proves incontestably that Missouri did very much better so long ago that the feat has been forgotten. He sets down a veracious record, taken from "The History of Carroll County, Missouri," and attested by the signatures of half a hundred men who, in less than five minutes, saw the golden grain which had gleamed in the harvest sun of northern Missouri come out of the oven in the golden-crowned biscuit for which that region is so widely and so justly famed. First among these witnesses was that soldier of two wars and senator of three states, Gen. James Shields. All of the other witnesses were doubtless men of veracity, and we select the name of Shields from the list only because his nation-wide fame will give this story that wide interest and that unchangeable verity which its importance deserves.

"It is a remarkable story, all the more remarkable because of its truthfulness. The men who signed the record, feeling all of its truth and all of its wonder, seem to have felt, also, a sense of obligation resting upon them to set it down in calm, judicial phrase. This may make it more invulnerable now, when it has to be resurrected to rebuke the presumption of Seattle, but if it had been told then in that way which alone can seize upon and hold the public mind, the presumption of Seattle would not now be possible and the high record of Missouri could not have been forgotten. But then we should have missed now this interesting history which Mr. Turner has culled from the 476th page of the History of Carroll County, to which General Shields, ex-Congressman Hale and two-score others, on the 27th of June, 1878, contributed the bare fact that the wheat was cut, threshed and conveyed forty rods to mill and ground into flour in three minutes and ten seconds. Flour cooked into griddle cakes in three minutes and fifty-five seconds from the time of beginning of cutting of grain, and into well-baked biscuits in four minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

"And yet Missouri, where this was done, is without an exhibition, or a representation of any kind, at the Yukon Exposition now under way in Seattle, where the arts, sciences and handicrafts of mankind are to be seen and where the transportation of wheat into biscuits in twenty minutes is heralded as an unparalleled achievement and a smashing of world records, in ignorance of the fact that Missouri had long ago set a pace of which Seattle has not yet made the first quarter lap. Mr. Turner does well to kick over the bushel under which the light of Missouri is hid at Seattle. It shall be ours to set the Missouri picture in a stronger light and the thousands of Missourians now living in that far northwest of which Seattle is the metropolis, and who must mourn the absence of their native state from the lists

in which American skill and enterprise for prizes, can bask in it. This wonder work was done at Wild Moss mills, in that part of Carroll county where the rich loam soil left by the alluvial deposits of the Missouri river gives out not only of abundance but of flavor. The Missouri achievement of James F. Lawton could not have been complete under the Missouri code of hospitality, without the co-operation of Mrs. Lawton, and it was her hands which worked the wonder of flour baked into perfect biscuits in one minute and twenty-seven seconds. Though it was a speed test, we can well believe that no hospitable and patriotic daughter of Missouri would serve the state dish without that divine flavor, when buttered, which makes it food for gods. Wherefore was the triumph of Missouri on that great day made more complete, and wherefore is our glory all the greater now when the verities of history can save us from the efforts of Seattle to obscure us, because, perhaps, we are believed to be obscuring ourselves by not appearing there. Missouri may obscure herself, but she will allow nothing else to obscure her. When challenged, she removes the limit. "See Seattle by the Sea" is a fine song. Missouri likes it so well that she will not only see Seattle, but raise her and go her better."

This will, no doubt, continue to be the record time until the introduction of some new and yet to be discovered machinery shall bring in some new methods of harvesting and milling.

POPULATION STATISTICS OF CARROLL COUNTY.

The press proof of the population statistics of Carroll county, including all minor civil divisions, which has just been issued by the census department at Washington, shows that the total population of the county in 1910 was 23,098; which is 3,357 less than in 1900 and 2,644 less than in 1890. Of the incorporated towns and villages in the county all have decreased in population during the last decade, except Norborne, Bosworth and Bogard. The increase in the population in these towns is as follows: Norborne, 52; Bosworth, 366; Bogard, 40. From these figures it will be seen that Bosworth is the only town in the county that has made any perceptible increase—the population in that town having almost doubled in ten years. The decrease in population in the other towns of the county during the last decade was as follows: Carrollton, 402; DeWitt, 127; Wakenda, 50; Hale, 78; Tina, 64. The decrease in DeWitt is greatest in proportion to population, being more than 23 per cent; Tina is next with a decrease of more than 17

per cent; Wakenda next with a decrease of more than 12 per cent; Hale next with a decrease of nearly 12 per cent; and Carrollton last with a decrease of more than 10 per cent.

But the largest decrease in population is found in the rural districts of the county outside of the incorporated towns and villages. Of the twenty-two townships in the county all show a decrease in population during the last decade except Cherry Valley and Rockford, each of which shows a small increase. It is true that Ridge township, including the town of Bosworth, shows an increase, but that is due to the rapid growth of the town. Outside of the town of Bosworth the population in Ridge township decreased 130. The combined population of all of the incorporated towns and villages in the county decreased 263 during the last decade; while the combined population of all of the townships in the county outside of the incorporated towns and villages decreased 3,094; making a total decrease for the entire county of 3,357.

Following are the official statistics:

Minor Civil Division.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Carrollton township, including Carrollton city...	4,422	4,933	4,984
Carrollton city	3,452	3,854	3,878
Ward 1	1,194	.....	.....
Ward 2	769	.....	.....
Ward 3	822	.....	.....
Ward 4	667	.....	.....
Cherry Valley township.....	412	366	457
Combs township.....	993	1,103	1,189
DeWitt township, including DeWitt town.....	1,165	1,414	1,355
DeWitt town.....	423	550	633
Ward 1	153	.....	.....
Ward 2	270	.....	.....
Egypt township, including Norborne village.....	1,985	2,018	1,792
Norborne village.....	1,241	1,189	1,005
Eugene township, including Wakenda town.....	1,416	1,842	1,834
Wakenda town.....	279	329	206
Fairfield township.....	678	853	890
Hill township.....	776	897	685
Hurricane township, including Hale village.....	1,708	1,931	1,894
Hale village.....	587	665	530
Leslie township.....	804	1,010	1,025

Miami township.....	349	511	433
Moss Creek township.....	623	682	620
Prairie township.....	594	743	744
Ridge township, including Bosworth city.....	1,415	1,179	1,222
Bosworth city.....	767	401	....
Ward 1.....	261	....	....
Ward 2.....	273	....	....
Ward 3.....	233	....	....
Rockford township.....	473	437	412
Smith township.....	230	382	191
Stokes Mound township, including Tina village..	1,024	1,260	1,304
Tina village.....	304	368	....
Sugartree township.....	550	787	527
Trotter township.....	866	1,084	1,161
Van Horn township, including Bogard village....	1,182	1,224	1,257
Bogard village	316	276	300
Wakenda township	688	877	885
Washington township	745	922	881
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	23,098	26,455	25,742

The population of Carroll county from 1840 to 1880, inclusive, according to the regular decennial census of the government was as follows :

1840	2,423
1850	5,441
1860	9,763
1870	17,446
1880	23,300

In 1870, when the population was 17,446, 16,619 were white; 827 colored; 9,237 were males; 8,209 were females; 16,624 were natives (9,058 being born in Missouri) and 822 were foreigners.

The population of the town of Carrollton in 1870 was 1,832, and in 1880 it was 2,313.

CHAPTER XII.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE EARLY-DAY PHYSICIAN AND HIS TIMES IN CARROLL COUNTY.

By W. C. Baird, M. D.

To me has been given the task of writing of the physician of the pioneer days of Carroll county. I enter upon the task with a feeling that I walk in the paths that were once as vivid and clear as a spring morning, but which have become dim and uncertain with the many intervening years that are past and gone. Most of my early associates in the practice of medicine have gone to their reward. The friends and neighbors of that day have in a great degree passed over the hills of the western shore and leave me with only memories.

In May, 1862, I first looked upon the native greatness of Carroll county as it yet lay dormant and silent in its cloak of wildness. I was a young physician, fresh from college and with a spirit within me that prompted the restless heart to seek green pastures. I opened up an office at Mandeville and flaunted my shingle to the breezes with the time honored inscription, "W. C. Baird, Physician and Surgeon."

The homes of the people were few and far between. In all this broad territory from Carrollton there were no physicians except Doctor Howard, four miles south of Mandeville, Dr. J. W. Rogers, who had settled at Frisco, a mile south of Coloma, and the writer. Doctor Rogers, when I first knew him, gave more attention to trading in stock than the practice of medicine, although his practice was extensive. He came from the eclectic school and was a good physician and a fine gentleman.

Dr. B. F. Johnson located in the Pleasant Hope neighborhood in 1865. He was a Methodist preacher as well as a physician and this good man was faithful in ministering to the body and soul of man.

The medical profession was represented at Carrollton by Drs. Litt Tull, William Tull, Pete Austin, Doctor Ignis, Charles Hydell, Doctor Glover, G. P. Herndon and perhaps some others in the few years immediately following this period.

Doctor Brown was located at Bridge Creek and Doctor Crutchley at Shanghai. I did all the practice in the territory north of Mandeville to Dawn, at that time Dawn being without a doctor. I have met all these men in consultation except Doctor Crutchley. -

The early-day physician made his travels horseback. You could tell the doctor as far as he could be seen. His saddle pockets flopped by his side and his medicine perfumed the air. Dr. Charles Heidel varied somewhat in the style of things, as he always rode a mule, which was the cause of much fun at his expense among his friends.

We were in a primitive state and lived and moved in a primitive atmosphere. I remember that castor oil, calomel and quinine were the principal commodities we administered to cure the ills of man. It was a fixed custom among us to always bleed and blister in cases of pneumonia and little did we think that the time would ever come when this heroic treatment would give way to modern methods as we have it now. I have paid ten dollars an ounce for quinine and during the war would have to pay a man five dollars to go after it.

All of the older physicians of the county were my warm personal friends. In that day we knew nothing of the jealous and selfish side of our profession, but were bound together in the broadest bonds of professional fellowship that took hold of the heart. We consulted together freely and on the most friendly terms. The pioneer physician was a man of noble impulses and with a heart that was ready to respond to the needs of the sick and wounded. He rode night and day across long stretches of broken country, in the face of storm or in the depths of night. When he was called he was ready to go.

All my earthly associates in the practice of medicine are gone to their resting place with the exception of Doctor Brown. We are left in the midst of a time not our own and for us the shadows of the evening commence to tip the hills of the west and soon we will have quit the toils of life to rest with them.

The first call I received after locating at Mandeville was from a woman who resided eight miles away. You can imagine with what importance I arranged for that trip and soon I was on the way. I found, upon reaching the home, that the patient was a woman. She was suffering with a fever and was breathing with great difficulty. She also complained with severe pains in her chest. I proceeded to bleed her copiously. Then I fixed her up four powders consisting of ten grains each of calomel, rhei., jlap. and ipicac and concluded the call by giving her a strong solution of tart, antimony. The bleeding relaxed my patient and when I left her she was much easier. I went

back that evening and found no fever, but she was perspiring freely. I ordered her rubbed with a coarse towel and gave her a stimulant. Three days after that she was able to be about the house and thus two visits were sufficient. I saw the woman at church in about a week from this time. She came to me and said, smilingly: "You are the best doctor I ever had, but your medicine is the meanest I ever took." Thus do you have an insight into the practice of medicine of the early day.

My first obstetrical case came to me late one night. I started to the home at breakneck speed, which was the way doctors rode. I hadn't gone half a mile when my horse stumbled and fell, scattering doctor, medicine and dignity all over the road. However I reached there in good shape and in plenty of time. The baby was born and everything went off pleasantly.

My first consultation was with Doctor Charles Heidel in the case of a young lady with convulsions. It was one of the leading families of the community and Doctor Heidel had been the family doctor for years. I had never seen the Doctor and of course expected to be floored. But when he came and examined the case he said he had never seen better treatment and said that a hundred doctors could have done no more than I had. Being a young doctor, this of course gave me a big boost in the neighborhood. This is only an instance of the way the physicians of the old school treated the young doctor. He helped him along, instead of trying to tear him down and drive him out of the community.

After that I met Doctor Heidel frequently in consultation and always found him the soul of honor. It was indeed a pleasure to be with him. Afterwards I met with such fine gentlemen as Dr. G. P. Herndon, my preceptor, Dr. Litt Tull, Dr. Pete Austin, Dr. B. F. Johnson, Dr. William Tull, all of whom were grand men of the old school. I cannot understand why so many doctors of the present day are so narrow as contrasted with the fine spirit of the early-day physician. We need to learn some lessons of the Golden Rule from these good men. After I had been battling along several years in the Mandeville section, Dr. J. C. Cooper moved in south of me. In 1869 we entered into a partnership for a year. I found him to be a fine physician and a perfect gentleman. Then came Dr. B. F. Wheat, who also located south of Mandeville and practiced a good number of years in that section. He was also a good physician and a gentleman. After Doctor Wheat, the doctors moved in around me so thick I cannot remember them.

The country was sparsely settled. We used to ride across the prairies without the trace of a road anywhere. The monotony would often be relieved

by a fine deer jumping up and gracefully running away to cover. We would often start off on our trips in the early hours of the morning, the sun just peeping from out the East to guide us with his trail of golden light and many times we would return only in the dark of midnight from our missions of ministrations to the sick and wounded. Then when we got home it was often the case that someone was waiting to call our services and we were off again. I remember one night in 1863 that I was riding along, tired and weary, and was so overcome that I fell asleep on my horse, as we often did. Suddenly a meteor fell and I looked at its sparkling path with terror, the horse having jumped and awoken me from my slumber. I didn't sleep any more that night on this trip.

But with all the hardships, the practice of medicine was a pleasure. There was friendship as true as steel and strife was scarcely known. There was no craving to get rich, but people were content with the common things of life. The inhabitants of the little homes were glad to see the doctor and feed his team and give him something to eat. They often cooked on the fireplace and while the simple meal was being prepared the doctor slept. I look back to those days with the greatest pleasure of my life. I had many experiences too numerous to tell.

Many a night have I gotten lost. I remember in particular one night, dark and dreary. I became lost on the road near Dawn. Finally, after wandering around for several hours, I came to a cabin. I rode up to the front of the cabin and cried loudly, "Hello!" It was during the war and people were suspicious of strangers. Finally a woman answered through a crack of the cabin. I asked her if I could stay all night, but she answered that no one was there. Then I heard a man's voice and could catch from him, "That sounds like Doctor Baird." I answered quickly, "That's who it is." I was told to get down from my horse and I was invited in to spend the night, which I gladly did. I had had nothing to eat since the morning and you can imagine how I enjoyed the turkey and other tempting food set before me.

I will now give a few experiences we doctors used to have which served to put a little humor in our rounds of toil. I remember one time after a hard day's ride I was eating a late dinner at my home. A young man suddenly rode up under whip and yelled excitedly: "Want you to come at once and see my sister, who is dying!" I told him calmly that if she was dying there was little use of me going. I had been to the bedside of the sick girl that morning and she seemed to be getting along right well at that time. However, I went again. The family lived in a one-room cabin on the creek. When I got

there the house was full of old women. They were groaning and lamenting, saying dolefully: "The poor thing is about dead!" I sat my saddle pockets down and went up to the bed of the girl who was marked for death, in the eyes of the old women. The patient's pulse was full, good and regular, but she was in a comatose state. There was no danger. I told them she wasn't dying, but the old women looked at me in a way which was as much to say that you are not telling the truth. I ordered some water heated, that the girl might be bathed. The women secured a kettle and took it in the yard and filled it up with water. A roaring hot fire was built under it and when the water had been heated it was poured in the tub and taken to the bedside without cooling. The girl was gently lifted up and put in the water which was several degrees hotter than the women had figured on. The girl suddenly exclaimed at the top of her voice: "Good God! how hot!" It wasn't long until she was out of the tub and in bed and, securely wrapping the bed clothing about her, she refused all other treatment and wouldn't as much as speak. I scolded the old women for heating the water so hot and they remonstrated by saying it was all my fault. It wasn't two minutes until all the women had left and as they went down the road would look back occasionally with a reproachful glance. Next morning the girl was all right with the exception of the few slight burns.

One hot day in June a man came after me saying that a friend of his had lockjaw and told me to hurry. The ground was soft and sloppy and this, with the heat, made travel extremely difficult. Every step our horses would sink in mud. After traveling a long distance I checked up my horse and asked my companion about the man he was so interested in. "Well," he replied, "he was setting on the bank fishing and gapped and after that couldn't shut his mouth." When I came to the home of the man suffering under this handicap I discovered the room crowded with neighbors and it looked all the world like a funeral. The wife was standing by the bed holding the husband's chin and there was a hopeless expression on her face. The sight was so comical I was forced to smile. I was soon at work. I wrapped a handkerchief around my thumbs and bore down on the man's lower teeth and the jaws slipped in place. He looked up and said, "Is that all." My patient paid me a good fee and I went back home.

It was the practice in those days to take a star for a guide, as we traveled far and near on our journeys. There were no well marked roads and few traces of friendly paths. The few humble homes were scattered like dots over a wide, wide wilderness and it seemed that the friendly guides from out

the heavens of the night were but the fingermarks of God, leading us and preserving our ways from paths of danger and into the ways of usefulness.

I do not believe that many men take up the practice of medicine with a single view of heaping up treasures on this earth. I am convinced that to most men it is the call of service to humanity and as they go about in their work of doing good to the sick, weary and wounded they find their greatest reward in the expressions of gratitude that turns the sick room from anxious hours of waiting and suffering to the yielding back of the joys and pleasures of life as the sufferer finds it in the return of health brought back by the knowing skill of the man who has given his life to the study of medicine.

I am glad to look back to the days past and gone. I am glad to have been with the old school and to have shared with them the common lot of toil. No physician of the present day need blush in the memory of the men they follow. While advances have been made and the practice of medicine then was crude compared to now, yet the early day doctor was responsible for his time and he filled his mission in the world as God gave it to him and as humanity demanded.

It is out of a love and veneration for the times that have been and in appreciation of the friendship and memory of those gone before that I am constrained to write these few faltering lines, trusting that they shall always bear honor to the pioneer physician, his life and times as he gave his service for the love he had for his profession.

CHAPTER XIII.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS—HAPPENINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

[Part One is from miscellaneous sources, including the files of the *Wakenda Record*, *Carroll Record*, *Carrollton Democrat*, and *Republican-Record*. Part Two from the files of the *Norborne Democrat*.]

PART ONE.

In 1842 a steamboat of light draft ascended Grand river as far as Bedford and to a point on the West Fork as high as three miles west of Chillicothe. Only one or two trips were made, but sufficient to cause the stream to be called navigable, and some plans were put on foot, though never perfected, to improve the stream for navigation.

In the early days hemp was a profitable crop and even to the closing days of the war many large hemp fields were to be found in the bottoms and a great number of slaves were employed in the cultivation and care of this crop.

In 1849 Carroll county furnished a great many men to California. Many of them were successful and returned home with the foundation of their fortunes, others died on the way out to the gold fields, and others remained in California. The following is a partial list of the

FORTY-NINERS:

Buck Smart, Sam Turner, Jack Wilcoxson, John Montgomery, Jim Rea, Smith Ely, George Folger, Ben Baker, Bill Gage, Martin Glaze, Jim Clink-scales, William McMurtry, Gus Redwine, Henry Maggart, Jonathan Miles, Jeff Wilcoxson, Jesse Stoval, Alex Trotter.

In 1850 the exodus from this county was equal to that of the children of Israel from Egypt. The following list contains a few of the names of those who represented this county in the "fifty" rush:

1850.

A. D. Rock, John Standley, Uriah Standley, Mathias Glaze, Jack Glaze, Flem Addison, James Baily, Isaac Smith, George Smith, Col. W. W. Austin,

John M. Howell, B. F. White, Thomas Buffington, Dick Thomas, Sam and Thomas Crider, Bert Earnest, Ben White, Joe Edmundson, Henry Preble, Mosley Brown, Thomas Dobbins, James Swinney, Gus Baron, Hardin and Dan Cary, Joab Hunter, Arch Austin, Sam Barker, Manly, Sam, Ben and Joab Turner, Wakefield, John and Will Standley, Ben and Jake Maggart, Willis Allen, William Standley, Smith Earnest, James Tull, John, William and Peter Austin, Thomas Holloway, Warren Minnis, Robert Minnis, Jack Braden, William B. Minnis, George Deigel, William Brickens, Benedict Stemple, Jim Buffington, Joe Hudson, Bill Turner, Lute Barker, Jonathan Hill.

The colored boys were Jack Buffington and Willis Dobbins.

In 1851 there was a general season of floods and high waters throughout the county and country. The June rise in the Missouri was somewhat extensive, although not destructive. Crops were badly injured in many localities. After the flood subsided there was considerable sickness in the bottom lands.

The season of 1857 was remarkable for the long drouth that prevailed throughout the country. It was even more severe than in 1853. On the uplands there was great distress. Big Creek was dry, Hurricane was dry, Tater Hill was dry, and Wakenda was very low indeed. Water was hauled for miles for household uses. The bottom fared only tolerably. In some parts there were good crops raised, notwithstanding the dryness of the season, and the fortunate possessors were in a comfortable situation compared to their neighbors on the uplands. The latter, in a good humored way, had chaffed the "bottomites" when they were washed out by the floods, and now it was the turn of the aforesaid men of the river lands to exult.

The comet of this year was unusually large and brilliant, and to many presaged the dry season, and even the civil war that began in 1861. There were those who gazed upon the blazing celestial wanderer with fear and trembling, almost, as it swept athwart the heavens, "Shaking from its horrid head famine, pestilence, and war," and feeling sure that it caused not only the drouth, but portended other dire evils to the country as well. This was the largest and most brilliant comet ever seen in Carroll county.

February 3, 1858, Thomas Tweedie, George W. Smith, J. M. Wilcoxson, J. B. Whobrey, James A. Turner, John Wilcoxson, M. B. Wetzstein, Joseph Frank and Jacob Deigel, by petition, "moved the court" (of Carroll county) "to grant them the use of the southwest room of the court house for the space of ten or twelve months free of charge for the use of the brass band, pledging themselves to take good care and return the same in good condition." Granted, subject to the use of the different courts when necessary for juries or for other purposes.

In March, 1863, owing to the disturbed conditions in Carroll county, the price of real estate declined rapidly. As an illustration, it is recalled that R. D. Ray offered nine hundred and sixty acres, all in one tract, for one dollar per acre.

March 17, 1863, Mrs. Penelope Curl, known as "Granny Curl," died at Harmon Booth's, at the age of eighty-nine. She had been a resident of the state for thirty-four years and at her death left exactly one hundred grandchildren.

May 21, 1863, the steamer "Magenta" sank in the Missouri river about one mile below De Witt. The boat struck a snag. A large amount of valuable freight was lost, but no fatalities were reported.

July 1, 1863, the steamer "Emma" was robbed of one thousand one hundred dollars by bushwhackers at Waverly Landing. It is said that some of the bushwhackers lived in this county.

About the 1st of September, 1863, William Greenstreet shot and killed Harrison Tolly. The two men lived in the bottom. It was claimed that there had been a feud between the two; that Tolly had threatened to kill Greenstreet, and that these threats coming to the knowledge of Greenstreet, he deliberately took his gun and shot Tolly on his own premises. Greenstreet immediately came to Carrollton, surrendered himself, and was afterward tried and acquitted.

The September term of the circuit court was duly held, ex-Governor King on the bench. D. P. Whitmer was the circuit attorney. A number of attorneys were present from abroad. A grand jury was impaneled, and considerable other business transacted.

At a "union" meeting at Carrollton, on the 23d, Capt. D. P. Whitmer, of Ray county, circuit attorney, was nominated for circuit judge. Hon. George W. Dunn, of Ray county, was already announced as a candidate. The friends of Cols. John B. Hale and Walter King had called on them to enter the field, but they had declined.

About the 1st of October, the steamer "Marcella" was captured by about sixty guerrillas nearly opposite Shanghai. The boat and passengers were robbed, and three Federal militiamen were taken off the boat and murdered. Another soldier was fired upon, but escaped. Some of the guerrillas were said to be from near Shanghai and Hardin.

In 1864 about fifteen thousand pounds of cotton raised in the county was ginned by Musser & Winfrey, who had put up a cotton gin in connection with their woolen factory at Carrollton. It was estimated that twenty thousand

pounds of a very good article of cotton were raised in the county in the year of 1863.

On the night of the 2d of June, 1864, the factory establishment mentioned in the preceding paragraph was totally destroyed by fire at Carrollton. The loss was about twenty thousand dollars, nearly one-half of which was on the cotton and wool stored in the building, belonging to the patrons of the factory. A sad incident connected with this catastrophe was the burning to death of a lad about fifteen years of age, named William Vickery, who was employed in the factory and who was in the building when the fire broke out. His charred remains were found the next morning near where the engine stood.

In the midst of the civil war raging in the country in 1864 there was a whisky war in Carroll county. The ladies of De Witt organized and made a raid on the places where liquors were sold and knocked in the heads of all the barrels of whisky, and in fact destroyed all of the intoxicating beverages they could find.

The question of building the "Missouri Valley Railroad," now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, was freely and fully discussed. Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of affairs, unsettled values, and other distracting causes, the people seemed to have faith that all would be well in the end; and so they favored this enterprise because of the aid they believed it would render in establishing their material prosperity which they expected to live to enjoy. Several meetings were held in this part of the state in aid of the project and bills relating thereto were introduced and discussed in the Legislature. The "Missouri Valley" was designated to be a part of Old North Missouri, and was designed to leave the main line near where Moberly now stands and run thence to the Missouri river and up the valley to Kansas City, substantially over the same line where now runs the Kansas City division of the Wabash. Hon. George Pattison, then the representative from this county in the Legislature, did very effective work in aid of the "Missouri Valley."

The price of every species of property had advanced largely save two. These exceptions were land and slave property, the latter of which had greatly depreciated in value, owing to almost absolute certainty that all slaves would shortly be freed. In the month of January in this year several negro women were sold for from two hundred dollars to two hundred and fifty dollars, and two or three children thrown in. The undivided half of over three thousand acres of land belonging to the estate of A. J. Buffington sold under a deed of trust for five hundred dollars. About the 1st of February two hundred and forty acres of land belonging to Robert O. Turner's estate was sold for fifty-five dollars. In some parts of the county, however, farms brought ten dollars to fifteen dollars per acre.

About the last of January, 1864, the house of a Mr. Glover, near Bogard's Mound, was burned by three bushwhackers. Mr. Glover was a member of the Second Missouri Cavalry (Merrill's Horse) and was in the service at the time. His wife was at home. She states that a little after dark three men came to her house and demanded her money. They ransacked the house, set it on fire and left. The militia went out and scoured the country, but found no trace of the bushwhackers.

January 19, 1872, M. T. C. Williams was succeeded in the management of the *Wakenda Record* by John Brand, I. N. Hawkins and W. W. Clark.

March 18, 1872, the Carrollton Dramatic Troupe gave a benefit performance for the Carrollton Library Association. "The Beggar of Cripple Gate" was the play, followed by a farce entitled "Rip Van Winkle." W. H. Kelly, J. S. Roberts, D. R. Brand, S. W. Bacon, Mrs. W. W. Clark and Mrs. Roberts took part in the program.

May 5, 1872, J. M. Wilcoxson showed a stalk of alfalfa which he had grown in his garden from seed brought from California. The experiment of Mr. Wilcoxson was so successful that R. B. Hudson and other farmers expressed themselves as persuaded to attempt alfalfa raising on a large scale.

Saturday, June 22, 1872, an "old settlers' picnic" drew a large crowd to Carrollton. On the grand stand, which had been erected in John Tull's grove, north of town, were Stephen K. Hancock, the president of the meeting, who came to Missouri in 1810; Samuel Turner and Elihu Standley, vice-presidents, who had resided in Carroll county since 1820; A. C. Blackwell, Esq., marshal of the day; Judge John Standley, one of the early county judges; Buckner Smart; William Crockett; James Boley; John Tull; Lewis N. Reese, who opened the first stock of goods in Carroll county, and the second clerk of the circuit and county courts of Carroll county; B. D. Lucas, George Daugherty, Jonathan McKiney, Judge Arnold, L. B. Ely, Thomas O. Goodson, Dr. L. Tull, Stephen Stafford, Alex. Trotter, and others who then had lived in Carroll county for almost a generation.

July 4, 1872, Jasper McBrear, alias Reynolds, was shot and instantly killed by Cornelius McBrear, a nephew, at Carrollton. Both parties were colored.

October 26, 1872, the *Wakenda Record* passed to the control of Joseph H. Turner and John Brand.

November 1, 1872, the registration of voters in Carroll county showed a total of three thousand six hundred and seventy-four votes, with six hundred and thirty-six in Carrollton township.

November 5, 1872, there was one Republican vote cast in Sugar Tree township.

Sunday, November 24, 1872, the Catholic church at Carrollton was consecrated by Bishop Ryan.

December 20, 1872, after much talk, it was announced, on what was then considered good authority, that the Burlington & Southwestern railroad would positively be built through Carrollton and thence to Lexington.

December 31, 1872, G. W. Stebbins and I. N. Freeman killed a grey eagle which measured seven feet nine inches between the tips of its wings, while the spread of the toes was seven and one-half inches, and its talons were nearly two inches long.

Buckner Smart, for nearly forty years a resident of Carroll county, died suddenly while at breakfast on Saturday, December 23, 1872.

January 28, 1873, the thermometer ranged from thirty to thirty-four degrees below zero in Carrollton.

The spring of 1873 witnessed an unusual and unequalled sight in the wonderful flight of wild pigeons. These birds, in countless droves, came into the county and established "roosts" in various localities, to which they would return after a day's flight to unknown parts. This continued for several days. The *Wakenda Record* for March 21, 1873, said:

"For several days the wild pigeons have been very plentiful and hunters have had a harvest. We have heard of whole sacks full being killed at the roost near Mandeville, in the night, with clubs, and the woods about the county are full of them. V. B. Otey, the other day, shot sixty-six at three shots and we have heard of other equally fortunate gunners. It is thought that the continued warfare upon them will soon break up the roosts and drive them away."

Tuesday, May 6, 1873, Gen. James Shields was run over by a runaway team hauling a heavy wagon in St. Joseph and received a compound fracture of the thigh, causing an injury from which he never entirely recovered.

Martin L. Fowler, a young lawyer of more than ordinary ability, died Sunday morning, May 4, 1873, at the residence of William M. Eads.

Tuesday, May 6, 1873, James Trotter was elected presiding judge of the county court, receiving one thousand three hundred and ninety votes, to eight hundred and seventy for William R. Creel and two hundred and ninety for T. S. Steele.

Monday, December 22, 1873, fire destroyed the elevator of Maj. J. A. Penton at Norborne.

Thursday night, October 10, 1873, Robert A. Austin shot and almost instantly killed Elijah F. Haley and wounded Mrs. Austin so seriously that she died shortly afterwards. For some time prior to the day of the killing

reports of indiscreet conduct on the part of Haley and Mrs. Austin had reached Mr. Austin's ears, both while he was at home and while absent. These reports had caused him unutterable pain and mortification of feeling and were of such recurring frequency that Mr. Austin determined to ascertain their truth or falsity. He accordingly announced to some friends, early on the above date, his intention of going to St. Louis. Haley, hearing of Mr. Austin's intention, seemed to think the way open for him and proceeded to Mr. Austin's house. Mr. Austin, however, did not go to St. Louis, but returned to his home to await developments. Effecting an entrance to his house unknown to the other parties, he succeeded, about ten o'clock at night, in concealing himself in his wife's bed room behind some furniture to await developments. Mrs. Austin was in bed at the time and presumed to have been asleep. Mr. Austin had been in his position but a few minutes when from his stand close to the wall and nearly opposite the bed he saw the figure of Haley entering, divested of any garment but his shirt, and crawling upon his hands and knees up to the bed, upon reaching which he rose up, turned down the bed clothing and was in the act of entering the bed when Mr. Austin, giving vent to an ejaculation which told of the feelings that were aroused within him, fired three shots from a navy revolver. One shot passed through Haley's heart and another through his head. Mrs. Austin arose from the bed at the firing and fled from the room, it afterwards developing that one of the shots had entered her abdomen. Mr. Austin was, at his own request, indicted and tried, but was acquitted in both instances. The killing of Mrs. Austin was, as he always claimed, entirely accidental.

Christmas week, 1873, an earthquake was reported from the vicinity of Stokes Mound. Dishes rattled, windows shook and a drove of cattle belonging to Charles West was stampeded.

In November and December, 1873, 381 cars of hogs, with an estimated value of \$216,466.57½, were shipped from Carroll county. 162 cars from Carrollton, 120 from Norborne, 60 from De Witt, 35 from Eugene City and 4 from Miami Station.

The surplus products of Carroll county for 1873 were valued at \$1,020,000.

April 4, 1874, the warehouse of G. W. Brasher, at South Carrollton, burned. Loss, \$5,200; insurance, \$3,000. W. J. Montgomery and R. G. Martin were the heaviest losers of grain. The old Planters House and the home of Asa Maxfield were saved with great labor.

May 3, 1874, Gus Meier drowned at Hardwick's Mill by jumping to the dam to prevent being carried over in a skiff during high water. The boat

went over safely, but he could not stand up against the flood, and was carried to his death.

May 29, 1874, the *Carrollton Journal* changed management, Messrs. Donan, Ellis, Reavis and Nonnan becoming the proprietors, with Ellis and Kierolf as editors and managers.

July 17, 1874, William Cannon was ambushed by Gerwine and Gallagher north of Eugene City. Gallagher, after shooting Cannon in the arm with a shotgun, made his escape.

Wednesday, August 5, 1874, George Dooley stabbed and killed James Allen one mile west of Carrollton. Dooley pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree on Friday, August 7th, and was sentenced to twenty-four years imprisonment.

August 8, 1874, Joseph Standley, mistaking his mother, Mrs. Elihu Standley, for a chicken thief, shot her, four bird shot striking her, producing serious injuries.

Saturday, August 29, 1874, the mail hack running between Carrollton and Waverly was robbed about six and one-half miles south of Carrollton. The robbers secured one hundred and ninety-four dollars and a gold watch.

In the summer of 1874 the Kansas grasshoppers appeared in great numbers in Carroll county.

October 2, 1874, William E. Hassett became associated with Alf. S. Kierolf in the editorial and business departments of the *Carrollton Journal*.

October 4, 1874, the *St. Louis Globe* published a report that Detective Yancy had traced the James boys to the residence of C. C. Poole, near Norborne.

December 11, 1874, Ben Poindexter killed a grey eagle in the vicinity of the Love farm.

January 27, 1875, Col. John B. Hale was elected delegate to the constitutional convention.

Thursday, May 20, 1875, William B. Turpin died at his home west of Carrollton.

June 3, 1875, was set apart as a day for fasting and prayer for deliverance from impending calamities, crop failure and grasshoppers.

June, 1875, clouds of locusts passed over Carroll county. Few alighted and comparatively small damage was done.

Friday, June 25, 1875, was "Black Friday" in Carroll county, grasshoppers being in millions all around.

Monday, August 30, 1875, a great union camp meeting was brought to a successful close at Carrollton.

Sunday, November 7, 1875, the steamer "Fanny Lewis" passed Carrollton, going up the river on her trial trip, having in tow two barges loaded with lumber.

Monday, November 15, 1875, the great Graves-Ditler debate was opened in the Christian church, Col. John B. Hale, president-moderator.

November 26, 1875, C. B. Vaughn reports twelve hundred bushels of corn on twelve acres of ground in Van Horn township.

Sunday, January 9, 1876, a German Sunday school was organized in Carrollton. Superintendent, Rev. J. P. A. Becker; assistant superintendent, John Stricker; secretary, Otto Spangenburg; librarian, Charles Hohmeier; treasurer, Lorenz Stemple.

April 7, 1876, Robert D. Ray is presented with a petition asking, as "brother members of the Carrollton bar," that he allow the use of his name as a candidate for supreme judge. The petition was signed by John L. Mirick, James H. Wright, M. C. Shewalter, John B. Hale, L. Quisenberry, George W. Cooper, James W. Sebree, William H. Winfrey, Joseph H. Turner, James H. Wright, L. K. Kinsey, William M. Eals, S. S. Plunkett, T. L. Montgomery, C. A. Cunningham and T. J. Whiteman.

April 21, 1876, the tobacco crop of Carroll county for 1875 was estimated at five hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred pounds.

Friday, May 5, 1876, the heavy rains raised the Wakenda creek until it was nearly a foot higher than it had been since 1844. Saturday and Sunday the waters remained up and people in Carrollton flocked to the foot of the hill on Main street to see the flood. The creek was two miles wide and covered the rock road to a depth of three feet in places.

Saturday, May 6, 1876, Rev. Amos Edmonds was drowned while attempting to cross a small branch which he supposed to be shallow, but which was, in reality, a deep gully with steep banks. Rev. Edmonds was a young preacher and had just been appointed as an assistant on the Van Horn circuit.

Capt. Oscar B. Queen, born September 23, 1823, in Georgetown, D. C., at one time mayor of Carrollton, died at Carrollton, Missouri, in May, 1876.

July 3, 1876, Col. Zachariah Moorman died at his home in Moss Creek township. He was born in Campbell county, Virginia, in 1803, came to Carroll county in 1858, and settled on the farm on which he died.

Friday, July 21, 1876, the wagon and machine shop of Dozier & Derry, corner Virginia and Washington avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss, four thousand dollars; insurance two thousand dollars; Levan & Vliet lost three hundred dollars in lightning rods and pumps.

Wednesday, July 9, 1876, Mrs. Dolly Ferguson, aged one hundred years, who lived five miles northwest of Carrollton, went to town shopping.

Saturday, August 12, 1876; Bill Glaze shot a negro, Bill Pyle, the shot taking effect in the spine, caused paralysis from which Pyle died the following Monday. Glaze made his escape.

Saturday, August 18, 1876, Peltier's warehouse at Eugene City burned, consuming the lumber for a new house of Ed. Brandon, a large amount of walnut lumber belonging to Gilbert Peltier and Vinson & Company's carpenter shop. Loss, about one thousand five hundred dollars.

Saturday, August 25, 1876, the Norborne Equestrian Association was organized, with Daniel Van Trump, president; John Reed, vice-president; Dr. N. C. Neer, treasurer, and C. J. J. Martyr, secretary.

Sunday, September 10, 1876, the First Baptist church at Carrollton was dedicated.

Sunday, September 10, 1876, was a big day at Hurricane campmeeting, four thousand people being on the ground that day.

Thursday, September 14, 1876, Charles B. Turpin, of Hurricane township, was shot and instantly killed by Deputy Marshal Mark Lefterich in Slack's saloon in Carrollton. The trouble grew out of the arrest of Turpin by Lefterich for refusing to be searched for concealed weapons.

Saturday, November 11, 1876, Frank Galbraith, the fifteen-year-old son of the owner of the coal mine west of Carrollton, was instantly killed, and a companion had his leg broken, by falling rock in the coal mine.

November 24, 1876, a petition signed by one hundred and fifty residents of Carrollton asked for the establishment of a telegraph office up town. The company offer to build the line for one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Monday, December 11, 1876, Deputy County Clerk O. J. Kerby, having occasion to go to his office in the court house, discovered the carpet to be on fire. Earlier in the day Jesse Morrow, the janitor, had, as he supposed, put out a fire started in the same place by a lighted cigar. No damage was done, but a disastrous fire was averted by a mere accident.

December 15, 1876, W. S. Crouch, with a little aid from the town council, arranged for the digging of the well in Carrollton at the corner of Main and North Eighteenth streets, which is still furnishing water.

December 22, 1876, the census for 1876 showed for Carroll county as follows: White males, 10,677; white females, 9,538; colored males, 664; colored females, 619; total, 21,498; Carrollton, 2,107; South Carrollton, 209; De Witt, 379; Norborne, 510.

Thursday night, December 21, 1876, will long be remembered by many of our citizens who witnessed a spectacle of surpassing magnificence. Shortly after eight o'clock (some say about eight-twenty) a meteor appeared in the western horizon and moved in a northeast direction. It was gigantic in size, and several who witnessed it describe the incandescent body as resembling a large ball of fire—as large as the moon at full—with a tail apparently a hundred feet in length. Two persons who witnessed this fiery messenger when it just emerged from what seemed a bank of clouds, declare that it had all the appearance of an hour-glass. Another who, he thinks, saw it about five seconds after the first flood of light, declares that its appearance was an exact resemblance of an inverted balloon, and to several others it seemed of the shape of a chandelier. As it passed on and approached the zenith the mass divided into four parts, the several parts being connected by fiery links with each other, and the whole displaying colors of red, green, yellow and blue. About the time of the appearance of this wonderful visitor a large congregation of people were in the Baptist church listening to a lecture on temperance by Mr. Pogson, who opened his subject with a prelude on "Star Gazing" and while he was descanting upon the sublilities of astronomical marvels, there was a marvel passing along through space more marvelous and sublime in its beauty and grandeur than (according to all the testimony we have) had ever been seen by mortal eyes. The meteor was traced from Lawrence, Kansas, to Pennsylvania, and it was agreed that it was the largest and most brilliant phenomenon of the kind that had appeared within the memory of man. At a number of places the passage of the meteor was followed by a loud report that shook the earth and greatly alarmed the people.

January, 1877. R. E. Lozier took charge of the *Norborne Independent*.

Monday, January 8, 1877, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, a supper was given by Messrs. William Crockett, Joel Harper, William M. Vinson and their wives in honor of Thomas Mason, a survivor of that battle who delighted to tell of the incidents of the fight and often told with pride of standing behind a cotton bale and deliberately "picking out his man," with his old musket, when, just as he had made a centre shot, he was suddenly slapped on the back by a powerful hand and "Old Hickory" himself sung out in a voice that could be heard above the rattle of musketry, "By the eternal, I wish I had ten thousand men just like you." Mr. Mason died at the age of eighty-eight at his home five miles northwest of Carrollton in December, 1877.

Thursday, January 18, 1877, was one of the big fish days at Moss Creek Mills.

Tuesday, February 13, 1877, the grain elevator of John L. Deatherage, at South Carrollton burned. Loss, two thousand three hundred dollars, insurance, one thousand dollars.

March 16, 1877, J. J. Farley, of Illinois, bought the *Carrollton Journal* from Hassett & Leftwich.

In March, 1877, in anticipation of the old locust grove around the court house some day being cleared out, several of the citizens of Carrollton set out the maples which afterwards afforded the shade for the public square. Among those who set these trees out were: Judge James Trotter, two; Judges Farrington, Robertson, Hill and Jaqua, one each; J. W. Clinkscales, one; J. M. Montgomery, one; J. R. Brown, one; Dan. R. Brand, one; George L. Winfrey, three; Charles R. Pattison, one; John R. Kerby, one; Joseph H. Turner, one; William Standley, three; Jesse Morrow, one.

July 20, 1877, the steamer "A. C. Bird," built at Grafton, Illinois, by Capt. John Burruss, was completed and put in the De Witt-Miami trade.

Friday, August 31, 1877, the total assessed value of Carroll county property, real and personal, was six million five hundred sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars; total tax for the year, eighty three thousand three hundred twenty-four dollars and forty cents.

Wednesday, September 28, 1877, a call, signed by thirty-three firms and business men, was made for a meeting to organize a board of trade in Carrollton. At the organization, W. H. Day was elected president; Thomas Orchard, vice-president; Witten McDonald, secretary, and James F. Tull, treasurer.

Friday, September 21, 1877, the office of the Whitten-McDonald lumber yard was broken into and the safe robbed. Money, notes and checks to the amount of one thousand and eighty dollars were stolen. The pocket book and papers were later found under a pile of lumber, near the bridge south of Carrollton.

Monday, December 3, 1877, Susan B. Anthony, the champion of woman's rights, lectured at Carrollton.

Tuesday night, December 25, 1877, the entire block on East Benton street between Baum & David and Q. Betzler was burned. With difficulty these two buildings and the block across the street were saved. The loss was estimated at twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, with insurance of twelve thousand and fifty dollars. The fire originated in the hardware store of F. W. Devine, nearly in the center of the burned district.

Thursday, January 10, 1878, Judge Thomas R. Arnold, who was elected one of the justices of the county court in 1834, holding that position for

eighteen years, died at his home in Carrollton, aged eighty-four years. Judge Arnold was born in Scott county, Kentucky, June 2, 1796, and came to Carroll county in the fall of 1832.

Sunday, January 6, 1878, a Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Carrollton with Witten McDonald, president; Rev. McKinley, vice-president; L. Quisenberry, corresponding secretary; J. E. Strayer, recording secretary; J. R. Clinkscales, treasurer.

Monday evening, January 7, 1878, the business men's prayer meeting, which had been in progress at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, over Baum & David's store, for some time, moved to the Centennial Hall and that building was filled to overflowing. One of the greatest revivals ever held in Carrollton was the outgrowth of these meetings.

Saturday, January 19, 1878, the office of the *Wakenda Record*, Hill & Hopkins, dry goods, and Kelly & Son, furniture, on South Main street, were destroyed by fire. The walls of the three-story building occupied by the *Wakenda Record* falling on the frame building occupied by Cole & Morris, hardware, almost demolished that building. Richard Parker had his thigh broken and was otherwise seriously injured; Joe Dickson (colored) was seriously injured; Philip Martin, Phineas Shell, Robert Heston, Rucker Ennis, William Bitzenberger, Frank Crouch, Frank Groves, Richard Poindexter and George Gunter were also more or less injured. The fire was the work of an incendiary; loss twenty thousand dollars, insurance, ten thousand dollars.

Tuesday, February 12, 1878, the Hamacher flouring mill at De Witt was destroyed by fire. Insurance, two thousand dollars, which did not nearly cover the loss.

Friday, February 22, 1878, James Brenard was stabbed in the neck by Jake Armitage at De Witt, the result of a wrestle commenced as sport. Brenard died almost instantly.

March 12, 1878, an election was held to test the sense of voters of Carrollton township on the issue of bonds for thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of building a macadamized road from the north line of the township to the Missouri river and one east and west through the township. The vote did not carry by the necessary majority, standing fifty-eight for and three hundred and seven against the proposition.

April 25, 1878, Judge Joseph Winfrey died at his home two miles north-east of Carrollton. Judge Winfrey was born in Adair county, Kentucky, January 13, 1806. He settled permanently in Carroll county in 1837. In 1837 he was elected one of the justices of the county court and served in that capacity for twelve years.

April 13, 1877, William C. Ligon, a pioneer Baptist preacher of Carroll county, died at his home at Dover, Missouri. Born in Prince Edwards county, Virginia, December 18, 1796, he settled in Carroll county in 1841, and made this his home at intervals until the close of the war, when he moved to Dover. The body was brought to Carrollton in 1878 and buried at Oak Hill.

Tuesday, May 7, 1878, Dan Williams (colored) killed his four-year-old step-son by beating and pounding him. The county court offered a reward of twenty-five dollars for the arrest and conviction of Williams. Williams was arrested at Dalton, but escaped from the Richmond jail (there being no jail at Carrollton) before trial. He was re-captured at Chillicothe and sentenced to the pen for ten years.

The school enumeration for 1878 showed eight thousand one hundred and seventy-three children of school age in Carroll county.

May 23, 1878, a telephone was put in working order in the office of the *Carrollton Democrat*. A successful experiment.

Saturday, June 1, 1878, the cyclone which worked such terrible havoc in Richmond passed over a portion of Carroll county, doing greatest damage in Prairie township. The property loss was considerable and several persons, including Mrs. Joseph Elliot, George Elliot and family, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Metcalf, John Troutman and Silas Whittaker, were more or less injured.

Friday, July 5, 1878, Edward Forsythe shot and killed John Godwin. The shooting occurred in Slack's saloon, on the south side of the square. Forsythe received a slight flesh wound in the face. Godwin was shot in the breast and in the neck, the ball penetrating the brain, and then he ran about one hundred yards before falling.

Saturday, July 1, 1878, Solomon Lewis was drowned while bathing in Moss creek, near the west end of the railroad bridge.

September 14, 1878, committees appointed to solicit funds for the yellow fever sufferers reported three hundred eighty-two dollars and sixty-five cents raised.

Tuesday, September 25, 1878, the question of saloon license was re-submitted in Carrollton and carried by one hundred and ninety-three votes for to one hundred and eighty-one against license.

Saturday, November 8, 1879, a severe wind storm destroyed Walnut Grove Baptist church, moved the school house in the same neighborhood from its foundation and did other damage of minor importance in that neighborhood besides breaking windows in several buildings in Carrollton.

Thursday, November 28, 1878, John (or "Jack") Peoples, of near Batts-ville, was run over and instantly killed by a Wabash freight train near the Carrollton depot. Two freight cars were derailed by the accident.

Saturday, December 28, 1878, the Gothic drug store, which stood at the southeast corner of the square, was destroyed by fire. The stock belonged to William M. Allen & Company; the total loss was about four thousand five hundred dollars, with insurance of two thousand five hundred dollars. The brick buildings on the east and south stopped the spread of the fire.

Tuesday, March 25, 1879, at the office of Hale & Eads there was organized the Carroll County Auxiliary Board of Immigration. Thomas Orchard was made president; Gen. H. S. Hall, vice-president; L. B. Ely, treasurer; J. B. Jewell, secretary; W. H. Day, corresponding secretary; W. S. Crouch, A. C. Blackwell, W. O. Wann, C. L. Bracken and J. W. Buchanan, executive committee.

Tuesday, April 8, 1879, Carrollton voted against license by a majority of sixty-one.

July, 1879, A. E. McCoubrie succeeded Thomas Irish as editor and proprietor of the *Norborne Independent*.

Capt. Stephen Estle, born at Red Bank, New Jersey, May 3, 1823, died at De Witt, Missouri, November 21, 1879, of neuralgia of the heart. Captain Estle served as a private in the Mexican war, was lieutenant of Company A, Seventh Iowa, and later captain of Company E, Eighteenth Iowa. He settled in De Witt in 1866.

Sunday, December 21, 1879, the Catholic church was reopened after undergoing extensive repairs at an expense of one thousand six hundred dollars through the generosity of Mrs. Mary Tally, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

January 24, 1880, the assessed value of Carroll county real estate was \$3,609,038, and of personal property, \$1,751,455, making a total of \$5,360,493.

In February, 1880, a telephone was installed to connect the banking house of Wilcoxson & Company with the residence of John I. Wilcoxson, three-fourths of a mile west of Carrollton. This was the first long distance 'phone put in for practical purposes in Carroll county.

Saturday, February 21, 1880, after years of talk and correspondence, a meeting was held in Carrollton to discuss the building of the Burlington & Southwestern railroad. R. B. Hudson was made chairman and J. J. Farley, secretary. E. J. Rea, J. M. Wilcoxson and Col. J. B. Hale were appointed as a committee to solicit subscriptions.

Sunday, March 14, 1880, the entire west side of the square, with the exception of the Perkins brick building on the northwest corner, was burned

down, the old Baptist church being the only brick building destroyed. Loss eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars, insurance, about seven thousand five hundred dollars. Some boys broke open the corner stone in the old church building and recovered a silver quarter and Odd Fellows emblems which were deposited there by L. B. Ely in 1846 when the building was erected. The papers had all been destroyed by dampness.

Wednesday, March 17, 1880, a fire at Wakenda destroyed the depot and warehouse. Loss to local parties, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars with insurance of one thousand five hundred and eighty dollars, in addition to the railroad loss.

Thursday, March 25, 1880, the first meeting was held for the purpose of interesting the people in erecting a monument to General Shields. Colonel Hale was made the chairman of the meeting and J. J. Farley, secretary.

Tuesday, April 6, 1880, the Carrollton fire department received its first encouragement when, by a vote of two hundred and ninety-five to forty-three, the city council was authorized to spend six hundred dollars for the benefit of a hook and ladder company.

Sunday, April 18, 1880, the town of Marshfield, Missouri, was wrecked by a storm which swept over Carroll county, unroofing houses and barns through the county and unroofing houses in Carrollton, blowing down chimneys and smoke stacks and doing much damage.

Saturday, April 24, 1880, Fred Speath, a Wabash brakeman, was killed at Wakenda by a tramp named Frankton. He and his partner, Robinson, were arrested, but later escaped from the Carrollton jail.

Monday, April 26, 1880, S. D. Worth was shot to death in the saloon of John Lynch at Norborne, by Lynch.

Tuesday, May 18, 1880, A. O. Turner, while playing with a shotgun in the store of C. A. Scott at Carrollton, accidentally shot and instantly killed his friend, Robert Wright.

Friday, June 17, 1880, the body of a man with a bullet hole in his head was found near the Shaffer bridge across the Wakenda. The county court offered one hundred dollars reward for the arrest of the murderer.

July 18, 1880, James W. Buchanan died at Carrollton, aged fifty-eight years, five months and fourteen days. Mr. Buchanan was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, was a lieutenant in the First Rifle Company, Tenth Battalion, One Hundred Forty-fourth Regiment, Virginia Militia, at the age of seventeen. Moved to Carrollton in 1855, was elected public administrator of the county in 1859, holding the office almost continuously until 1879.

November, 1880, W. S. Crouch, F. V. Crouch and S. L. Cleveland applied to the town council of Carrollton for the right of way up Folger street and around the square for a street railroad.

In January, 1881, the published assessment of Carroll county real and personal property showed a valuation of \$6,050,405, an increase of \$690,012 over the year 1879.

February 12, 1881, the south side of the square, between the brick which stood where the Wilcoxson bank building and the Jackson restaurant now stand, was burned out. Loss, seven thousand dollars; insurance, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

Saturday, February 26, 1881, Martin, the twelve-year-old son of J. J. Curtis, while attempting to climb through a window at his school house to get his books, was caught by the falling window and instantly killed. The body was found about an hour after leaving home, his feet almost touching the ground.

Saturday, April 9, 1881, Herbert Lett shot and killed Dick Dunlap, a negro, on the streets of Carrollton.

May 1, 1881, was the beginning of a gloomy week in Carroll county. The Missouri river was on one of its periodical overflows and nearly the whole bottom from Carrollton south and east was under water.

Monday, June 6, 1881, W. H. Kelly, from his balcony on the north side of the square, discovered a fire in the office of the county clerk in the court house. The alarm was given and the fire extinguished with small loss. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

August 19, 1881. Julius F. Plunkett died, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Plunkett was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. He moved to Carrollton in 1868 and there lived until his death.

Friday, September 16, 1881, the entire north side of the square, with the exception of the brick buildings at the northwest corner of the square, was swept by fire. The largest and best of the buildings destroyed was the Carroll House, a three-story hotel. The loss aggregated about sixty thousand dollars, with thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars insurance. Frank Crouch was injured by falling through the scuttle in the roof of the hotel building and a Mr. Hershburg was injured by being struck by a pail of water dropped from the Baum & David building.

Saturday, November 12, 1881, J. J. Farley announced the suspension of the *Carrollton Journal*.

December 2, 1881, J. C. Kerby assumes control of the *Carrollton Journal*.

Tuesday, December 27, 1881, the Jarboe City Mills were destroyed by fire. Loss, twenty-two thousand dollars; insurance, six thousand dollars. The woolen mill was not burned.

January 1, 1882, Capt. R. L. Turpin, aged fifty-two years, died at Carrollton. Captain Turpin had been mayor of Carrollton.

Wednesday, February 8, 1882, the east side of North Main street from the Baum & David building to North First street, was burned out, except the residence of William Umpherman. Loss, two thousand dollars; insurance, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Tuesday, February 22, 1881, the Wabash depot at De Witt was destroyed by fire; loss about twenty thousand dollars, including building and freight cars with their contents.

Tuesday, May 24, 1882, the grocery store of Brazelton & Tucker at De Witt was destroyed by fire. Loss, six thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance.

Saturday, June 17, 1882, John Brand, for a number of years associated with the *Wakenda Record*, died at Butler, Missouri, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Brand was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was a thorough newspaper man, having been connected with the *Philadelphia Press*, *New York Times*, *Sun* and *Courier*. The body was brought to Carrollton for burial.

Tuesday, September 20, 1881, Jack Ott and Joe Loney, in jail for highway robbery, George Brock, confined for assault, and Ed Williams, for burglary, made their escape from the Carrollton jail. Loney and Ott were recaptured and convicted.

Saturday, September 23, 1882, while making an arrest at Wakenda, marshal John Dozier shot and killed Andrew Barker and was, in turn, shot in the arm by Henry Burk.

Wednesday, September 27, 1882, Joseph L. Roy, a prominent business man of Carrollton, died at the age of forty-six years.

Saturday, September 30, 1882, George Tainter became involved in a quarrel with James Anderson and Robert Williams, with whom he was riding near De Witt, and shot Williams, killing him instantly, also shooting and severely injuring Anderson. Tainter surrendered to the authorities.

Sunday, December 24, 1862, the Deigel corner, on East Benton street, was burned down. Loss, about four thousand dollars, with insurance of two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Friday, January 26, 1883, Judge George Pattison died at his home in Carrollton, aged seventy-two years. Judge Pattison came to Carroll county in

1852 and soon after married Catherine Humphries, and during his residence of thirty years enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the community, having been school commissioner from 1858 to 1860, member of the Legislature in 1862 and probate judge from 1864 to 1880. He was connected with the *Carrollton Journal* in 1860 and 1861, having formerly been connected with the *Jeffersonian* at Indianapolis.

Saturday, March 31, 1883, the Missouri-Kansas Telephone Company announced that they had a sufficient number of subscribers and would put in a telephone exchange at Carrollton.

May, 1883, J. E. Hitt, of Livingston county, bought an interest in the *Carrollton Democrat*.

Sunday, May 13, 1883, a severe storm passed through the country from three and one-half miles north of Hardin to judge M. W. Wright's farm. The house of Oliver Brown was completely demolished and much damage done to barns, fences and orchards.

May 26, 1883, the county court ordered the first iron bridge to be built over Bridge creek at a cost of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

In June, 1883, the June rise of the Missouri river was accompanied by unprecedented high waters in all of the Carroll county creeks and branches. Tater Hill creek was three feet higher than it had been for forty years; Wolf Branch was out of its banks for the first time and Big creek was higher than ever before; Grand river did an immense amount of damage; Turkey creek, as well as all of the creeks in western Carroll, were running through their bottoms from bluff to bluff. The terrific rain was accompanied by a severe storm which caused great destruction of property from the Blue Mounds county to Big Creek church.

July 1, 1883, R. H. McClannahan commenced the publication of the *De Witt Optic*.

In August, 1883, the corner stone of the Carrollton city hall was laid under the auspices of Wakenda Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Judge J. E. Drake, deputy grand master; J. B. Jewell spoke for the Odd Fellows; P. P. Ellis for the United Workmen; G. W. Brasher for the Knights of Honor; J. H. Turner for the Knights of Pythias and Mayor O. G. Young for the city government.

Wednesday, August 29, 1883, at a meeting of the business men of Carrollton, Mr. Law, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, said that his company was prepared to build eighteen or twenty miles of railroad in

Carroll county at once if the right of way be given. John B. Hale was made the chairman of the meeting and J. E. Hitt, secretary. Joseph H. Turner was chosen as agent to secure the right of way.

Thursday, November 15, 1883, the block on the east side of Main street, in Carrollton, between Washington avenue and South First street, was burned out with the exception of the brick buildings at the ends of the block. Loss, about ten thousand dollars, with insurance of one-third that amount.

In November, 1883, the *Clione Herald*, published at Clione, with an office at Hale, made its appearance, with Graves Brothers as publishers.

In January, 1884, Messrs. Mitchell and Wing, of Kansas City, submitted a proposition to the council of the town of Carrollton to put in a water works plant. Alex Trotter donated the land for the works. The franchise was ratified by a vote of four hundred and ninety-nine to thirty-four at the April election.

February 16, 1884, the town of Carrollton passed an ordinance granting George W. Deatherage a franchise for a street railway around the square and to South Carrollton on South Main street.

Thursday, March 6, 1884, at Norborne, the McQueen elevator and the new building of Charles Beck were destroyed by fire.

Tuesday, April 8, 1884, John H. Rea was shot during a quarrel with Laurel Baugh and Joel Anderson, both of whom were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Anderson died in prison. Baugh was pardoned by Governor Stevens after serving thirteen years.

Sunday, April 13, 1884, Jesse Glover and Humphrey Bunch became involved in a controversy about some cattle, resulting in the shooting of Bunch by Glover. Glover made his escape at the time, but later was tried for murder and acquitted.

Friday, May 30, 1884, the Jacobs Hotel, a two-story frame hotel conducted by Blaine & Renick at Carrollton, was burned down. Loss, about five thousand dollars with insurance of three thousand five hundred dollars. A new two-story brick hotel was erected on the same lot, and was subsequently also destroyed by fire.

July 15, 1884, M. C. Litterer commenced the publication of the *Independent*, at Bogard.

Friday, July 4, 1884, a fire in the basement of Lozier & Peckstein's drug store on the west side of the square at Carrollton, threatened to destroy the entire west side. By great effort the fire was confined to the basement where it originated.

Friday, July 25, 1884, Martin Denmore, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the Wakenda near the covered bridge south of Carrollton.

At an old settlers' picnic, held four miles west of Carrollton in August, 1884, Samuel Turner, who had lived in the county for sixty-six years; William Smart, who had been here fifty-two years, and Major Diegle, who came in 1843, were the oldest settlers. Mr. Turner, as the oldest settler, received a gold headed cane; Mrs. Clements received five dollars as the oldest settler among the ladies present; Mr. McClanahan, having a pewter basin which had been in use for one hundred and sixty years, and Mrs. C. W. Lane, who had a copper spice mortar of great age, were each given cash prizes.

October 18, 1884, the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad having been completed to Bogard, a ticket office was established at Carrollton and a hack line started from Carrollton to Bogard.

Friday, September 26, 1884, an attempt was made to burn the Knights of Pythias hall, on East Benton street, in Carrollton.

In October, 1884, J. H. Jacobs commenced the publication of the *Norborne Leader*, at Norborne.

Saturday, November 8, 1884, Charles Hohmeier, an old resident of Carrollton, took his own life by shooting himself in the right temple with a forty-four calibre revolver.

Tuesday, November 4, 1884, almost the entire Democratic county ticket elected. The figures are given in the political chapter.

Monday, November 22, 1884, the body of W. S. Kelly, a stranger in Carrollton, was found on South Monroe street where he had taken his own life.

Wednesday, December 10, 1884, a definite proposition was received from Col. Robert Law for the extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad to Carrollton. A committee, consisting of E. J. Rea, J. M. Wilcoxson, L. B. Ely, Alex Trotter and Dr. Lit Tull, was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the right of way from the county line, and terminal facilities at Carrollton; Joseph H. Turner was appointed right of way agent. After the finance committee had collected about eighteen thousand dollars a bond for the full amount of something over twenty thousand dollars was signed by O. G. Young, John B. Hale, John I. Wilcoxson, R. G. Martin, L. B. Ely, R. C. Ely, James M. Wilcoxson, C. A. Scott, H. Wilcoxson, John L. Mirick, E. J. Rea, W. F. Creel, Herman David, A. Quick, W. W. Wilhite and J. R. Clinkscales.

Monday, January 19, 1885, the wheel of the Wild Moss mills was again stopped by a great run of fish, and thousands of pounds of fish were taken out.

Tuesday, January 27, 1885, a fire broke out in the Barrett building adjoining the Farmers bank at Norborne. The loss was about eighteen thousand dollars, insurance, eleven thousand one hundred dollars.

Friday, February 6, 1885, the Scott & Hardwick mill, located on the Wakenda, two miles northwest of Wakenda, was destroyed by fire. Loss on mill and contents, nine thousand five hundred dollars; insurance, four thousand dollars. The fire was supposed to have caught from a hot box in the elevator near the roof. The mill was never rebuilt.

Monday, March 9, 1885, the ice gorged above Waverly in the Missouri river and a dam thirty feet high was soon formed, throwing the current of the river north through the Bowdry slough and cutting the Bowdry lake as we have it today. No lives were lost, but much property was destroyed.

Tuesday, March 24, 1885, a defective flue in the city hall at Hale, where school was being taught, caused a very destructive fire. In addition to the city hall, the losses were Hopper's building and furniture stock, W. W. Riley building, occupied by Hubbard & Rea with general merchandise; the second story occupied by the *Times* office; Dulaney Brothers, building and book store, the postoffice and city hall; Thomas building, with Mrs. Urlson's millinery store; Webster & Deardorff, building and general store; Yates & Company, building and groceries; N. M. Johnson, building and groceries; Urlson Brothers, building and drug store; Olliver & Colliver, building and hardware stock.

Monday night, April 15, 1885, Prof. J. C. Anderson, for several years county school commissioner, having been elected a few days previous for the seventh time, went to the school house in Norborne, where he was teaching, and shot himself through the heart with a revolver.

Saturday, June 20, 1885, at five-thirty-one P. M. the first passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad came to Carrollton and stopped at the West Benton street crossing. Conductor Watson was in charge of the train; Joe James as engineer; Jim Dick, fireman. On the train were E. M. Gilchrist, chief engineer; L. E. Asherton, road master, with some friends of the officers and a number of passengers.

July 3, 1885, John W. Patton took charge of the *Carroll Record* under a twelve months lease, the editor, Joseph H. Turner, taking a much needed rest.

Saturday, August 15, 1885, David Marples killed his divorced wife at Coloma, in front of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and a few minutes later killed himself at the home of his father.

Monday, August 17, 1885, Rev. Misonheimer, the "boy evangelist," commenced what proved to be the greatest revival meeting ever held in Carrollton.

Tuesday, September 1, 1885, Herbert Kittle, for several years station agent for the Wabash railroad at Carrollton, killed himself by cutting his throat with a butcher knife, at his home six miles north of Carrollton.

Wednesday, September 16, 1885, pressure was turned into the mains of the Carrollton water works and a very satisfactory preliminary test of the system made.

January 1, 1886, Carrollton was first lighted by electricity. One two thousand-candle power light at each corner of the square was the extent of the city lighting, while there were thirty-five additional lamps in the stores.

Tuesday, October 6, 1885, Maj. George Diegel mustered thirty-four young men into the service of the state as the Hale Rifles. E. W. Brown was elected captain; John Rood, first lieutenant; A. H. Hale, second lieutenant; William M. Tull, clerk, and R. P. Queen, treasurer.

Saturday night, December 26, 1885, an explosion in the basement of the building on Front street in Norborne occupied by William Coggburn as a grocery store, caused a fire which destroyed the stock and building belonging to H. H. Franklin; Charles Smith's grocery and saloon. The Thomas building, on the east, stopped the fire and was slightly damaged.

Tuesday, March 23, 1886, at eight-forty-five A. M. the three-story school building at Carrollton was discovered on fire. By mistake the alarm was not given to the water works promptly, and for fifteen minutes only domestic pressure was available to fight the flames. Only the roof of the building was burned off, however, and when repairs were made the building was changed to its present shape. The building was erected in 1870-71, at a cost of forty-two thousand dollars. The insurance of fifteen thousand dollars covered the loss. Fire in the school building caused great excitement, but fortunately as school had not taken up the most of the pupils were outdoors and no one was injured. Three vacant rooms of the new school building were fitted up, Rev. C. P. Hurley tendered the use of two rooms of their school building and the work proceeded under difficulties until the completion of repairs.

Tuesday, July 7, 1886, while at target shooting on the banks of Bowdry lake, a rifle in the hands of Erwin Betzler was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the head of his brother, Emil, penetrating the brain and causing death within a few hours.

Sunday, July 11, 1886, Capt. E. W. Brown, with Company F, Third Regiment, National Guards of Missouri, left Carrollton to attend the state encampment at Sweet Springs.

Thursday, July 15, 1886, the Sam Jones camp meeting was opened in the grove which stood where now the Ely and Santa Fe additions to Carrollton are located. In addition to Rev. Sam Jones, Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, of St. Louis, representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Rev. Green Clay Smith, the Prohibition leader of Kentucky; Miss Narcissa E. White, of Pennsylvania, national lecturer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Rev. John A. Brooks, the temperance evangelist; ex-Governor St. John; Prof. A. J. Emmerson, of William Jewell College; Col. George W. Bain, of Kentucky; Mrs. Clara Hoffman; Rev. John Sobieski; Mrs. Charles St. John; Rev. T. W. Ballard and others were in attendance and took part in the program.

November 8, 1886, a company composed of William Anthony, A. C. Freer, Thomas Quillen, J. W. Compton and Lee Charles prospected for and found the steamer "W. M. Beard," which struck a snag and sunk many years ago, about a mile below the Waverly landing. The cargo of the steamer was very valuable, supposed to consist of lumber and iron with about four hundred barrels of whisky and from four hundred dollars to forty thousand dollars in the boat's safe. A crib was to be sunk to the deck, all the sand pumped out and then the cargo to be removed through a hole which was to be made into the hull of the boat. The sand and water, however, proved to be too much for the limited means for work and nothing was recovered. On a former occasion the wreck was located by another company, and a barrel of whisky was taken out; the workmen partook too freely of the fruit of their labor and before they recovered from its effects the rising of the river drove them from the work. Since this last attempt no effort has been made to recover the cargo.

Friday, December 31, 1886, the Enterprise elevator, belonging to G. P. Averill, at Carrollton, was destroyed by fire.

Monday, January 23, 1887, a committee consisting of L. B. Ely, J. T. Goodson, J. M. Wilcoxson, William R. Painter and Jos. H. Turner of Carrollton, and May W. Burton and J. N. Cunningham, of Norborne, went to Topeka to interview the officers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in regard to their proposed line through Carroll county. On the following Saturday at Carrollton a committee, consisting of J. H. Rea, J. T. Goodson, J. N. Tuley and Joseph H. Turner, was appointed to assist in taking the right of way for a distance on each side of Carrollton. The first survey of this line ran several miles north of Carrollton, and at one time it was feared the road would be built on that line. By Wednesday, February 9th, the work of rais-

ing the fifteen thousand dollars necessary to secure the road to Carrollton had progressed so far that a bond guaranteeing this amount was signed by L. B. Ely, J. M. Wilcoxson, H. Wilcoxson, H. David, I. R. Brown, J. R. Clink-scales, E. J. Rea, A. Quick, J. L. Mirick, R. B. Hudson, J. H. Rea, R. G. Martin, S. L. Painter and W. D. Shanklin.

April 1, 1887, J. E. Hitt commenced the publication of the *Daily Journal* at Carrollton.

In May, 1887, the old Drake mill, located one-half mile southeast of Carrollton, was burned. The mill at the time was the property of Bidstrip Brothers. Loss, six thousand dollars; insurance, three thousand dollars.

Friday, June 17, 1887, J. L. Brown announced his intention of suspending the *Mission Protest*, an independent Greenback paper, which had been published in Carrollton for a few months.

Friday, July 8, 1887, T. J. Gittings, of the firm of Gittings Brothers, proprietors of the Florence Hotel at Carrollton, died.

Tuesday, August 18, 1887, Carrollton voted against license for saloons by a majority of one hundred and seventeen. The majorities in the different wards were: First ward, fifty-four; second ward, nine; third ward, nine; fourth ward, forty-five.

Friday, September 9, 1887, by a premature explosion in a coal shaft, Andrew Finlayson received a compound fracture of the left leg between the knee and thigh and both bones were broken below the knee. For over three months efforts were made to save the leg before amputation was resorted to.

Saturday, September 17, 1887, W. Hamer Sterne, of Bogard, killed himself by cutting his throat with a razor.

Tuesday, October 4, 1887, by a majority of four hundred and forty, Carroll county (outside of Carrollton) voted against saloons under the Wood local option law. The vote was one thousand five hundred and two for and one thousand and sixty-two against the adoption.

Sunday, July 29, 1888, the Presbyterian church at Tina was dedicated, Rev. B. H. Dupuy, of Carrollton, conducting the service. The debt of two hundred and fifty dollars was raised and the building dedicated free of incumbrance.

Monday morning, August 6, 1888, a severe wind storm struck Carrollton. Many fine shade trees were blown down or badly damaged. The one hundred and forty-foot spire of the Baptist church was blown off; the smoke stacks of the electric light plant and Stipp's Mill; the African Methodist Episcopal church, and a house belonging to Louis Heitz, at Folger and North

Fourth streets, were blown down, besides much minor damage done to buildings and orchards in the immediate vicinity. Damage was reported from Norborne on the west to De Witt on the east, but no loss of life accompanied the storm.

August term, 1888, of the county court, on petition of one thousand five hundred and twenty-six citizens, ordered the proposition submitted at the November election to remove the county seat to Bogard.

Friday, August 10, 1888, fire destroyed the dwelling house of W. E. Moody at Wakenda, containing his household goods and printing office.

Monday, August 13, 1888, all members of the city council at Carrollton resigned, giving as their reasons that the city could not be run without the saloon license. Their resignations were accepted and an election ordered for August 24th. The new council granted saloon licenses, after passing a new ordinance regarding the conduct of saloons.

Friday, August 17, 1888, Frank V. Crouch, C. C. Chunn, William J. Herndon, Alfred Hurt and James V. Lewis made application for a certificate of incorporation for the Carrollton Rapid Transit Company to construct a railroad from Carrollton to the Wabash depot.

September term, 1888, of the county court ordered a proposition submitted at the general election to ascertain the sense of the voters on the question of issuing bonds in the sum of fifty thousand dollars to build a court house at the established seat of justice.

Monday, September 3, 1888, George W. Smith, a resident of Carrollton almost continuously since 1836, died at his home in Carrollton.

Friday, September 21, 1888, Wiley Roy died at his home northeast of Carrollton. Mr. Roy was born in 1803 in King William county, Virginia. He came to Carroll county in 1853, and was closely identified with the public schools of the county until the date of his death.

Wednesday, September 26, 1888, Joseph H. Turner died from the effects of a fall sustained on September 15th. "Captain" Turner was born in South Scituate, Massachusetts, September 26, 1831. He came west in 1856, locating in Des Moines, Iowa, and later removed to Bedford, in the same state, where he started the *Iowa Southwest*. At the call to arms he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, and served through the war as sergeant major, first lieutenant, captain and assistant adjutant-general on the staffs of Generals Solomon and Rice. In December, 1867, he came to Carrollton, Missouri, and established the *Wakenda Record* and was, until the time of his death, almost constantly associated with the publication of the

Record—only being out one brief period in 1872, and during the two intermissions in 1868 and 1878 when the office was destroyed by fire. His time and talent was devoted unreservedly to the interests of the town and county.

Sunday, January 25, 1889, William G. Patton died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Patton was born in Lockridge county, Virginia, February 23, 1818, and had been a resident of Carrollton since 1869. For a number of years he had been collector of Carrollton township and was prominent in Presbyterian church circles.

Tuesday, January 27, 1889, George W. Brasher, one of the pioneer business men of Carrollton, passed away. Mr. Brasher was born in Petersburg, Kentucky, April 13, 1830. He came to Carrollton in 1857, and in 1860 was married to Eliza T. Smith, of one of the oldest Carrollton families.

Thursday, January 31, 1889, Enoch Lynch, engineer at Coffey's saw mill, twelve miles southwest of Carrollton, was instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler. William Stroud had an arm broken and three other men were slightly injured.

Saturday, February 2, 1889, M. R. Gittings, proprietor of the Florence Hotel, died at Carrollton. Mr. Gittings was for years the postmaster at Carrollton.

Sunday, February 3, 1889, the town of De Witt was visited by a disastrous fire. A full block on Main street was destroyed. Weltner's building, occupied by the postoffice, and Ballard & Co., stationery; Dumm's Furniture store; Jacobs & Melford and Kendrick's butcher shops; and Hall's ice house were destroyed. The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Friday, March 22, 1889, the Carrollton Improvement Association announced that arrangements had been perfected for the location of the Chapman & Dewey Box Factory at South Carrollton.

Friday, March 22, 1889, the Carrollton Improvement Association completed arrangements with Messrs. Dain and Severance for the establishment in Carrollton of the Dain Manufacturing Company. This grew to be one of the largest enterprises ever located in Carrollton, and its removal was a great blow to her business.

Sunday, April 7, 1889, Thomas H. Ballew, who at one time represented Carroll county in the Missouri Legislature, died at his home. Mr. Ballew was born in Madison county, Kentucky, February 16, 1831. He came to Carroll county in 1859, and settled about three miles southeast of Hale, where he made his home until his death.

Wednesday, May 1, 1889, the Manufacturers Aid Association held a public auction of lots in Fairview Place, an addition to Carrollton. Thirty-one lots were sold for \$7,177.50.

Thursday, May 9, 1889, at a meeting at the Florence Hotel, the stock of the First National Bank was all subscribed and officers elected: J. R. Clinkscales, president; W. D. Shanklin, vice-president, and W. E. Hudson, cashier.

Monday, June 24, 1889, Frank Kaiser, who, with his family and a party of friends, was fishing at Drake's Mill, fell into the creek and was drowned.

In July, 1889, through the aid of the Manufacturers Aid Association, Coffey & Staley started a furniture factory in Carrollton.

Saturday, August 24, 1889, W. H. Miller, at a picnic at De Witt, was killed by H. C. and Jim Miles. The feud which finally resulted in the tragedy had been of long standing. The Miles boys made their escape, but later were tried and acquitted.

Tuesday, September 3, 1889, another company was organized for the purpose of building a "dummy line" at Carrollton. W. E. Tuley, W. E. Hudson, Wesley Rogers, W. R. Painter, James Nelson, W. S. Crouch, J. G. Hale, A. Masden and F. V. Crouch were interested in the enterprise.

Friday, September 20, 1889, Charles Sinift, a deaf mute, was struck by a Wabash train at Norborne and instantly killed.

Wednesday, September 25, 1889, James Smith, colored, was shot and almost instantly killed by night police, William A. Lane, while resisting arrest.

Sunday, October 23, 1889, the *Carrollton Journal* was discontinued. Messrs. Hitt and Patton, the publishers, removed the plant to Chillicothe.

James R. Boley, who came to Carroll county March 9, 1834, died October 31, 1889, at the home of his son, F. W. Boley. Mr. Boley was born in Garrett county, Kentucky, February 21, 1808.

Monday, November 25, 1889, a fire at De Witt destroyed Spencer's building, valued at \$1,200; George W. Teeter's building, \$3,500; Queen Brothers building, \$1,800; Appleby & Griffith, merchandise, \$3,200; J. C. Weltner, building, \$575; F. A. Watson, damage \$50; P. P. Guillett, J. E. Knappenberger and E. E. Estle also sustained damage to building.

December 7, 1892, James Galogly and Ol Mirick, two Carrollton boys, were drowned in the Missouri river while attempting to cross the river in a canvas boat. The body of Galogly was recovered the following March, but the body of Mirick was never found.

Wednesday, December 7, 1892, William R. Creel died at the home of J. W. Holliday in Carrollton. Mr. Creel came to Carroll county in 1837 and was the last survivor of the organizers of the First Baptist church at Carrollton, August 26, 1839.

Saturday, January 14, 1893, the Carroll County F. and L. Union at a meeting in Carrollton commenced the discussion of the proposition to build a new court house in Carrollton, and a committee of one from each of the townships was appointed to formulate ways and means of accomplishing the desired object.

Tuesday, January 24, 1893, Judge James Trotter, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Carroll county, died at his home in Carrollton. Judge Trotter was born March 4, 1805, near Staunton, Virginia, and came in 1829 to Carroll county. In 1838 he was elected sheriff, which office he held for three terms; in 1852 he was elected judge of the county court, which office he held, with exception of one year, continuously up to 1879.

Thursday, February 16, 1893, Harry S. Jewell severed his connection with the *Carrollton Democrat*, going to Springfield where he assumed management of the *Springfield Democrat*. Ralph F. Lozier continued as editor of the *Democrat* for the Democrat Printing Company.

Wednesday, March 9, 1893, the Jacobs Hotel at Carrollton was destroyed by fire. W. D. Jacobs was injured by jumping from the second-story window, as was James Cahill, a traveling salesman, who also made the leap.

Thursday, March 9, 1893, the Wabash depot at Carrollton was destroyed by fire.

Thursday, March 30, 1893, the Beggs wagon factory, through the Manufacturers Aid Association, announced their determination to locate in Carrollton.

Thursday, April 13, 1893, Judge A. C. Blackwell died, aged seventy-nine years, four months and fourteen days. Judge Blackwell was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, December 24, 1813; coming to Missouri, he located in Chariton county in 1836, and came to Carroll county the following year, and was thereafter identified with the interests of this county, serving as clerk of the circuit court, judge and clerk of the county court and recorder of deeds. He was a prominent Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Thursday, April 20, 1893, the elevator of Crouch & Wagaman in South Carrollton was destroyed by fire. The loss was about fifteen thousand dollars.

Tuesday, July 11, 1893, Dr. A. L. McCorkle died at his home in Carrollton. Born in Lexington, Virginia, August 19, 1832, he was educated in eastern colleges and came to Carroll county in 1858.

Friday, September 1, 1893, the first "dummy engine" made the trip from the Wabash depot to Carrollton.

Tuesday, October 10, 1893, L. C. Rickabaugh, engineer on the "dummy line" at Carrollton, fell from the engine into Wakenda creek. He was dead when the body was recovered.

Friday, October 13, 1893, Winfield S. Timmons, one of Carroll county's most promising young attorneys, died at his home in Carrollton.

Tuesday, October 17, 1893, James R. Clinkscales, president of the First National Bank of Carrollton, died aged forty-two years. He was a native of Carroll county where, after attaining his majority, he was closely identified with the commercial interests of the town.

Monday, January 15, 1894, Dr. G. C. Crutchley died at his home in Norborne of heart disease. Doctor Crutchley was born in Harper's Ferry, Virginia, July 17, 1824, came to Carroll county in 1842 and located in Miles Point, locating in Norborne in 1872.

Friday, February 23, 1894, Ralph F. Lozier retired from the publication of the Carrollton Democrat. W. R. Painter assumed editorial management, with E. C. Lozier as local editor.

Friday, February 16, 1894, Charles Norris and Jake Settles became involved in a difficulty concerning the partition of some lands. Revolvers were used and both men wounded, though neither fatally.

Wednesday, April 11, 1894, the Wabash depot at Wakenda, together with the Brandom elevator and the Hardwick & Busby elevator, were destroyed by fire.

Friday, July 27, 1894, the *Weekly Democrat* of Carrollton came out, with Will S. Holliday as local editor. E. C. Lozier, who had held that position, went to Moberly to accept a position with the Wabash railroad.

August 1, 1894, S. A. Clark assumed control of the *Lawson Leader*, having sold the *Bosworth Sentinel* to W. E. Calvert and B. I. Clark.

Wednesday, August 15, 1894, Oliver Godsey and William Robinson became involved in a quarrel, resulting in Godsey shooting and killing Robinson, who, it was claimed, was advancing on Godsey with a knife and the shooting was in self-defense. Godsey gave himself up to the sheriff and on trial was found not guilty.

Wednesday, August 22, 1894, Sam Shelton, after some controversy with John Narron over a crop of tobacco, struck Narron in the head with a pump

handle. The coroner's jury held Shelton's attack was without provocation. After extended litigation, Shelton was sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Tuesday, September 4, 1894, Constable William Hall was killed at his home in Hill township by Harley Goings, who had been arrested for horse stealing and delivered to Hall. Notwithstanding his handcuffs, Goings snatched a revolver from the table and after shooting Hall attempted to make his escape, but was captured and brought to Carrollton. After trial the jury found him not guilty on the sole ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the deed. The court ordered him to an insane asylum at the expense of Linn county, that being the county of his residence.

Monday, July 1, 1894, Ernest Glenn, the seventeen-year-old son of Robert Glenn, was killed under the house of W. S. Holliday, which was being moved to a new foundation, by the supports giving way and allowing the house to fall on him.

Wednesday, September 28, 1884, the remnant of the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry met in Carrollton for a two-days reunion. Of the one thousand eight hundred who were originally enrolled in the regiment, only about one hundred and twenty-five were alive at the time of the reunion. Company K started from Carrollton with Captain Brown (mention of the company will be found elsewhere). For the year the following officers were elected: President, Captain Morris, of Meadville; vice-president, Charles Van Wye, of Brownsville; second vice-president, J. D. Parsley, of Coloma; secretary and treasurer, John Carter, of Browning; chaplain, James S. Todd; color bearer, P. S. Bowman, Roads.

Saturday, October 20, 1894, James V. Lewis died, aged fifty-eight years, ten months and six days. Mr. Lewis was born in Kanawha county, West Virginia. In early life he moved to Florida with his parents; later he returned to Virginia and then to Lafayette county, Missouri, coming to Carroll county, in 1860. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1884 and was re-elected in 1886, 1890 and 1892, making an efficient officer. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, the Ancient Order United Workmen and the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Thursday, December 6, 1894, a fire at Wakenda destroyed J. M. Busby's livery stable, with five horses and other contents; W. S. Snow's store room, occupied by E. C. Warden, harness shop; H. C. Standley's unoccupied store room; J. C. Cunningham, building and drug store; P. G. Simms, blacksmith shop; Henry Cooley, carpenter shop. Total loss, about four thousand dollars.

Tuesday, January 1, 1895, at the annual New Year's prayer meeting at Carrollton the question of extending aid to the drouth stricken counties of

Nebraska was discussed. A committee, consisting of S. K. Turner, W. S. Crouch, George McQueen, J. L. Turner and J. E. Lynn, was given charge of the work, which resulted in sending thirteen cars of provisions from Carroll county.

Thursday, January 10, 1895, Thomas O. Goodson, a resident of Carroll county since 1835, died at the residence of his son, John T. Goodson. Mr. Goodson was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, April 17, 1805.

Sunday, January 13, 1895, A. D. Richards, representative from Carroll county, died at the Central Hotel, at Jefferson City, Missouri. Mr. Richards was born in Pennsylvania in March, 1833, and since 1874 had made his home in Carroll county, where he was held in high esteem. He was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Wednesday, January 30, 1895, fire at Tina destroyed Burt & Blacketer's drug store; the Citizens Bank, Rockhold's millinery store, Neill's drug store, Brooks, Parsley & Walden, general store. The origin of the fire was unknown.

Friday, February 8, 1895, Smith C. Rea, cashier of the Carroll Exchange Bank, shot himself in the head with a revolver, causing instant death. Mr. Rea was a Carroll county man, born March 30, 1857, and had been in the bank for twenty years, having been cashier for four years, having only a few days before his death been re-elected for the fifth time.

Friday, August 2, 1895, George E. and William P. Taylor were found guilty of the murder of the Meeks family in Linn county. This was the second trial, the first trial resulting in a hung jury.

Sunday, August 11, 1895, Samuel Turner, one of Carroll county's pioneers, died at the home of his daughter in Kansas City, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Turner was born in Tennessee, but came to Carroll county in an early day. In 1863 he was elected sheriff of the county.

Thursday, August 1, 1895, forty-four Confederate soldiers met at the office of R. E. Buchanan and organized the John L. Mirick Camp, Confederate Veterans. The officers elected were: Commander, H. M. Pettit; adjutant, James A. Turner; quartermaster, John G. Houseman.

Tuesday, September 10, 1895, the old Coffey & Hubbard elevator at South Carrollton was burned. The elevator was being used by C. Stipp, who lost about thirty thousand bushels of wheat. The insurance was seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Tuesday, September 17, 1895, William F. Creel died at the home of his brother, in Independence, Missouri, of typhoid fever. Mr. Creel was born

in Carroll county in 1841 and had made this county his home nearly all his life. He was recognized as one of the substantial business men of the county.

Monday, September 22, 1895, John M. Montgomery died at Carrollton. Born in Adair county, Kentucky, May 29, 1826, he came to Carroll county in 1843 and except for six years spent in California made this county his home, where he served as county treasurer for fourteen years.

Saturday, October 4, 1895, H. H. Brand died at Carrollton, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Brand was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1827. He came to Carrollton in 1856. He was several times elected mayor of Carrollton and for thirty-one years was with the dry goods firm of which Herman David was the head.

Thursday, October 24, 1895, the boiler at Julius Peters' saw mill, three miles south of Wakenda, blew up, demolishing the entire mill. Albert Peters, son of the proprietor, was so badly injured that he died in a few hours. Mr. Peters lost one eye, besides receiving other injuries; Ed Webb, the engineer, and Joe Barker, one of the mill men, were injured.

Thursday, November 7, 1895, an earthquake shock was plainly felt at about five-ten A. M. The usual accompanying noises were plainly heard and a meteor was observed at the same time to pass from west to east, resembling a great ball of fire.

Monday, January 6, 1896, at the suggestion of the county court, a meeting was called at the court house in Carrollton to discuss the building of a new court house. A committee of one from each township was named. The following Monday a mass meeting was well attended at which the committee reported and the county court was asked to issue seventy-five thousand dollars in bonds to build a new court house. The date set for the election was April 14th, but the order was countermanded by the court, that body feeling that the proposition would be defeated.

Sunday, January 16, 1896, at Tina, the Gem drug store, Charley Keynon's store, Jim Johnson's barber shop, George Williams' law office and some other stores were burned down.

Wednesday, March 18, 1896, Robert Standley died at his home two miles west of Carrollton. Mr. Standley was born in 1839 near the home where he died. He was one of the influential farmers and stock men of Trotter township and a son of one of the county pioneers.

Tuesday, April 1, 1896, Oliver Ecton was killed and Will Godwin and Lee Cunningham were wounded in a fight at South Carrollton. Godwin and Cunningham were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for their part in the affair.

Friday, April 17, 1896, Howell L. Heston, one of the oldest residents of Carroll county, died in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Heston was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, removing to Kentucky and in 1842 to Carroll county, where he afterwards made his home.

Saturday, April 11, 1896, George and Will Taylor escaped from the Carrollton jail. Will was recaptured at the time and was afterwards executed, after a long and hard fought legal fight which was carried to the supreme court. George was never apprehended and is still at large.

Sunday, May 17, 1896, Louis Heitz, one of Carrollton's druggists and a prominent Knight of Pythias, died. Mr. Heitz was born in Morgan county, Ohio, March 20, 1845, and had lived in Carrollton since 1876.

Monday, May 18, 1896, Jacob Wilhelm, living six miles northwest of Bosworth, shot himself through the head with a revolver, causing instant death. No cause could be assigned for the act.

Friday, May 22, 1896, Frank Kimble shot and killed Frank Doty near Bosworth. The parties quarreled over some corn.

Friday, July 24, 1896, Judge Samuel B. Robertson died at his home, one and one-half miles west of Carrollton. Mr. Robertson was born in Pike county, Illinois, in 1830. November 13, 1866, he associated himself with the bank of Wilcoxson & Turpin and thereafter made his home in Carrollton.

Sunday, September 6, 1896, a fire at Hale destroyed a store building belonging to Tracy and occupied by Portman as a harness shop; May's shoe store; a store building belonging to Rice sisters; Dr. Miller's dry goods store; a building belonging to Houx; an empty building belonging to Doty; Charles Baker's racket store; Dorsey's residence; Carmony's harness shop and Kechnell's jewelry store.

Friday, September 25, 1896, David Haines died at his home, four and one-half miles east of Carrollton, during the night, from causes unknown. Mr. Haines had lived on the farm on which he died for about forty-five years and was recognized as one of the representative men of the county.

Sunday, October 4, 1896, Starnes & Trotter's livery barn at Carrollton was destroyed by fire. The shop of Herman Landgraf was burned, as was the rear of the building used by Medlin & Son as a grocery store. Across the street, the shop of John Parker was destroyed and the building occupied by Starnes & Wagaman as a feed store badly damaged and their stock ruined; they also lost a horse.

Thursday, February 4, 1897, John Tull died at his home in Carrollton, aged eighty-six years and six months. Mr. Tull came to Carroll county in

1836 with his father and located on land which is now within the corporate limits of Carrollton, and resided in the same vicinity up to his death.

Sunday, April 18, 1897, Aunt Dolly Ferguson, an old colored woman, died at the home of her grandson, two miles west of Carrollton. Aunt Dolly was born in Virginia in 1775 and was therefore one hundred and twenty-one years old. She remembered distinctly of having seen George Washington.

Monday, May 3, 1897, Senator James W. Sebree, who was born in Stamping Ground, Kentucky, November 12, 1843, died at his home in Carrollton. He came to Carrollton in 1868 where he practiced law until the time of his death. His life is given in greater detail in another chapter of this history.

Monday, May 10, 1897, Jack Standley died at his home in Trotter township, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Standley was one of the pioneers who came to Carroll county from Tennessee, locating first in Carrollton, and later in Trotter township. He was not a near relative of the other family of Standleys who came from North Carolina.

Thursday, May 13, 1897, the town of Tina was visited by another destructive fire supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The losses were: E. L. Evans, building and stock; Olliver & Colliver, double frame store; Carlson, jewelry store; Ed Parsley, building and meat stock; Edmonds & Company, implements; other buildings across the street were more or less damaged by heat.

Thursday, June 3, 1897, James M. Nelson died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Nelson, a native of Georgetown, Kentucky, came to Carrollton in 1868, and in 1870, upon the organization of the Carroll Exchange Bank, accepted a position which he retained up to the time of his death.

Saturday, June 5, 1897, Bob Switzer, a farmer living four miles east of De Witt, was run over by a train on the Wabash railroad.

Friday, June 18, 1897, Lewis B. Ely died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. G. Parry, in St. Joe. Mr. Ely was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, May 18, 1825. When thirteen years of age he came to Carroll county with his father and settled on a farm five miles east of Carrollton. On attaining manhood he engaged in mercantile business which he actively followed until 1870, when he retired. He was, perhaps, the most widely known private citizen in Missouri, having for years been identified with Baptist educational work.

Wednesday, June 30, 1897, Robert D. Rea, a progressive farmer of Combs township, died from heart failure, aged fifty-three years.

Monday, July 5, 1897, Thomas Orchard died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Orchard was born in Cornwall, England, February 14, 1830. He came

to Carrollton in 1869 and engaged in mercantile business. In 1883 he was appointed public administrator of Carroll county and held that office almost continuously until his death.

Tuesday, July 13, 1897, Abram Hains, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed farmers of Cherry Valley township, died. He had been a resident of the county for over forty-eight years.

Monday, August 30, 1897, at six o'clock P. M., the first car propelled by electricity made the trip from the Wabash depot to Carrollton over the "dummy line" tracks.

Tuesday, September 7, 1897, John R. Kerby died at his home in Carrollton. Though born in Saline county, Mr. Kerby came to Carroll county in early life and was honored by political appointments and election, being elected to the office of county clerk by one of the largest majorities ever given any man in the history of Carroll county.

Tuesday, September 14, 1897, John C. Abbott died at Bosworth, Missouri, after confessing that in 1891 he was implicated in the loss of a package containing six hundred dollars from a money order office in Macoupin county, Illinois.

Thursday, October 14, 1897, Daniel Shay, a laborer employed on the Santa Fe, was struck by an electric car about fifty yards south of the Wakenda bridge and died from his injuries next morning. F. V. Crouch was operating the car. The coroner's jury attached no blame to the road or any of its employes for the accident.

Monday, November 1, 1897, Mrs. William Brock, living eight miles northwest of Carrollton, took her own life by shooting herself with a revolver. No cause was assigned for the act.

Saturday, November 12, 1897, Peter House, living one mile east of Carrollton, killed himself with a revolver. Ill health was assigned as the reason.

Friday, November 20, 1897, an attempt was made to rob the bank at Tina. The vault doors were blown open, but the small safe containing the cash was not attacked.

Wednesday, February 2, 1898, S. R. Adams died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Adams was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, December 7, 1822. He came to Carroll county in 1863 and settled in Sugar Tree township where he lived until a few years before his death.

Monday, January 31, 1898, the foundry of the Dain Manufacturing Company at Carrollton was destroyed by fire. Loss about three thousand dollars, fully insured.

Wednesday, February 9, 1898, William T. Goodson died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Goodson was born in Carroll county in December, 1841, and lived the greater part of the time in Trotter township. He had been prominent in politics, and had been elected twice as assessor and once as sheriff.

Thursday, February 17, 1898, William Brock, living in Trotter township, killed himself with a revolver. The act was supposed to have been the outgrowth of his wife's act a few months earlier.

Tuesday, February 22, 1898, a lamp exploded in Trotter's hall, in Carrollton, where a school entertainment was being held. The lamp was thrown out a window and communicated fire to a large quantity of baled hay in the room below. Only by the most heroic efforts of cool heads was a horrible calamity averted. The fire was extinguished with only small loss to the building.

Wednesday, April 27, 1898, E. P. Crispin died at his home four miles west of De Witt, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Crispin was one of the first settlers of east central Carroll.

Thursday, April 28, 1898, Capt. J. A. Black received a telegram from Colonel Corby saying he had pledged Company A to the government (in the Spanish-American war) with one hundred men on forty-eight hours notice. Captain Black replied that his company would be ready. The company originally had sixty members, but when, on intimation of trouble, orders were received to drop all minors, there were only thirty-five members left on the roll. This number had been increased to seventy-five and Captain Black knew he would have the full number in a few days.

Tuesday, May 10, 1898, Company A left Carrollton for Jefferson Barracks to be mustered into service, in the Spanish-American war.

Thursday, June 9, 1898, Frank Sperry shot and killed Frank Wooden near Fisher in Hill township. He claimed to have acted in self-defense and was found not guilty.

Monday, July 25, 1898, Judge James E. Drake died suddenly at a political meeting in Shannon county. Judge Drake was born in Adair county, Kentucky, May 1, 1827. He came to Carroll county with his parents in 1836 and settled in Wakenda township. In Carroll county he had served as probate judge and recorder and as mayor of Carrollton. He was prominent in Masonic work.

Sunday, August 21, 1898, Eugene Pattie killed John Underwood and wounded Dave Underwood in Combs township as the result of a quarrel over

some turkeys. On trial Pattie was found guilty and a sentence of two years in the penitentiary affixed.

Wednesday, September 14, 1898, Lieutenant Frank A. Glick, of Company A, who was home on a furlough, died of typhoid fever, aged thirty-five years.

Monday, September 19, 1898, Thomas F. Shepherd died at his home in Carrollton. Born in Clinton county, Ohio, January 6, 1831, he came to Carroll county in 1856 and continued here until his death.

Thursday, September 29, 1898, Archie Tomlin, a private of Company A, died at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, of typhoid fever.

Monday, November 14, 1898, Frank Wright died at his home in Carrollton township. For a number of years he was engaged in business in Carrollton, later moving to his farm, where he died.

Monday, January 9, 1899, the county board of health established a quarantine over Bosworth and the country for three and one-half miles in each direction on account of smallpox. The contagion originated in the family of Samuel Stafford, who lived one and one-half miles northwest of Bosworth. Owing to an error in diagnosing the disease by a local physician, the community was not aware of the danger and the afflicted family was visited by many of the neighbors and friends. In this way the dreadful contagion spread until no less than fifty persons were afflicted and twelve deaths resulted therefrom. The weather was very cold and, though every effort was made to confine the disease, it spread to Carrollton, where two deaths resulted. In Bosworth, especially, the results of the disease were not only shown by the sickness and deaths, but business was paralyzed and a season of gloom and depression settled on the community which has been without a parallel in the history of the county.

Sunday, January 15, 1899, A. M. Glick died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Glick was born in Logan county, Ohio, October 9, 1834, and came to Carrollton in 1870.

Friday, January 27, 1899, Mayo Holdeman, a farmer of Eugene township, killed himself for no known reason with a target rifle.

Monday, January 30, 1899, William P. Lynn died in St. Louis. Mr. Lynn came to Carroll county in 1876 with his parents, where he grew to manhood. He moved to St. Louis, from which place he enlisted in the Spanish-American war and in the service contracted his fatal illness.

Thursday, March 2, 1899, William P. Dulaney died at his home in Hale. Mr. Dulaney was born in Howard county, Missouri, November 28, 1828. He came to Carroll county at the age of nine years and settled in Compton

township. He continued to live in that vicinity until the time of his death, one of the foremost men of his community.

Sunday, April 9, 1899, B. F. Hannon died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Hannon was born in Campbell county, West Virginia, January 10, 1827. He came to Carroll county in 1859 and, having served for a number of years as deputy sheriff, had a wide circle of friends in the county.

Thursday, May 4, 1899, the storm which worked such havoc at Kirksville passed over the north part of Carroll county, doing some slight damage as far south as Carrollton. At William McCall's farm, in Stokes Mound township, a lake was licked completely dry; a house on the Henry Timbrook farm was demolished, but no one was hurt. A house was also destroyed on the Charles Walston farm.

Wednesday, May 17, 1899, a boiler at the saw mill on the William Brown farm east of town exploded. W. T. Johnson, the owner of the mill, received a broken arm. Hayden Brown was slightly injured.

Tuesday, May 30, 1899, Amy Brownley, daughter of John Brownley, of Hill township, took her own life with a pistol. The act was caused by a disagreement with her parents over a love affair.

Tuesday, June 6, 1899, Stephen Circle, a resident of Eugene township, died at Wakenda. Mr. Circle was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, January 5, 1817. He came to Carroll county in 1865 and settled in Eugene township on the farm which he owned at the time of his death.

Sunday, June 18, 1899, Frank Dye, of Grace, took his own life by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun. No cause was assigned for the act.

Tuesday, June 20, 1899, Ora Jenkins, with a cigarette, set fire to a bucket of paint in a wagon on which he was riding. In attempting to throw the paint from the wagon his clothes were saturated with the burning paint and he was so badly burned that he died in great agony in a few hours.

Thursday, July 20, 1899, Dr. T. A. Barnes died at his home in Norborne. Doctor Barnes was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, April 3, 1825. He came to Carroll county, in 1862, where he worked up a large and lucrative practice.

Saturday, July 22, 1899, the cornerstone of the Memorial Methodist church was laid with impressive ceremonies.

Monday, August 14, 1899, A. L. Morrow died at his home in Norborne. Professor Morrow had taught in the Carrollton schools, was county school commissioner, had been mayor of Norborne and was, at the time of his death, practicing law in Norborne.

Sunday, August 27, 1899, a most distressing and peculiar as well as unavoidable accident occurred when Frank Boschert in shooting a chicken with a target rifle also shot his son. The ball from the rifle hit the chicken's head, was deflected and struck a box, where it was again deflected and struck the boy, who was standing around the corner of the chicken house and entirely out of sight and range of the father.

Tuesday, September 12, 1899, the directors of the Commercial Club closed the trade with the Puntney Manufacturing Company to remove their plant from Kansas City to Carrollton to take the building vacated by the Dain Manufacturing Company. The Farm Tool Manufacturing Company was the outgrowth of this deal.

Sunday, October 1, 1899, the Methodist Episcopal church at Carrollton was dedicated, Rev. E. B. Lytle, of Maryville, a former pastor, preaching the sermon and assisting Rev. J. D. Mendenhall, the pastor.

Wednesday, October 11, 1899, J. C. Bramhall, secretary of the Dain Manufacturing Company, died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Bramhall was a young man of unusual ability and promise.

Monday, October 23, 1899, Theo Barnet, one of the best known men of central Carroll, died at his home in Bogard from the effects of an ounce of laudanum taken with suicidal intent.

Thursday, November 2, 1899, Dave Evans shot and killed himself at the home of H. B. Cary, his father-in-law, in Trotter township, just as he and his family were about to start on a trip to California.

In November, 1899, a company was organized in Carrollton for the purpose of prospecting for coal on the Carroll county side of the Missouri river opposite Waverly. Prospect holes were put down, but no further work was done.

Sunday, December 10, 1899, the Memorial Methodist church at Carrollton was dedicated, Dr. W. B. Palmore preaching the sermon. Rev. W. B. Wheeler was pastor at the time.

Thursday, January 25, 1900, William A. Brickens died at the home of his son in Carrollton, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. Brickens was born in Adair county, Kentucky, May 28, 1812. He came to Carroll county in 1837 and located five miles east of Carrollton, later moving out west of town where he spent the greater part of his later years until he moved to town.

Saturday, March 3, 1900, Robert A. Austin died at his home in Sugar Tree township. Mr. Austin was born in Bedford county, Virginia, October 22, 1823, and had lived in Carroll county for sixty-three years.

Friday, March 9, 1900, during the session of a Democratic city convention, fire dropped from a flue hole in the court house, setting fire to a lot of old papers in the office of the county clerk. The convention adjourned in haste, but later reconvened when the fire was extinguished.

Tuesday, March 13, 1900, Charley Chunn was shot and almost instantly killed by George Schaum in a quarrel in Carrollton. Schaum was tried for the crime and found not guilty.

Tuesday, May 8, 1900, Dr. William A. Tull died at his home in Carrollton. Doctor Tull was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, December 30, 1831, coming to Missouri when only four years old. He came to Carroll county in 1841 and continued his residence in Carrollton up to the time of his death.

Friday, May 25, 1900, Miss Jessie Cary was killed at the Keithley crossing, east of Carrollton, by the vehicle in which she was riding being struck by a Santa Fe train. Her brother, who was in the buggy with her, escaped uninjured.

Thursday, August 16, 1900, W. D. Jacobs died at his home in Carrollton. Born in Frederick county, Maryland, January 1, 1833, he came to Carroll county in 1859, where he afterwards resided. He was for years in business in Carrollton. Had been county treasurer, councilman and mayor of Carrollton and superintendent of the county poor farm.

Thursday, September 13, 1900, H. L. Givens, Democratic nominee for sheriff, was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun at his home northeast of Carrollton. Mr. Givens was very popular and had many friends in the county.

Thursday, October 4, 1900, Albert Benson, a prominent farmer and stockman of Leslie township, died at his home. Mr. Benson was born in Fulton county, Illinois, March 8, 1835, and had been a resident of Carroll county since 1869.

Saturday, December 22, 1900, Dr. J. F. Hassell, of Carrollton, died. Dr. Hassell was born in Lexington, Missouri, January 21, 1858, and had practiced his profession in Carrollton for nearly twenty years.

Friday, January 4, 1901, the county board of health issued notice of the prevalence of smallpox in Sugar Tree township. The disease was in a very mild form.

Saturday, March 9, 1901, Dr. Edward Hesse died at his home two miles west of Bogard. Mr. Hesse was born in Saxony, November 24, 1820, and came to America in 1853. For thirty-three years he had made his home in Carroll county.

Saturday, April 13, 1901, the livery barn of Scott & Company at Carrollton was destroyed by fire. Three horses were burned and adjoining property badly damaged though the fire was confined to the one building in which it originated.

Tuesday, May 28, 1901, Charles McKinney, while assisting his father, James McKinney, in his duties as night police, at the Burlington depot at Carrollton, was shot and almost instantly killed. Two tramps, Edward Marsh and Richard Moran, were arrested and positively identified by James McKinney as the two who did the shooting. Both Marsh and Moran were found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Marsh was granted a new trial. Moran said before being sentenced that Marsh was not guilty and that he was not present when McKinney was killed.

Thursday, May 30, 1901, the boiler of a Santa Fe passenger engine exploded at Palemon. The engineer was only slightly injured, but the fireman was so severely burned that he died the following day.

Monday, August 19, 1901, A. M. Herndon died at the home of his daughter in Carrollton, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. Herndon was born in Goochland county, Virginia, October 7, 1813, and came to Carroll county in 1841, where he was honored by election to the office of judge of the county court and was universally respected by his friends.

Wednesday, September 18, 1901, William Standley, son of the donor of the Carrollton town site, died at his home one and three-fourths miles southeast of Carrollton.

Monday, November 25, 1901, Maj. George Diegel died at his home in Carrollton. Major Diegel was born in Belzinger, Germany, May 26, 1819. He came to America when sixteen years of age, locating in Carroll county in 1846. He represented Carroll county in the Legislature and was state registrar of lands.

Thursday, December 12, 1901, R. B. Hudson, one of the most prominent farmers and stock men of Carroll county, died at his home north of Carrollton.

Saturday, December 7, 1901, Dr. Peter E. Austin died at his home in Carrollton. Doctor Austin was born in Virginia, August 16, 1833, and came to Carroll county in 1844 where he afterwards made his home and accumulated a fortune in his profession.

Wednesday, December 25, 1901, fire in the basement of T. E. Griffith's hardware store in De Witt started a disastrous conflagration. The other

losses were Finnell Brothers, general merchandise; J. H. Casebolt, groceries; Minnis Griffith, furniture; Mrs. Mollie Jacobs, millinery; Odd Fellows hall.

Tuesday, December 31, 1901, I. O. Herndon, a resident of Carroll county, for sixty years, died at his home northwest of Carrollton. Mr. Herndon was born in Goochland county, Virginia, May 1, 1824, coming to this county with his father in 1839.

Thursday, January 2, 1902, John A. Austin died at his home in Sugar Tree township. Mr. Austin was born in Bedford county, Virginia, June 20, 1820, and came to Carroll county in 1842 and continuously resided here thereafter.

Friday, January 10, 1902, Jonathan McKinney died at his home in De-Witt. Born in Lauderdale county, Indiana, November 17, 1821, he came to Carroll county in 1830, locating with his father in De Witt township where he died.

Monday, March 3, 1902, Rev. R. A. Austin died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Austin was born in Bedford county, Virginia, September 2, 1835. He came to Carroll county in 1842 with his mother and ten brothers and sisters. Here he grew to manhood and this he regarded as his home, though stationed elsewhere during the years of his successful ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Friday morning, April 30, 1902, at Hale, the lumber yard of Siegle & Son was destroyed by fire. The loss was about sixteen thousand dollars with ten thousand dollars insurance.

Saturday, March 15, 1902, a fire started in the Palace barber shop on South Main street in Carrollton. The fire communicated to the Mirick-Minnis Grocery Company on the north and then to the Wilcoxson bank building occupied by offices on the second and the Odd Fellows lodge on the third floors. This was one of the most costly fires which ever visited Carrollton.

Wednesday, April 2, 1902, John H. Rea died at his home seven miles east of Carrollton. He was born June 7, 1850, on the farm on which he lived and died.

Thursday, May 29, 1902, J. N. Cunningham, one of the substantial business men of Norborne, died in that town. Mr. Cunningham was born near Morristown, Tennessee, December 18, 1844, and had lived in Carroll county since 1872.

Tuesday, June 24, 1902, the cornerstone of the new court house in Carrollton was laid with elaborate ceremonies.

Saturday, July 12, 1902, Eugene Cunningham died at his home in De-Witt. Mr. Cunningham was born in Cork county, Ireland, August 15, 1828. He settled in De Witt in 1867 on the building of the North Missouri railroad.

Monday, July 28, 1902, the Carrollton woolen mills were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, eight thousand two hundred dollars; insurance three thousand dollars.

Saturday, August 23, 1902, Warren B. Minnis died at his home in Carrollton, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Minnis was born in Howard county, Missouri, November 17, 1823, and came to Carroll county in 1834 and thereafter became one of this county's best farmers.

Wednesday, September 10, 1902, "Uncle" George Simpson died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. T. B. Rose, in Trotter township. Uncle George was born in Kentucky and came to Carroll county in 1856.

Sunday, October 12, 1902, a severe storm swept across the north part of Carroll county. In the Coloma country the houses of George Standley, Mr. Clevenger and Carl Johnson were destroyed. Further east barns belonging to Joseph Allamong, Charles Munson, Charles Green and Jewell Price and a house of Thomas Vaughan were destroyed. Several persons were seriously, though none fatally, injured.

Saturday, October 31, 1902, S. W. Birch, senior editor of the *Republican-Record*, died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Birch was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1828. He had been a newspaper man during his majority and for ten years had been connected with the *Republican-Record*.

Tuesday, November 11, 1902, a gun in the hands of Fannie, daughter of Z. J. Simmons, who lived three miles northeast of Carrollton, was accidentally discharged, killing her sister Ruth, aged eleven, and brother Earl, aged four.

Friday, November 28, 1902, Robert G. Martin died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Martin had for more than half a century been identified with the business and financial interests of the county.

Friday, February 16, 1903, De Witt was visited by another big fire. Originating in Weltner Brothers store, it spread rapidly, destroying Knappenberger's drug store, Mrs. B. A. Barrett's grocery, the postoffice and Eller's barber shop, the loss aggregating about twenty thousand dollars.

Wednesday, February 20, 1903, fire originated in Robinson's bakery on south Main street in Carrollton, destroyed the bakery, Dashner's meat market, on the north, and badly damaging the building occupied by J. D. Valbracht, with a clothing stock. On the south the Palace barber shop and Turpin's harness shop were destroyed and Carpenter's grocery store badly damaged.

Tuesday, March 17, 1903, James W. W. Ball died at South Carrollton. Mr. Ball was born in Northumberland county, Virginia, April 5, 1825, locating in Carroll county in 1868, where he continued to live.

Tuesday, April 7, 1903, Simeon Creel died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Creel was born in Adair county, Kentucky, April 1, 1818. He came to Carroll county in 1837 where he lived the most of the time up to his death.

Friday, May 29, 1903, Robert C. Ely died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Ely was born four miles northeast of Carrollton, October 10, 1838. He grew to manhood, lived and died in this community. He served two terms as county treasurer.

June, 1903, witnessed the highest rise in creeks and rivers ever known in Carroll county and damage beyond computation was inflicted upon stock and growing crops. To the unprecedented waters of the Missouri river were added the swollen creeks and smaller rivers along its entire length and when the river was full to overflowing there was no place for the water of the tributaries, which spread out over the low lands so that it was one vast expanse of water from bluff to bluff, broken only by the railroad embankment in places and the extreme high points of bottom lands. The houses were nearly all depopulated, the inhabitants having been taken to the uplands where the houses and barns were thrown open to the refugees who were taken care of. Many lost all they had and aid committees were organized to extend help to the unfortunate ones. It was estimated that sixty-five thousand acres were flooded, of which fifteen thousand acres was in wheat and twenty thousand acres had been prepared for corn or had been planted. The loss was estimated at three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for Carroll county, on crops alone.

Wednesday, August 5, 1903, J. W. Stilwell, who for years was a merchant and business man in Carrollton, died at Pueblo, Colorado, aged fifty years.

Wednesday, October 7, 1903, William C. Sproul died at his home in Trotter township. Mr. Sproul was born in Clinton county, Kentucky, November 11, 1834. He came to Carroll county in 1844 and settled on the farm on which he died.

Monday, October 19, 1903, the first reunion of John L. Mirick Camp No. 684, United Confederate Veterans, was held at Carrollton. About forty-five veterans registered. A reception was held at the residence of Mrs. John L. Mirick, Russell Kneisley acknowledging the thanks of the veterans for their entertainment. In the afternoon Colonel Magruder, of Hughesville, and Ralph F. Lozier and Judge L. K. Kinsey, of Carrollton, made addresses.

Monday, November 2, 1903, Ed. Shepherd, a brick mason living in Carrollton, disappeared from his home, acting in a peculiar though not sus-

picious manner. He later purchased a revolver and cartridges and on Friday his body was discovered in Brush creek, west of town, with a bullet hole in the forehead.

Sunday, November 8, 1903, William Z. Darr, for many years one of the best known farmers and stock men of Carroll county, died in Plattsburg. Mr. Darr was born in Kentucky, June 22, 1828. He came to Carroll county in 1849 and resided here up to a few years before his death.

Wednesday, February 17, 1904, Milton W. Jarboe died at his home at Carrollton. Mr. Jarboe was born at White Hall, Illinois, February 24, 1841. Locating in Carrollton in 1871 he entered the milling business, which he continued to the time of his death.

Wednesday, March 9, 1904, witnessed the demise of two of Carroll county's best citizens, Dr. Peter Austin, of Carrollton, and Judge James M. Faris, of Trotter township. Doctor Austin was born in Virginia in 1825 and came to Carroll county in 1838 with his parents, where he continued to reside until his death. Judge Faris was born in Kentucky in 1823 and came to Carroll county in 1844. He had served as judge of the county court and as county treasurer.

Saturday, March 12, 1894, Judge William Kimble died at Carrollton. Judge Kimble was born in Adams county, Ohio, May 5, 1829, and had been a resident of Carroll county since 1857. He had been a judge of the county court and public administrator of the county.

Saturday, March 25, 1904, E. G. Stone died at his home near Tina. Mr. Stone was born July 4, 1825, and for many years had been one of the foremost farmers of North Carroll.

Tuesday, March 28, 1904, S. L. Painter died at the home of his son, W. R. Painter, in Carrollton. Mr. Painter was born in Wythe county, Virginia, September 15, 1832. He located in Carrollton in 1857 and was the remainder of his life associated with his business interests.

Friday, May 20, 1904, William Smithpeters died at his home in Leslie township, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Smithpeters had been a resident of Carroll county since 1857.

Saturday, June 18, 1904, Karl Ahnefelt, who lived east of Carrollton, was killed by a train while walking on the Wabash track east of the depot.

Monday, June 20, 1904, J. D. Perkins died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. K. Turner, in Carrollton. Mr. Perkins was born in Howard county, Missouri, May 14, 1841. He came to Carroll county in 1863 where he made his home until his death.

Friday, July 1, 1904, Norborne was visited by a twelve thousand dollar fire which originated in the Backenstoe building, occupied by George H. Thomas as a grocery on first floor and J. W. Backenstoe as residence above. Mrs. T. C. Brown's millinery store, Sam Duncan's barber shop and T. C. Brown's drug store were also destroyed.

Friday, July 29, 1904, S. A. Clark took possession of the *Republican-Record*, having bought that paper from S. G. McDowell, the successor of Birch & McDowell.

Monday, September 12, 1904, Thomas N. Goodson died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Goodson belonged to one of the oldest families of Carroll county, was a son of Rev. James M. Goodson and born and raised on a Carroll county farm.

Saturday, September 10, 1904, Charles Trigg was struck and killed by an electric car near the Santa Fe depot.

Sunday, October 16, 1904, Samuel Winfrey died at the home of his daughter, seven miles east of Carrollton. Mr. Winfrey was born in Kentucky, but came to Carroll county with his father when a boy. He was one of the best known men in the county in the early days.

Sunday, November 6, 1904, Dr. Littleton Tull died at his home in Carrollton. Doctor Tull was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, February 7, 1821, coming to Carroll county with his father in 1836. He was prominently identified with the full history of Carrollton.

Thursday, November 17, 1904, the town of De Witt was again visited by a very disastrous fire. The fire originated in the racket store of Ellington Griffith. In addition to the racket store, the fire burned a furniture store, Weltner's big general store, Spencer's drug store and then, crossing the street, burned Miller & Logan's general store, Doctor Squire's office, a barber shop and a restaurant, loss about forty thousand dollars.

Friday, November 18, 1904, Capt. T. J. Whiteman died at his home in Carrollton. Captain Whiteman was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, April 4, 1839. He came to Carrollton after the war and began the practice of law, continuing until his death to be identified with the political and legal interests of the county. He served as county surveyor and prosecuting attorney of the county and as mayor of Carrollton.

Friday, December 2, 1908, Roy Charles, clerk of the circuit court of Carroll county, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Charles turned over all his property to his bondsmen to make up the deficit and was released on bond. At the date of trial he did not appear and has not since been apprehended.

Saturday, December 10, 1904, Richard H. Quisenberry died at Carrollton. Mr. Quisenberry was born in Orange county, Virginia, December 11, 1816. He came to Carroll county in 1844 and located in Leslie township, later removing to Combs township, where he lived until a few years before his death.

Thursday, December 29, 1905, George F. Heidel died after a lingering illness. Mr. Heidel was born in Carrollton, February 16, 1859. Here he grew to manhood, entered and attained front rank in the mercantile business.

Monday, January 9, 1905, Solomon Rosenstock, a merchant of Carrollton, died at his home aged forty-six years. For twenty-eight years Mr. Rosenstock had been in business in Carrollton and was recognized as one of the most enterprising of her citizens.

Wednesday, February 1, 1905, Col. John B. Hale died at his home in Carrollton. Colonel Hale was born in Brooke county, Virginia, February 27, 1831. He came to Missouri in 1841. He represented Carroll county in the Legislature, was a member of the state constitutional convention, was congressman from this district and had declined proffered nominations for other offices within the gift of the people.

March 10, 1905, John N. Braden died in Bogard. Mr. Braden was born in Adair county, Kentucky, July 2, 1824, coming to Missouri in 1836, where he followed farming the greater part of his life.

Monday, February 6, 1905, fire in Browne & Hassell's store on the east side of the square in Carrollton did three thousand dollars damage.

Monday, February 13, 1905, the government thermometer in Carrollton registered thirty-six degrees below zero, the coldest day for thirty years.

Friday, April 7, 1905, George W. Kennedy died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Kennedy was born in College Corner, Ohio, March 22, 1848. When eighteen years of age he located in Carroll county where he followed his trade as a brick mason and later founded the business from which the Hillside greenhouse is the outgrowth.

Thursday, April 13, 1905, Dan R. Brand died in Carrollton. Mr. Brand was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1831. After the war Mr. Brand came to Missouri and in 1872 located in Carrollton where he was from time to time connected with the various newspapers of the town, first the *Journal*, then the *Democrat* and afterwards founding the *Missouri Protest*.

Sunday, April 23, 1905, Marshal William Calvert shot and killed a tramp at Wakenda who had insulted a number of people of whom he had asked aid and later resisted arrest and attacked the officer. The name of the deceased was never learned.

Tuesday, May 16, 1905, Michael Schnapp died at his home in Eugene township. Mr. Schnapp was born in Austria-Hungary, January 19, 1845. He came to Carroll county in 1853 with his parents and afterwards made this his home.

Monday, May 15, 1905, Fla J. Williams, a Carrollton druggist and business man, died, aged fifty-two years eight months and five days.

Tuesday, May 30, 1905, a fire destroyed the livery barn of James Cabbell at Bosworth. Eleven horses, with all the buggies and harness belonging to Mr. Cabbell, were burned.

Monday, June 19, 1905, Burton I. Clark died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Clark was born in Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, April 9, 1869. He was raised in Carroll county, devoting his time, after reaching his majority, to the printing business and at the time of his death was associated with his brother in the *Republican-Record*.

Monday, June 26, 1905, Robert H. Minnis, a native of Carroll county since 1836, died aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Minnis had devoted the most of his life to farming, was widely known and highly esteemed.

Wednesday, August 9, 1905, M. J. Hudson, postmaster at Hale, dropped dead from heart disease. Mr. Hudson was one of the pioneers of Hale and was universally respected.

Friday, August 18, 1905, the Planters House, at South Carrollton, was destroyed by fire. This was one of the first buildings erected in South Carrollton and was for years used for hotel purposes. It was used as a store-room at the time of the fire.

Tuesday, September 5, 1905, J. H. Graham died at his home in Mandaville. He was a native of Boone county, though he had lived in Carroll since 1845.

Thursday, September 14, 1905, John Cannon, one of the best known farmers of southeast Carroll, killed himself with a pistol. Ill health and financial reverses were supposed to have prompted the act.

Thursday, September 14, 1905, and a few days following, saw the waters of Wakenda creek higher in places than had been known before since 1844. Fortunately the river was not so high and the water had a good chance to get away. The downpour of rain was general all over the county, but seemed to be more severe in the western portion of the county on the headwaters of the Wakenda and Turkey creek. Bridges were washed out all over the county and great damage done to growing crops and farm interests in general.

Tuesday, October 24, 1905, Thomas Robinson, the oldest man in Carroll county, died at the residence of his son. Mr. Robinson lacked only a

few months of being one hundred years old and up to a few hours before his death had enjoyed good health.

Thursday, October 26, 1905, James Dick died at his home in Carrollton, aged seventy years. Mr. Dick was born and raised in Indiana, coming to Carroll county in 1866, where he resided until his death.

Friday, November 24, 1905, Peter Swiggett died at his home in Combs township. Mr. Swiggett was born in Indiana, August 2, 1829. He came to Carroll county in 1868 and settled on a farm, continuing the profession up to his death.

Sunday, December 10, 1905, two fires in Carrollton at the same time caused great loss of property. The first fire was discovered in the car barn of the Water, Light & Transit Company. When an effort was made to turn in the alarm to the water works it was found that the telephone wires had been cut and a messenger had to be sent to the pump house to turn in the alarm. About this time fire was discovered in Adkins Brothers' livery stable on East Benton street. At the car barn the building was badly damaged and the cars were almost ruined. At the stable twenty-seven horses and mules, a number of buggies and many sets of harness were destroyed. The fires were the work of incendiaries, though no convictions were ever obtained.

Sunday, December 10, 1905, "Aunt" Lucinda Clark (colored), aged over one hundred, died at her home south of Norborne. During the days of boating on the river she was a well known character, cutting and hauling wood to the landing for sale, as well as furnishing the boat's larder with butter, eggs and poultry. By her foresight and frugality she had accumulated a comfortable living.

Wednesday, January 10, 1906, Thomas Conlon died at his home in Wakenda township. "Tommy" was the older of the two "Irish Boys" who had been characters in the neighborhood for years, having located in 1868 when the North Missouri railroad was built through that township.

Tuesday, January 16, 1906, the depot at Wakenda was again destroyed by fire, making the third accident of the kind for Wakenda. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a passing train.

Wednesday, January 31, 1906, a boiler at a mill on the farm of William H. Harford, ten miles northwest of Carrollton, exploded killing Warren Swank instantly and injuring Mr. Harford so severely that he died within a few hours. Both men were industrious farmers and good men.

Saturday, February 10, 1906, a Wabash engine at De Witt struck J. J. Veatch, killing him instantly. Mr. Veatch was a farmer of Smith township.

Friday, February 21, 1906, James H. Minnis, one of Carroll county's best known farmers, died at his home in Trotter township.

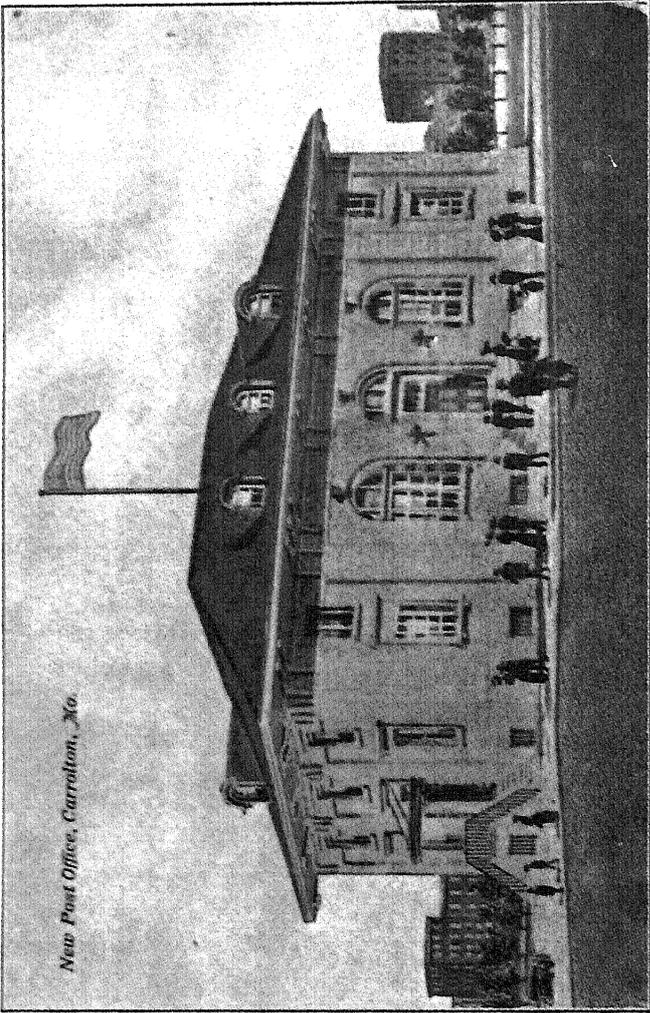
Sunday, March 10, 1906, Speed Burton, marshal of Norborne, shot and killed Willis Mayes, a negro who had made an assault on him. The coroner's jury exonerated Burton.

Friday, March 16, 1906, at a local option election the proposition was defeated by five hundred and one votes. Following is the vote by township:

Township.	For.	Against.	Total.
Smith	18	16	34
Miami	23	48	71
De Witt	74	70	114
Rockford	14	33	47
Eugene, South	81	51	131
Eugene, North	81	63	144
Combs	11	51	62
Ridge	92	109	201
Hurricane, East	60	59	119
Hurricane, West	108	64	172
Wakenda	3	87	90
Carrollton, 1st Ward	17	15	32
Carrollton, 2d Ward	4	17	21
Carrollton, 3d Ward	12	1	13
Carrollton, 4th Ward	12	16	28
Van Horn	122	46	168
Stokes Mound	153	22	175
Sugar Tree	9	56	65
Moss Creek, South	15	41	56
Moss Creek, North	5	32	37
Trotter	33	42	75
Leslie	51	37	88
Hill	19	21	48
Cherry Valley	16	22	48
Egypt	29	421	450
Prairie	13	53	66
Fairfield	35	75	107
Washington	11	41	52
Total	1,118	1,619	2,737
Majority Against		501	

The vote was for the county outside of Carrollton and was very light, not one-half the vote being polled.

New Post Office, Carrollton, Mo.



Thursday, May 31, 1906, B. C. Grossman died at his home near Bosworth. Mr. Grossman was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1844. As a boy he enlisted in the Union army and settled in Carroll county in 1867. He had served as judge of the county court.

Thursday, July 12, 1906, Lucian Barker died at Carrollton. Mr. Barker was born in Mississippi July 5, 1836. He came to Carroll county when two years of age with his parents and made this county his home most of the time afterwards. He had served as constable and justice of the peace for twenty-five years.

Sunday, July 22, 1906, Obediah Keithley, probably the oldest man in Carroll county, died at his home east of Carrollton. Mr. Keithley was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, January 24, 1814. He came to Carroll county in 1869 and settled on the farm on which he died.

Tuesday, July 24, 1906, Ernest Hall was killed by Lee Struck in Hill township.

Saturday, July 28, 1906, A. P. Graham died at his home in Bogard. Mr. Graham was a native of Boone county, Missouri, November 10, 1849, coming to Carroll county with his father two years later and lived all his life in northwest Carroll.

Wednesday, November 14, 1906, A. N. Darby died at his home northwest of Carrollton. Mr. Darby was born in Marion, Indiana, May 15, 1854. He came to Carroll county in 1869 and settled in Sugar Tree township where he lived until a few years before his death.

Monday, December 1, 1906, Dr. C. S. Austin and Rowan Ray received official notice from Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, that the government had accepted their offer of eight thousand five hundred dollars for a tract one hundred twenty feet on Folger street by one hundred thirty feet on North First street for a postoffice site. Richard Fourchey, superintendent of construction in Kansas City, had been delegated to select the site for the building, but Secretary Shaw, himself, was in Carrollton during the campaign and, after looking the various locations over, had expressed himself to friends as particularly well pleased with the location selected by this assistant. In all, there were sixteen sites offered at prices ranging from three thousand seven hundred twenty to ten thousand dollars.

The appropriation for the government building was secured through the agency of Congressman W. W. Rucker and as a slight token of appreciation a reception was tendered the Congressman on his subsequent visit to Carrollton. A purse was made up among his admirers and a watch was

given him, the presentation of which, with his response and other addresses, constituted an evening's pleasure in the circuit court room.

The appropriation for the building was soon made and work on the building was pushed to completion. Harry C. Brown, assistant cashier of the Carroll Exchange Bank, was made the disbursing agent for handling the funds and L. O. Goble, of Washington, was the superintendent of construction. The Hiram Lloyd Construction Company, of St. Louis, secured the contract for the building.

Friday, November 16, 1906, William Ball was crushed by falling rock in a coal mine east of Carrollton and so badly injured that he died the following Sunday.

Monday, January 14, 1907, Prof. J. J. Earp, county school commissioner, died at his home in Carrollton.

Wednesday, February 6, 1907, the Norborne calaboose was destroyed by fire and Joe West, who was confined therein, was burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Tuesday, February 14, 1907, Dave Bidwell was injured by falling from the trestle of the electric railway at Carrollton as a car was passing. Bidwell brought suit against the company for damages, but later compromised and dismissed the suit.

Monday, March 18, 1907, E. E. Estle, cashier of the First National Bank of Carrollton, died of meningitis. Mr. Estle was born in Muscatine, Iowa, September 25, 1860. His early manhood was spent in DeWitt, where he won first place as a merchant. He had been cashier of the First National Bank for about five years.

Sunday, March 31, 1907, S. W. Grace died at his home in Carrollton.

Friday, April 12, 1907, an emery wheel at the Horizontal Swing Factory burst, injuring G. W. Ernsbarger so severely that he died the following Sunday.

Monday, April 22, 1907, the latest attempt at the organization of a Commercial Club for Carrollton was made. This club, like all of its predecessors, lived but a short time.

Sunday, June 9, 1907, Elisha Baker, a representative farmer of Combs township, died at his home. Mr. Baker was born in Jackson county, Iowa, February 22, 1842, and became a resident of Carroll county in 1877, locating on the farm where he died.

Wednesday, June 19, 1907, August Wilhelm, a farmer of Ridge township, died, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Wilhelm was born in Germany. He located in western Carroll in 1849 and later moved to Ridge township.

Sunday, September 29, 1907, Dr. S. W. Miller died, aged forty-five years. Doctor Miller was born and reared near Mandeville and after completing his medical education located in Norborne where he lived up to the time of his death.

Friday, October 4, 1907, the fly wheel on the big engine at the water works at Carrollton "exploded." A great hole was torn in the roof of the building and large sections of the wheel were thrown for hundreds of feet in both directions from the engine. Fortunately, no one was injured, as no one was near the engine when it "ran away."

Friday, October 11, 1907, the body of Dave Francis, who had disappeared from his work as watchman at the Horizontal Swing Company on September 25th, was found on the bank of Wakenda creek. The jury determined that it was a case of suicide.

Thursday, October 17, 1907, R. E. Buchanan died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Buchanan was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, September 13, 1832. Mr. Buchanan came to Carrollton in 1859 and for thirty-two years was a justice of the peace of Carrollton township.

Sunday, October 19, 1907, Hatcher Barlow was almost instantly killed and his brother, James Barlow, so badly burned by a gasoline explosion that he died the next day in great agony. The accident occurred on the Thomas Murray farm east of Wakenda.

Friday, November 22, 1907, Herman David, one of Carrollton's pioneer business men, died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. David was born in Geinshein, Germany, March 5, 1833. He came to America when a lad and while a peddler located in Carrollton in 1858, becoming later one of her foremost citizens.

Thursday, November 28, 1907, William Settles died at his home four miles northwest of Carrollton. Mr. Settles was born on the farm where he died, seventy-two years before.

Wednesday, December 11, 1907, Dr. Charles Heidel died at Carrollton. Doctor Heidel was born in Gailengen, Baden, Germany, December 29, 1819. He came to Carroll county in 1847 and began the practice of medicine which he continued up to a few years before his death.

Saturday, December 14, 1907, Dr. B. F. Wheat died at Hale, aged seventy-one years. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, October 26, 1839, and settled in Carroll county in 1871.

Thursday, December 12, 1907, Lewis Blakeley, for forty years a citizen of Carroll county, died at Excelsior Springs, where he had been living for a few months. Mr. Blakeley had served as councilman and mayor of

Carrollton and had a friend in every acquaintance. He had also been recorder of deeds of Carroll county.

Saturday, January 4, 1908, Andrew J. Street died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Street was born February 25, 1832, in Highland county, Ohio, and for many years had been a prominent farmer in North Carroll.

Sunday, February 3, 1908, Martin V. Webb was found dead at his home three miles north of Wakenda. The coroner declined to hold an inquest as death was due to heart failure. Later the body was disinterred and an autopsy held on account of neighborhood gossip, but the coroner's verdict was upheld as there was no evidence of foul play.

Thursday, February 7, 1908, Nathaniel Cary died at his home in Eugene township. Mr. Cary was the son of one of Carroll county's pioneers and was born in this county August 29, 1836.

Tuesday, February 11, 1908, Hase James, a resident of Moss Creek township since 1866, died on the farm on which he had lived for so many years. Mr. James was born in Greene county, Ohio, January 3, 1828.

Tuesday, February 18, 1908, E. M. Mitchell died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Mitchell was born in Clinton county, Ohio, October 18, 1839. He was a veteran of the Civil war and since 1887 a valued resident of Carrollton.

Tuesday, February 25, 1908, John M. Crouch, of Ridge township, died of heart failure. Mr. Crouch was born November 25, 1845, in Washington county, Tennessee, locating in Ridge township in 1868, where he continuously resided.

Friday, February 28, 1908, Joseph C. Raffety, an old resident of northwest Carroll, died at Carrollton at the home of his daughter. He was a native of Kentucky where he was born May 2, 1845. He came to Carroll county with his parents in 1849.

Tuesday, March 10, 1908, B. W. Bowdrey died at his home at Carrollton. Mr. Bowdrey was born in Kentucky, December 28, 1842. He came to Missouri when fourteen years of age and settled near Bowdrey Lake. He was elected county clerk, which office he filled for eight years.

Thursday, March 26, 1908, the postoffice at Hale was robbed. The safe was blown open and from five hundred to six hundred dollars worth of stamps were stolen.

Monday, April 20, 1908, Granville Hall died at his home in Hill township. Mr. Hall was born in Kentucky, February 6, 1835, locating in Hill township in 1878.

Monday, May 4, 1908, Mrs. Lucy Sanderson, of DeWitt, celebrated her one hundredth birthday in good health and with full control of memory and mental faculties. Mrs. Sanderson, whose maiden name was Cary, was a relative of Alice and Phoebe Cary.

Friday, May 8, 1908, W. H. Vinson died at his home in Trotter township. Mr. Vinson had been a resident of the township for many years and was the first superintendent of the county poor farm.

Friday, May 15, 1908, Joseph C. Weltner died at his home in DeWitt. Born in Rockbridge county, Ohio, in 1844, he came to DeWitt in 1875 and soon became one of the most prominent merchants of the town.

Saturday, May 23, 1908, Claborne Owens took his own life by jumping into a well at the home of his brother near Coloma.

Saturday, May 30, 1908, Lee Newnham, who lived eight miles northwest of Carrollton, died suddenly of heart disease.

June 11, 1908, the Missouri river again overflowed many acres of land adjacent to its banks, the water being higher than at any time since the flood of 1903. The levees which had been constructed were strengthened in hopes that they would withstand the force of the waters, but they were insufficient to stand, and devastation and ruin swept fine crops from thousands of acres of land. The waters continued to rise for almost a week with continued rains and new floods from the upper river regions constantly coming down.

Friday, July 31, 1908, William Staton died at his home in Eugene township. Mr. Staton was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, January 31, 1848. He came to Carroll county with his parents when a child and settled in the neighborhood where he spent his life.

Tuesday, August 18, 1908, several hundred people, some with masks and some without, went to a building recently erected at Bogard by Hillard Atherton, tore it down, took it across the railroad track and burned it. It was presumed that the building was to be used for a gallon house and this method was taken to show the sentiment of the community. The house was not rebuilt.

Thursday, September 3, 1908, Silas H. Thurlow, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Ridge township, died. Mr. Thurlow was born April 2, 1834.

Tuesday, September 15, 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, who lived four miles northeast of Wakenda, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. Since 1860 they had lived in the neighborhood.

Wednesday, September 16, 1908, A. W. Bowen was caught under a heavy water tank which was thrown from a wagon by the breaking of a wheel and so severely crushed that he died next day. Mr. Bowen was a resident of Bogard.

Saturday, October 10, 1908, Stephen Mitchell died at his home in Stokes Mound township. Mr. Mitchell was born in Boone county, Missouri, November 22, 1832. He came to Carroll county in 1849. Mr. Mitchell was elected county surveyor and served several years and also acted as deputy surveyor.

Sunday, October 25, 1908, William L. Belcher died at the home of his son-in-law, P. A. Starnes.

Saturday, November 6, 1908, Edward J. Lueders died at his home in Carrollton.

Wednesday, November 24, 1908, Louis Henry Miller died at his home in VanHorn township after an illness of only two days. Mr. Miller was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in March, 1844. He had been a resident of Carroll county since 1871.

Thursday, January 20, 1909, Dr. George R. Highsmith, one of the best known physicians of Carroll county, died at his home in Carrollton, after a long illness. Doctor Highsmith was born in Savannah, Georgia, December 4, 1848. He located in Carroll county in 1875 and lived in DeWitt and Carrollton up to the time of his death.

Saturday, February 20, 1909, John Mathieson, one of the most enterprising citizens of Bosworth, died at his home in that city. Mr. Mathieson was born in Nansing, Iowa, July 30, 1856. In 1866 he came to this county with his parents who located on Bogard's Mound.

Sunday, February 21, 1909, an attempt was made to rob the bank at Bogard. The lock on the vault was damaged, but the vault was not broken open. Two men, giving their names as Murphy and Winters, arrested at Hale, were given twenty days for carrying concealed weapons and were turned over to the postoffice department for some connection with post-office robberies in various parts of the country.

Friday, March 5, 1909, Q. C. Atkinson, one of the most widely known citizens of the county, died at Wakenda. Mr. Atkinson was born in Adair county, Kentucky, February 3, 1833. He came to Carroll county in 1849.

Sunday, March 12, 1909, the First Presbyterian church, of Carrollton, was dedicated. Joseph W. Powell, of Buffalo, New York, had conducted a Forward Movement for six weeks and before the dedication secured

individual pledges for a sufficient sum to cover the entire church debt, which amounted to seven thousand seven hundred fifty dollars. Rev. John A. Ward was pastor.

Saturday, March 27, 1909, Andrew Fischer, one of the most highly respected German citizens of Carroll county, died at his home three miles east of Carrollton. Mr. Fischer was born in Germany. On coming to America he first settled in Ohio, later coming to Carroll county, where he resided until his death.

Monday, March 28, 1909, J. F. Farnham died at Carrollton from heart trouble. Mr. Farnham was born in West Brooksville, Maine, September 14, 1838. After the Civil war Mr. Farnham moved to Carrollton.

Saturday, April 17, 1909, Thomas M. Clements died at his home north of Wakenda. Mr. Clements was born in Eugene township March 2, 1836, and had lived his whole life in that neighborhood.

Wednesday, May 5, 1909, Gideon Elijah May Strange died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Strange was born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, June 9, 1815. In the early days of Missouri he located in Howard county; was an original "forty-niner," settling in Carroll county on his return, where he resided the greater part of the time up to his death.

Thursday, May 6, 1909, A. F. B. Rose died at the home of his daughter near Bosworth, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Rose had been a resident of the county for seventeen years.

Sunday, May 16, 1909, John M. Carter, one of Carrollton's oldest citizens, died at his home. Mr. Carter was born in Kentucky, but came to Carroll county in 1857, locating on a farm north of Carrollton, where he lived for several years before moving to that city.

Sunday, May 30, 1909, Joseph N. Tuley died at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Sunday, June 6, 1909, Dr. N. A. Spencer, one of the best known citizens of East Carroll, took his own life at his home in DeWitt. Doctor Spencer was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, January 15, 1844. In 1872 he located in DeWitt where he continued to practice his profession up to the time of his death.

Monday, June 21, 1909, James Shields died suddenly in his pasture near Tina. Mr. Shields was an old resident of his locality, a good farmer and a worthy citizen.

Sunday, June 27, 1909, James L. Guillett died in DeWitt. Mr. Guillett was born in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1831. He came to Carroll county in 1841, residing here until his death.

Thursday, July 1, 1909, Sheriff Calvert and Prosecuting Attorney Crawford went to DeWitt in response to a call from citizens notifying the sheriff of the presence of "night riders" in that community. A shed on the farm of George Elsen had been burned, some strangers having been seen near the shed who threatened the little girls who saw them; the son of August Raasch was assaulted and burned with some kind of an explosive. The fact that considerable tobacco had been planted in the neighborhood was supposed to have been the cause of the trouble. No arrests were made as no one could be found who corresponded to the descriptions given of the strangers.

Wednesday, July 14, 1909, the waters of Grand river reached a point never before touched. A wall of water came down the river carrying destruction to grain, stock and property before it. The railroads were washed out and untold damage was done. The Missouri river was at a very high stage, yet the levees nearly all withstood the strain and held. Grand river overflowed the whole of Smith township and caused the current of the Missouri to actually flow up stream for several miles. The lateness of the season made it impossible to put out new crops, which added to the burdens of the stricken districts. Relief committees were organized and Carroll county took care of her own unfortunates.

Saturday, August 14, 1909, A. J. Darby, a prosperous farmer of Sugar Tree township, died in Carrollton from injuries sustained in a runaway.

Thursday, September 23, 1909, Charles Jennings, while running a traction engine attached to a threshing machine, was caught between the machines and so badly crushed that he died in a few hours. The accident occurred near Gibbs Chapel, north of Tina.

Monday, October 4, 1909, Charles Monier died at the home of his son in Carrollton. Mr. Monier was born on the Isle of Man April 14, 1848. In 1850 he came to America with his parents, coming to Carroll county in 1907.

Tuesday, November 23, 1909, William A. Willis, one of Carrollton's best known business men, died at his home in Carrollton.

Wednesday, December 1, 1909, Lewis C. Trotter died at his home in Carrollton after an illness of several years. Mr. Trotter belonged to one of Carroll county's old families and was born and reared in this community.

Thursday, January 7, 1910, Robert C. Haskins died at his home in Wakenda township. Mr. Haskins was born on the farm where he died in 1833.

Wednesday, January 1, 1910, J. M. N. Beck died at his home northeast of Carrollton. Mr. Beck was born in Davey county, North Carolina, November, 1820. Since 1870 he had been making his home in Carroll county.

Thursday, January 13, 1910, Edward Wilson died at his home four miles northeast of Wakenda. Mr. Wilson was born in Mason county, Kentucky, June 18, 1827, and for twenty years had made his home in Carroll county on the farm on which he died.

Monday, April 30, 1910, J. A. Scovern died at his home on North Main street. Mr. Scovern was a conductor on the Burlington, having held the same position since the road was built.

Tuesday, March 8, 1910, William Groves died at his home near Bosworth. Mr. Groves was born in Noble county, Ohio, April 23, 1840. He came to Carroll county in 1868 and made a home out of the land on which he first settled.

Wednesday, March 23, 1910, John William Hill died at his home five miles southeast of Carrollton. Mr. Hill was a son of one of the first settlers of the county and was born September 25, 1839, and during his entire life made Carroll county his home.

Monday, March 28, 1910, Lloyd Standley and John Miles discovered the mutilated body of George W. Smith, in his home in Leslie township. Mr. Smith was a quiet, inoffensive farmer, who had lived for years in the township and for ten or twelve years had lived alone. Arthur Wooden, a neighbor boy, confessed to the crime to get possession of a check for six hundred and fifteen dollars which he knew Smith had, and was sentenced to fifty years in prison.

Friday, April 1, 1910, John Cooney died at his home southwest of Wakenda. Mr. Cooney was born in Ennityman, Ireland, May 1, 1824. He came to America in 1844 and to Carroll county in 1868, where he lived on a farm until his death.

Wednesday, April 27, 1910, William H. Adams died at his home in Carrollton. Mr. Adams was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, April 8, 1830. He came to Missouri in 1867 and to Carroll county in 1873, living on a farm until 1886 when he moved to Carrollton.

Saturday, May 7, 1910, Samuel O. Jackson, a young farmer of Moss Creek township, was drowned in Booker Slough. Mr. Jackson was a stranger in the locality and not familiar with the slough and its treacherous currents when swollen by heavy rains and was attempting to cross on horseback.

Friday, June 3, 1910, Santa Fe passenger train No. 10 struck and killed Charles Gaines two miles east of Carrollton. Gaines was from Jamesport, Missouri, but had been working near Carrollton.

Thursday, June 16, 1910, Oren L. Dunkee, one of the best known farmers in Sugar Tree township, died. Mr. Dunkee was born in Guyandot, West Virginia, July 8, 1829. In his boyhood he came to Carroll county and continued this as his home until his death.

Friday, July 22, 1910, George A. Fleming, one of the best known business men of Bogard, died suddenly of heart disease. Mr. Fleming was born November 22, 1849. He came to Carroll county in 1867.

Thursday, August 11, 1910, the Masonic lodge at Carrollton bought the lot, fifty by one hundred feet, at the southeast corner of Main and North First streets, with the expectation of putting up a Masonic Temple and office building. Work was immediately commenced on formulating plans and preparation to build.

Saturday, September 11, 1910, Joseph H. Rea died at his home northeast of Carrollton. Mr. Rea was born in Henry county, Virginia, September 1, 1832. When four years of age he came to this county with his father and afterwards made this his home.

Sunday, September 25, 1910, Frank J. Gilreath was killed by an electric car just south of the Wakenda bridge at South Carrollton. Gilreath was lying on the track. No blame was attached to anyone for the accident.

Friday, September 30, 1910, John Morrison, one of the oldest citizens of the Standish neighborhood, was struck by a Santa Fe train at Standish and instantly killed. Mr. Morrison was born in Pennsylvania, November 13, 1827. He came to Carroll county in 1868 and, like many other old settlers, lived continuously on the farm on which he settled.

Monday, October 10, 1910, George C. Smithpeters, a Carrollton attorney, died at a Kansas City hospital. Mr. Smithpeters was born and reared in Leslie township. He had practiced law in Carrollton for a number of years prior to his death.

PART TWO.

George F. Crutchley started the *Norborne Democrat* January 3, 1902.

January 10, 1902, it was announced that J. E. Rogers & Company, of Tuscola, Illinois, had secured the contract for digging the ditch for the Norborne land drainage district, this district to drain fourteen thousand four hundred acres and reclaim a vast area of swamp land.

With only two hundred dollars to be raised to the capital stock of the canning factory, it was announced February 21, 1902, as sure that the factory would be built.

Henry Mertens, a prosperous farmer, was found dead at his home five miles south of Norborne, Sunday afternoon, May 4, 1902. The coroner's jury decided he came to his death from natural causes.

Jesse Haines died Friday, May 9, 1902, at his home in Norborne, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Haines came to Missouri and settled in Moss Creek township in 1854.

J. N. Cunningham died at Norborne, Thursday, May 22, 1902. He was a native of Tennessee and settled in Carroll county when a young man, where he taught school and later engaged in business in Norborne.

W. L. White, who was born in Lockport, New York, June 27, 1834, died in Norborne, June 6, 1902. He settled in Carroll county in 1871.

Saturday morning, June 24, 1902, the Norborne Creamery was totally destroyed by fire. Loss three thousand five hundred dollars with five hundred dollars insurance.

Hon. Sidney Miller, of Norborne, was, in July, 1902, appointed field deputy by Collector Roberts, of Kansas City.

For 1901 the railroads handled one thousand one hundred fifteen cars of freight "in" and "out," while in 1902 one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven cars were handled, a gain of two hundred and sixty-two cars or twenty-three and one-half per cent.

Newspaper controversy and investigation showed February 27, 1903, that Mrs. Elizabeth Brock, of Trotter township, who was born in that township (then known by another name) September 6, 1822, was the oldest living native Missourian.

March 3, 1903, a franchise was granted to F. S. Cunningham, James L. Wilson and Jas. W. Cunningham to establish and maintain an electric light plant in Norborne; the franchise was approved by vote of two hundred and twenty-nine to twenty-one.

Friday, May 1, 1903, the post office at Miles Point was discontinued.

Thomas J. Long, an old and well known citizen of Prairie township, was so badly injured Monday, June 15, 1903, while driving a pair of young mules to a disc plow that it was necessary to amputate his leg, from the effects of which he died.

John C. Canaday died at his home west of Bogard Saturday, August 22, 1903, of heart disease. Mr. Canaday had been a resident of Carroll county since 1859 and was interested in farming and fine stock.

September 14, 1903, ground was broken for the new Methodist church at Norborne.

J. R. Campbell, a coal miner at Lakeview, died, presumably from exposure, one and one-fourth miles west of Norborne, Saturday night, December 15, 1903.

December 26, 1903, John Dieterich, the founder of the town of Norborne, died at his home in that city. Mr. Dieterich was born in Hesse-Kassel, Germany, December 24, 1826. Coming to America with his father, he first settled in Indiana, but came to Carroll county, when fourteen years of age and settled near the present town of Norborne which was later platted on his land.

Thursday, January 7, 1904, the Norborne Roller Mills were destroyed by fire.

January 7, 1904, a wolf drive in Prairie township provided sport for four hundred men and boys. Three wolves were at one time within the lines, but all escaped. A second drive on the 29th was no more successful.

The Norborne Telephone Company filed articles of incorporation January 29, 1904. N. P. Evans, Minnie Evans, Newlan Conkling, R. W. Backenstoe and D. A. Mansur were the holders of the fifteen thousand dollars capital stock.

John Coggburn, a prominent merchant of Norborne, died April 22, 1904. A native of Cole county, Missouri, he came to Carroll in 1867 and engaged in farming and later in the mercantile business in Norborne.

Friday, May 4, 1904, John B. Wolf died at his home in Norborne. Mr. Wolf was born in Switzerland in 1838. He came to America in 1858, was a soldier in the Union army and for over twenty years a resident of Norborne.

Friday, July 1, 1904, a fire at Norborne destroyed the Backenstoe building, occupied by Thomas & Thomas, grocers; the T. C. Brown brick, with Mrs. T. C. Brown's millinery stock, Sam Duncan's barber shop and T. C. Brown's drug store; a building owned by the Bank of Norborne and occupied by A. C. Smith as a residence. Loss, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars; insurance, six thousand four hundred dollars.

The assessed valuation for 1904 of Egypt township was six hundred twenty-two thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

Gustave, the seventeen-year-old son of Chris. Dougherty, was drowned in a pond on the Duane farm Wednesday, August 19, 1904, while bathing.

Joe Belt died at his home in Cherry Valley township October 6, 1904, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Belt was a native of Kentucky, but drifted west in 1855, locating in Carroll county in 1868 where he continued to reside.

James Young, a native of Carroll county, died at his home in Egypt township October 26, 1904, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Young was a farmer all his life and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

Saturday, January 14, 1905, James (Boge) Wilson died at the City Hotel at Norborne from morphine, taken with suicidal intent. Mr. Wilson belonged to one of the best families in the Sugar Tree country.

Saturday, April 1, 1905, J. R. Fielder, of Fairfield township, lost his barn by fire. Loss fifteen hundred dollars with six hundred dollars insurance.

Fred Knipschild and T. R. Quisenberry were crossing the Wakenda creek, Thursday, May 4, 1905, at the Burkhart bridge when the bridge collapsed. The team and both men escaped.

Monday, June 12, 1905, Nelson Stratton, for many years a prominent farmer of western Carroll, died at his home after an illness of long duration.

Thursday, July 20, 1905, Charles Wolf died at his home in Norborne. Mr. Wolf was born in Germany, April 22, 1844. He was honored with office in Egypt township where he lived for many years.

Friday, July 14, 1905, N. P. Evans, mayor of Norborne, took a dose of morphine with suicidal intent. Mr. Evans had long been an honored resident of Norborne and not even his most intimate friends knew of his financial troubles which were supposed to have been the cause of his act.

The Missouri Oil and Developing Company, of Norborne, contracted with L. Coblentz of Gas, Kansas, on Monday, September 18, 1905, to put down a one thousand five hundred foot well on one of their leases just west of Nimrod.

Sunday, October 15, 1905, a fire in Norborne destroyed the barns of E. O. Belt, G. D. Viles, A. F. Fidler, Henry Beckemeier, Thomas Minnis. Other property was saved by great effort.

Saturday, November 18, 1905, the ladies of the Baptist church of Norborne were given a load of corn by A. F. Fidler on condition that they go to the field and gather it. A. B. Sawyer promised to give them one dollar for every dollar the corn sold for. The corn was gathered and sold for sixty-two dollars and fifty cents which, with Mr. Sawyer's donation, made one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the church ladies.

The postoffice at Sugar Tree, which was established in the early eighties, was discontinued December 1, 1905.

For 1905 the two railroads at Norborne handled one thousand one hundred and seventy-six cars of freight, equal to twenty-eight trains of forty-two cars each, or an average of three and three-fifths cars per day for each day of the year.

Tuesday, January 16, 1906, work was abandoned at the well of the Missouri Valley Oil & Developing Company at a depth of six hundred feet. The rock at that point was the same formation which the Standard Oil Company

had spent twenty-five thousand dollars at Neodesha, Kansas, attempting to go through and were compelled to abandon the project at two thousand five hundred feet. A strong flow of sulpho-saline water was struck.

James Y. Woolsey, aged fifty-one years, born and raised in Carroll county, and a son of one of our pioneers, died at his home in Sugar Tree township, Friday, April 6, 1906.

John Schreiner, a native of Lorraine, France, died at the home of his son in Sugar Tree township, Friday, April 6, 1906, of paralysis.

Wednesday, May 2, 1906, the Norborne ice plant turned out the first cake of ice.

Saturday, June 23, 1906, Jerry Clemens, one of Carroll's oldest and most highly respected citizens, died at his home in Prairie township, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. Clemens was born in Virginia and came to Carroll county in 1883.

Monday, June 25, 1906, John Duane was killed by a train at Norborne. Mr. Duane was born in Ireland in 1843, coming to America in 1855. He finally settled in Carroll county in 1872 where he became wealthy at farming.

July 20, 1906, several unusual averages were reported for wheat yields. W. S. Grider had two hundred and forty acres, which averaged thirty-one bushels, Chas. Wilson, thirty-five bushels, and Amos Snider, thirty-six bushels per acre. Seventy-five acres belonging to Julius Strathman averaged thirty-six bushels, while Sterling Casner and R. S. White each reported thirty-one bushels.

Jeremiah Clemmens died at his home near Norborne, June 23, 1906. Mr. Clemmens was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1819, and had been a resident of Carroll county for a number of years.

Sam Humphreys, aged thirty, was killed by a Wabash train at Norborne, Wednesday, August 29, 1906. No one knew just how the accident occurred.

The record price for Carroll county land was made Tuesday, September 18th, when George Lenders paid one hundred and thirty-five dollars per acre for sixty acres at public sale. The land was in Moss Creek township.

Tuesday, November 27, 1906, what was taken for an earthquake shock was felt in the neighborhood of Roads. Opinion was divided as to whether it was an earthquake or the explosion of seven hundred kegs of powder at Courtney, about fifteen miles east of Kansas City.

Joe West, who was confined in the Norborne calaboose, set fire to the bedding in his cell, Wednesday, February 13, 1907. The building was consumed and West was burned to death, the fire preventing his rescue.

Friday, March 1, 1907, work was commenced at Norborne to connect the Wabash and Santa Fe railroads so that the tracks could be used jointly as double track from Carrollton Junction to Camden.

Friday, May 24, 1907, William M. Penniston died at his home in the Stet country. Mr. Penniston was born in England September 28, 1819. He located in Carroll county in 1867.

Saturday, August 3, 1907, the postoffice at Norborne was robbed. The safe was blown open and about thirty dollars in cash and sixty-three dollars in stamps taken.

Ive Schleier was found dead in the back room of a barber shop in Norborne on Saturday, August 10, 1907, supposed to have died from the effects of alcoholism.

Monday, December 31, 1907, a building in Norborne belonging to E. E. Sibert, and occupied as a restaurant by W. V. Prunty, was burned. By prompt action and hard work a disastrous fire was averted. The building occupied by E. E. Sibert's furniture store was badly damaged.

Thursday, January 23, 1908, while unloading logs at Phleger's mill, Herman H. Bucholz, one of Carroll county's most prominent young German farmers, was crushed and died in a few hours.

Sunday, February 2, 1908, the home of Mrs. J. F. Mossbarger, one of the best in Mandeville, was destroyed by fire. Loss three thousand dollars, with insurance of one thousand.

Sunday, February 8, 1908, Ed Madison (colored) shot and killed Alex Slaughter (colored) at Norborne. The trouble originated over the attentions paid to Slaughter's daughter by Madison. Madison was sentenced for life.

Saturday, March 28, 1908, the Norborne Cemetery Association bought ten acres of land of B. F. Brown one half mile west of the city for three thousand dollars for cemetery purposes.

Saturday, September 12, 1908, Thomas Herron was killed on the east bound track, east of the Norborne depot, by Santa Fe passenger train No. 6.

Saturday, September 19, 1908, the large barn on the James Cleary home place was burned. Loss three thousand five hundred dollars.

Sunday, November 1, 1908, Richard Branch, one of the best known farmers of Sugar Tree county, committed suicide by hanging himself to the frame of the stock scales. Mr. Branch was a native of England and for fifty years had been a resident of Carroll county.

Tuesday, January 19, 1909, the sentiment against the organization of the Wakenda drainage district, which had been growing since the work of

organization commenced, crystallized in a monster meeting at Norborne at the opera house. Arrangements were made to secure attorneys to protect the rights and interests of the objectors.

Sunday, January 31, 1909, Abraham Boehm, manager of the Badger Lumber Company at Norborne, died, aged seventy-six years.

March 23, 1909, Dr. J. H. Cramer died at his home in Norborne. Doctor Cramer was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 9, 1834. In 1872 he settled in Mandeville where he practiced his profession until his removal to Norborne.

Friday, April 30, 1909, Robert D. Miles, one of the best known farmers of West Carroll, died at his home in Norborne. He lived in Prairie township from 1875 to 1903, when he moved to Norborne.

Saturday, April 29, 1909, James H. Little died in Norborne. Mr. Little was born in Tennessee in 1833. He came to Carroll county in 1859 and afterwards resided here.

Saturday, June 5, 1909, Dr. Frank McGinnis, a popular physician of Norborne, died in that city of heart failure.

John F. Graham, one of Fairfield township's best citizens, died Monday, June 7, 1909, aged eighty years. For more than fifty years he had been a resident of Carroll county.

Benjamin J. Lungren died at his home near Stet Sunday, July 25, 1909. Mr. Lungren was born in Sweden December 16, 1844, coming to the United States in 1869 and to Carroll county in 1871.

William H. Simpson, one of Leslie township's best citizens, died Monday, July 26, 1909, aged fifty years.

E. L. Dorsey, a resident of Carroll county since 1878, dropped dead at the Orpheum theatre in Kansas City. Mr. Dorsey was born in Sedalia September 12, 1858.

Thursday, September 9, 1909, the large mule barn on the farm of T. D. White, three and one half miles northwest of Norborne, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed.

Lola, the four-year-old daughter of Wilford Howard, was burned to death, Monday, October 10, 1909, by her clothes catching fire from a King heater.

Levi Fidler, aged ninety years, died at the home of his son, Smith T. Fidler, in Norborne.

February 7, 1910, a petition was presented to the Ray county court for the organization of levee district No. 2, which included a body of Carroll county lands.

Josiah F. Hudson, a resident of Carroll county for seventy years, died Sunday, February 27, 1910. Mr. Hudson was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, January 23, 1823. He came to Carroll county in 1842.

March 9, 1910, a corps of Burlington surveyors passed north of Norborne running a survey for a railroad line from St. Joseph to St. Louis.

Mrs. John H. Sheehan, of Moss Creek township, was quite seriously burned Thursday, March 17, 1910, by a preparation of camphor, turpentine and coal oil, of which she was making a linament, catching fire and splashing on her clothing.

Monday, April 3, 1910, a fire in Doan's photograph gallery, in the rear of the Citizens Bank, threatened to cause a disastrous fire, but it was extinguished with small loss.

April 30, 1910, the boats engaged in the work, finished two dikes near the Vanderburg place on the Missouri river and moved to a point opposite Waverly.

Charles Beck, one of Norborne's foremost business men, died Wednesday, May 25, 1910. Mr. Beck was born in St. Louis, October 18, 1843, coming to Norborne in 1870.

Gus Aschenbaugh, who lived on the Kugler ranch, west of Norborne, was bitten by a rattlesnake Monday, June 6, 1910. By sucking the blood from the wound, which was on the wrist, and the use of carbolic acid, no serious results followed.

The body of Charles Cave, of Kansas City, was found under the Wabash railroad bridge across Moss creek at Carrollton Junction Sunday, June 26, 1910. No cause was assigned by the coroner's jury for the death.

S. M. Beard, a prosperous farmer, living two miles southeast of Bogard, took his own life by hanging Saturday, July 30, 1910.

Wednesday, August 17, 1910, it was determined to hold a Farm and Farm Yard Fair at Norborne, October 13-14-15.

Oliver M. Comwell, who was struck by a Santa Fe train one mile east of Nimrod, died in Kansas City Monday, August 22, 1910.

September 9, 1910, Raymond Viles purchased an interest in the *Norborne Leader*.

J. W. Falke, a prominent farmer of Prairie township, died Friday, September 23, 1910, at Hot Springs, South Dakota. Mr. Falke was born in Germany, coming to Missouri with his father when two years old; he settled on the farm on which he died.

George C. Williamson, a well-known farmer of Prairie township died Monday, September 26, 1910, from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by himself as an accident or with suicidal intent.

Claude V. Logan, son of W. R. Logan, of DeWitt, shot himself with a twenty-two calibre rifle Thursday, October 20, 1910, with suicidal intent; he died in a few days.

George W. Hess died at his home in Norborne Saturday, October 21, 1910. Mr. Hess was born in Richmond, May 26, 1853, and spent his life in Carroll and Ray counties.

Park Montgomery died on W. O. Miller's farm in Leslie township, Wednesday, November 2, 1910, while at work on a corn crib. Mr. Montgomery was born in Springfield, Kentucky, December 29, 1839. He came to Missouri at the close of the war and made this his home from that time.

William C. Beatty, a farmer of Prairie township, died at his home Monday, October 31, 1910. Mr. Beatty was born and reared in Carroll county.

Wednesday, December 7, 1910, Judge W. A. Hatcher, presiding judge of the county court, resigned from that body and Robert Simpson was appointed by Governor Hadley to the vacancy.

Wednesday, December 21, 1910, Mrs. Christina Reitz was killed by Santa Fe passenger train No. 1 near the depot at Norborne.

H. H. Franken, for many years a prominent merchant of Norborne, died at Boonville. Mr. Franken was born in Cologne, Prussia, August 5, 1851. Since 1874 he had made his home in Norborne.