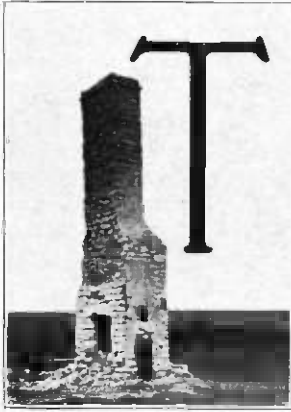


Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir 1822-1922

By
Alexander Doniphan Chapter
Daughters of the American
Revolution



The Liberty Tribune
1922



THE ORDER OF BOOKS

Pioneers

Clay County

Liberty Township

Fishing River Township

Gallatin Township

Platte Township

Kearney Township

Washington Township

Historical

Advertisements



ETHEL MASSIE WITHERS

Regent of Alexander Doniphan Chapter Daughters of the
American Revolution

EDITOR

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FOREWORD

IN thinking of some way by which to fittingly celebrate the Centennial of Clay County's organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution, since their chief aim is to preserve history and extend American ideals, naturally chose a historical medium of a permanent character.

This Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir is presented to the public with the realization that few counties in any state have had such a varied and interesting history, and with the knowledge that if we would progress further we must know how far we have come and what we have accomplished, we must know what errors to correct and in what to take pride.

Our intent is to give the people of Clay County a true concept of their past, a historical consciousness, for time has proved that pride in past achievements has been effective in spurring communities large and small to greater accomplishments.

This Souvenir is dedicated to the pioneers who laid the foundation of Clay County's development and is presented to their descendants and those who have come later as a picture of the present, colored by all that is best of the past.

The material has been compiled at the expense of much time and effort with no hope of reward other than that feeling of satisfaction in having rendered a real service to our county. We depend entirely upon the sale of the book to pay the printer's bill, otherwise it would be our joy to distribute the copies free of charge.

Material has been selected with the utmost care, with the idea of preserving types rather than each individual of a type. Not every worthy pioneer could be portrayed, authentic records and pictures of these are brief and scarce, but we wish it understood that each is honored in this Souvenir.

Lack of space forbade the use of every beautiful old home but sufficient examples have been selected to show that Clay County ranked among the first in architecture in what may be termed Missouri's Golden Age of Art, the period preceding the Civil War, when the houses with their spacious chambers, wide halls and stately porticos were the true symbol of the social graces and hospitality of ante-bellum days.

The new houses pictured show that Clay County is still a builder of beautiful homes.

Some groups will be missed, few groups are complete but we assure the public that both groups and individuals were asked to join in this undertaking and that the D. A. R.



THE PIONEER MOTHER

exerted every possible means to make each feature complete.

We have endeavored to be impartial and just and to give the most comprehensive resume of Clay County's past, together with a finished picture of her present in order that future generations of Clay Countians may know their county and be proud of it.

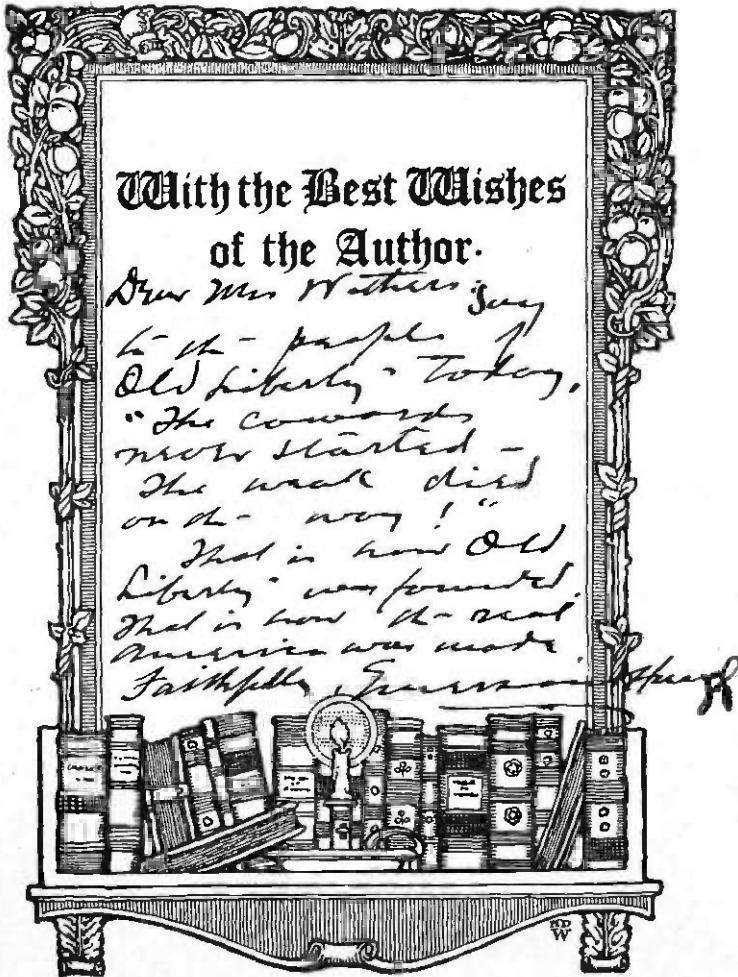
We wish to call attention to the advertisements through which the business life of Clay County is represented. These are historical in their significance, forming an integral part of this Souvenir, and will in years to come be the commercial record of the county at the close of its first century. We thank our advertisers for their generous co-operation. We appreciate the valuable assistance which has come from many sources, and only by the limits of space are prevented from naming the many individuals who have aided in all possible ways to make this a work of lasting value and benefit to Clay County.

To err is human and doubtless we have erred in many instances but we crave indulgence with the plea that we have done our best.

THE EDITOR.

Dedicated

To the Pioneers of Clay County



**With the Best Wishes
of the Author.**

*Dear Mrs. Wether Jay
to the people of
Old Liberty - Today,
"The cowards
never started -
The weak died
on the way!"*

*That is how Old
Liberty was founded.
That is how the real
America was made.
Faithfully, Emerson Hough*

The above tribute was paid to the pioneers of Clay County by Emerson Hough, who found both hero and heroine for his book, "The Covered Wagon," among their number.



Richard P. Rider

A Tribute to the Pioneers

INTRODUCTION

MIDWAY between the ages, fore and aft
 Happy, we stand.
 Our mission, to be great, should rear abaft
 The lordly record, made, a massive shaft,
 Emblazoned o'er with hearty words of praise
 For those who sorely wrought in bygone days
 With axe, and scythe, yea, e'en with lethal gun,
 To rear an empire great, 'neath western sun,—
 A worthful Band!

THE CONQUEST

THEY toiled they moiled, to make secure the home
 We now enjoy beneath the radiant dome
 Of over-arching sky, sans care, sans fear,
 In tireless quest of all we now hold dear.
 Meads, unproductive, were, perforce, redeemed
 From native fruitlessness, that, unconscious, teemed
 With nascent life for those whom God had given
 To make this world symbolical of Heaven.
 The rounded hillocks, like a mother's breast,
 Gushed forth with richness for each hung'ring quest:
 The desert blossomed, and the waving maize
 Proclaimed a truce 'gainst unprovided days;
 Electric Fluid flashed its way along—
 An helpful friend;
 And iron rails fell prone, as with a song,
 In mystic trend;
 Cities arose, as tho' by magic rare,
 To flaunt their daring skylines in the air.

Conquest, tho' ling'ring, came at last to all,
 As mountains, streams, and plains, released from thrall
 Of stolid savagery, gave ready aid
 To human power, as wisdom was displayed
 On ev'ry hand.
 Who readeth little, praying less, is lost
 To the world's highest emprise—so, at cost
 Of prescient plan, they wrought with mental strain
 That lusty brawn ne'er tyrant be o'er brain.
 The red schoolhouse that decked each rising hill—
 The sacred spire—each voiced the regnant will
 That God's behest must be obeyed by all,
 If Right shall e'er be freed from Wrong's dark thrall.

Thus prospered they, the Pioneers, who stand,
 The noble architects of our fair Land.

THE FORWARD LOOK

MIDWAY between the ages, fore and aft,
 Grateful, we stand,
 Holding the star-decked banner that shall waft
 Our loyal reverence for th' immortal names
 Of the stalwart Pioneers, our lords and dames,
 To ev'ry land.
 Our homage shall be writ in worthy deeds,
 To serve, as they, our country's urgent needs—
 Urgent, despite the air of thrift she wears,
 In contrast with the lack that e'er was theirs—
 The honored Pioneers!!

—Richard P. Rider.

THE PIONEERS

COL. Alexander William Doniphan, orator, jurist, statesman, soldier and Christian gentleman, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, July 9, 1808, and died in Richmond, Mo., August 8, 1887. He was of immense stature, noble appearance, brilliant parts, fearless, of great moral courage, sanguine, faithful, just, poetic in temperament, the champion of the down-trodden, eloquent beyond description.

He took up the practice of law in Liberty in 1833 and at once began his active support of every progressive movement. In 1837 he married Elizabeth Jane Thornton, who was born in Clay County December 21, 1820, a daughter of Col. John Thornton, one of the county's first settlers. During his residence of thirty years, he held his place as leading citizen, giving the best of his powers to Clay County's development, being absent only during his famous expedition to Old Mexico in 1846-1847—the longest march ever made by a military organization—when he was Commander of the First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and when representing his County in the Legislature.

Alexander Doniphan was a strong supporter of all educational endeavors. His name appears on lists of trustees of a number of early schools, he was instrumental in securing Wil-

liam Jewell College for Liberty, and in 1853 he

became the first county school commissioner. In 1861 he was a member of the Peace Commission which met Lincoln in Washington, and during the Civil War his sympathies were with the Union.

On June 5, 1872, Col. Doniphan was one of the guests of honor and first speaker of the day at Clay County's Semi-Centennial celebration. In 1909 a chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Liberty and in his honor was named the Alexander Doniphan Chapter. On July 29, 1918, the State of Missouri dedicated a magnificent monument of bronze and granite at Richmond, to his memory.

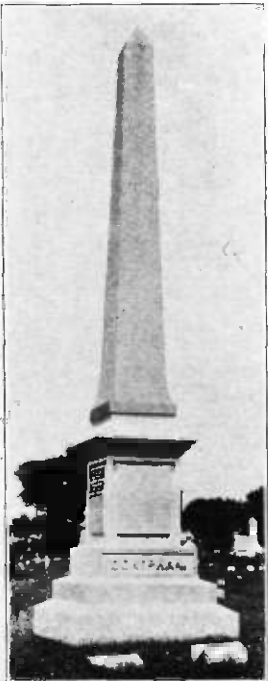
The death of his two sons early in life prevented the direct continuance of Alexander Doniphan's brilliant qualities but Clay County is the heir of his achievements.

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

E. M. W.



Yours Truly
A. W. Doniphan



The Doniphan Monument at Liberty in Fairview Cemetery, where his body lies. Dedicated October 17, 1888.



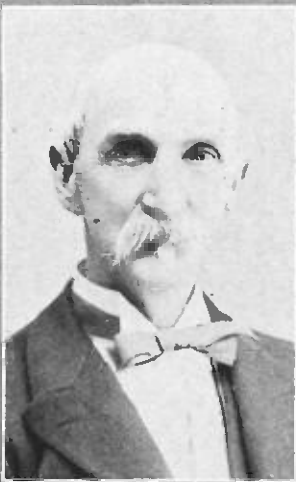
JUDGE JAMES T.V. THOMPSON



EMILY WARNER DREW THOMPSON



ROBERT HUGH MILLER



DR. WITT CLINTON ALLEN



PROF. GEORGE HUGHES



ABIJAH WITHERS

Judge James T. V. Thompson, politician and old-fashioned States Rights Jackson Democrat, was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, May 26, 1797, and died in Liberty, Mo., February 15, 1872. He came to a farm adjoining Liberty in 1826 and at one time owned an estate of 6,000 acres. He was a delegate to every State Convention from 1826 to 1861 and in that time when politician and statesman were more nearly synonymous, Judge Thompson was without a peer. He was the manager, while Doniphan was the orator, when the delegates met to determine the location of William Jewell College and the college campus was his gift.

Emily Warner Drew Thompson was born in Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky, October, 1818, came to Liberty in 1843 and died there January 8, 1899. The portraits of Judge and Mrs. Thompson, from which these copies were made, were painted by Missouri's greatest artist, George C. Bingham.

Robert Hugh Miller, editor, was born in Richmond, Va., November 27, 1826, and died in Liberty, February 14, 1911. He came to Liberty in 1846 and from April 4, 1846, to October 5, 1885, he was owner and editor of the Liberty Tribune. He was a public spirited citizen of high ideals and no man had greater influence on his generation. His name stood for high moral tone and integrity and these he stamped upon his community. He was married June 28, 1848, to Enna F. Peters, granddaughter of Richard Simms, soldier of the Revolution. She died and in 1871 he was married to Louise Wilson of Platte County. For two generations his home was the social center of Liberty and his unbounded hospitality was proverbial.

Prof. George Hughes, teacher and banker, was born near Big Shoal, in Clay County, Missouri, July 11, 1826, and died in Liberty, April 21, 1901. He was the father of the teaching profession in Clay County, and taught for forty years. Sugar Tree Grove Academy, Gilead and schools in Liberty were the scenes of his labors. In 1854 he succeeded Alexander Doniphan as County School Commissioner and held that office until 1888. He was president of the Commercial Bank of Liberty from 1885 to 1893.

DeWitt Clinton Allen, lawyer, scholar, historian, was born at Allen's Landing in Clay County, Missouri, November 11, 1835, and died in Liberty, February 12, 1920. To him, more than to any other individual, are we indebted for the preservation of Clay County's interesting annals—through the columns of the newspapers. As a historian, he was discriminating and accurate, and his services as a lecturer before historical bodies were in demand. He was a gentleman of the old school, with all the polish and grace of his time. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875.

Abijah Withers, farmer, was born at Appomatox, Virginia, in 1798, and died August 16, 1879. While a young man he came into Kentucky over the Old Wilderness Trail, and there married Prudence Blackburn White, a granddaughter of the Kentucky pioneer, George Blackburn, on August 10, 1830. He moved to Clay County in 1834 and built a home southwest of Liberty, where his descendants still live. He reared a family of nine children, and his home was a most hospitable one, his friends being of all classes, all ages and all colors. He saw active service in the Black Hawk War and in the Mormon War. He gave effective aid to all educational movements of his day.

Allen B. Jones, D. D., minister, educator, lecturer, organizer, was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, January 5, 1832, and died in Liberty, December 26, 1920. He came to Liberty as pastor of the Christian Church in 1858, and resided there for fifty years. In 1869 he was one of the chief founders of the Female Orphan School at Camden Point, Mo., and he was one of the founders of William Woods College at Fulton, Mo. For five years he was president of Clay Seminary in Liberty. He was known nationally as a leader in the Christian Church.

Thomas Trigg Allen, eldest son of Col. Shubael and Diana Ayres Trigg Allen, was born at Allen's Landing in Clay County, Missouri, October 24, 1824, and died at Liberty, February 28, 1905. He was truly a Clay County pioneer. He was a druggist in Liberty for forty years. He served his county as sheriff and treasurer.



ALLEN B. JONES



THOMAS TRIGG ALLEN



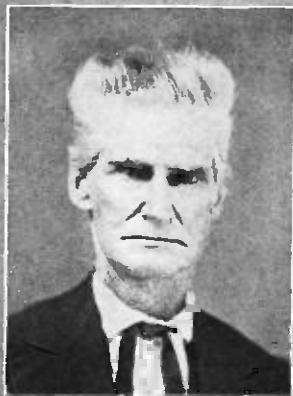
CAPT. WILLIAM G. GARTH



JOSEPH THORNBURG FIELD



DAN & MARTHA PAULINE CARPENTER



ALFRED M. RILEY



MAJOR ALVAN LIGHTBURNE

Capt. William G. Garth, farmer and dealer in live stock, was born near Georgetown, Ky., November 19, 1832, and died in Liberty, March 30, 1899. In 1847 he served as a private in the U. S. Army, in 1849 he rode a mule to California. About 1852 he came to a farm near Holt and in 1856 he married Katherine Berry and came to Liberty. During the Civil War he organized a company of Militia to guard Clay County against the "Bushwhackers" and the "Kansas Red Legs," hence his title of Captain.

Judge Joseph Thornburg Field, financier, farmer, was born in Madison County, Virginia, December 10, 1798, and died near Liberty, March 19, 1881. He came to Clay County about 1840. His last wife was Amanda J., daughter of Leonard Brasfield who came to Clay County from Kentucky in 1818. Judge Field held many positions of public trust. As a county judge he was one of the most efficient ever honored with that position in Clay County. As a financier he was instrumental in starting the fortunes of many younger men. His son, Dan Field, now occupies the old homestead.

×Dan Carpenter, traveler, merchant, Presbyterian elder, was born at Hanging Rock, Lawrence County, Ohio, March 7, 1825, and died near Gashland, Mo., June 14, 1920. He came to Randolph, Clay County, in 1845 to sell goods, and in 1847 moved to Barry. From 1869 till his death he lived on a farm between Barry and Gashland. The aim of his life, in his own words, being "To promote the best interests of society, elevate its moral life, advance religious interest and extend the Redeemer's kingdom." He was made an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Barry in 1860, and as such married and buried many people. He was superintendent of the Sunday School for fifty-one years. In 1850 he crossed the plains with three ox teams, and during his career as a merchant made many circuitous trips to New York. He had a ready pen and wrote for a number of publications. He was a Charter Member of the Masonic Lodge which was organized at Barry in 1852.

×Martha Pauline, the daughter of Joseph

D. Gash, was married to Dan Carpenter December 29, 1853. She was born in Ashville, N. C., April 24, 1831, and came to Clay County in 1832. The old Gash home, between Gashland and Barry, is still standing. Pauline Carpenter is the last surviving member of the Junior Class of 1847 of the Liberty Male and Female Seminary. She is a woman of keenest intellect and brightest wit and through all the years has been a power for good in her community.

Alfred M. Riley, grandson of Garrard Riley, soldier of the Revolution, was born in Kentucky, January 20, 1806, and died near Kearney, Mo., May 31, 1881. He came to Clay County in 1826 and with his father, James Riley, settled on the prairie, afterwards called the "Riley Prairie." His was the first field of hemp raised on prairie land. Alfred Riley helped to build up the Mt. Gilead neighborhood. He was one of the prime movers in all that led to the betterment of his community, especially in church and school. Because of such men as Alfred M. Riley, Mt. Gilead was one of the strongest communities in the whole county. The old Riley home is still in the possession of the family.

Major Alvan Lightburne, farmer, business man, prominent Mason, was born December 13, 1803, in Scott County, Kentucky, and died April 18, 1890. He came to Missouri in 1836, and in 1837 located on a farm adjoining Liberty, now in the heart of the town. He established a hemp factory and for many years the Lightburne "rope-walk" was famous. He gained the title of Major during the Mormon War. In every enterprise looking to the educational, moral, social and material improvement of the community, Major Lightburne was a leader. As early as 1837 he took an active part in founding the Liberty Female Seminary and he aided greatly in securing William Jewell College for Liberty. Though they had no children of their own, he and his good wife reared several orphans. His name stood for honorable and useful citizenship and for purity and uprightness of character.

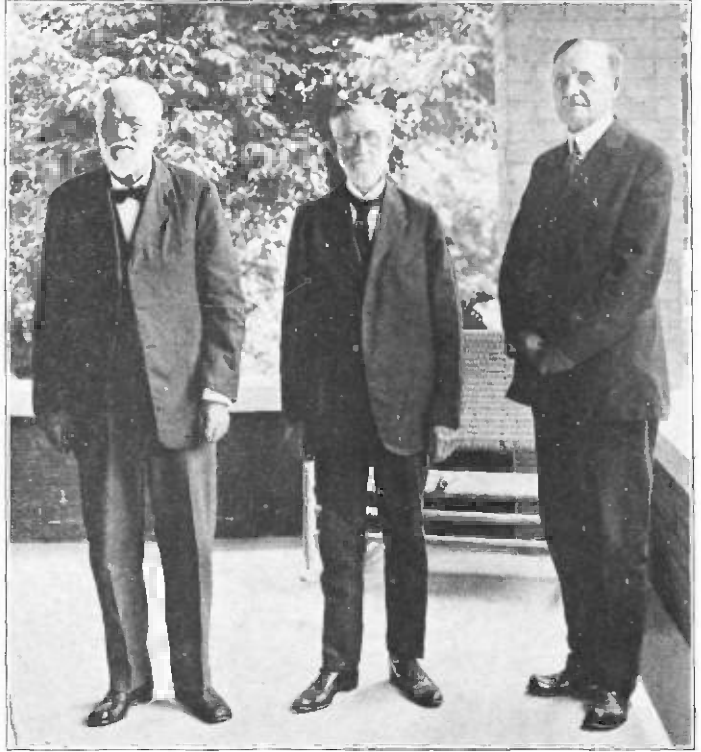
E. M. W.

The Semi-Centennial Committee

LEADING citizens from every section of Clay County joined in issuing the call for the celebration of her Semi-Centennial. These men and their families stood for all that was best in the county during the first fifty years and because many of their sons and grandsons, daughters and granddaughters are leading citizens of Clay County to-day, and are active in the plans for the Centennial celebration, we are giving the call made fifty years ago in full, with the pictures of the three surviving members of that committee.

Capt. Lewis B. Dougherty, farmer, banker, staunch Presbyterian gentleman, was born December 7, 1828, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He came to Clay County first in 1837, settled here permanently in 1857, and has resided in Liberty since 1871. Captain Dougherty graduated from the Missouri State University in 1847 and is the oldest living alumnus. He is a Civil War veteran. He is a pioneer banker, being the only surviving member of the group that founded the "Liberty Savings Association" in 1866. This grew into the Commercial Bank of Liberty. Captain Dougherty is a prominent Mason.

Richard L. Raymond, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, October 27, 1842. He came to Clay County in 1856 and to Liberty in 1881. He has always been a generous supporter of the Christian Church and active in movements for the welfare of the community.



Col. William H. Woodson, lawyer, historian, Civil War veteran, was born in Richmond, Ky., January 6, 1840, came to Independence, Mo., when an infant and to Liberty in 1866. He served his county five times as prosecuting attorney and is still the "youngest" member of the Clay County bar. In 1920 Woodson's History of Clay County was published.

To the People of Clay County:

On the second day of January, 1822, the act was passed by the Legislature of Missouri establishing Clay County. Since then, as you see, the long period of fifty years, with all their clustering memories, has glided away. Would it not be eminently proper for us to celebrate this, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of our county, in some appropriate, suggestive and imposing manner? After conference among ourselves and with others, we have decided that such a celebration should be made by our people, and that the most convenient time would be in the earlier part of the month of June.

We have thought that at the time chosen for the celebration, all the citizens of the county should

assemble, amply provided with refreshments, and that every person who has lived with us in times past be invited to come "home" for one day.

A society has already been formed for the purpose of carrying such an idea into execution, but we know it cannot be a grand success without the sympathy and co-operation of all the people.

The program (as agreed upon among many citizens) is to invite Col. Alex. W. Doniphan, Gen. David R. Atchison, Col. Winslow Turner, Judge Wm. T. Wood, Richard R. Rees, Hon. Jno. Wilson, Col. James H. Moss and other distinguished Clay County men of former days, to attend and deliver addresses.

In addition, it is agreed to invite the survivors

of Doniphan's Regiment in the Mexican War to attend and participate in the festivities of the occasion.

Accordingly, for the purpose of taking the proper steps to carry these views into operation, we respectfully invite you to meet us in mass-meeting in Liberty at the court house on Saturday, May 11, inst., at which time the several plans suggested in reference to the above matters will be presented to you and the details explained.

Liberty, Mo., May 6, 1872.

D. C. Allen
David T. Dunkin
Darwin J. Adkins
L. B. Dougherty
David S. Rogers
John Baxter
E. C. Tilman
James Chanslor
Joseph Groom
Winfrey E. Price

W. L. Watkins
A. J. Calhoun
J. J. Moore
L. B. Sublette
L. B. Goscher
James Craig
John Gragg
Zatu Todd
A. S. Major
L. W. Burris

D. Gittings
O. G. Harris
John Eeton
James Duncan
Lewis J. Wood
Alfred M. Riley
James Love
John H. Mosby
John H. Lynn
John Chrisman
W. W. Dougherty
A. C. Davidson
O. F. Dougherty
O. P. Moss
T. R. Dale
Thomas McCarty
Fountain Waller
John Wilson
Thomas J. Kidd
R. A. Neeley
H. J. Robertson
R. G. Gilmer
John A. Foster
Dan Carhenter
R. S. Adkins
William C. Campbell

James G. Adkins
E. H. Hamilton
John S. Groom
George H. Wallis
Anthony Harsel
James M. Watkins
William H. Pence
Thomas M. Gosney
William Neeley
B. W. Marsh
John W. Gilt
W. F. Gordon
James C. Holland
John Broadhurst
Abijah Withers
Stephen Ritchey
Henry L. Routt
R. L. Raymond
Martin Fischer
S. Hardwick
J. M. Jones
J. T. Field
W. G. Garth
Dan Hughes
W. H. Woodson



A PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

This building stands at the corner of Kansas and Gallatin Streets

One of the most essential and most honored of all pioneer callings was that of the blacksmith. Without him civilization could not have survived, and around his shop, as around the ancient mills, settlements gathered. He beat the plowshare into the sword and then beat the sword back into the plowshare as occasion demanded. There was not a single line of endeavor to which he did not contribute. He built the wagons, made the yokes and shod the oxen of the vanguard of civilization that creaked and rumbled its way through the untrodden wilderness.

The pioneer blacksmith was a laborer of the heaviest type and most skilled training—far above the blacksmith of today. He had to know how to make a heavy forging and at the same time have the finest artistic taste. While his labor met the demands of the out-of-doors, his talent was also expressed

in the fittings of milady's fire-place, the spindles of her spinning wheels and in many other refinements of the pioneer dames.

Among the pioneer blacksmiths who contributed to the progress of Clay County were: George Stone, William Wymore, John Berry, Vick Brayer, Robert Atkins, Wallace Wood, Ed. P. Armstrong.

Two colored blacksmiths did work of such exceptional merit that their names should be preserved—Uncle Shadrack and Tip Walker. The latter was a manufacturer of knives and achieved a wide reputation as an artisan.

This article would not be complete without mention of F. X. Roll, a French gunsmith and locksmith, who for fifty years repaired and made the locks and guns of the pioneers.

R. S. W.

Clay County



Dr. John J. Gaines

CLAY COUNTY—OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

I've talked about my nabers—half a century or more—
More especially the good ones, livin' right here, by my door—
But, my vision has expanded—till it reaches fur away,
To the everlastin' bound'ries of the naberhood of Clay!

Yes, sir,—Old Clay County nabers—them that's stood the test of time—
With a sperit in their bodies—over-reachin' and sublime—
Ain't no whipper-snap about 'em—mighty punctual in their way—
That's the kind of folks we swear by—in the naberhood of Clay!

Allers proud of the achievements of Clay County's native sons—
Celebrated for their one-ness—and we're certain they're the ones—
With their hundred years of progress—I have simply this to say—
Feller can't help lovin' mightily—in this naberhood of Clay!

Forty mile apart we may be—yet, we're livin' side by side—
Jealousy's a thing unheard of—in this land where we abide—
Measure us by love of country—soul of honor—any way—
Every figger fits the straight-edge,—in the naberhood of Clay!

Feller sometimes gets to thinkin'—if he'd live a hunderd years—
An' could have a million pardners,—do his livin' on the sheers—
He could pool his issues with 'em,—till forever and a day—
Then—to sleep beneath the blue-grass—in the naberhood of Clay!

Let me voice an invitation, to the host of weary men—
Come—and waller in our pastur's—dine with us—an' mebbly then—
You'll adopt the coolin' breezes, where the elder-blossoms sway—
And the hoss-mint smells to heaven—in the naberhood of Clay!

—UNCLE JOHN.

Excelsior Springs, Clay County,
June, 1922



THE story of the organization of Clay County, January 2, 1822, is recorded in various histories and it would be superfluous to repeat it here, but the development of the county as shown by comparative statistics cannot fail to elicit pride in the minds of those whose forefathers were members of the sturdy pioneer band that laid the foundation of our prosperity.

January 2, 1822, the limits of the county extended north to the Iowa line over a territory of 2,000 square miles, and it was not reduced to its present size of 402 square miles in land area until 1833. The townships were established in the following order:

Gallatin—January 2, 1822. Population in 1920, 3,856.

Fishing River—January 2, 1822. Population in 1920, 6,187.

Liberty—May 2, 1825. Population in 1920, 5,017.

Platte—June 4, 1827. Population in 1920, 2,564.

Washington—August 9, 1830. Population in 1920, 725.

Kearney—September 3, 1872. Population in 1920, 2,106.

Population of Clay County	1822 1,200	1922 20,455
		(Urban 7,262; Rural, 13,193)
Voters at August election (men)	240	(men and women) 7,856
County Tax List	\$142.77	(1921) \$540,105.02
Assessed Valuation		(1921) \$47,986,252.00
County Expenses	\$263.88	\$793,075.03
Price of Land per Acre	\$1.25	

	1850	1920
Population	10,332	20,455
(Whites, 7,585; Free Colored, 5; Slave Colored, 2,742)		
Pupils in Public School	780	5,141
(In private schools 170)		
Income for Public Schools	\$2,043.00	(1921) \$36,473.51
Farms	944	1,973
Acres Improved	71,905	237,693
Value, with Improvements	\$2,034,259.00	\$47,086,917.00
Wheat (bushels)	50,890	(1918) 751,407
Corn (bushels)	834,830	(1918) 1,237,317
Tobacco (pounds)	20,050	(1918) 214,847
Wool (pounds)	41,461	(1919) 90,442
Beeswax and Honey (pounds)	11,891	(1919) 16,669
Hemp (tons)	1,288	
Maple Sugar (pounds)	3,900	
Flax (pounds)	8,497	
Irish and Sweet Potatoes (bushels)	26,874	46,771
Barley (bushels)	10	790
Molasses (gallons)	119	6,035
Value of Truck Gardens	\$50.00	\$322,242.00
Value of Orchard Products	\$19,355.00	\$151,081.00
Horses and Mules	5,648	12,415
Cattle	14,701	22,246
Sheep	17,688	18,730
Hogs	25,523	97,927
Value of All Crops		\$4,915,589.00
Manufacturers—Capital	\$63,815.00	(Assessed value 1921) \$1,569,565.00
Hands Employed	138	
Annual Product	\$126,125.00	
Produced in Homes	\$31,947.00	

September 5, 1859, the contract was let for a bridge at Pixlee Ford on Fishing River for \$6,995.00. In 1921 a bridge was built at the same point for the sum of \$34,120.84. This bridge is of reinforced concrete, very beautiful in design and will stand for all time.

Clay County Settlements

IN the days of the pioneers, settlements clustered around the mills and blacksmith shops. Few of these have withstood the vicissitudes of time. Prior to 1826, there were settlements at David Manchester's Mill on Shoal Creek, at William and Joel Estes' Mill on Fishing River, at Smith's Fork of Platte River, at Hixon's Mill where Liberty now stands and at Allen's Landing on the Missouri River. Of these Smithville alone survives, Liberty having effaced the name of Hixon's Mill and the others having passed into oblivion.

BARRY was an Indian trading post about 1830. In 1836 a post office was located there and it was on the stage route from St. Louis to Weston. Today Barry is a comfortable little village with a number of the old-time houses in a good state of preservation.

ELM GROVE, six miles southeast of Smithville, was established prior to 1835 and for years was the only post office accessible to settlers in the Platte Purchase. Elm Grove is scarcely a memory.

MISSOURI CITY, Clay County's only old river town, has had a varied history, due to the fickle nature of the Missouri River. In 1834 Williams' Landing was established and with the building of a few houses and stores it became Richfield. The flood of 1844 resulted in the forming of a sand-bar in front of Richfield which prevented the landing of steamboats and the operation of a ferry. A new town was laid out in 1845 and named St. Bernard, later another settlement was laid

out and called Atchison. In 1859 the three settlements, Richfield, St. Bernard and Atchison, were incorporated by the Legislature under the name of Missouri City. Missouri City is a quaint village of one long straggling street backed by the bluff and facing the river. The old stone jail, the ancient stone warehouse and old style homes bespeak its age, while the coal mine, the school building, and the up-to-date edifices of the Christian and Methodist church denominations give it a touch of modernity. At one time Missouri City had a population of 500. A distillery flourished there for many years. Coal mining is the chief industry today.

RANDOLPH is another early day settlement that had a movable location on the Missouri River. This place has borne the name of Blue Eagle, Arnold, Randolph and since 1921 that of East Kansas City. In 1845 Dan Carpenter conducted a store there for his father, William Carpenter, and did a large shipping and inland business.

Robert H. Miller, when writing of Clay County as he found it in 1846, named Liberty, Smithville, Barry, Richfield (now Missouri City) and Randolph as the only towns. He said of these "Each of them had one or two stores, blacksmith and wagon shop and the everlasting saloon."

ALLEN'S LANDING, located by Col. Shubael Allen on the Missouri River south of Liberty, was succeeded in the fifties by Baxter's Landing, which became Liberty Landing.

LIBERTY LANDING was a very important site in the fifties and sixties, or until

steamboat traffic made way for railroad transportation. From 1858 to 1862 a hemp factory was operated there by Arthur, Burris and Company. The only evidence of Liberty Landing remaining is a part of one of the old Baxter warehouses. The rocks which held the boat rings were blown up by the U. S. Government in 1906.

In 1875 the list of settlements included the ones mentioned in 1846 and a number of others.

GREENVILLE (Claytonville P. O.) and **CLAYSVILLE** (Prospect Hill P. O.) in Washington Township were both flourishing settlements serving a prosperous section. In the 1870 and 1880 files of the Liberty Tribune are numerous contributions on all the topics of the day from correspondents at these points. In 1922 a deserted building which was once the Greenville Academy is the only reminder of these villages and Washington township is without a town.

HARLEM, a steam ferry landing on the north bank of the Missouri River opposite Kansas City, had 150 inhabitants in 1875. It was the center of a good trade with the farmers to the north and gave promise at one time of extensive growth. The opening of the Armour-Swift-Burlington bridge, a mile away, in 1912, pronounced the doom of Harlem and its identity is sure to be lost in future years.

GOSNEYVILLE, an old settlement in Platte Township, was a group of houses clustered about John Gosney's blacksmith shop. It is now known as Paradise.

PRATHERVILLE, a small settlement between Liberty and Excelsior Springs, was founded before the Civil War by a Cumberland Presbyterian minister named Prather.

MOSCOW centered around Mason Gardiner's mill and a distillery which conducted a flourishing business before the Civil War. The present village of Moscow is near the old mill-site and in 1922 boasts of a new Presbyterian Church and one store.

CENTERVILLE was laid out in 1856 and later became Kearney.

With the building of the Hannibal and St. Joe R. R., now the Burlington, in 1867, new villages sprang up—Chandler, once called Robertson Station, Birmingham, Minnaville or North Missouri Junction, and Holt, named for Jerry A. Holt, who came to Missouri in 1835 and owned the land near the railroad station.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Missouri's National Health Resort, was founded in 1880.

MOSBY, a station on the Milwaukee R. R., was established in 1885 and was named for a pioneer family of that neighborhood.

With the building of the O. K. R. R.

about 1890, came Nashua, Gashland, Linden and Avondale, once called Northern Heights.

ARLEY, a German settlement six miles northwest of Kearney, and **WINNER** are merely farm communities bearing specific names.

A new era in the development of Clay County began in 1912 with the building of the first Interurban, the K. C., C. C. and St. J. Railway from Kansas City to Excelsior Springs. Clay County heretofore had been strictly rural, the towns, with the exception of Excelsior Springs, having been founded to serve the needs of a farming population. The new era introduced industrial life on a large scale and opened up suburban possibilities. In 1912 North Kansas City, Winnwood, Maple Park and Urban Heights were platted and in the ten years since each has made rapid growth.

NORTH KANSAS CITY is a young industrial giant with the promise of a great future.

WINNWOOD is a popular pleasure place in addition to being a suburban center, with two stores and a post office. Winnwood Lake is the county's largest body of water. Lakewood Golf and Country Club adjoins Winnwood.

MAPLE PARK is a suburban center, with four stores and a post office. This was a part of the Compton farm and is very beautifully shaded by many magnificent hard maple trees.

CLAYCOMO was platted from a part of the Barnes farm and other acres in 1920. This is a thriving community with one store. There is a decided interest in religious matters in Claycomo and an active Sunday School is the result. Claycomo shares a commodious school building of the most approved type with Maple Park. This was built in 1922 at a cost of \$7,500.00.

URBAN HEIGHTS, (Bellevue) the home of commuters to Kansas City and Liberty both, surrounds Urban Lake and has attracted the best sort of suburban home-builders. The first store building was erected by Ben Hayes in 1922. The only rural club house in the county was erected at Urban Heights in 1921.

At all these suburban locations one finds a new type of pioneer—the erstwhile city dweller in his tiny bungalow on his little tract of land seeking the fresh air and freedom of the country in which to rear his children.

The Census for 1920 records the following incorporated settlements in Clay County:

Avondale Village, 314; Birmingham Town, 175; Excelsior Springs City, 4,165; Holt Village, (308) 317 in Clay County; Kearney City, 625; Liberty City, 3,097; Mosby Town, 73; North Kansas City Town, 870; Missouri City, 292; Smithville City 782.

R. C. B. and E. M. W.



Clay County Court House

LIBERTY

PRIOR to 1828 the houses in which the sessions of the courts of Clay County were held were rented from John Owens and John Thornton. After 1828 they were rented from Stephen A. St. Cyr, J. V. T. Thompson and others. Sometimes court convened under the trees.

In May, 1828, the first steps were taken to build a court house and Wm. L. Smith, County Commissioner, was authorized to contract for 100,000 bricks and also for digging the foundation in the center of the public square, "44 feet 4 inches square from out to out." The greater part of the expense was met by subscriptions from citizens.

Joel Turnham succeeded Smith as commissioner in 1829, and he in turn was followed in 1831 by Richard C. Stephens, under whom the court house was finally completed in 1833. Some of the lower rooms were occupied in 1831. The architect was Judge George Burnet, the carpenter was John Bright, the lathing and plastering were done by John Dyke, Hezekiah Riley and Robert Burden, the tables were made by Geo. C. Hall.

This first court house was two stories high, fourteen and nine feet in the clear. It was well lighted and had an entrance on each side of the ground floor. The total cost was under \$2,000.00. For many years the rooms were warmed by fire places.

This building was used as a community center when court was not in session and during one Christmas week and probably during others a dance was held there every other night. The first court house burned down in 1857.

May 19, 1857, the County Court determined to build a new court house and appropriated \$35,000.00 for the purpose. Peter McDuff of Weston submitted two designs for which he was paid \$100.00. He was appointed superintendent of the building operations at \$6.00 a day, June 13, 1857. Thompson and Crump of Weston were given the contract for the building and their bond was approved September 7, 1857. The record of the County Court shows that the new court house was accepted as finished on November 9, 1859.



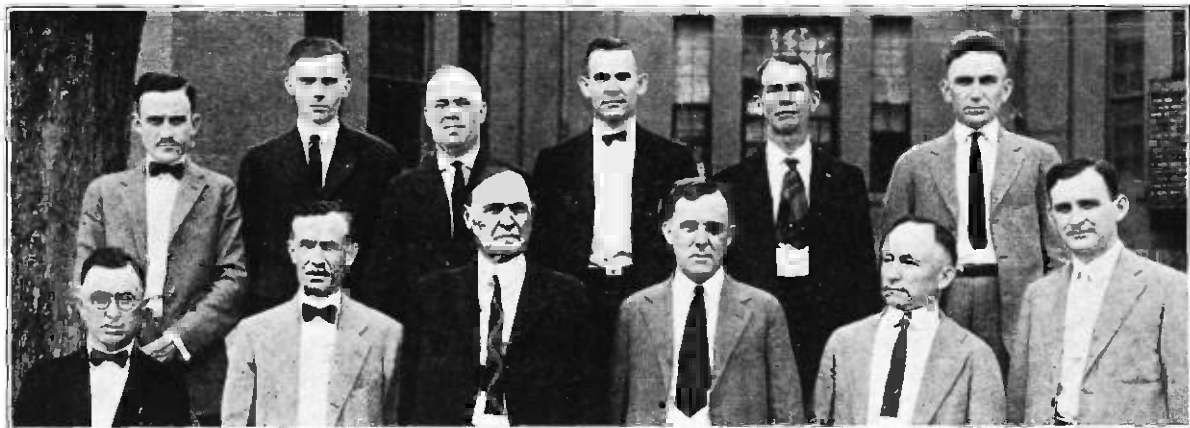
CLAY COUNTY OFFICIALS 1922

Top Row: Robert Don Carlos, Circuit Clerk; Dan S. Bradley, Deputy Circuit Clerk; Nicholas Mosby, Recorder of Deeds; Earl Kirkland, Public Administrator; John Clark, Deputy Sheriff; E. L. Black, County Superintendent of Schools.

Middle Row: Joe Elgin, Sheriff; Lelia Elgin, Deputy Sheriff; Mrs. Elsie Orchard, Court Stenographer; Laura A. Campbell, Treasurer; Ralph Hughes, Circuit Judge; Z. W. Huntington, Judge of County Court; R. L. Ferril, Judge of County Court; Edgar Archer, Clerk of County Court; Earl Denny, County Engineer.

Bottom Row: Emery Archer, Deputy Clerk of County Court; Matt D. Logan, Collector of the Revenue; Claud Coppinger, County Attorney; Helen Masterson, Deputy Recorder; Evelyn Kunder, Clerk of the Probate Court; Vera Vivian, Deputy Collector; Thomas W. McConnell, Assessor; W. L. Wysong, County Coroner; Z. M. Best, Deputy Assessor.

Absentees: Ben A. Reed, Judge of Probate Court; Garnett Peters, State Representative; B. T. Gordon, State Senator; J. B. Minter, Presiding Judge County Court; Oscar Warren, Deputy Assessor.



Top Row: J. C. Coppinger, Prosecuting Attorney for Clay County; Alan F. Wherritt, Robert T. Stephens, Marvin L. Swanner, Samuel J. Rowell, Francis G. Hale.
 Bottom Row: Fred Z. Courtney, Charles H. Coppinger, William H. Woodson, former Probate Judge; Martin E. Lawson, Judge Court of Appeals of Methodist Episcopal Church South—1910-1920; Francis H. Trimble, Presiding Judge of Kansas City Court of Appeals; James S. Simrall.
 Absent when picture was taken: Ralph Hughes, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit; James M. Sandusky, former Circuit Judge; Capt. Harris L. Moore, William A. Craven, Leslie E. Bates, Ben A. Reed, Probate Judge; Miller A. Sandusky, Senator B. T. Gordon, Claude Hardwicke, R. E. Ward, E. M. Tipton, Raymond Cummins, Prosecuting Attorney Elect.

The Clay County Bar

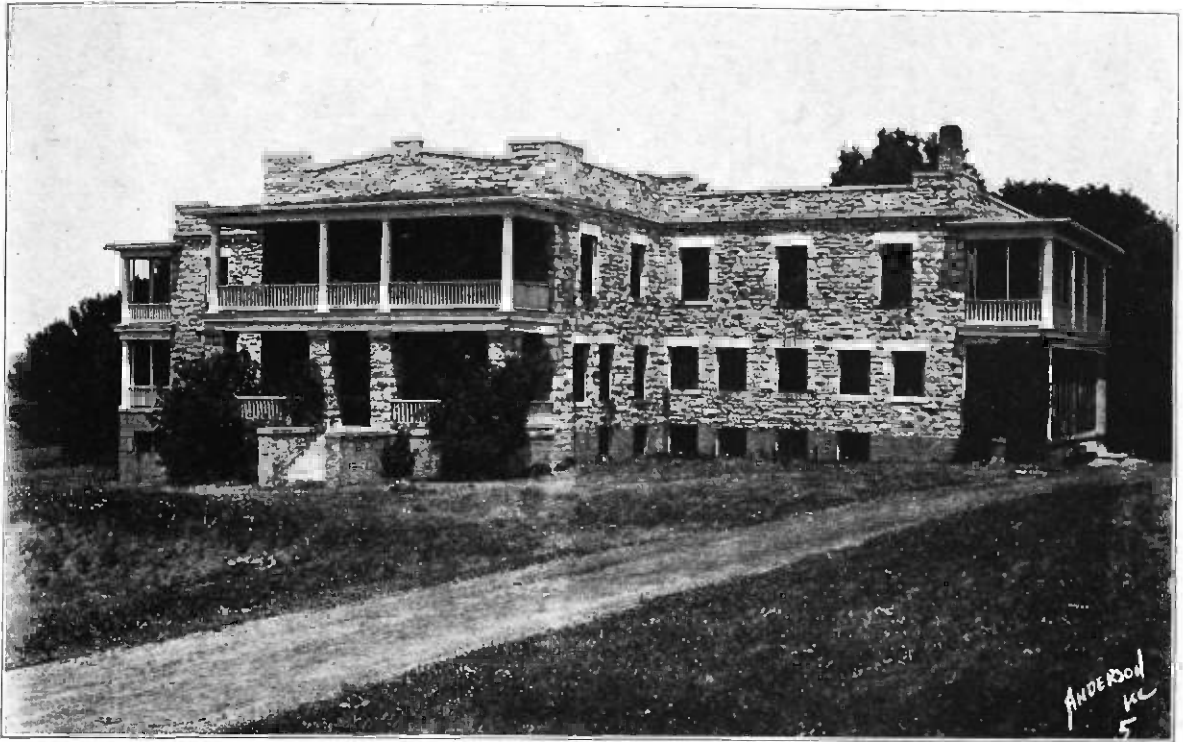
FROM ancient times until now the joke-smith and the unthinking multitude have pretended to regard lawyers in much the same way as the old fellow who said "A lawyer, my son, is a man who induces two other men to strip for a fight and then runs off with their clothes." This definition, however, is not at all applicable to the lawyers of the Clay County Bar, nor indeed to the better class of lawyers in general, for the members of few other professions are trusted as fully or as far as they. As a class, lawyers live nobly up to their duties and responsibilities, which, indeed, are very great in a Democracy—that state of society and form of government wherein is the Reign of Law voluntarily imposed by the people upon themselves for the benefit of all, and under which every individual, in theory, at least, has equality of right and opportunity.

Ever since its origin in 1822, the Clay County Bar has upheld the best traditions of the profession. Scholarship, learning, ability, with integrity and a high standard of legal ethics, have marked the careers of its leading members, giving to this Bar its unexcelled standing and tone. Eminent judges from elsewhere have, without exception, highly commended, in private as well as in public, the masterly skill of its members in the trial of cases, the breadth and depth of their legal learning and research, and the ideals to which they adhere as officers of the Court in ministering at the altar of Justice.

A list of all who have been and are now members of the Clay County Bar cannot be made here because of the limited space al-

lowed. However, mention of a few may be made without implying any invidious discrimination against the others, but simply to show the kind of men who have helped to create the traditions and form the ideals heretofore and now honored by the Clay County Bar, and which the present membership will undoubtedly continue to observe and uphold. Among these are Gen. David R. Atchison, Circuit Judge and United States Senator; Col. Alexander W. Doniphan, soldier, orator and patriot, noted for his famous Expedition to Mexico; Peter H. Burnett, one of the pioneers of Oregon and afterward Governor of California; William T. Wood, famous for his long and distinguished service upon the bench, and Amos Rees, who afterward became one of the great lawyers of Kansas.

To these of historic note and former times may be added those of a later date, but who were also men of ability qualified to fill much larger stations than any they ever sought to occupy, namely: Horatio F. Simrall, State Senator; DeWitt C. Allen, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875; Major Samuel Hardwicke, Major John T. Chandler, Sydney G. Sandusky, William E. Fowler, Lewis G. Hopkins and William M. Burris. All have answered the one clear call of twilight and evening bell and have entered into the Great Beyond. Of the members of this Bar who are now living, no individual mention need be made. They are worthy exponents of all that is best in a noble profession, and among them are men whose ability and attainments are known and recognized throughout the state.



County Home

FOR a number of years, until about 1870, provision was made for the care of the poor in Clay County by an arrangement between the County Court and certain citizens, who, for a stipulated sum, agreed to care for individual cases. The county charges were not kept in any central place.

In 1871 the Court, by a private agreement, purchased 101.5 acres from Robert S. Rearden at Robertson Station, now Chandler, for the sum of \$3,000.00 in county warrants. Wooden buildings were erected to house the county's poor.

In November of 1911, a petition was presented to the Court to call an election to vote \$30,000.00 to build a County Home. The vote on December 16, 1911, stood 568 for the issue and 515 against and the proposition lost.

In 1913 the County Court, Judge H. D. Miller presiding, conceived the idea of apportioning more of the revenue fund to the pauper and insane fund and of building a County Home without a bond issue. On June 18, 1913, the contract was let to C. C. Peterson

and Sons for \$19,621.00. The County Home was completed the following year and dedicated July 8, 1914.

The report of the State Board of Charities, through the inspectors sent to all the County Homes of Missouri, is to the effect that the Clay County Home is first class in equipment, maintenance and management. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baldwin are in charge.

Three rooms have been set aside as a Detention Home for the Juvenile Court under the supervision of Fred V. Loos, Probation Officer.

The following constitute the County Board of Visitors:

Chairman, Rev. Fred V. Loos of Liberty.

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. John B. Woods of Smithville.

Secretary, Prof. Ward Edwards.

Mrs. Jeff Vance of Nashua.

Mrs. Elmer McDavid of Excelsior Springs.

Charles Sevier of Liberty.

EDGAR ARCHER.



Alexander Doniphan Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution

First Row: Helen Funkhouser, Mrs. Wm. A. Atwater, Mrs. William Campbell Davidson, Mrs. William Everett Campbell, Mrs. Thomas J. Wornall, Mrs. James H. Tarrants, Mrs. Margaret Porter Nahl, Mrs. Harry Boggess.

Second Row: Mrs. John C. McCartney, Mrs. Francis H. Matthews, Mrs. Roger Lafite, Mrs. Robert J. Harrington, Mrs. J. P. Stuart, Mrs. Flournoy Snelling, Mrs. Annie James Funkhouser, Mrs. William H. Goodson.

Third Row: Mrs. W. H. Hill, Mrs. Eugene Thomason, Mrs. Robert H. Miller, Mrs. Lee B. Soper, Miss Katherine Raymond, Mrs. Thomas S. Harrison.

Fourth Row: Miss Mary Bell, Mrs. Robert Ryland Fleet, Mrs. Robert Steele Withers, Miss Jeanette Kiersted, Mrs. Ralph Davidson, Mrs. Geo. Harvey Smith.

Clay County Members not appearing in the picture: Miss Louise Stogdale, Mrs. H. F. Simrall, Mrs. E. Thomas, Miss Sadie Yates, Mrs. Walter Hansen.

Non-Resident Members: Mrs. Geo. Beasley, Mrs. M. F. Dunwody, Mrs. Ludwig Graves, Mrs. Henry Harper, Mrs. Gatewood Lincoln, Mrs. Hugh P. McClintic, Miss Anna Grace Pence.

CHAPTER OFFICERS FOR 1922

Regent—Mrs. Robert Steele Withers
Vice-Regent—Mrs. Robert Ryland Fleet
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Ralph Davidson
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Annie James Funkhouser

Treasurer—Mrs. Francis H. Matthews
Registrar—Mrs. Lee B. Soper
Historian—Mrs. Eugene Thomason
Librarian—Mrs. James H. Tarrants

Alexander Doniphan Chapter

Daughters of the American Revolution

ALEXANDER Doniphan Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution is a part of the National Society D. A. R., the largest patriotic organization in the world, whose membership is made up of those women of unimpeachable character who can establish proof of direct descent from some one who by Government records can be shown to have rendered service or material aid to the cause of the Revolution. In other words, the Daughters carry in their veins the blood of generations of Americans, the blood of the men and women who won our freedom. The N. S. D. A. R. is an organization devoted to the promulgation of all those ideas and ideals which stand for true Americanism and likewise each Chapter is devoted to patriotic and historical interests.

Alexander Doniphan Chapter was formed in Liberty March 6, 1909, receiving from the National Society D. A. R., the chapter number of 848. The preliminary work necessary before organizing the chapter was done by Mary Garth (Campbell) and Roy Raymond (Lincoln). These two with twelve others became the Charter Members—Katherine Raymond, Louise Stogdale, Mrs. Enfield Stogdale Lincoln, Ozelle Miller (Graves), Mrs. May Wilson Wallace McClintic, Mrs. Bessie Miller Day, Mabel Eaton (Llewellyn), Mary Miller (Smith), Mrs. Ida Miller Dye, Mrs. Martha M. Griffith, Irene Raymond and Edna Withers (Jones).

In 1922, the roll numbers forty, of whom

THE D. A. R. BABY



MARGARET ANN SMITH

Daughter of Geo. Harvey and Margaret Thomason Smith of Gilead, born December 10, 1921. A real daughter of Clay County.

only six are Charter Members. The Chapter has lost five members by death — Mrs. Cora Irene Wherritt, Mrs. Martha Kiersted Crawford, Mrs. May Waddill Sevier, Mrs. Myrtle Benedict Barrington and Mrs. Ella T. Owens Williams.

Alexander Doniphan Chapter D. A. R. bases its claim to recognition as a Clay County organi-

zation on these facts. It is the only chapter in the county and it now has a membership living in four of the six townships in the county.

The Activities of Alexander Doniphan Chapter include Americanization work through special meetings and programs, essay contests in the schools, etc.; the observance of national holidays in such a way as to foster patriotism and teach respect for the flag; and a systematic collecting of data relative to Clay County history. In 1912 it was through the efforts of the D. A. R. that the U. S. flag was hoisted above the court house for the first time in more than fifty years; it was the Daughters who placed the flag at the public school the same year; it was they who marked the grave of Richard Simms, a Revolutionary soldier who is buried in Clay County. In each field of its endeavor the D. A. R. has been consistently energetic and successful.

In a social way it has been responsible for many of the most beautiful functions ever staged in Liberty and its annual ball given on Washington's Birthday is an event anticipated and remembered with pleasure.

This chapter furnished many leaders in home service during the World War, among them being the Chairman of the Clay County Woman's Committee Council of Defense, the Chairman of Women's Work in the Red Cross, Women's Registration Chairman, and the heads of other departments of war work. For all of this Alexander Doniphan was placed on the Honor Roll of the state organization. On February 22, 1919, the chapter dedicated an Honor Roll to the memory of the nineteen Clay County men who gave their lives in the service during the World War.

Alexander Doniphan Chapter has furnished one state officer, the State Historian from 1915 to 1917, and members on many state and national committees.

The plans for celebrating Clay County's Centennial were first launched by the D. A. R. and through many months it wrought to bring them to perfection. All previous efforts in the way of collecting historical data were as nothing when compared with the work of securing and compiling the material for the Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir.

An exhibit of historical relics, treasures of by-gone days, was put on by the chapter and its assistance was given to all other features of the celebration.



Children of the Daughters of the American Revolution

First Row: Conn Withers, Virginia Stuart, Mildred Fleet, Eugenia Atwater, Margaret Withers, Eleanor Goodson, William Goodson.
 Second Row: Medora Crawford, Temperance Atwater, Martha Lafite, William Campbell Davidson, Jr., Page Atwater.
 Third Row: Katherine Garth Campbell, Sue Wornall, George Harvey Smith, Jr., Louis Goodson, Herndon Funkhouser.

The Clay County Red Cross

THE Clay County Red Cross Chapter was organized July 17, 1917, with the following officers: Chairman, Dr. W. O. Lewis; Vice-Chairman, H. R. Banks; Secretary, Mrs. Dora Hutchison; Treasurer, John Major. These were succeeded by Robert Don Carlos, Dr. W. H. Goodson and Mrs. A. E. Morrow. John Major continued as Treasurer and head of the Finance Department during the war.

The following served as chairmen of the various departments: Women's Work, Mrs. Henry C. Harper; Surgical Dressings, Mrs. Harry Maltby; Hospital Garments, Mrs. Harper; Knitting, Mrs. J. L. Thompson and Mrs. A. M. Tutt; Home Service, Dr. E. H. Sutherland and Mrs. Talton Rogers; Nursing, Mrs. Mary L. Davis; Canteen, Miss Ethel Sparks; Junior Red Cross, G. W. Diemer; Conservation, H. F. Simrall; Publicity, Mrs. Ralph Davidson; Shipping, Ralph Davidson.

The output of the Red Cross was marvelous. 1,540 women were enrolled in the work. They made 372,440 surgical dressings, 9,269 hospital garments, 5,960 knitted garments, 8,104 refugee garments.

June, 1917—War Fund Drive, Dr. W. O. Lewis, chairman, \$5,794.83 raised.
 December, 1917—Membership Drive, Garnett Peters, chairman, 6,599 members.
 May, 1918—War Fund Drive, F. D. Hamilton, chairman, \$29,045.11 raised.
 December, 1918—Membership Drive, Ralph Rand, chairman, 5,916 members.
 1919—United War Work, James Simrall, chairman, \$42,522.12 raised.

The Clay County Red Cross Chapter, organized as a war measure, has continued to flourish in peace times. The chief items of post-war work are the maintenance in Liberty of a well-equipped Rest Room and Health Center, the county nurse, and an active Home Service department which co-operates with the city and county Board of Charities. The officers and committee chairmen for 1922 are as follows: Francis G. Hale, Chairman; George G. Hall, Vice-Chairman; Miss Louise Riley, Secretary; C. M. Donovan, Treasurer; Mrs. Mayme Shaver, Executive Secretary; Mrs. P. Caspar Harvey, Publicity; Dr. W. H. Goodson, First Aid; Edgar Archer, Home Service; Mrs. Ralph Davidson, Nursing.

G. C. D.



J. ELEANOR BURNS
County Nurse in 1922



Top Row: Dr. Y. D. Craven, Dr. E. C. Hill, Dr. J. J. Gaines, Dr. R. J. Woods. Middle Row: Dr. S. R. McCracken, Dr. E. E. Peterson, Dr. F. H. Matthews, Dr. W. J. James, Dr. W. H. Goodson, Dr. J. F. Rupe. Bottom Row: Dr. C. H. Suddarth, Dr. E. H. Miller, Dr. J. H. Rothwell.

The Clay County Medical Society

THE Clay County Medical Society was founded in 1854, by a small group of far-seeing and progressive physicians, who have long since gone to their reward. These were Doctors J. M. Allen, Joseph Wood, Everett, Garlich, Snail, Gorin, Major, Stephen Ritchey, first secretary, and W. A. Morton, first president. Some of these illustrious men are still fresh in our memory,—others, leaving little beside their names, are only memories, yet how revered! The lamp of this organization has never gone out. Its history is full of legend, romance, tragedy, always toil, and ever glory. We have not room to record its achievements here. The second oldest medical society in Missouri, here presents its roster for 1922, leaving its spirit and good will in the hands of the indulgent reader.

OFFICERS

E. C. Hill, M. D., Smithville, President.
 E. E. Peterson, M. D., Nashua, Vice-President.
 J. J. Gaines, M. D., Excelsior Springs, Sec'y-Treas.
 F. H. Matthews, M. D., Liberty, Censor.
 W. J. James, M. D., Excelsior Springs, Censor.
 W. H. Goodson, M. D., Liberty, Censor.

MEMBERS

G. P. Alton, M. D., Gashland.
 J. E. Baird, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 H. J. Clark, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 Y. D. Craven, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 W. N. Cuthbertson, M. D., Liberty.
 George R. Dagg, M. D., North Kansas City.
 J. W. Epler, M. D., Kearney.
 J. J. Gaines, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 John F. Grace, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 W. H. Goodson, M. D., Liberty.
 E. C. Hill, M. D., Smithville.
 J. A. Hodam, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 M. D. L. Isley, M. D., Excelsior Springs.

W. J. James, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 H. O. Leinhardt, M. D., North Kansas City.
 Ernest Lowrey, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 S. R. McCracken, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 Burton Maltby, M. D., Liberty.
 Frank H. Matthews, M. D., Liberty.
 Enoch H. Miller, M. D., Liberty.
 John E. Musgrave, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 O. C. O'Kell, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 E. E. Peterson, M. D., Nashua.
 D. T. Polk, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 E. L. Parker, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 Roy W. Prather, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 J. F. Rupe, M. D., Smithville, (R. F. D.)
 E. C. Robichaux, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 H. Rowell, M. D., Kearney.
 John H. Rothwell, M. D., Liberty.
 Robert E. Sevier, M. D., Liberty.
 Chas. H. Suddarth, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 W. S. Wallace, M. D., Excelsior Springs.
 R. J. Woods, M. D., Smithville.
 W. L. Wysong, M. D., Liberty.

OUR MOTTO: "SERVING OUR BROTHER, WE SERVE THE LORD"



The Missouri State Odd Fellows Home

THE Missouri State Odd Fellows Home for aged Odd Fellows, wives, widows and orphans of Odd Fellows located one mile south of the court house in Liberty was dedicated May 24, 1895. The building then used was the Winner Hotel, an eighty-room edifice, a product of the great Winner boom of 1887, built for a resort at Reed Mineral Springs.

To Manheim Goldman, one of Liberty's leading early day merchants and one of her most public spirited citizens, the only Hebrew who ever spent many years in Liberty, much of the credit is due for securing this institution for Clay County.

In February, 1900, the building burned. Each Odd Fellow in the State was taxed \$1.00 for a new building, which was opened in 1901. This is the Administration building and houses the children. The Auditorium, or center building, was erected in 1904 and the Old People's Home two years later, with extensive remodeling in 1911. The cost of these three main buildings was \$325,000.00. A farm of about 250 acres belongs to the Home and is cultivated for the benefit of the residents.

In September, 1922, there were 95 old people and 125 children in the Home. For the younger children an excellent grammar school is conducted with three regular teachers, a music teacher and a band leader. The children of High School rank attend the Liberty High School without paying tuition. In September, 1922, there were twenty-one of these.

In addition to school facilities, the Home has its own hospital, its own Sunday School and church services. The whole atmosphere is that of a well-regulated, happy home.

The Odd Fellows Home is maintained and supported by the Odd Fellows of the State of Missouri under the direct control of a Board of Trustees, six of whom are elected from the State Grand Lodge, and three from the Rebekah Assembly. The present Board is as follows: President, C. H. Hendricks, Stockton; Vice-President, John King, Liberty; E. M. Alexander, Paris; Morrison Pritchett, Webb City; James F. Fulbright, Doniphan; Leslie Hutchens, Warrensburg; Mrs. Edna L. Seyb, Kahoka; Mrs. Allie White, Sikeston; Mrs. Ora Van Pelt, Atlanta.

Fraternal Organizations

Date Chartered		I. O. O. F.	No. Members
1851	Liberty Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F.	Roy Reed, N. G.; W. M. Lober, V. G.; Z. M. Best, Sec.	378
1895	Lily Rebekah Lodge	Linnie Baker, N. G.; Mrs. Francis Odell, V. G.; Ruth Odell, Sec.	242
1873	Vigilant Lodge No. 289, I. O. O. F.	Arthur Colley, N. G.; Wiley Asher, V. G.; Aytchmonde Logan, Sec.	289
1900	Fidelity Rebekah Lodge, No. 286	Mrs. Nannie Ferrell Colley, N. G.; Helen Ramey, V. G.; Ethel Hamilton, Sec.	358
1886	Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F.	W. E. Crawford, N. G.; Mr. Wagner, V. G.; Walter Duncan, Sec.	230
1895	Relief Rebekah Lodge, No. 152	Villa Walling, N. G.; Ethel Waters, V. G.; Lola Fifer, Sec.	188
1891	Kearney Lodge, I. O. O. F.	S. T. Kelly, N. G.; W. D. Groom, V. G.; J. E. Mathews, Sec.	118
1902	Kearney Rebekah Lodge	Mrs. Lula Jennett Henderson, N. G.; Mrs. Mary Burgess Milbourn, V. G.; Mary Francis, Sec.	118
1895	Richfield Lodge No. 500, I. O. O. F.	John McGinnis, N. G.; Joseph E. Fancher, V. G.; John Yates, Sec.	90
1896	Clay Lodge No. 534, I. O. O. F.	W. G. Kephart, N. G.; J. L. Parkerson, V. G.; J. F. Taylor, Sec.	85
1898	Clover Rebekah Lodge	Mrs. Josie Walker, N. G.; Mrs. Lelia Hunter, V. G.; Mrs. Nora Odor, Sec.	50
1906	Linden Lodge No. 720, I. O. O. F.	W. A. Palmer, N. G.; John Lindsey, V. G.; J. A. Allen, Sec.	68
1916	Golden Link Rebekah Lodge	Mrs. Kate Hamilton Martin, N. G.; Mrs. Etta Mosby Smith, V. G.; Mrs. Zepha Bandy Street, Sec.	53

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

1891	Clay Lodge No. 176, Liberty	Walter Marr, C. M.; Arthur Fightmaster, V. C.; C. W. Woolfolk, K. R.	235
1916	Liberty Temple 145	Mrs. Gertrude Cates Massey, P. C.; Mrs. Ruth Harris, M. E. C.; Mrs. Pearl Boggess, M. R.	40

MASONIC BODIES OF CLAY COUNTY

1840	Liberty Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M.	Tom Wornall, Jr., W. M.; W. C. Crawford, S. W.; A. F. Wherritt, J. W.	266
1844	Liberty Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.	J. C. Coppinger, H. P.; W. E. Barnes, K.; Tom Wornall, Jr., S.	196
1866	Liberty Commandery No. 6, K. T.	N. S. McDonald, Com.; Tom Wornall, Jr., Gen'lmo; W. C. Crawford, Capt. Genl.	116
1921	Jewel Chapter, O. E. S.	Mrs. Hattie Pearson, W. M.; E. O. Boggess, W. P.; Mrs. Pearl Boggess, A. M.	58
1922	(U. D.) Liberty Chapter DeMolay	H. E. Dawson, M. C.; J. D. Alexander, S. C.; Donald Carrel, J. C.	31
1852	Rising Sun Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.	F. M. Williams, W. M.; A. K. Williams, S. W.; F. R. Williams, J. W.	120
1914	Barry Chapter, O. E. S.	Mrs. Kathrynne Burkhardt, W. M.; Mr. Burdick, W. P.; Mrs. Dora Randall, A. M.	75
1854	Holt Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M.	Earl Shanks, W. M.; Don Thompson, S. W.; R. V. Cutler, J. W.	65
1859	Angerona Lodge No. 193, A. F. & A. M.	J. F. Wheeler, W. M.; J. W. Temple, S. W.; E. W. Miller, J. W.	35
1861	Clay Lodge No. 207, A. F. & A. M.	R. L. Bates, W. M.; W. D. Flack, S. W.; L. J. Edmonston, J. W.	205
1907	Excelsior Chapter No. 127, R. A. M.	L. J. Edmonston, H. P.; K. W. Bates, K.; Chas. Madden, S.	214
1910	St. Amand Commandery No. 64, K. T.	W. B. Greason, Com.; S. B. Sherwood, Capt. Gen'l.	155
1901	Excelsior Springs Chapter, O. E. S.	Nina Edmonston, W. M.; J. Q. Craven, W. P.; Mrs. Alice Ecton Kemp, A. M.	270
1921	Excelsior Springs Chapter DeMolay	Harry Bates, M. C.; Moses Page, S. C.; Claude W. Ashley, J. C.	50
1869	Kearney Lodge No. 311, A. F. & A. M.	C. L. Smith, W. M.; Paul S. Morris, S. W.; P. C. Farmer, J. W.	103
1913	Kearney Chapter, O. E. S.	Mrs. Ruth Ruddle, W. M.; O. B. Moberly, W. P.; Mrs. Mae Erwin, A. M.	70
1872	Smithville Lodge, A. F. & A. M.	Lloyd Taul, W. M.; Walter Brooks, S. W.; Frank Scott, J. W.	120
1906	Garland Chapter, O. E. S.	Mrs. Emma Burnham Ecton, W. M.; O. A. Adams, W. P.; Mrs. Inez Capps McFall, A. M.	92
1921	Alpha Lodge No. 659, A. F. & A. M.	J. A. Weimer, W. M.; Walter Hansen, S. W.; L. W. Baker, J. W.	45
1922	(U. D.) North K. C. Chapter, O. E. S.	Mrs. Nora Daggs Macken, W. M.; W. E. Claycomb, W. P.; Mrs. May Black Claycomb, A. M.	29

R. C. B.

The Clay County Press

"But mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of mighty is the Press."

THE value of the Press as an educator and an instrument of progress has been recognized in Clay County from the earliest days, and just as soon as pioneer conditions permitted there was a regularly published newspaper.

The following papers were published in Liberty for brief periods, all are now defunct: The Far West, founded in 1836, The Western Journal in 1841, The Liberty Banner in 1843, The Western Pioneer in 1844, The Democratic Platform in 1853, The Clay County Flag in 1860, The Liberty Weekly Union in 1867, The Clay County Democrat in 1870.

Missouri City, when still under the name of Richfield, had The Richfield Monitor, founded in 1855.

At Kearney, The Sentinel, founded in 1875, and The Kearney Clipper of recent date have ceased to be. Capt. J. L. Jennett published the Clipper for many years.

The Missouri Blue Book for 1921-1922 gives the following list of Clay County newspapers:

Liberty—Tribune, published weekly, Democratic, Irving Gilmer, Editor and Publisher.
Liberty—Advance, published weekly, Democratic, Irving Gilmer, Editor and Publisher.
Excelsior Springs—Standard, published daily, Republican, F. W. Mitchell, Editor and Publisher.
Excelsior Springs—Call, published daily, Democratic, Blood and Blood, Editors and Publishers.
Smithville—Democrat-Herald, published weekly, Democratic, C. C. Kindred, Editor. (Ed.—Bought by C. L. Shinn in 1922.)
Holt—Rustler, published weekly, Local, Roy Powell, Editor and Publisher.
North Kansas City—Clay County News, published weekly, Local, Jenkins and Miller, Editors and Publishers.
Liberty—William Jewell Student, published weekly, Educational, published by the College.

The Liberty Advance, the second oldest surviving newspaper, was founded February 4, 1875, by Geo. E. Patton. Thomas H. Frame owned the paper from 1877 to 1887, in which year it was bought by John B. Murray and C. Seldon Murray, brothers, of strongest Democratic principles. Later Charles F. Ward, Charles Storms and H. H. Boggs were part owners at different times and assisted in its publication.

November 1, 1919, Irving Gilmer bought the Advance from Murray and Boggs and began its publication from the Tribune plant.

Today Seldon Murray, the dean of Clay County printers, after about fifty years

experience is still setting forms for the Liberty Tribune and Advance. He is an artist in his line and can tell at a glance how to arrange the type for an article to the best advantage. He was very helpful in setting up this Centennial Souvenir.

While we appreciate each newspaper in the county and recognize its value to its community, our greatest pride centers in the Liberty Tribune, which is indeed a Clay County institution, even a Missouri institution.

"We propose commencing publication of a weekly newspaper in the town of Liberty, Clay County, to be entitled 'The Weekly Tribune.' It will be published on an imperial sheet and will be devoted to the advancement of the Whig cause but will contain matter that will interest all classes. Terms \$2.00 in advance, \$2.50 if paid within six months and \$3.00 if paid at the expiration of the year.

John H. Williams,

Robert H. Miller,

Proprietors."

With the above notice the history of the Liberty Tribune commenced. The first issue appeared under date of April 4, 1846. It was a smaller sheet than now, with five columns.

In 1846 the Liberty Tribune was the only paper published regularly west of the Mississippi River.

The Liberty Tribune has been true to type in its development. At first editorials, long political discussions, general home and foreign news and a few locals filled the space. If there was a wedding the proud and happy father would call on the editor and give him all the details "just to mention." Then the length of the notice in the paper would be materially affected by the amount of wedding cake or other offering presented with the details. Later, editorials ceased to be so prominent, political news received less notice and locals became the feature.

Always business firms have been good advertisers and some of the early ads were exceedingly quaint. The following appeared in 1854.

"Pictures ! Pictures !

"The undersigned would respectfully in-

vite the attention of the public to his recently fitted Daguerrean Rooms one door north of Samuel and Allen's store, upstairs, where he will remain but few days only.

"All those in want of superior style of Daguerreotypes can now have the opportunity of securing the shadow of those who may soon be the absent but not forgotten.

"A. H. Whitehead, Artist

"You that have beauty should to Whitehead take it,

"You that have none should go and let him make it."

The Liberty Tribune was always the people's paper, and families for generations have continued on its subscription list. Many of the early day children learned to read from the Tribune.

Robert Hugh Miller, the editor from April 4, 1846, to September, 1885, impressed his personality on the Liberty Tribune and to him is due its high moral tone and advocacy of every movement calculated to benefit the county. D. C. Allen wrote in 1896, "The spirit of the Tribune has been one of truth and justice—ever willing to praise and not afraid to blame when blame was clearly merited. It has spoken to an extended audience words of truth and soberness, words of kindness and justice and has had a good influence."

Mr. Miller's reverence for the past and his keen sense of historic values led him to fill his paper with the most valuable data and in the files of the Tribune we are able to find the facts which go to make up the history of our county, socially, educationally, and politically.

He was methodical and of the utmost neatness, arranging and preserving all material with care, and in this year of 1922 it is our privilege to enjoy the original manuscripts of much that appeared in his paper seventy years ago. The value of such a record as he has left us cannot be estimated.

The Liberty Tribune has always been an open forum for the discussion of questions of interest. When contributions come from many citizens, great mental activity is astir among the people. From the number of contributors to the Liberty Tribune one recognizes the alertness of Clay County people. In other days such names as Old Shoe, Rough and Ready, Parvenu, Cives, Big Feet, Philos, Truth, U. R. Green, etc., appeared under articles with great regularity and from every section of the county. There was a regular

correspondent in Jefferson City and another in Washington, D. C.

Politically, this paper was a staunch supporter of the Whig party until its downfall in 1852. For several years it could not forget its devotion to the Whigs but in 1860 it gave its adherence to the Democratic party and since has continued to support it.

Ten months after its founding, Robert Hugh Miller became sole owner of the Tribune and continued in possession until he sold it to John Dougherty, who took charge October 5, 1885. May 10, 1888, Mr. Dougherty sold it to Judge James E. Lincoln, who leased it to Irving Gilmer, who in turn became sole owner in 1890.

The policy of the Liberty Tribune has not changed under the present editor who for thirty-four years has kept it a clean, virile sheet. Through its columns, the citizens still discuss the topics of the day, and as in the old days, matters of historic interest are still featured.

Clay County is indeed fortunate in having this uninterrupted chronicle of the passing years.
E. M. W.

A Tribune Custom: It was the custom in early days for a carrier to deliver the Tribune to the homes before breakfast, every Friday morning, rain or shine. On New Year's Day the carrier delivered his "annual address" which was headed by this caption, "And on this Day of General Joy, Do Not Forget the Carrier Boy," and was the richer by \$25.00 to \$50.00. These "addresses" were usually written by some well-wisher, in prose or poetry, and covered many topics.

A Tribune Item of January 18, 1854: "William Jewell College. A Public Examination of the students of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at nine o'clock A. M., and be continued during the week.

"Parents and the friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

"R. S. Thomas, Pres."

A Tribune Item of July 19, 1907: "Eight automobiles went through Liberty last Saturday afternoon and evening, going to Excelsior Springs. * * * It was reported 25 or 30 would pass through in the afternoon and a number of people collected on the south side of the square about the time they were expected."



Top Row: Allen Thompson, Manager American Royal Horse Show; J. A. Wilkerson, W. C. Davidson, President; Robert S. Withers, J. E. Lott, Treasurer; Willard P. Hall, John A. Krall, County Agent.
 Bottom Row: Mrs. B. W. Thatcher, Secretary; Mrs. Mabel Shanahan, Mrs. M. S. Thomason, Vice-President; Miss Margaret Howard, Home Demonstration Agent; Mrs. Lester Hunt, Mrs. Roy Dale, Mrs. W. C. Rice.
 Absentees: Ernest Capps, Fred Rhodus.

Clay County Farm Bureau

WHILE some efforts had been made by the United States Government along the line of County Agent and Farm Bureau work prior to the World War, no real impetus was given to the movement until it was taken up as a war measure to assist the civilian population in serving to the best advantage.

In June, 1918, the movement for a County Home Demonstration Agent for Clay County was launched and carried to a successful finish by Mrs. Robert S. Withers, Chairman Clay County Woman's Committee Council of Defense, assisted by Mrs. Dan B. Field. They organized the county and raised \$513.00 through individual memberships. The County Court appropriated \$720.00, and with the usual Federal aid, Clay County was assured a County Home Demonstration Agent.

A Home Economic Board was elected July 13, 1918, with membership as follows: President, Mrs. Dan Field of Liberty; Vice-President, Mrs. D. E. Brand of Excelsior Springs; Secretary, Mrs. Campbell Davidson of Antioch; Treasurer, Miss Louise Riley of Liberty; Mrs. B. W. Thatcher, Smithville; Mrs. W. O. Greason, Holt; Mrs. Ben McDaniel, Paradise; Mrs. S. W. Moore, Washington Township; Mrs. R. N. Smith, Missouri City.

Mrs. Field organized the county into

twenty-one communities and Miss Elsbeth Hoffman, the first Clay County Home Demonstration Agent, began her work in September, 1918. The first projects undertaken were Food, Clothing, Poultry, Home Improvement and Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

Miss Hoffman was succeeded by Miss Fra Clark and she was followed by Miss Margaret Howard in September, 1921. The work has grown consistently and has long since passed the experimental stage. Prizes were won at the Missouri State Fair in August, 1922, by boys and girls from the Clay County Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

Clay County reversed the usual procedure, securing a County Home Demonstration Agent first and then a County Agent. The Farm Bureau was organized in June, 1920, with about 960 members. Miss Fra Clark, H. D. A., put on the campaign. In November, 1920, John A. Krall was employed as County Agent. The Farm Bureau maintains an office in Liberty as a center for all the activities of the County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent.

Scientific farming, especially along the lines of soil improvement and the proper selection of seeds, has been given a great impetus. Co-operative Marketing Companies—now four in number, are the most spectacular achievement of the County Agent's work to date.

Liberty Township

LIBERTY is the oldest town, the county seat, and was for three-quarters of a century the largest town in Clay County. It was chosen for the county seat on account of its healthful location, the ground being high, well drained and having splendid water. John Owens and Chas. McGee each donated twenty-five acres to the new county seat, and the first public sale of lots occurred July 4, 1822.

In 1822 there were not more than twelve houses in Liberty and these were log cabins. When the town was first incorporated, May 7, 1829, there were only seven houses around the public square. Liberty was granted its first charter by legislative enactment February 27, 1851, "All that district of country contained within one mile square, of which the court house of Clay County, in the town of Liberty, is the centre, is hereby erected into a city by the name of 'The City of Liberty.'" A new charter was granted March 28, 1861, and Liberty still uses this in an amended form. Liberty is governed by a mayor and five councilmen.

Attractive homes with well-kept lawns and flower gardens, beautiful from the loving care bestowed upon them indicate the character of the people of the town. Almost every street is bordered with great shade trees.

Liberty's greatest interest has always been in education and from the beginning she has had good schools; she is best known as the home of William Jewell College. There have been many excellent literary clubs in Liberty—the Reading Club lasted forty years. Liberty's newspaper—the "Liberty Tribune"—far outranks most county newspapers.

The first store in Liberty was in 1822 when William L. Smith, the first county clerk, sold a few goods at his home. In 1822 the

county collector licensed six stores in the entire county for \$5 each.

In 1849 Liberty boasted of eight dry goods stores, two drug stores, eight taverns, three cabinet shops, four blacksmith shops, five tailors, four saddlers, four carriage manufactories, one tinner, two hatter shops, three shoemakers, three groceries, one bakery, one silversmith, one tanner, one gunsmith, two stonemasons, one brick mason, two plasterers, one carding machine, one oil mill, one circular saw mill, one printing office, one rope manufactory, one livery stable, nine lawyers, seven physicians, one dentist, four schools, five churches.

In 1922 Liberty has 124 firms, which pay the city \$600.00 in licenses. The tan yards, rope factories, coopers and chair makers of the 40's and 50's are gone. In place of carriage makers and saddlers, Liberty's 300 automobiles require garages, filling stations, automobile accessories. There are today an electric light office with all kinds of electrical devices, hardware stores with tractors and gasoline engines, a radio supply house, a motion picture

house, tea room, and excellent stores of various kinds, and a Red Cross health center. The grocery stores have had co-operative delivery since 1910.

In 1922 Liberty has three manufactories—a flouring mill, a sheet metal work plant and a toy shop. The Mother Goose Toy Shop is a very successful business owned and operated by women. Through its products the name of Liberty is carried to all the large cities of the United States and across the waters to the Philippines and to France. The shop employs fifteen women and supplies the wholesale trade with "cuddle" toys, Mother Goose character dolls of seventy-five designs, and with animal souvenirs for conventions.



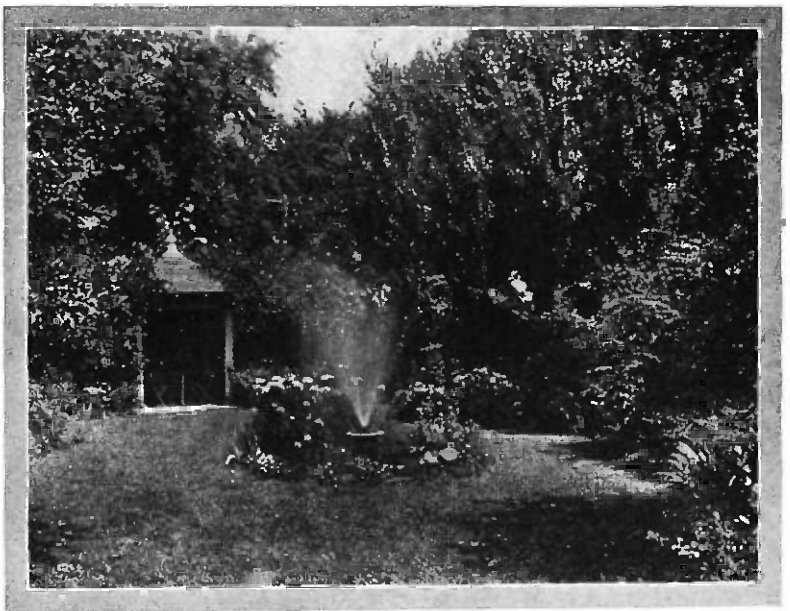
Spring Around Which Liberty Was Settled, as it is in 1922.

The Electric Light Company was formed in May, 1887. Telephones were installed in 1896. Liberty owns its waterworks, which began operation in April, 1906. The sewer system was completed in 1909. The contract for paving Franklin Street from the west line of Morse Avenue to the west line of Fairview Avenue was signed August 8, 1910. The cost was \$1.88 a square foot, total \$7,000. South Leonard was paved the following year. There are six and one-half miles of paving in Liberty, most of which is concrete.

Three railroads, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Rock Island pass through Liberty. The Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph Railway runs electric cars hourly to Kansas City and Excelsior Springs.

A tourist camp with many conveniences was established in 1922 by the Lions Club for the accommodation of motor travelers.

The official religion of Liberty has been jestingly declared to be Baptist. The Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches have nice brick church buildings and the Baptists are building a church costing \$125,000.00. All these churches have substantial parsonages. There is also an attractive little Christian Science church and



Mrs. Martin Lawson's Garden

two churches for colored people. There exists an unusual spirit of co-operation between the different religious sects and in summer they hold Union services.

Over fifty per cent of the population of Liberty are church members.

Liberty has been a conservative town not given to taking up hurriedly with untried innovations, but its progress in a material way has been constant. Today it leads all the towns of its size in Missouri, in beauty, in public utilities, traffic ways, etc.

Its citizens are of the highest type. The descendants of the early settlers maintain the traditions of their fathers. The newcomers have been attracted by the schools and other advantages and have not lowered the standard. The value to a community of a college such as William Jewell can not be estimated in terms of culture and refinement—this influence Liberty has had for almost three-quarters of a century.

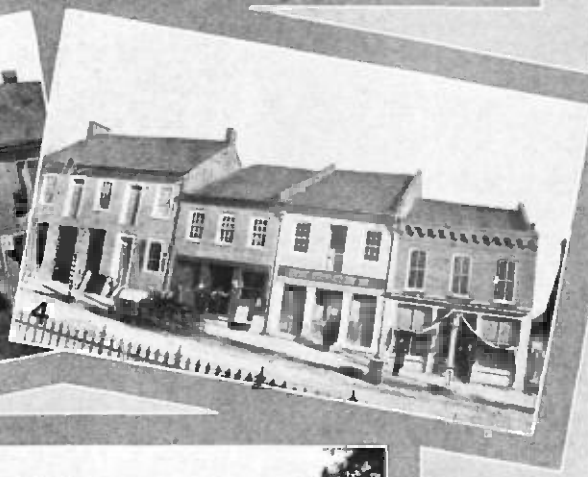
The other schools of Liberty have left their impress and today the people of Liberty are known for their culture and intelligence.

Liberty aspires to continue as a home and school center rather than to attain industrial prominence.

L. H. G.



A View of Water Street



A HALF CENTURY AGO

1. South side of Square showing Arthur and Miller's General Store, Trigg Allen's Drug Store, Etc.
2. North end of east side of Square. The Green Hotel, fashionable hostelry of its day, patronized by army officers from Ft. Leavenworth, later the residence of the Green family for forty years. The Tailor Shop of John Leonard.
3. Center of west side of Square.
4. Center of east side of Square. The Empire building, famous as a saloon and gambling resort as early as 1836, in the early eighties housed J. T. Riley's Furniture Store. Hicks Bros. Tinware and Stoves, D. D. Miller's General Store, Newlee Bros.' Drug Store follow in order.
5. The Arthur House stood on the southeast corner of the Square from 1855 until it burned in 1903. Seventy-five citizens of the county subscribed \$40,000.00, Michael Arthur leading with \$5,000.00. Independence and Liberty were rivals and it was expressly stipulated "that the hotel should be a bigger and better hotel than Independence would ever dream of having." When it was built, the Arthur House was the finest hotel west of the Mississippi. It was very popular under the managements of Major M. Dearing, Jesse Noland, A. C. Courtney, Sr., Timberlake and Wymore and others.



NORTH SIDE OF LIBERTY SQUARE IN 1922

First National Bank; L. T. Dorsett, Groceries; J. J. Stogdale Clothing Company; H. F. Simrall, Dry Goods; Entrance to Red Cross Rest Room and Masonic Hall; Hughes-McDonald Dry Goods Company; Ward's Shoe Store; Kinney's Meat Market; W. W. Whiteside, Jeweler; Laipple & Hummel, Groceries; Myall & Myall, Exclusive Shop for Women and Children.



EAST SIDE OF LIBERTY SQUARE IN 1922

Mrs. Duncan, Millinery; Peace Clothing Company; H. W. Hill, Undertaking; Perkins & McGinness, Drugs; L. L. Craven, Barber Shop; Liberty Book Store; Union Pacific Tea Company; Chas. H. Sevier, Drugs; Pitta, Hamilton & Co., Groceries; Hall & Son, Meat Market; J. S. Conway, Groceries.

In 1922 the only building of the Civil War period left on the square stands at the northeast corner--the Wherritt Building. Not one of the 1846 period was left as long ago as 1896. The foundation of the Fischer building, at the south end of the west side, is the oldest thing on the square.



SOUTH SIDE OF LIBERTY SQUARE IN 1922

Citizens Bank; Commercial Bank; J. H. Barnes, Drugs; Post Office; Clark's, Clothing and Shoes; Trimble & Trimble, Hardware; Elston Gentry, Drugs; S. P. Boggs & Sons, Hardware; Church-Stephens Furniture Company.



WEST SIDE OF LIBERTY SQUARE IN 1922

McArthur's Five to Twenty-five Cent Store; Liberty Cafe; Richard R. Myall, Clothier; Liberty Shining Parlor; Fischer & Smith, Groceries; A. L. Hanna, Barber Shop; Mrs. J. H. Whiteside, Jeweler; Fraher Shoe Store; J. C. Simmons, Drugs; Jack Petty, Shoes; Liberty Tribune; M. Hirschberg, Tailor; Pyle Hardware Company.



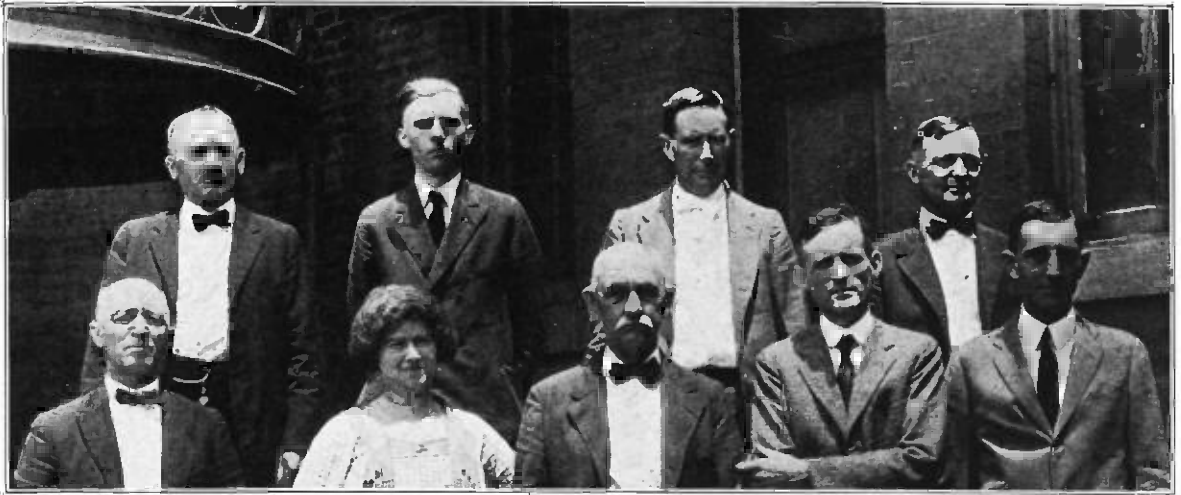
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1. Kansas Street, looking east from the Square in 1922.
2. Major Hotel, on the corner of Franklin and Missouri streets, was built by a stock company of citizens in 1912 for \$30,000.00. The Commercial Club, with R. E. Ward as president, did much to secure this hotel for Liberty, and on January 31, 1913, opened it formally with a dinner and extensive program.
3. The Ramona, on North Leonard street, built in 1910, was the first apartment house in Liberty.
4. West side of Main Street looking north from Mill Street in 1922—Carr Bros.' Grocery, Missouri Gas and Electric Service Company and others.



CITY OFFICIALS OF LIBERTY—1922

Top Row—William Price Ligon, Marshal; Alan Francisco Wherritt, Attorney; E. L. Black, Councilman-at-Large; William E. Barnes, Engineer.

Bottom Row—E. B. Black, Recorder; Miss Louise Riley, Treasurer and Collector; John King, Mayor; H. F. Simrall, Councilman Second Ward; H. H. Parrott, Councilman Fourth Ward.

Absentees—C. M. Daily, Councilman First Ward; Wm. H. Thomason, Councilman Third Ward; Madison Miller, Assessor; Stewart Biggerstaff, Auditor.

Members of Board of Public Works—J. D. Wason, President; I. R. Martin, B. Beistle, Ellis Gittings.

The Liberty Commercial Club

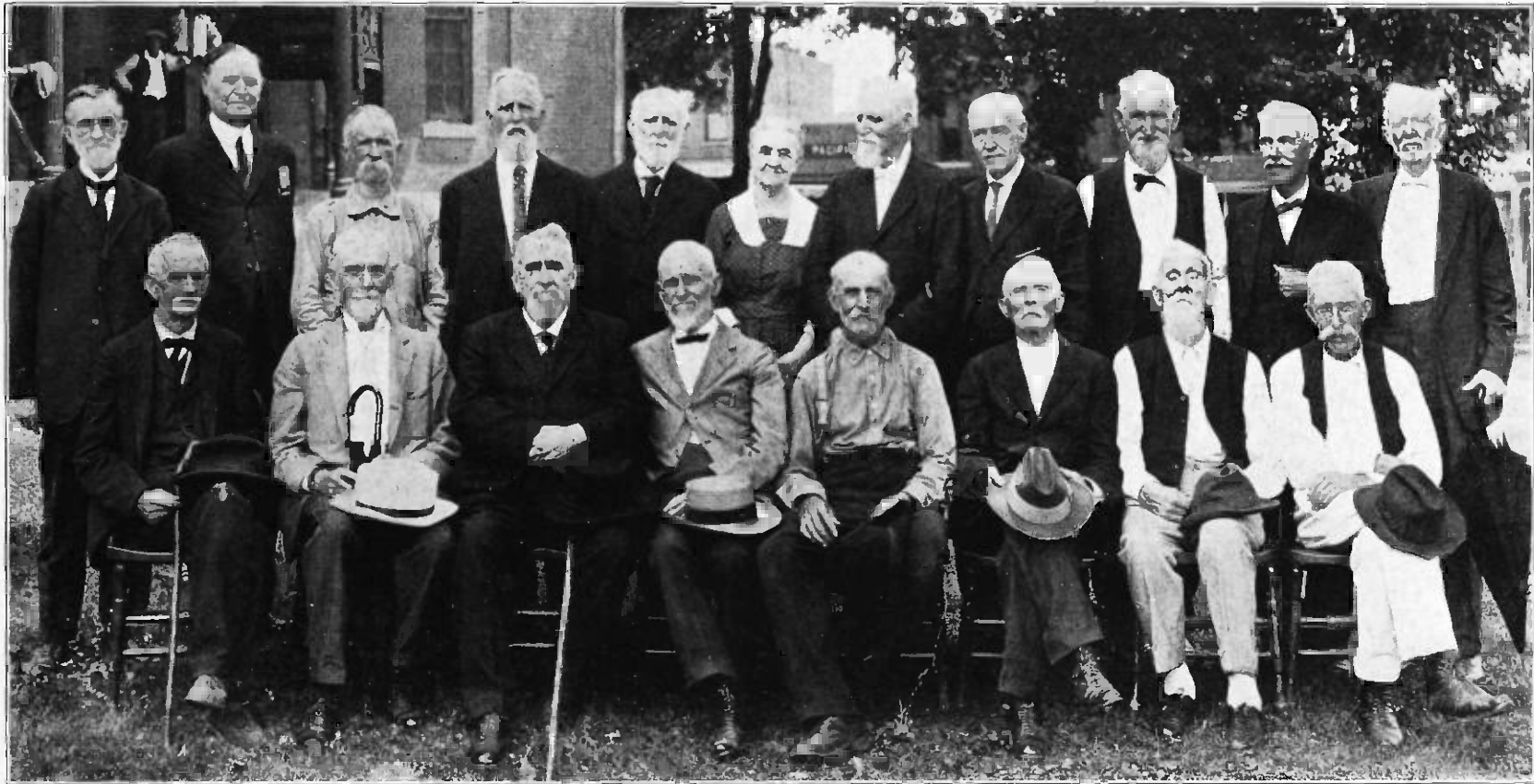
AS FAR back as 1892 there was a Commercial Club in Liberty; James Costello was president that year. There was a re-organization in 1911 "for the purpose of doing a few things that needed to be done." Since that date the Commercial Club has been the rallying point for big undertakings. The cry of the citizens has ever been "Let the Commercial Club do it," and in many instances the Commercial Club "has done it." Judge Ralph Hughes, R. E. Ward, S. M. Woodson, C. E. Yancey, E. H. Norton, Robert Withers, Chas. H. Sevier, Lee Clark, Frank Hamilton all have served as president. Webster Withers, Ernest Simrall, E. E. Kirkland, Ed. D. Moore, D. A. Sharp, J. C. McCartney have served as secretary-treasurer.

Officers for 1922 are: President, Halcomb Petty; Vice-President, Richard Myall; Secretary-Treasurer, Alan F. Wherritt. The members of the Executive Committee are Mayor John King, Frank D. Hamilton, H. R. Banks, S. D. Church, James Costello, Claude M. Donovan, Robert Gilmer, Frank B. Insley, E. E. Kirkland; E. H. Norton, D. A. Sharp, H. F. Simrall, T. J. Wornall.

E. E. Kirkland, D. A. Sharp and R. R. Myall represented the club in the Centennial plans.

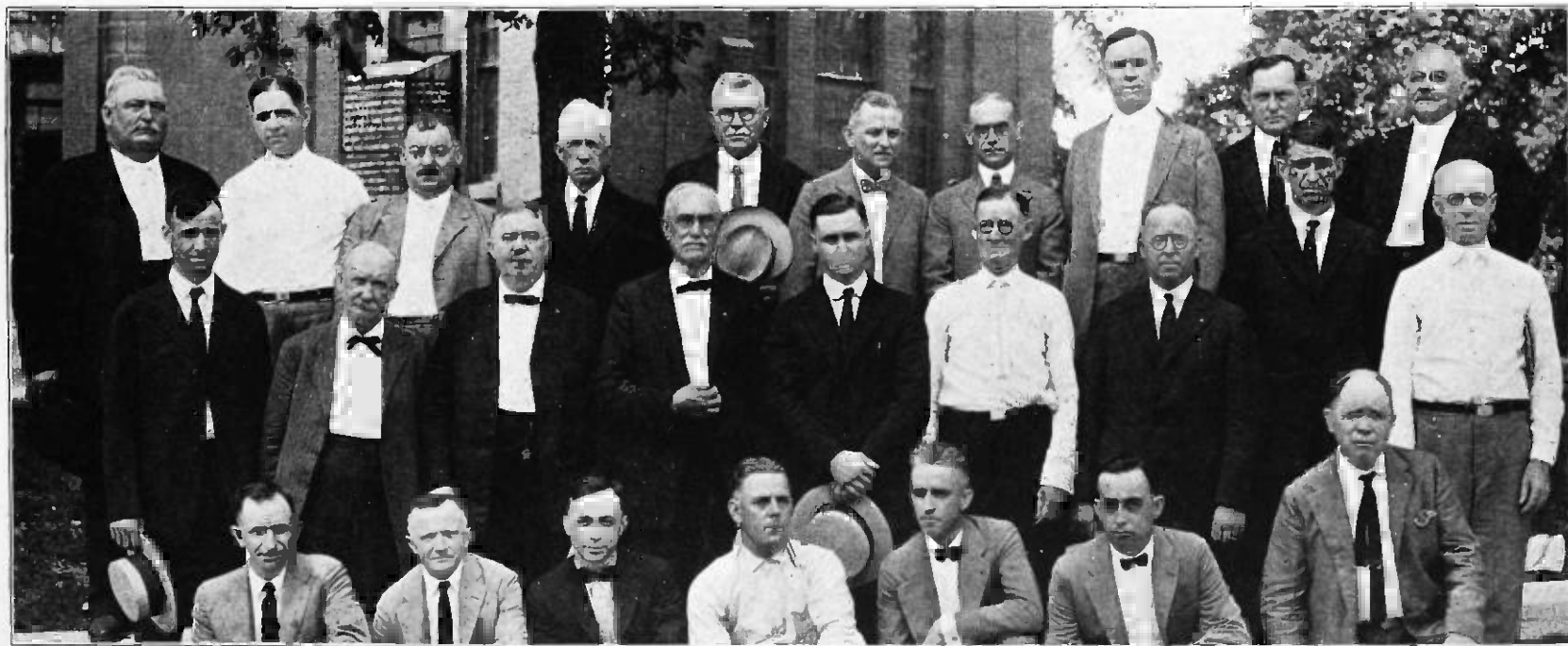


A 1922 Necessity



Seventy-five Years of Age and Over—June, 1922

Top Row—R. L. Raymond, 82; Col. Wm. H. Woodson, 82, Confederate Veteran; Dave Stevenson, 77; J. T. Riley, 87, Confederate Veteran; Dr. James G. Clark, 85, Confederate Veteran; Mrs. Thomas H. Frazier, 75; Richard P. Rider, 85; J. T. Ellis, 78, Confederate Veteran; D. C. Creason, 81, Confederate Veteran; John J. Stogdale, 77; A. H. Wikoff, 87.
 Second Row—J. T. Hicks, 80, Photographer; James S. Robb, 76; J. O. Davidson, 77; Dr. J. M. Robinson, M. D., 75; M. S. Sharps, 77, Confederate Veteran, died August 17; T. J. Robinson, 80, Confederate Veteran; John W. Harlin, 82, Federal Veteran, oldest man in active business in Liberty; Jesse Farrel, 83.



Liberty Citizens

Top Row—Edgar Main, Frank D. Hamilton, John Laipple, Ben H. Massie, Edgar P. Hall, John Dougherty, Sam Woodson, D. A. Sharp, Ralph Davidson, John Hummel.
 Second Row—Collier Boggess, Carl Dailey, Joe H. Barnes, Dr. J. F. DeBerry, Dr. F. A. Norris, Geo. H. Catlin, Hiram Fischer, Harry Boggess, W. W. Whiteside.
 Lower Row—Robert Farrar, Raymond Conway, Robert E. Hummel, Clarence Smith, Albert L. Hessel, Richard Myall, Alvin Dudfield.



The Fortnightly Study Club

Short Top Row (left to right)—Mrs. W. L. Wysong, Mrs. C. W. Woolfolk, Mrs. M. L. Swanner, Mrs. S. P. Boggess.
 Second Row—Mrs. R. G. Lafite, Mrs. R. R. Fleet, Mrs. Everett Campbell, Mrs. Martin Lawson, Miss Mary Bell, Mrs. W. D. Baskett, Mrs. M. Moore, Mrs. J. C. McCartney, Mrs. L. S. Watkins, Mrs. Joseph W. Clark, Mrs. J. L. Campbell, Mrs. H. O. Perkins.
 Third Row—Mrs. Fred Moore, Mrs. James Costello, Miss Kate Raymond, Mrs. Flournoy Snelling, Mrs. Annie J. Funkhouser, Mrs. Mayme Shaver, Mrs. Frank Church, Mrs. W. H. Hill, Mrs. A. C. Wherritt, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. L. C. MacKinney, Mrs. Robert S. Withers.
 Fourth Row—Mrs. S. D. Church, Mrs. S. S. Halferty, Mrs. Will Millen, Mrs. Ralph Davidson, Mrs. L. D. Pence, Mrs. P. Caspar Harvey, Mrs. Lee B. Soper, Mrs. W. H. Goodson, Mrs. C. M. Phillips, Mrs. T. J. Wornall, Mrs. Irving Gilmer.
 Fifth Row—Mrs. J. P. Stuart, Mrs. Robert Stogdale, Mrs. Chas. McConn, Mrs. Dan B. Field, Mrs. W. O. Pitts, Mrs. Eugene Thomason, Mrs. V. E. Halcomb, Mrs. Walter Downing, Mrs. Dora Hutchison.

Liberty Women's Organizations

The Fortnightly Study Club.

THE Fortnightly Study Club of Liberty was organized in 1915 with a limited membership of forty. The charter members were Mrs. Shubael Allen, Mrs. Wm. A. Atwater, Mrs. Alpha Brumage, Mrs. Mattie Burris, Mrs. Byron Bethune, Mrs. H. R. Banks, Mrs. J. H. Barnes, Mrs. James Costello, Mrs. Lee Clark, Mrs. Sallie Crawford, Mrs. A. B. Crawford, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. J. L. Dougherty, Mrs. John T. Ehrhart, Mrs. Dan B. Field, Mrs. R. R. Fleet, Mrs. R. G. Frank, Mrs. Frank Hodges, Mrs. V. E. Halcomb, Mrs. Edwin Lincoln, Mrs. Frances Myall, Miss Sallie Myall, Mrs. Harry Maltby, Mrs. Burton Maltby, Mrs. H. P. McClintic, Mrs. H. O. Perkins, Miss Kate Raymond, Mrs. Catherine F. Robison, Mrs. J. C. Simmons, Mrs. Lee B. Soper, Mrs. R. C. Springgate, Mrs. Flournoy Snelling, Mrs. R. E. Sevier, Mrs. Ralph Wikoff, Miss Nannie Wikoff, Mrs. C. M. Williams, Mrs. Cecil Wilson, Mrs. Robert S. Withers, Mrs. S. M. Woodson, Mrs. Edwin Yancey.

In 1917 the membership limit was removed and the club has grown steadily until it has nearly 200 members. In 1916 the Fortnightly Club joined the State Federation and in 1920 it became a member of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

The most active departments are the Literature Department, Art Department, Music Department and Civic Department. For the last two years the Literature Department has been studying the modern drama and has presented several one-act plays. Through the Civic Department the Fortnightly Club revived "Clean Up Day" in the town, helped furnish the Red Cross Health Center and has taken an active part in the affairs of the town. During the war the Club supported three French orphans, and gave \$100.00 to a scholarship fund for girls.

The Fortnightly Club feels that its greatest service in the community lies in the character of the programs presented. The programs are given by the members and by distinguished men and women outside the club and are always open to the public. This club has brought the women of the town together more closely than ever before. Most cordial relations exist between the Fortnightly women and the club women of Excelsior Springs, and many courtesies have been exchanged.

The Fortnightly Club's contribution to the Clay County Centennial celebration in October, 1922, was a pageant depicting the

history of education in Clay County. Daughters and granddaughters of the students of the early day Female Seminaries were chosen to represent the different schools.

The first president was Mrs. Alpha Brumage. She was succeeded by Mrs. Lee Soper, who served four years; to her unflinching tact, broad mind and common sense, the club owes much. Other presidents were Mrs. W. H. Goodson, 1919-21; Mrs. C. M. Phillips, 1921-22.

Officers and department chairmen for 1922-1923 are:

President, Mrs. P. Caspar Harvey.

First Vice-President, Mrs. L. D. Pence.

Second Vice-President, Mrs. Brooklyn Adkins.

Treasurer, Mrs. Will Millen.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Davidson.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. D. Baskett.

Parliamentarian, Mrs. W. H. Goodson.

American Citizenship Department, Mrs. Robert S. Withers.

Applied Education Department, Mrs. Lee B. Soper.

Legislation Department, Mrs. Martin Lawson.

Public Welfare Department, Mrs. Beverly Petty.

Literature Department, Mrs. D. W. Moore.

Music Department, Mrs. Spurgeon Campbell.

Art Department, Mrs. C. A. Link.

L. H. G.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union

NO ONE can delve into the early history of Clay County without being astounded at the amount of time and effort expended in the cause of temperance. There were few issues of the early papers without mention of it, and few weeks went by without a public meeting against the liquor evil. One is impressed with the fact that a large part of the pioneer population fully realized the evils of whisky and one wonders how anything could withstand the onslaughts of criticism and condemnation for so long before it died, if indeed, it can be considered dead even now.

There was an active organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Liberty prior to 1880. Mrs. J. M. Allen was

especially interested in it and many meetings were held at her house.

In 1910 the W. C. T. U. was reorganized by Mrs. Harter, District President, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jennie Huse; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W. A. Crouch, Mrs. J. E. Field, Mrs. Alice Lynn, Mrs. Flora Groom; Secretary, Miss Laura Corbin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Brown; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Morris.

The lines of work adopted by this Union are Press Department, Medal Contests, Tobacco and Narcotics, Social Purity and Scientific Temperance Instruction in the schools. Much of the continued interest and activity is due to the ceaseless efforts of the efficient and much loved president, Miss Laura Corbin. The other officers are: Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Chas. Rice, Mrs. I. T. Creek, Mrs. James Love and Mrs. John Lindau, who represent the four churches in the town; Secretary, Mrs. J. F. DeBerry; Treasurer, Mrs. Ed Watkins; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Goodson.

The Civic League

THE Civic League has done as much for the town as the Commercial Club," so said the president of that body in a public address made January 31, 1913.

The Civic League was organized October 19, 1908, and ceased to function in 1912, but its works do live after it and should be mentioned in any history of Liberty.

The banner year was 1910—funds were raised for building a fence with iron panels and large ornamental posts of native stone, on the north and west sides of Fairview Cemetery. That same year the Civic League made such a persistent and active demonstration in favor of the building of a new grammar school that an election to vote bonds for the purpose carried, even though the women could not vote, and the S. G. Sandusky School was built.

The Civic League worked for the introduction of a Domestic Science course in the school, and arranged for an exhibition of pictures which led to the purchase of a number of fine ones for the different rooms. This organization inaugurated the first official "clean-up" day. Much effort was given to beautifying and improving the town. The women had the assist-

ance of C. M. Daily in planting shrubs at Fairview Cemetery.

Some of the active workers in the Civic League were Mrs. Julia Tillery Johnson and Miss Frances Hopkins, both deceased, and Mrs. Martin Lawson, Mrs. C. F. Ward, Mrs. Dan Bradley, Mrs. John Rothwell, Mrs. James Costello, Mrs. Irving Gilmer, Mrs. Robert Stogdale, Mrs. Frank Hughes, Mrs. Frank Trimble, Mrs. Brookin Adkins.

The Delphian Society

THE Liberty Chapter of the Delphian Society, a national organization for the purpose of higher education, personal improvement and social progress, was organized in April, 1922, with a charter membership of twenty-seven. The following women are serving as officers for the current year:

Mrs. Brookin I. Adkins, President; Miss Katherine Raymond, Vice-President; Mrs. Albert Land, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Earl E. Kirkland, Mrs. S. M. Woodson, and Mrs. M. Moore, Advisory Committee.

The other charter members are: Miss J. Eleanor Burns, Mrs. J. H. Barnes, Mrs. James Costello, Mrs. Spurgeon Campbell, Miss Laura Campbell, Mrs. J. L. Dougherty, Mrs. Clarence Fritzlen, Mrs. Dan B. Field, Mrs. J. N. Gittinger, Mrs. Frank Hepler, Mrs. M. D. Logan, Mrs. Robert H. Miller, Mrs. W. O. Pitts, Mrs. Ralph Rand, Mrs. Mayme Shaver, Mrs. James Thompson, Miss Thelma Thomas, Mrs. C. R. Wilson, Miss Clara Nebel, Miss Sadie Yates and Mrs. Martin E. Lawson.



MEMORIAL GATEWAY AT FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
This was placed by the two daughters of Hon. John Dougherty in his honor in 1910.



LIBERTY CHILDREN OF 1922

Top Row—Edna Don Carlos, Louise Areher, Lucile Archer, Mary Barnes, Lucile Hall, Jene Anderson, Louise Farnsworth, Eunice Brooks, Sarah Louise Howard, Louise Hill, Gertrude Bell, David Sharp, Jane Simrall, Lois Smith.

Second Row—Margaret Rand, Frances Baskett, Loraine Zumwalt, Margaret Withers, Mary Dinah Allen, Evelyn Hunt, Cleo Cummins, Rosalie McComas, James Vanlandingham, Dewart Sparks.

Third Row—Dorothy Jane Parrott, James Simrall, Keller Bell, Bobby Bowles, Tommy Baskett, Kimsey Davis, Calvin Cates Massey, Walter Sharp, Edward McDonald, Edgar Archer, Bobbie Kirkland, Eugene Follett, Albert Land.

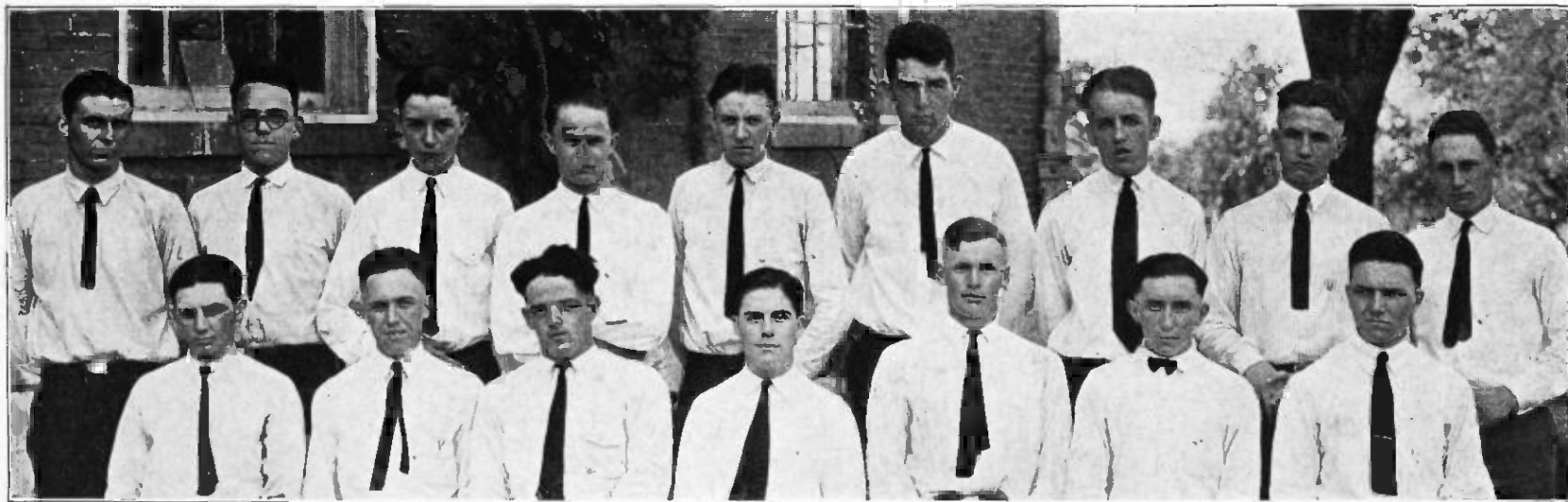
Fourth Row—Chester Bowles, Martha Dougherty, Martha Henderson, Jack Hall, Lou Ella Cummins, Louise Barnes, Elsa Byrns, Eleanor Davis, Evelyn Henson, Elizabeth Bell, Lucile Adams, Elizabeth Gittinger.

Fifth Row—Lloyd Smith, David Mead Ferrill, Catherine Campbell, Renile Bowles, Vance Kirkland, Ruth Henson, Norman McDonald, Billy Finley, Charlotte Land.



LIBERTY GIRLS OF 1922

Top Row—Froncie Hill, Edith Brooks, Virginia McComas, Dorothy Taul, Nellie Ruth Don Carlos, Eugenia Stogdale, Helen Link, Mildred Fleet, Anabel Cox, Ellen Donovan.
 Middle Row—Bonnie Hill, Alice Mary Henry, Verna Church, Elaine Pearson, Pauline Nutter, Virginia D. Rice, Mildred Perkins, Elizabeth Dow, Bobbie Lee Bradfield, Mabel Robeson.
 Bottom Row—Marion Collins, Mary Banks, Mary Ruth Millen, Mary Stuart, Margaret Montague, Imogene Swan, Lucile Mosby.



Top Row—Ralph Riddle, Ryland Fleet, Kenneth Holt, Hugh Edward Dawson, Russell Baldwin, Leonard Jordan, Albert Adams, Howard Hall, Charles Burton.

Bottom Row—Paul Phillips, Olin Gresham, Donald Carrell, Paul Nutter, Sidney Porter, John Gant, Bruce Early.

Absentees—Jerome Alexander, Frank Trimble, Meriwether Stuart, Leslie Packer, Bernard Moore, James A. Gittinger, Otis Humphrey, Temple Shaw, Ray Stevenson, DeWilton Mesby, Claude Tabor, F. L. Snyder, Marcel Godfriaux, Albert Jones, Theodore Schwamb, Cylmond Allen.

LIBERTY CHAPTER ORDER OF DeMOLAY

THE Liberty Chapter Order of DeMolay was instituted March 11, 1922, by the Ben Hur Chapter of Excelsior Springs, several of the boys having been members of that chapter first. The organization is made up of Master Masons' sons and their chums. All boys between the ages of 16 and 21 are eligible to the degrees. Each chapter is sponsored by a Masonic body. The Advisory Committee of the Liberty Chapter is composed of the following: Oren Moore, Chairman; Dr. Arthur Tutt, E. H. Norton, Tom Wornall, Jr., Clyde Crawford, Edgar Archer, Lee Clark, Judge Frank Trimble, Jerome Alexander, J. H. Tarrants. The Sponsor is Spurgeon Campbell.

The purpose of the chapter is to teach and practice the virtues of a clean, upright, patriotic life for boys.



Top Row—Harry L. Boggess, Robert Don Carlos, Lee Clark.

Second Row—Alan F. Wherritt, Norman S. McDonald, Francis G. Hale, Fred V. Loos.

Third Row—George G. Hall, Elijah H. Norton, William E. Stone, Edward T. Brant, E. Burke Yates, Edward E. Kirkland, Dr. Burton Maltby, Harry R. Banks, John C. McCartney.

Fourth Row—Robert S. Tully, John E. Davis, Richard R. Myall.

Fifth Row—Edgar Archer, Halcomb Petty, Roy Stephens, John L. Campbell.

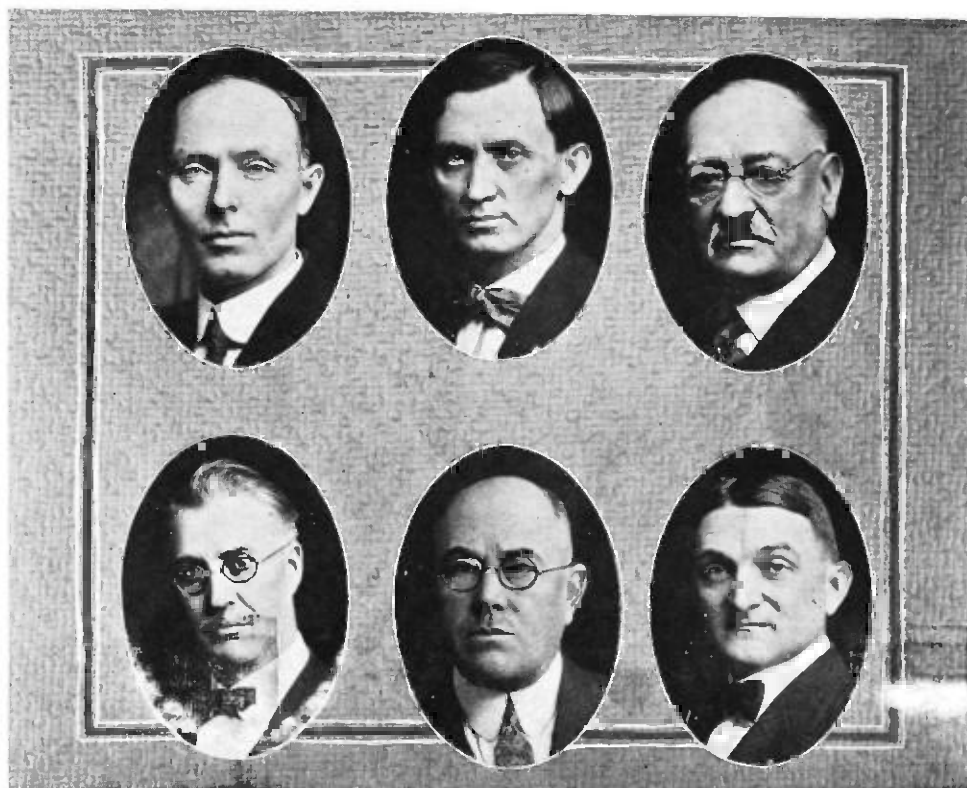
The Lions Club

THE Lions Club was organized in Liberty, June 2, 1922, with twenty-five charter members. The officers elected were as follows: J. L. Campbell, President; Dr. Burton Maltby, First Vice-President; F. Erdmann Smith, Second Vice-President; Edgar Archer, Secretary; E. H. Norton, Treasurer; H. R. Banks, Director; Richard Myall, Director. The Lions Club is a civic organization and has for its purpose and object to promote the principles of good government; to take an active interest in the civic, commercial, social and moral welfare of the community; to unite the members in the bonds of friendship, good fellowship and mutual understanding; to provide a forum for the full and free discussion of all matters of public interest; and to encourage efficiency and promote high ethical standards in business and professional lines of endeavor.

The Lions' organization is international in its scope and at the present time there are more than five hundred clubs actively engaged in the work.

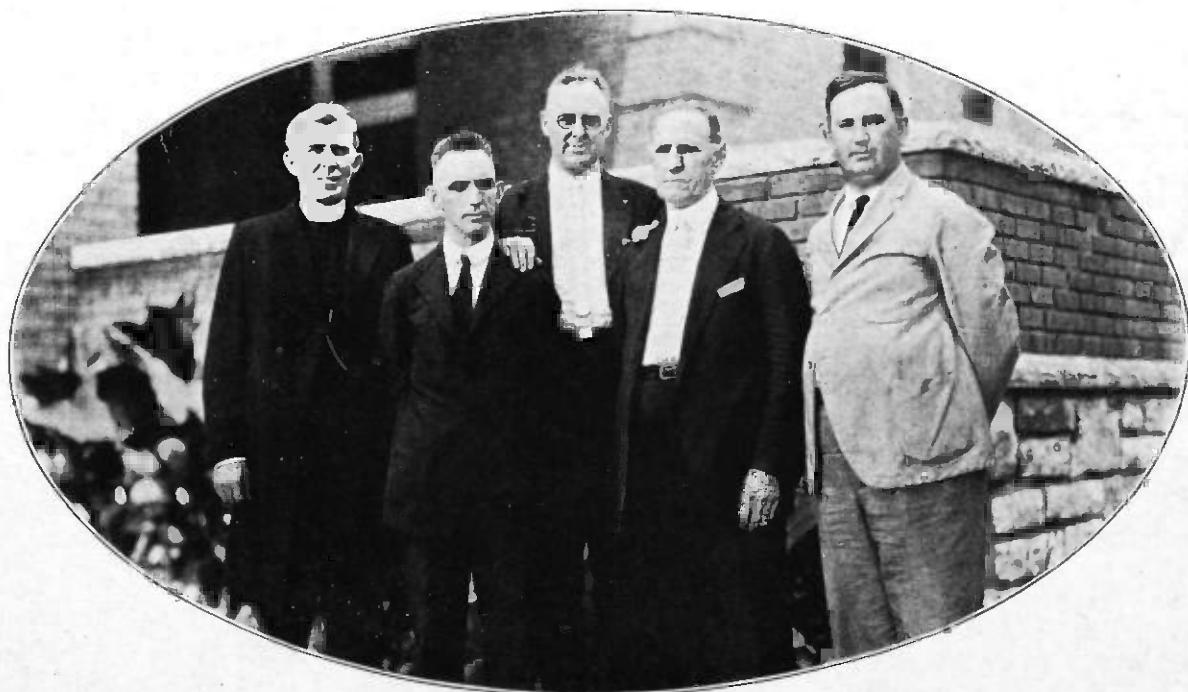
The Liberty Den has been organized three months, yet some tangible things have been accomplished. The Boy Scout movement has been fostered and will soon function; the Club has endorsed the chautauqua proposition to the man, each member having his name on the list of guarantors; and the Club has established a Tourists' Park for the convenience and pleasure of the many tourists who pass through Liberty.

The membership of the Club is chosen with care and each member represents a classification that is worthy. Not more than two members can be chosen from the same classification or line of business.



LIBERTY SCHOOL BOARD

Robert Don Carlos, Treasurer; Soper J. Taul, Vice-President; E. H. Miller, M. D., President (a member for over twenty years); Herbert W. Hill, Charles Edwin Yancey, Edgar Archer.



MINISTERS IN CHARGE OF THE CHURCHES AT LIBERTY

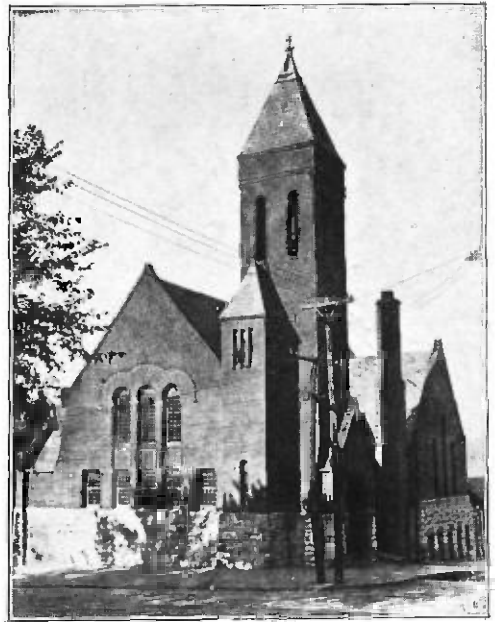
Catholic, Rev. Edward Mallen; Methodist, Rev. Clifford H. French, A. B., B. D.; Presbyterian, Rev. Charles Preston Brown-
ing, A. B., A. M.; Christian, Rev. Walker Moore, A. B.; Baptist, Rev. Oscar Ray Mangum, A. B., A. M., Th. D.

LIBERTY CHURCHES

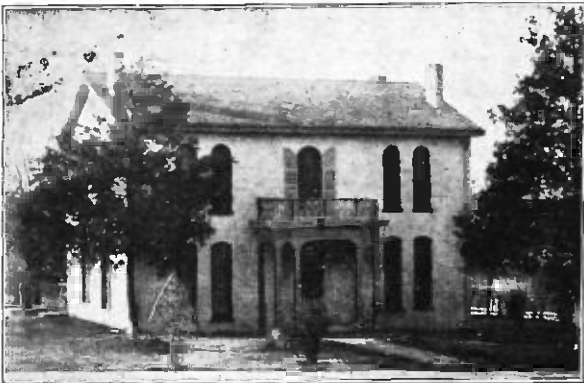
The Liberty Presbyterian Church was organized August 29, 1829, with fifteen members, in a grove where Kansas Street and Morse Avenue now join. This was the first Old School Presbyterian Church in Clay County. Rev. Hiram Chamberlain presided and was the first pastor.



Presbyterian Church. Built in 1852 on Main and Mississippi Streets.



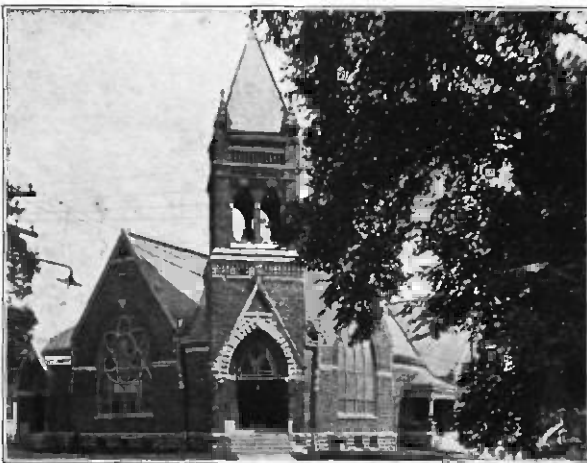
Built in 1888 on Same Site. Still in Use.



The First Christian Church. Built in 1839 at Mississippi and Jewell Streets.

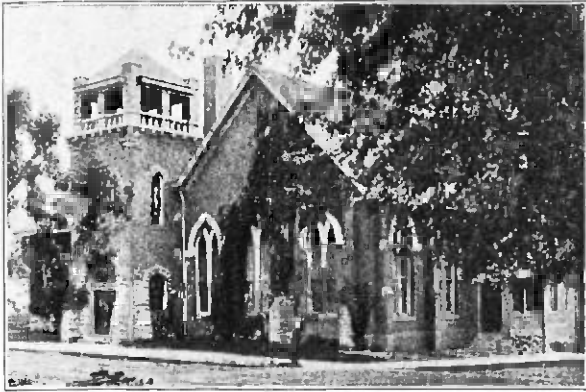


Christian Church. Built in 1851 on East Kansas Street. Torn Down in 1905.

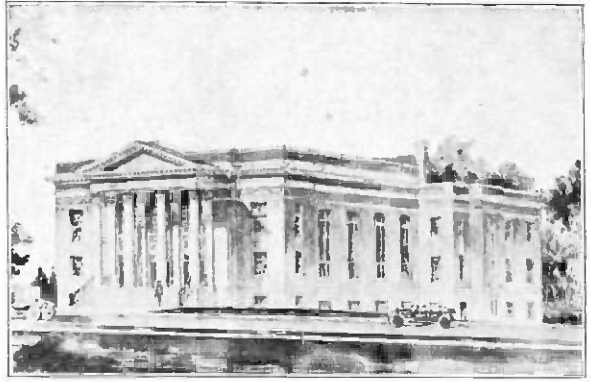


Christian Church of 1922. Built in 1907 on East Kansas Street During the Pastorate of Robert Graham Frank.

The Christian Church of Liberty was organized in May, 1839, by Rev. A. H. F. Payne by the union of two small organizations formed in 1837. The first building was erected at the corner of Mississippi and Jewell streets in 1839. Moses E. Lard preached there in the forties. This was converted into a residence and stands in 1922 as shown in the picture. It has been owned by the Chrisman family since 1866. Alexander Campbell visited the Liberty Church in 1845, in 1852 and in 1859.

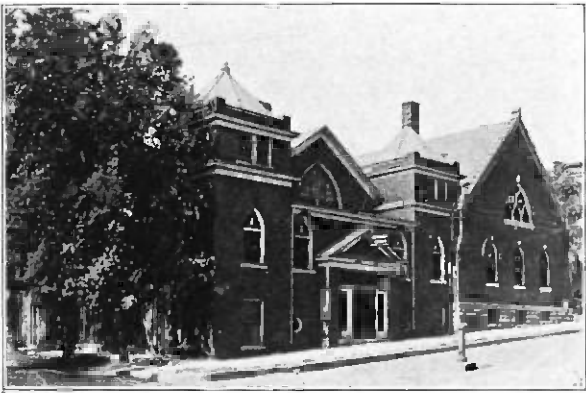


Built in 1884, on the corner of Franklin and Leonard Streets, Enlarged in 1902 at a cost of \$11,000.00 and Destroyed by Fire March 20, 1920.



Corner Stone for a New Baptist Church was Laid by the Masonic Order July 4, 1922.

The Second Baptist Church was organized by Rev. A. P. Williams, D. D., of Lexington, Mo., in May, 1843, with thirteen members. The Primitive Baptists had an organization in Liberty in 1828, with a rock church where the Garrison School now stands. The Missionary Baptists had their first building on Water Street, about 1847. It was wrecked by a cyclone in the eighties.



The Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized about 1822 as a part of the Fishing River Circuit. E. M. Marvin, later Bishop Marvin, served this church in 1841-1843. A frame house was built in 1855 on Franklin Street. This was torn down in 1895 and the main part of the present church was erected. The addition on Gallatin Street was built in 1912.



The Christian Science Church was organized in 1914. This brick building was erected on Leonard Street by the Methodists about 1842. In 1855 it became a part of Clay Seminary and it was used for school purposes until 1879. Then it was a residence until the Scientists remodeled and stuccoed it in 1916. It was dedicated in 1917, free of debt.

St. James Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1845 by Father Bernard Donnelly. The church building was erected in 1847 at a cost of \$2,500.00. The house in the foreground was built in 1870 for the priest. It is gone with the church. The Catholic Convent Academy conducted by the "Sisters of Humility of Mary" was established in 1874 in the other building. This is now the priest's home. From 1883 to 1890 it was the home of Hawthorne Institute, a non-sectarian school for girls.



St. James Built in 1914

LIBERTY High School, the first in Clay County to give a full four years' course, was erected in 1894 on Gallatin and Mill Streets. It was enlarged in 1905 by the addition of a library and auditorium. Its capacity at that time was placed at 160 pupils. The 1922 enrollment is 303.

On August 8, 1921, bonds to the amount of \$125,000 were voted for the purpose of erecting a new High School building. The site chosen by a vote of the patrons early in 1922 is the hill at the west end of Franklin Street, the old Liberty Ladies College grounds. The building is to be complete in all details of equipment.

The S. G. Sandusky Grammar School was built in 1910 to replace the old school building which had stood on Gallatin Street since about 1871. The 1922 enrollment is 465.

The Schools of Liberty are doing very satisfactory work under the direction of J. L. Campbell, Superintendent. The High School faculty is as follows:

Mrs. Genevieve Pence, Principal; W. N. Collins, Athletics and Agriculture; Alice Creek, Latin; Mary N. Cruzen, Home Economics; Ernest Daniels, Manual Training; Ruth Dickson, Mathematics; Mary D. Biggerstaff, Mathematics; Mrs. E. W. Dow, English; Homer Miller, Physics and Chemistry; Anne Clarke, History; Ada Maher His-

tory; Irene Adkins, French; Mrs. Chas. Reel, Teacher Training; Opal McQuillin, Music; J. C. McCartney, Band and Orchestra; Mary T. Lacey, Stenography; Mrs. M. Moore, Librarian and Study Hall.

The Sandusky School faculty is as follows:

Miriam A. Rowell, Principal; Sadie Yates, Study Supervisor; Leah Arnold, Phleta Gherring, Margaret McConnel, Cora Oetting, Lottie Aker, Kathryn Gill, Rachel Hutchinson, Rillamae Pixlee, Marie Philbrick, Ida Coffman.

Liberty's schools are her greatest asset. The Liberty High School became a first class accredited

High school during the session of 1904-1905 and since then has maintained a high place among the schools of first rank. The course which was at first strictly classic has been enlarged by the addition of Commercial, Vocational and Teacher Training Departments.

Liberty students have entered into literary and athletic competition with many other schools of the state and have won their share of victories.

A Supervisor of Study added to the Grammar School force in 1922 is another evidence of progress.



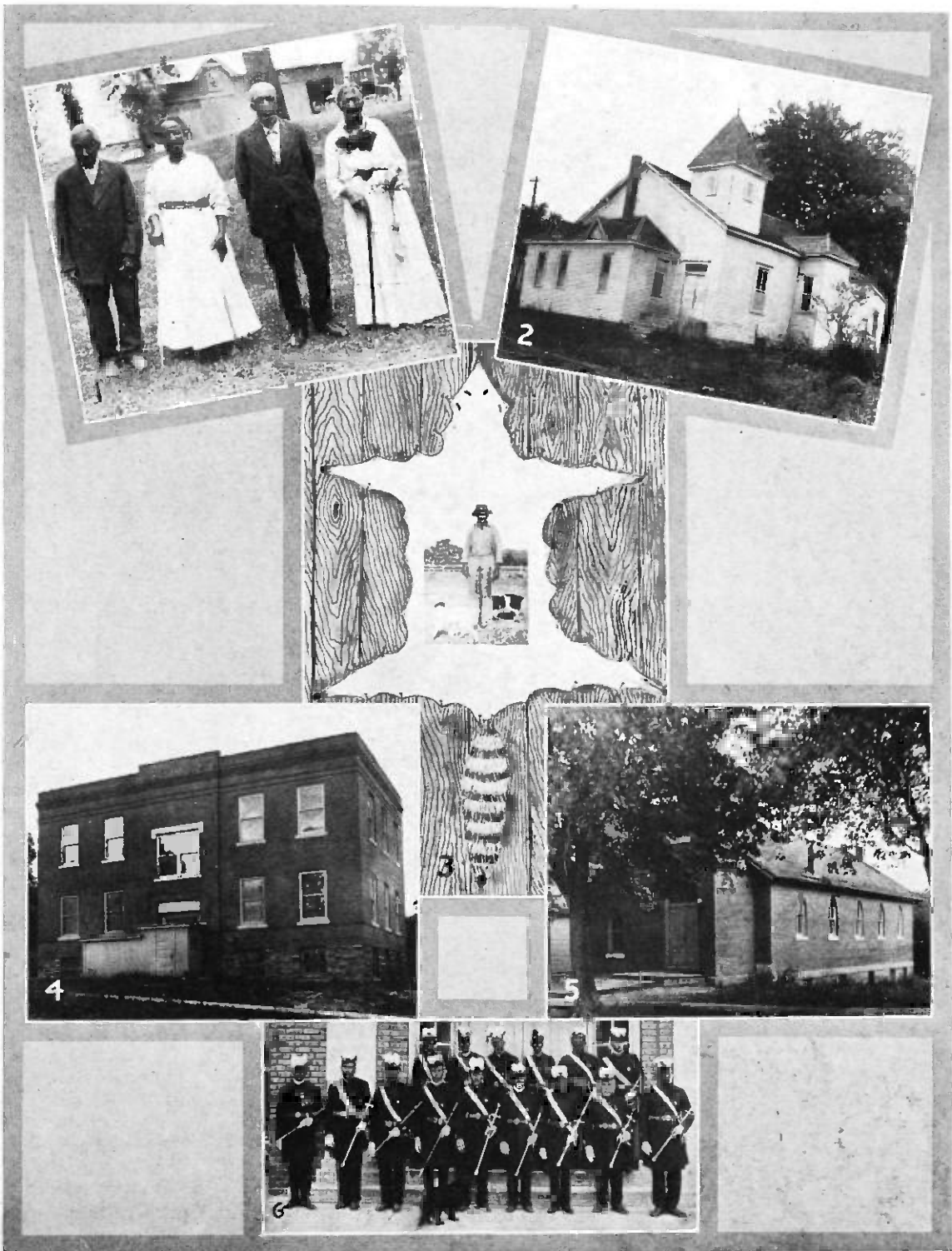
The Proposed New High School Building.



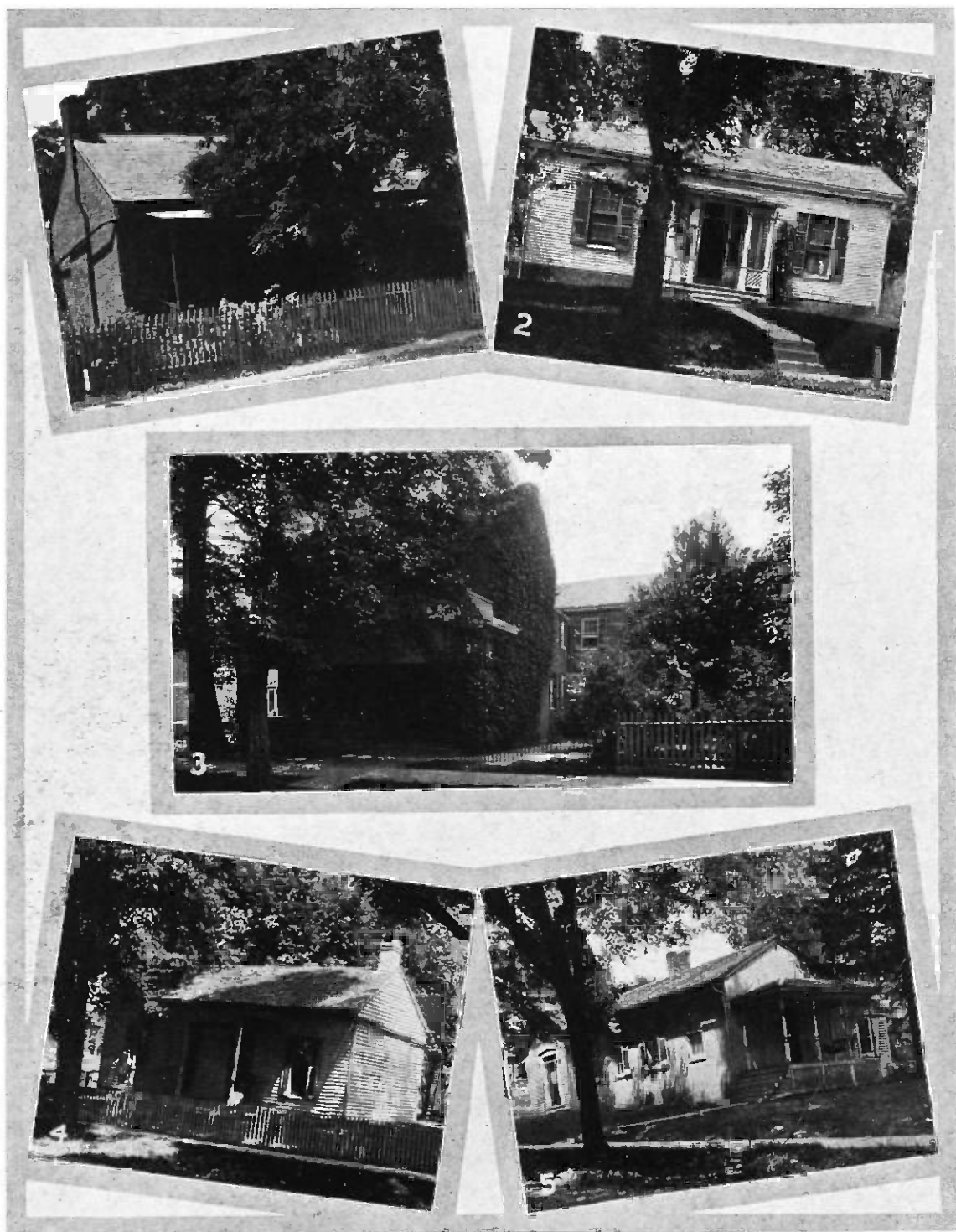
Liberty High School



S. G. Sandusky School.



1. A type that is passing from the homes of the "Quality."—"Uncle" Ellis Lee, "Aunt" Angeline Williams, "Uncle" Andy Jackson, "Aunt" Della Smith.
2. The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1872. This building, on North Main Street, was erected in 1875 and remodeled in recent years.
3. Bill Lewis, the Official Coon Hunter of Clay County.
4. The Garrison School, on North Main Street, was built in 1912. The 1922 enrollment is 123, divided among the eight Grammar grades and two years of High School. James A. Gay, Principal; Lillian Booker, Minnie Williams, Marion Pearley, teachers.
5. Mt. Zion Baptist Church was organized in 1872. This building was erected on Gallatin Street in 1915.
6. St. Matthews Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar of Liberty won in the state drill contest held in 1922 at St. Louis.



1. The Bishop home on Gallatin Street was built by Dr. Ware S. May in 1840. It was bought by the father of the present owner, Miss Flora Bishop, in 1868.
2. This house on East Mill Street was built in 1853 by Moses E. Lard, the famous orator and leader in the Christian Church, who organized a number of the Clay County churches. Lewis Pence owned it from 1886 to 1922.
3. Madison Miller came from Virginia in 1836 and built this home on Gallatin Street for his bride, Ann Arthur, in 1840. Their daughter, Dora Belle, was born here in 1857, was married here in 1891 to John M. Newlee, and in 1922 is still the gracious chatelaine of this house of many memories.
4. This house on Mississippi and Leonard Streets was built in 1854 by Michael Costello, who left Ireland in 1852, and settled in Liberty in 1853. It is now the home of his daughters, Anna and Nellie.
6. James Smithey came to Clay County in 1850 and built this home on Jewell and Mill Streets in 1857. His daughter, Mrs. Margaret Griffith, was married here in 1862. For many years it was owned by Dr. Stephen Ritchey. It has been the property of Mrs. Carrie Galvin Stockham since 1916.



1. "Forest Hill," on Wilson Street, the home of Robert H. Miller from 1857, when he bought it from Mrs. Amanda S. Curtis. until his death in 1911, was for two generations one of the social centers of Liberty. It is still owned by his widow, Mrs. Louise Wilson Miller.
2. The Gittings home on South Leonard Street, was built in 1868 by Darius Gittings, a Clay County pioneer. It was the home of his son, Ellis Gittings, who died October 4, 1922.
3. This mansion on North Water Street was built in 1859 by Major Alvan Lightburne on his farm adjoining Liberty. Not far to the north of the house was a "rope walk" where a great amount of hemp was spun into cordage. Today this location is near the center of the town, all vestiges of the farm having passed long ago. Although the property has changed owners a number of times it still goes by the name of "The Lightburne House." In 1922 it was bought by the Sigma Nu Fraternity.
4. The "Garth Home" on West Kansas Street was built in 1857 by Frank Cockrell, who burned the brick on the grounds. It was bought by William G. Garth in 1860 and was in turn his home, the home of his son, John, and the home of his granddaughter, Mary Garth Campbell. In 1922 it passed out of the possession of the Garth family when Dr. F. A. Norris became its owner.



CHERISHED BITS OF OTHER DAYS

1. Chest of drawers belonging to Mrs. W. H. Goodson, from the household treasures of her grandmother, Margaret McClure Dimmitt. A quilt made over a hundred years ago, now belonging to Ralph Davidson. Many beautiful specimens of fine needlework of pioneer days are still to be found in Clay County homes.
2. Hand carved doorway of black walnut taken from the house built in 1842 by Abijah Withers, on his farm near Liberty.
3. Stairway in the Corbin house on Franklin street, built in ante-bellum days.
4. A corner in the Wynkoop Kiersted home near Liberty, showing mantle of 1845 period.
5. The sideboard, the old silver and china belong to Mrs. Annie J. Funkhouser. They were brought by her Kentucky grandparents, Gov. Chas Ingles, and his wife Polly Ann Ingles, up the Missouri River to Liberty Landing by boat and hauled overland. Polly Ann Ingles was the descendant of Mary Hawkins Craig, who was one of the twenty women to defend Bryant's Station in 1792.



1. The S. M. Woodson home on Blue Ridge Avenue. Built in 1914.
2. The home of Shubael W. Allen, grandson of Col. Shubael Allen, who came to Clay County in 1820. On West Franklin Street. Built in 1913.
3. The Joseph W. Clarke home on Leonard and Arthur Streets. Built in 1908 by Edward S. Hunt. Bought by Joseph W. Clarke in 1919.
4. The home of John L. Dougherty, whose grandfather, Major John Dougherty, came to Clay County in the thirties. On Blue Ridge Avenue. Built in 1911.
5. Robert Ryland Fleet, who became a member of the William Jewell College Faculty in 1903, built this home on North Jewell Street in 1916.



1. The T. J. Wornall house on Morse Avenue was built in 1877 by Dan Hughes. It has been the home of Senator T. J. Wornall since 1901. About forty years ago, Senator Wornall came from Kansas City to enter William Jewell College. He met, wooed and won Emma Petty, a daughter of one of Clay County's leading farmers, and cast his lot with the people of Clay. He has held many offices of honor and trust in the live stock world and has the unequalled record of showing the Shorthorn herd which was the champion of the world over all breeds in 1900-1901, without a single defeat. Senator Wornall was Curator of the Missouri State University from 1911 to 1917 and has always worked in the interests of education.
2. Ralph Davidson, a member of an old Clay County family, built this home on Moss Avenue for his bride in 1916. By her efforts it has become one of Liberty's beauty spots.
3. This home on Terrace and Harrison Streets was built in 1913 by Jack Mosby, grandson of Nicholas Mosby, who came to Clay County nearly a hundred years ago.
4. James D. Wason, whose family came to Clay County in the thirties, built his home on South Leonard Street in 1910.
5. The Richard L. Raymond home on West Franklin Street was built in 1909 and occupied by the Raymond family until 1922, when it became the home of Everett Campbell and his wife, Mary Garth Campbell.



1. Dr. Wm. H. Goodson built his home on Moss Avenue and Mill Streets in 1911, three years after coming from New Cambria to practice medicine in Liberty. His grandfather, Dr. John E. Goodson, was a Primitive Baptist Elder and after the Civil War preached regularly at Little Platte and occasionally at Big Shoal and Little Shoal.
2. This North Water Street home was built in 1898 by Mrs. Trigg T. Allen. Since 1900 it has been the residence of Dr. Francis H. Matthews, who came from Illinois in 1892, met Mary Allen, the daughter of Trigg T. Allen, at the famous Winner Hotel, married her and at once became a true Clay Countian.
3. John J. Stogdale built his home on North Lightburne Street in 1887. He was born in Randolph County in 1844, graduated from William Jewell in 1869, married Belle, daughter of Robert H. Miller, in 1874. The J. J. Stogdale Clothing Company was established in 1872 and continues to thrive. John J. Stogdale was active in founding Liberty Ladies College in 1900. He is one of the few Democratic politicians of the old school left.
4. The Rothwell house on Arthur Street was built about 1880 and was for many years the home of Dr. Wm. Renfrew Rothwell and his wife Fannie Pitts Rothwell. From 1871 until his death in 1898, Dr. Rothwell was identified with William Jewell College. He was one of Missouri's prominent educators. The place is now owned by Frank and Younger Hamilton.
5. William F. Norton, since 1885 a Clay County banker, built his home on Moss Avenue in 1912. He is a son of Elijah H. Norton of Platte County, who served twelve years with distinction on the Missouri Supreme Bench.



By the provisions of the will of Mary Elizabeth Dorsey, the Mary Elizabeth Dorsey Fund was established in 1908, making it possible, by the gift of \$6,000.00 to each, for each Protestant Church in Liberty to have a home for its pastor.

1. The Baptist Parsonage was built in 1909.
2. The Methodist Parsonage was built in 1909.
3. The Presbyterian Manse was built by the Church in 1908 for Hugh P. McClintic, pastor in charge.
4. The Christian Church parsonage was built in 1904 while Robert Graham Frank was pastor.



SHOWING THE MODERN HOME OF SMALLER TYPE

1. The Russell D. Ray home, built on College Avenue in 1922, is the first "Dutch Colonial" house erected in Liberty.
2. "La France," the home of Fred V. Loos, "The Shepherd of the Hills of Clay County," was built on West Kansas Street in 1913. F. V. Loos is famous as an after-dinner speaker and is in constant demand throughout Missouri. He came from Kentucky over thirty years ago, was pastor of the Liberty Christian Church several years, has been the Mt. Olivet pastor for twenty-five years, has served the Smithville Church for the same period, and the Antioch Church for sixteen years.
3. This attractive home on East Franklin Street was built by William Barnes in 1917 and sold to Solomon S. Halferty in 1919.

Some Attractive Country Homes



Home of C. E. Yancey



Home of Irving Gilmer

CLAY County is dotted with country homes whose beauty or historical associations merit individual mention. Of the many that are located in all directions from Liberty, only a few can be pictured. "Shadow Lawn," the home of Charles Edwin Yancey, one mile north of Liberty, was built about 1880. In 1881 it became the home of W. E. Bell and his wife, Rebecca Hughes Bell, both members of pioneer families of Big Shoal neighborhood.

C. E. Yancey, a member of one of Howard County's leading families, came to William Jewell, met Roy Bell and, in the usual way through love and marriage, became a Clay Countian. He has continued to retain his farming and stock raising interests, but also has devoted much time to public activities and has been a helpful citizen. From 1920 to 1922 he was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mrs. Yancey devoted her early married life to the care of her children and has given her later years to making "Shadow Lawn" a garden spot of rare beauty.

Near Liberty on the north is the home of Irving Gilmer. Two pioneer families are united in this homestead. Irving Gilmer, son of R. G. Gilmer, early day merchant of Liberty and Missouri City, while his wife, Minnie Denny Gilmer, is a daughter of John A. Denny, one of the early merchants of Liberty. This place was entered in 1833 by Joseph Hyatt, was bought in 1857 by John A. Denny from William Campbell, and this home, the third on the site, was built by the present owner in 1921. Irving Gilmer has been publisher of the Liberty Tribune since 1888 and owner since 1890.



Home of Lyeurgus (Kirk) Hall

John DePriest Hall (1800-1865) was a Clay County pioneer, as was his wife, Mary Duncan (1811-1844). They were married in Clay County in 1826 and lived on a farm five miles northwest of Liberty, part of which had been entered by the groom in January, 1824. Ten children were born to this union—Mrs. Sarah Hall Mosby, Elisha Hall, and Mrs. Ada Hall Hardwicke are still residents of Clay County.

John D. Hall married Mrs. Eliza Adkins Nutter in 1848 and of their five children two reside in Clay County—Mrs. Alice Hall Jenkins in Liberty and Lyeurgus (Kirk) Hall on the old home place. The house now standing was built in 1856. The weather boarding is black walnut and was sawed by hand. Many grandchildren and great-grandchildren of John DePriest Hall live in Clay County.



Home of William Clark

"Clarksboro," between three and four miles east of Liberty, has been the home of William Clark since 1869. He came from Kentucky in 1859 and in 1868 married Mary Jane Field, a daughter of Judge Joseph T. Field and granddaughter of Leonard Brasfield, who came to Missouri in 1821 and settled in Clay County soon after. They have two children, Mrs. Lee B. Soper, prominent club woman, and John Field Clark, both residents of Clay County. The house was built in 1880.



"Whitehall," Home of George T. Hall

"Whitehall," one mile southwest of Liberty, near Withers Station, was built in 1919 by George T. Hall, for many years a resident of Kansas City. He continues to carry on a commission business at the Kansas City Stock Yards.

This site has always been a favorite location. In early days it was the home of Capt. O. P. Moss, and was even then one of the show places of the county.

"Withers Farm" dates from 1834 when Abijah Withers came from Kentucky and built a log cabin for his family on land two miles southwest of Liberty. In 1842 he built a frame house, one of the finest country homes of its day. Hand carved black walnut was featured in the interior. This house still stands.

The present home was built by a son, Conn Withers (1835-1906) in 1891, in the same yard. In 1872 Conn Withers married Ella McCoun, (1841-1906), a granddaughter of John R. Peters, who came to Clay County in 1825 and a great-granddaughter of Richard Simms, Revolutionary soldier.

At the death of Conn Withers, his oldest son, Robert, became owner of "Withers Farm" by the purchase of the interest of the other heirs.

Robert Withers is a "dirt farmer," actively interested in all movements for the public welfare. In 1906 he married Ethel Massie, who devotes much time to outside interests and who is Editor of this Clay County Centennial Souvenir.



"Hallwood," Home of Willard P. Hall

"Hallwood" was built by Willard P. Hall in 1914 near Hymer Station on the site of the old Hymer homestead, four miles southwest of Liberty. While attending William Jewell College Willard Hall met Bess Dougherty, daughter of Hon. John Dougherty, and married her in 1903.



"Withers Farm," Home of Robert Steele Withers



The Belleview Dairy Farm

THE Belleview Dairy Farm was established in 1913. It is modern throughout. The place is owned by W. D. Johnson of Kansas City and leased by John Evans Jones. Financial Countess Lad belongs to the Belleview herd of Jerseys. He is a champion show bull; his mother was the world's champion butter cow and sold twice for \$5,000.00; one of his sons sold for \$10,000.00; another son, Financial Sensation, sold for \$60,000.00. Gold Marjoran made 1,065 pounds of butter in 1920 at Belleview and still holds the record for eleven-year-olds.



The Adkins Home

The Adkins home is the only pioneer home left in the immediate vicinity of Urban Heights. The farm of 320 acres was bought in 1835 from Michael Arthur, who homesteaded it in the early twenties, by Robert Adkins (1793-1851) and Sally Snell Adkins (1798-1853) who were married in Kentucky in 1815 and moved to Clay County several years later.

The old two-room, two-story log cabin still stands and is used as a store house. The present home was built in 1859 by Robert Adkins' son, Darwin. The brick was burned on the spot. Later the farm came into the possession of the son of Darwin Adkins, Robert Irvin, who was known to his many friends as "Dick" and in later years as "Uncle Dick." He was a wonderful friend and neighbor and was greatly missed after his death in 1920. Since then the old homestead has been rented, though still owned by his widow and their son, Brookin.

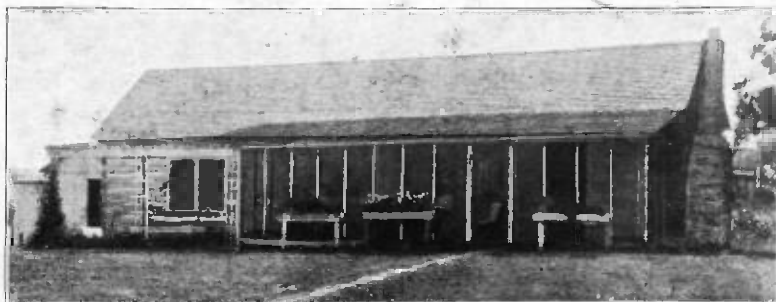
The Adkins family, with all its connections is one of the largest in Clay County.



Home of R. S. Mahan

The Urban Heights home of R. S. Mahan, an official of the Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph Railway, was built in 1919, and shows the type of home preferred by Clay County suburbanites.

Melancthon Moore, a Christian Church minister, has preserved the pioneer type of home in this log cabin built at Urban Heights, near Belleview Station, in 1912. The logs were taken from a cabin which stood on Gallatin Street in Liberty and was the home of Robert Hugh Miller and his first wife Enfield Peters, from 1843 to 1857. Before that time it was the home of John Wilson, father of R. P. C. Wilson and Mrs. Louise Wilson Miller.



Home of Melancthon Moore



Top Row—Cleveland Adams, Kenneth Middleton, R. S. Mahan, John C. Swayne, W. Claude Butler, Chas. A. Link, Robert S. Withers, John R. Smiley, John Allen.
 Second Row—Otis Kimbrell, John A. Krall, Gertrude Swayne, Conn Withers, Helen Link, Dollie Kimbrell, Mrs. Robert S. Withers, Virginia Link, Mrs. Earl E. Kirkland, Earl Kirkland, Vance Kirkland.
 Third Row—Mrs. Walter Phillips, Mrs. Kenneth Middleton, Mrs. R. S. Mahan, Mrs. John C. Swayne, Mrs. W. Claude Butler, Mrs. Chas. A. Link, Mrs. Dick Adkins, Mrs. John Smiley, Mrs. John Allen.
 Bottom Row—Georgia Lee Phillips, Charles Link, Robert Greene Kirkland, Margaret Middleton, Marnie Middleton, Jane Phillips, Jack Allen, John Robert Smiley, Jr., William Adams, Dorothy Ewing, Margaret Withers, Gertrude Allen.

Pleasant Valley Homemakers Club and Urban Heights Community Club

IN AUGUST, 1917, the women of Pleasant Valley school district met and organized the Pleasant Valley Homemakers Club for the purpose of developing a spirit of neighborliness in this country community. There were ten charter members; in 1922 the roll numbers fifty. In May, 1921, the Urban Heights Community Club was organized primarily to help the Homemakers build a club house. The latter club includes men and women. The two are affiliated and co-operate in every way, all Homemakers being members of the larger body.

The club house was an accomplished fact by October, 1921, and as a result of the efforts of the Homemakers, a kitchen was added in less than a year. This is the only rural club in Clay County that has its own club house. Capt. John R. Smiley leased the ground, near Belleview Station, to the club for a long period at a nominal sum, thus making the club home possible. The building was erected and equipped by community effort and during its year of service has been the scene of many delightful programs, dances, etc.

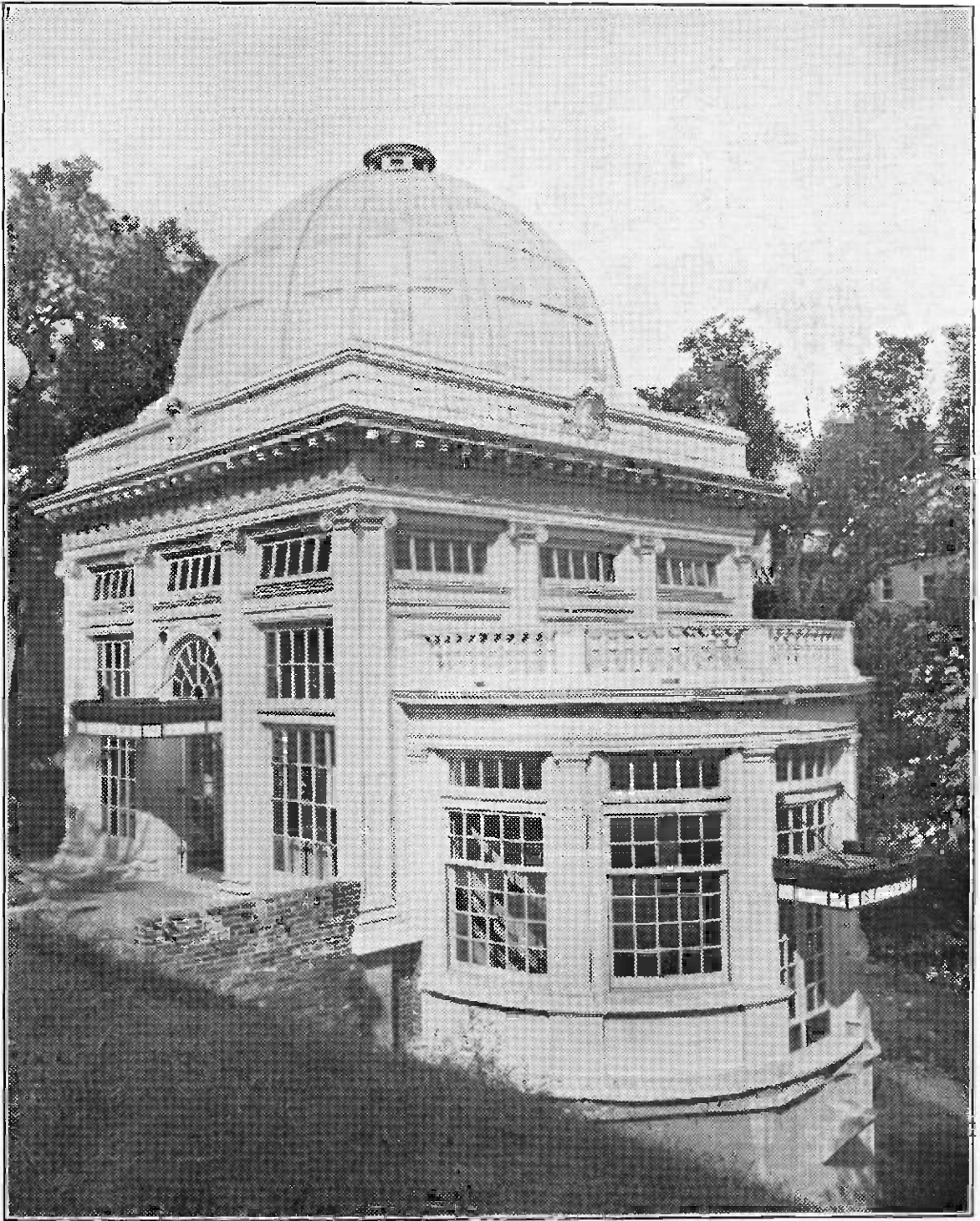
The Pleasant Valley Homemakers Club meets there for luncheon and program once each month, the latter being planned through the County Home Demonstration Agent and the Agricultural Extension Department of the State University.

These women, with their splendid organization, were effective civilian helpers during the World War and have done much to build up their community since. To bring the Kansas City Chamber Music Society (The Little Symphony) to Liberty for a series of recitals and to secure Edith Rhetts, Supervisor of Music Appreciation in the Kansas City Schools, for several programs is their greatest accomplishment for 1922.

The 1922 officers of the Pleasant Valley Homemakers Club are as follows: President, Mrs. W. C. Butler; Vice-President, Mrs. J. C. Swayne; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Cleveland Adams.

The officers of the Urban Heights Community Club are as follows: President and Trustee, R. S. Mahan; Vice-President, Dudley VanDyke; Secretary, Kenneth Middleton; Treasurer, Robert S. Withers; Trustees, Earl Kirkland and Mrs. Robert S. Withers.

Fishing River Township



Siloam Spring, discovered in 1880 and owned by the city, is the "hub" of Excelsior Springs. The Siloam Spring Pagoda was built in 1917 and is the center of a proposed civic plan of wide extent and great beauty. It stands at the main entrance of Siloam Gardens, a beautiful park extending for a mile along both sides of Fishing River. The park is provided with an open air pavilion and is used for all sorts of meetings. It has a well-equipped play-ground, the only one in Clay County, and is bordered by a beautiful driveway on one side and has a frontage on Broadway, the main business street, on the other.

Excelsior Springs



Dunbar Avenue

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, nestling in a picturesque valley on two forks of Fishing River, and extending by beautiful winding streets up over naturally wooded slopes, is Missouri's National Health Resort and Clay County's largest town. Forty-two years ago this thriving city of Fishing River Township had its beginning in the discovery of the curative properties of the waters that gushed from numerous springs in this vicinity.

In 1880 Rev. J. B. V. Flack, then a resident of Missouri City, became definitely interested in exploiting the waters of these mineral springs. He sent samples to chemists in St. Louis, received a favorable analysis, and induced A. W. Wyman, owner of the land where the largest spring was, the Siloam of today, to lay out a town. This done, Rev. Flack began an advertising campaign which brought crowds of people to avail themselves of the health-giving qualities of the springs.

Thomas Benton Rogers, county surveyor, laid out the town in September, 1880. The first building was erected by Jim Pearson of Liberty and was used as a restaurant. The first hotel was built by Mr. Riggs on the west side of Broadway and Main in 1880. Rev. Flack preached the first sermon in the

fall of 1880 in a grove near town and the year following the first church was built, "The Christian Union," with Rev. Flack as pastor. This building was open for services by other denominations. The Baptists finished their church building in 1885. Other churches have been organized since and at this date all the leading organizations are on the field.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Robert Caldwell and Miss Susie Hyatt. There were about forty pupils, most of whom came from tents on the hillsides.

The new settlement was given a post office in March, 1881, and for two years was known officially as Viginti. The only Federal building in Clay County in 1922 is the post office at Excelsior Springs.

In February, 1881, Excelsior Springs was incorporated as a village and in July of the same year as a city of the fourth class. There was a marvelous growth during the first year. Since then the increase in population has been steady but not so rapid, and today Excelsior Springs claims a population of 5,000 and is cosmopolitan in atmosphere, catering as it does to many visitors from cities near and far.

Attractive homes, magnificent hotels with

every modern convenience, hundreds of apartments and rooming houses and every public utility, such as water, gas, electricity, sewer system, granitoid walks and paved streets, needed to serve a growing population make of Excelsior Springs a popular all-year-round resort, where one may indulge the desire for rest and pleasure while enjoying the benefits of famous waters and wonderful baths.

There are twenty health-giving mineral springs of four distinct types: Iron Manganese, Sulpho-Saline, Soda Bicarbonate and Calcium Bicarbonate. The Siloam and Regent are two of the six well-known iron manganese springs, and the only ones used commercially in the United States. There are numerous bath houses and skilled masseurs.

Excelsior Springs has up-to-date stores of all kinds, several garages, four banks, two daily papers, two sanitariums, bottling works, beautiful civic buildings and a Gov-



Excelsior Springs Post Office—Built in 1914

ernment hospital. For recreation and pleasure there are dancing, tennis, motion pictures, bowling, fishing and golf.

For its resident population, Excelsior Springs has a splendid school system. The Wyman Grammar School was completed in 1885 and the first classes were held in January, 1886, with Dr. J. J. Gaines as principal. The Isley Grammar School was built in 1890, burned in 1902 and rebuilt in 1903. A High School was established between 1890 and 1892, but at that time did not offer a full four years' course. The High School work was given in the Wyman School under the the great handicap of crowded conditions and poor equipment. In 1912 a High School was built and in 1915 its capacity was doubled by an addition on the south. Since then progress has been rapid, and the Excelsior Springs High School has been rated by the State Department of Education as one of the best in the state. It is a member of the

North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, the highest official rating that any High School can have.

Manual Training and Domestic Science were added to the regular classic course in 1912, Commercial and Teacher Training De-



Excelsior Springs High School—Capacity 450

partments in 1915-1916. Since the World War, Vocational Agriculture and Vocational Home Economics have been added with special teachers to take care of these courses. In athletic and literary contests with other schools, Excelsior Springs High School has won its share of honors.

Excelsior Springs is located on the Blue Jay and Cross State Highways, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and on the Wabash Railroads, and has hourly connection with Kansas City by electric interurban. A park and driveway system of seven and one-half miles connects with over 200 miles of

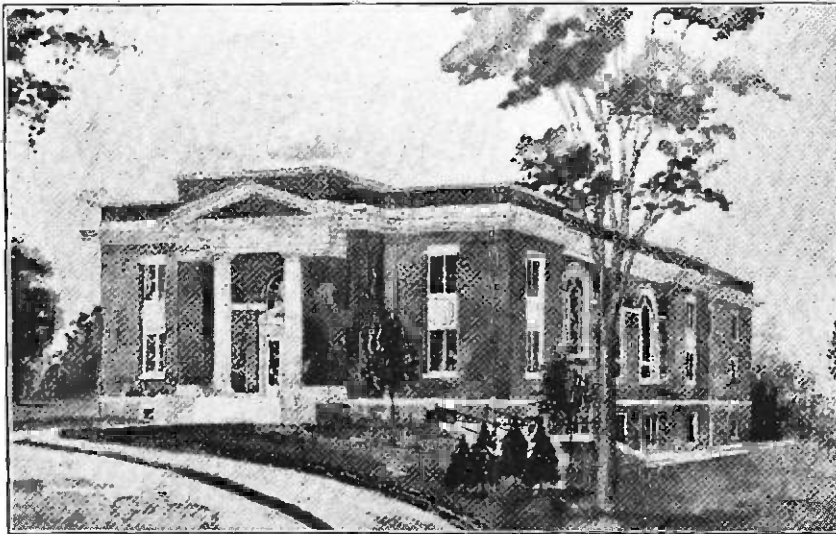
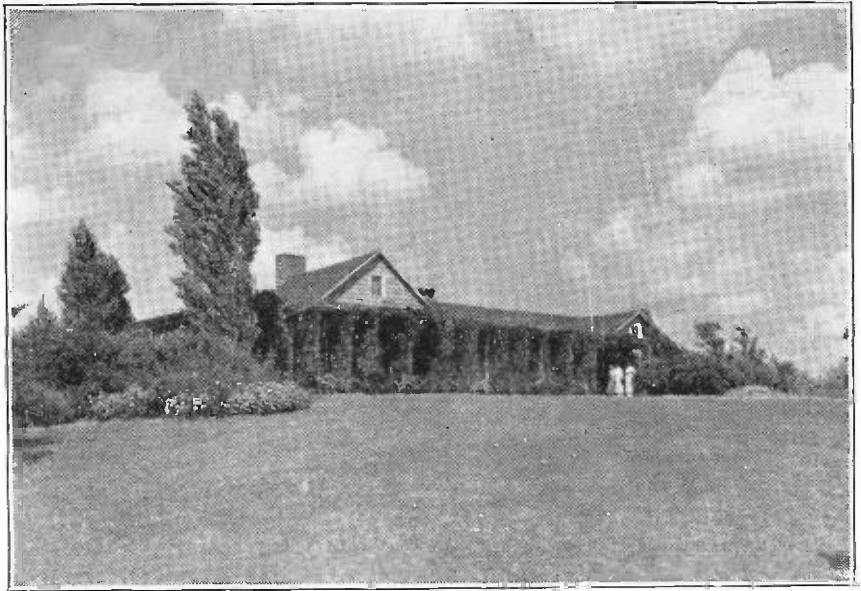


The Excelsior Springs Carnegie Library—Built in 1916.
Capacity 4,000 Volumes

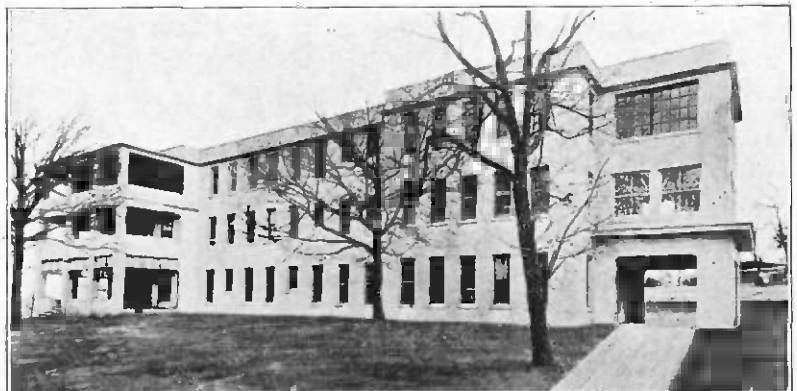
Clay County roads that are to be hard surfaced, the work having started already on the road leading to Liberty and Kansas City.

Excelsior Springs' resources are unlimited and her public policy is such that her standing as a national resort is assured and her further progress is certain.

THE Excelsior Springs Golf Club has an eighteen hole course in the center of a 500-acre tract known as Golf Hill, which is being developed as a restricted country home residence district. The course extends over 125 acres of land ideal for golfing, Nature having provided hazards far superior to any artificial ones. The Excelsior Springs course is nationally famous and yearly attracts thousands of visitors to this Clay County town. A log cabin built in 1835 is the main unit of the Club House, which was opened in 1911, and the additions and furnishings are in keeping. The view from the Club House is magnificent.

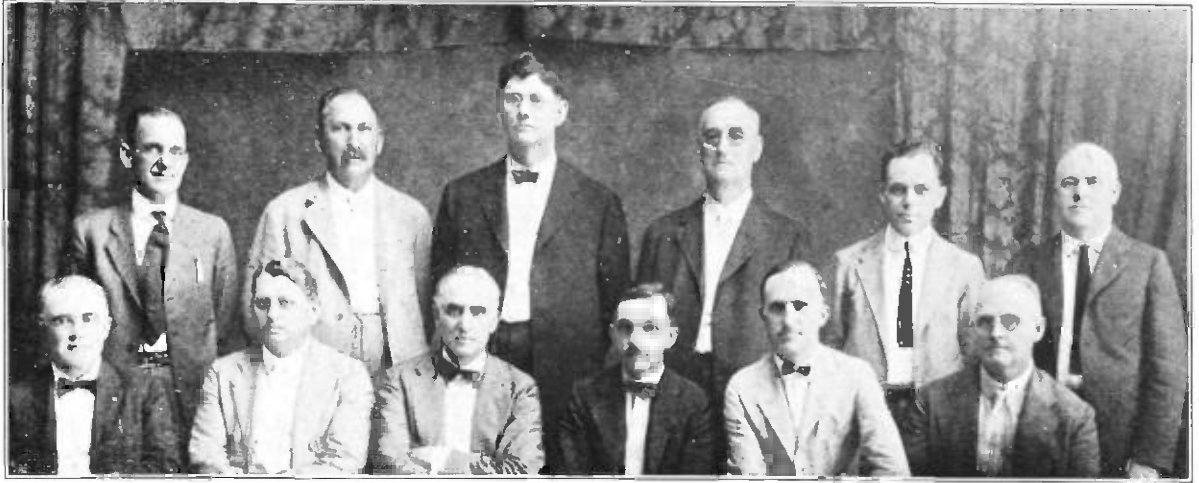


Woods Memorial Christian Church—Built in 1922



First Unit of United States Government Hospital—Built in 1922

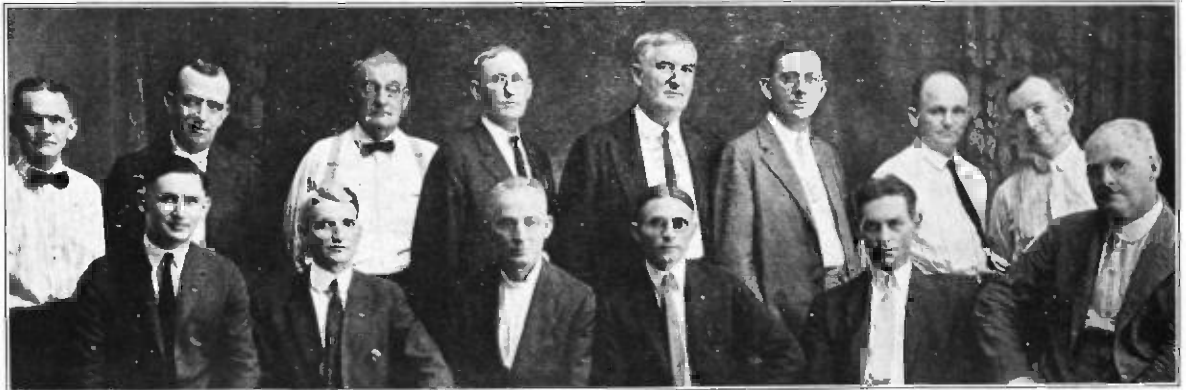
CITY OFFICIALS OF EXCELSIOR SPRINGS



Top Row—B. F. Lopp, Assessor; John F. Craven, Marshal; Tom Turner, Patrolman; C. L. Chinn, Police Judge; H. G. Hopkins, Clerk and Collector; R. T. Stephens, Attorney.

Bottom Row—J. M. King, Councilman; Dr. W. J. James, Councilman; Hugh Wilhite, Mayor; T. V. Stephens, City Manager; E. H. Craven, Councilman; A. M. Howard, Councilman.

RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION



Top Row—Geo. Hall, C. A. Seaton, R. W. Peck, Don S. Shelton, A. G. Arnold, S. J. Huey, W. F. Hirrlinger, R. N. Robinson.
Bottom Row—Isadore Baum, W. C. Sisk, S. B. Cole, P. J. Bollinger, C. F. McKinney, A. M. Howard.

The Retail Merchants Association of Excelsior Springs is a strong organization composed of men representing nearly all lines of business. This organization stands for the things that develop a country town into a real city, with a population of 20,000 people.

The various committees of the Association are active in extending the trade territory, advertising the city as a whole, and in working for good roads.



Top Row—Mrs. S. B. Cole, Mrs. A. G. Bentley, Mrs. E. E. Enlow, Mrs. Clarence F. McKinney, Mrs. Walter L. Bales, Mrs. Harry Pack, Mrs. A. B. Hulen, Mrs. Walter Craven, Mrs. F. W. Mitchell, Mrs. F. G. Taggart, Mrs. Henry Keeler, Mrs. Effie Kendrick, Mrs. T. B. Wills.
 Middle Row—Mrs. Wm. A. Craven, Mrs. Walter S. McDavid, Mrs. Minnie A. Ashley, Mrs. T. W. Herson, Mrs. J. J. Gaines, Mrs. H. J. Clark, Mrs. W. C. Sisk, Mrs. W. L. Silvers, Mrs. Y. D. Craven.
 Bottom Row—Mrs. Kate Fowler, Miss Anna Foley.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF EXCELSIOR SPRINGS

The C. I. A., one of the most active Federated Clubs in Missouri, was organized in 1903 for the purpose of carrying on altruistic and civic work, one of the first important accomplishments being the founding of a public library for Excelsior Springs. This was merged with the Carnegie Library in 1916.

Other important works are the equipment and maintenance of a public playground for children, in Siloam Gardens, and the care of the road to the city cemetery, one mile from the city. The club has made an appropriation of \$1,000.00 to be added to a fund for building a community house, as soon as such project is started.

The following members of the C. I. A. are members of the Public Library Board: Mrs. William A. Craven, President; Mrs. Minnie A. Ashley, Mrs. W. L. Silvers, Mrs. Y. D. Craven, Mrs. Effie Kendrick.

Mrs. T. W. Herson and Mrs. H. J. Clark are members of the City Park Board.

The officers of the C. I. A. for 1922 are: President, Mrs. J. J. Gaines; Vice-President, Mrs. H. J. Clark; Secretary, Mrs. T. W. Herson; Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Sisk.



Top Row—Mrs. W. S. Wallace, Mrs. H. L. Moore, Miss Hazel Pfeiffer, Mrs. J. T. Grace, Mrs. W. L. Bales, Mrs. J. H. Pfeiffer, Mrs. Helen L. McLain.

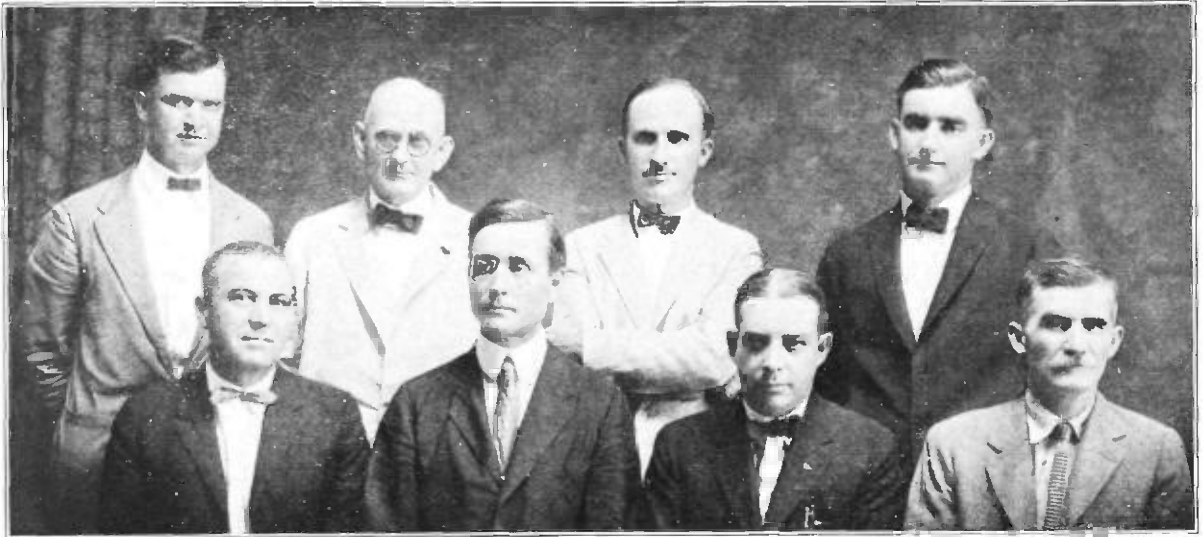
Bottom Row—Mrs. B. M. Meservey, Mrs. E. J. Flanders, Mrs. S. W. Henderson, Mrs. A. G. Arnold, Mrs. A. D. Bloch, Mrs. W. E. Templeton, Mrs. Lila M. Wilcox.

Absentees—Mrs. J. H. Mereness, Mrs. W. H. Titus, Mrs. O. I. Steele, Mrs. W. J. Kincaid, Mrs. Utie Bogart.

CJ CHAPTER, P. E. O.

CJ Chapter, P. E. O., was organized at Excelsior Springs in 1915, and, until the organization of DT Chapter at Liberty in October, 1922, was the only P. E. O. Chapter in Clay County. The activities of CJ Chapter are social and literary in character. Aside from its regular educational fund, this Chapter has the Helen McLain Scholarship in the Scholarship Loan Fund of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Woman's Study Club of Excelsior Springs was organized in 1912. The Bayview and Mentor courses have been followed with great pleasure and profit to the members, who in 1922 are as follows: President, Mrs. J. H. Mereness; Mrs. A. D. Bloch, Mrs. T. N. Bogart, Mrs. J. F. Grace, Mrs. Hugh Wilhite, Mrs. W. J. James, Mrs. J. Q. Craven, Mrs. Walter Craven, Mrs. O. I. Steele, Mrs. W. N. Pittman, Mrs. A. G. Arnold, Mrs. S. W. Henderson, Mrs. C. L. Brokaw, Mrs. G. W. Diemer, Mrs. J. E. Baird, Mrs. W. S. Smith, Mrs. F. K. Harris, and Mrs. B. M. Meservey.



Top Row—R. F. Cockerill, Vice-President; W. N. Pittman, Treasurer; E. Hugh Gravens, E. B. Brasher.
Bottom Row—John Maurer, Dr. E. L. Parker, President; Ed. L. Sheetz, Secretary; Ben Sickel.
Absentees—C. S. McKinney, A. E. Cooper.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EXCELSIOR SPRINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB

The Excelsior Springs Commercial Club is an active organization engaged in giving Excelsior Springs the widest publicity possible. A paid secretary with headquarters in a most accessible place guarantees efficiency. The club makes an annual canvass for funds and runs its business on the budget plan. The main industry of Excelsior Springs is taking care of visitors who seek health or pleasure. The Commercial Club's chief effort is directed towards attracting visitors and making them comfortable after they arrive. The work of the club is cared for by the following committees: Finance, Advertising, Convention, Civics, Entertainment, Music, Good Roads, Investment and Community Welfare.



Those who travel by motor find a well-equipped Municipal Tourist Camp at Excelsior Springs.

WE are asking our customers, as well as those of our competitors, to investigate most thoroughly the different propositions put up to them as investments. The war and the sale of Liberty Bonds have created a desire for investments where Bonds, Stocks and tax-free Securities were never heard of nor considered before. We have had a taste of the non-taxable securities and now we have gone investment wild.

We want all our customers to make money, get ahead and progress, but "It is better to be safe than sorry." Farming, dealing in merchandise, in all its forms, is your business; banking and investments is our business. Ask your banker just as we would have to ask you in matters pertaining to your business.



BETH M. MESERVEY, President.

E. B. BRASHER, Cashier.

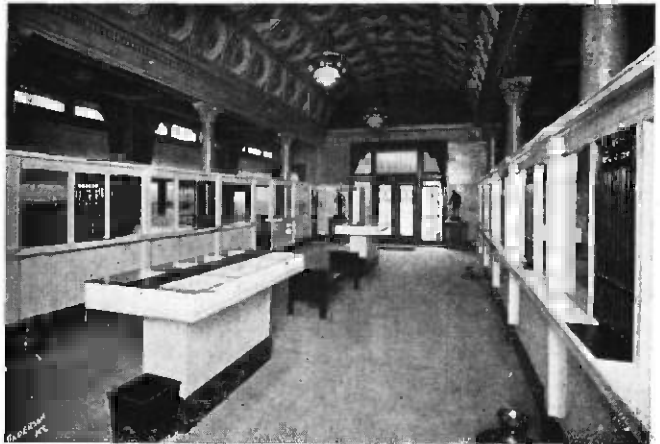
GLADYS D. MITCHELL, Asst. Cashier.

Clay County State Bank

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

Established 1894

Capital - - \$ 10,000.00
Surplus - - 90,000.00
Resources Over 1,000,000.00



OFFICERS

Fred K. Harris.....	President
T. E. Crawford.....	Vice-President
E. L. Craven.....	Vice-President
E. H. Cravens.....	Cashier
S. C. Sherwood.....	Ass't Cashier
R. K. Tindall.....	Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS

Fred K. Harris	W. N. Pittman
Jasper Clevenger	T. E. Crawford
Charles McKee	

THE EXCELSIOR TRUST COMPANY

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

Capital \$80,000.00

E. M. HARBER
President
CHAS. A. RISLEY
Vice-President
JAS. M. ADKINS
Vice-President

OGDEN C. RISLEY
Sec'y-Treas.
JESSIE E. WEITZEL
Ass't. Sec'y-Treas.
E. THOMAS
Trust Officer

"YOUR BUSINESS IS INVITED"

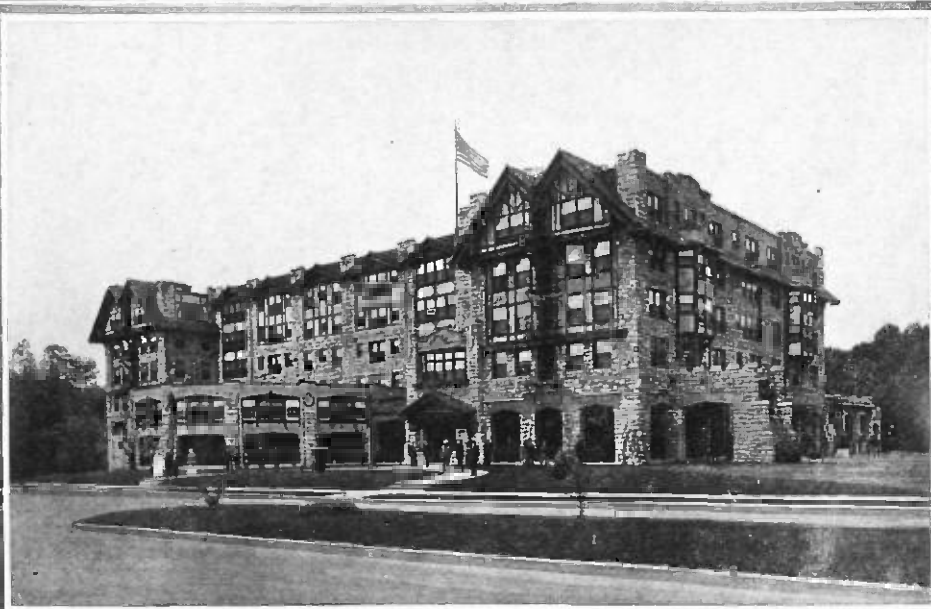


HOME OF THE FAMOUS

SULPHO-SALINE WATER

BOTTLED BY

Excelsior Springs
Mineral Water and Bottling Company
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.



LOUNGE
and
BALL ROOM
—
SUN PARLOR



ELMS HOTEL

The Most Palatial Hotel
in Missouri
Located at a Wonderful
Health Resort

Our Lease Does Not Ex-
pire Until September,
1925.



**Absolutely
Fireproof**

The Newest and
Most Beautiful
Hotel
in this Famous
Resort;
With Perfectly
Equipped
Mineral Bath
Department

RATES

American, \$4.00
to \$6.00

Interurban
to Kansas City,
Hour Service.

HOTEL SNAPP

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

The Snapp Hotel & Realty Co., Owners

J. W. Snapp, President

Homer Crowley, Secretary and Manager



THE ROYAL HOTEL

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL AT SENSIBLE
PRICES—AMERICAN PLAN

MINERAL BATHS

THE MOST TALKED OF HOTEL IN THIS
GREAT HEALTH RESORT

ASK FOR RATES AND DETAILED IN-
FORMATION

H. E. COOPER, Manager

Blue Ribbon Bakery

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

THE ONLY MODERN
BAKERY

IN CLAY COUNTY

A. G. ARNOLD & SONS

Proprietors



WE ARE thoroughly equipped to refract all cases of eye strain and prescribe glasses. We have purchased over one thousand dollars worth of new electrical equipment and have two Graduate Optometrists in the firm.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATION

WE CARRY THE LARGEST JEWELRY STOCK IN CLAY COUNTY

Featuring all late novelties. We appreciate your patronage.

S. J. Huey

109 E. Broadway

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MISSOURI

GREETINGS

from the

H. C. Tindall Drug Co.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Established 1901

Bill Sisk's

BOOK STORE

"Books and Things"

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS,
MISSOURI

Perkins' Drug Store

Prescription Druggists

433 Thompson Avenue.

Phone 900

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS,
MISSOURI

WE DELIVER

Established March 16, 1916

“Say It With Flowers”

DO YOU know that we have the only Greenhouses in Clay County, Missouri?

Do you know we wholesale as well as retail?

Do you know the large retailers of Kansas City buy all the flowers we have to spare?

Do you know that for two seasons we have shipped thousands of Chrysanthemums to Kansas City at \$50.00 per hundred or 50 cents per bloom, or \$6.00 per dozen and that some of those same flowers were purchased by our local people while in the City at \$10.00 and \$12.00 per dozen and brought back to our own little cities in Clay County, and that we actually saw them, and that the purchasers told us where they got them and what they paid?

Do you know that iced flowers will go to pieces in two or three days after they are off ice?

Do you know that we haven't, and never did have, a pound of ice at our plant?

Do you know how the large department stores can sell flowers at certain times of the year for practically nothing? Well, they are always carnations, are they not? They were shipped on ice to the big wholesalers at Kansas City from Colorado and arrived soft in stem and were refused.

Do you know that we will fill any order given us and make delivery? By this we mean that if our trucks cannot make delivery, we ship by express or parcel post free of any charge. We can deliver flowers all over the world, as we are members of the F. T. D., and through our connections we deliver to any point in the United States and Canada by telegraph and to foreign countries by cable.

Do you know that we are not half through telling you what we can do; but at so much per page, we will have to ask you to come and see us and enjoy the greenhouses and let us show you what we have and what we can do?

EXCELSIOR GREENHOUSES

ED POLLAND, Manager



Fishing River, a picturesque stream that flows through Siloam Gardens and adds to the scenic charm of Excelsior Springs.

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1891

1922

Don Shelton

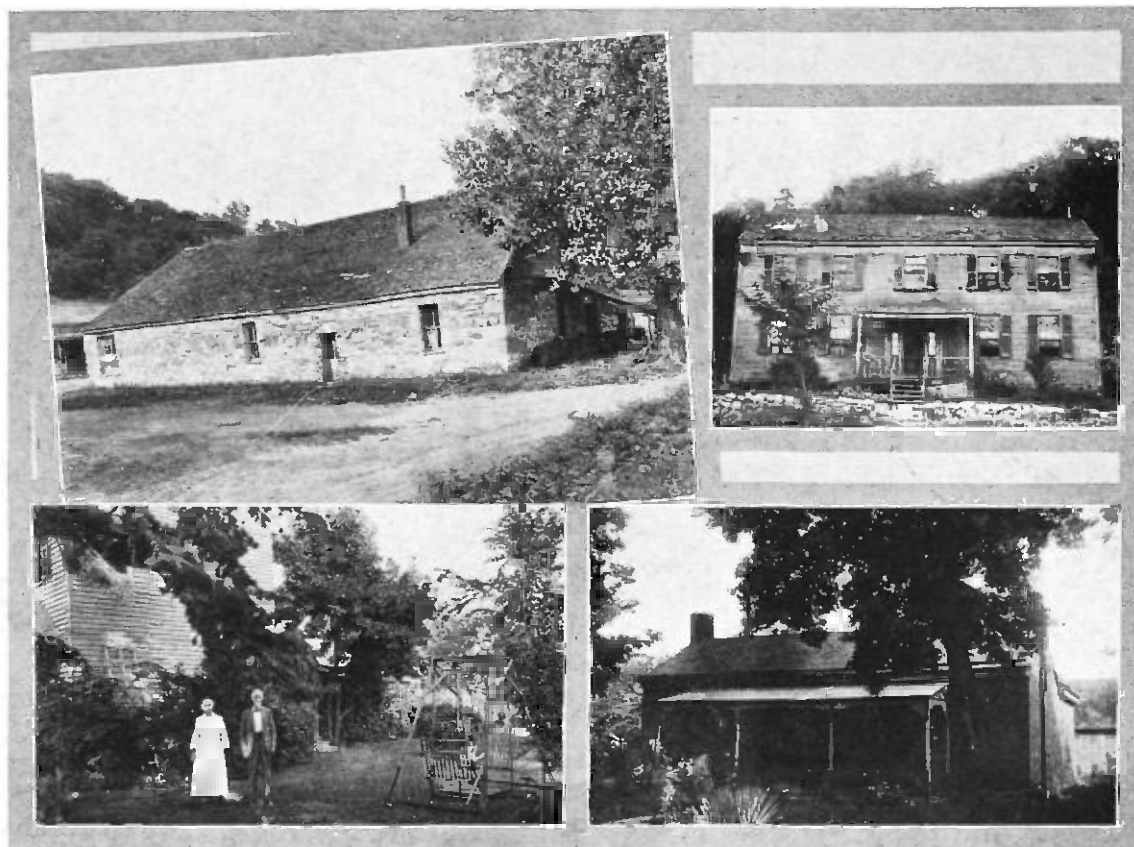
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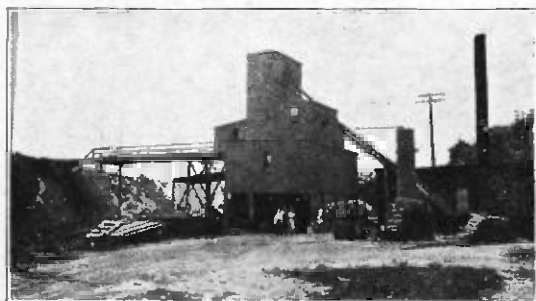
Excelsior Springs

MISSOURI CITY



IN Missouri City many landmarks have withstood the stress of time and in all Clay County there is no place so filled with the charm of other days or quite so quaint. The one long street nestling between bluff and river brings thoughts of steamboat days when Missouri City was indeed an important center.

The steamboat warehouse, built over sixty years ago, still stands, a mute reminder of past activity, and is the only one left of the many that once faced the Missouri River at Clay County landings.



Across the street and a little to the west is one of the ante-bellum homes, a fine one for its day. It has been known as the G. S. Elgin Home, the Henshaw House, and was at one time the residence of Robert G. Gilmer, whose son, Irving, was born there in 1863.

At the east end of this same street stands the home of Samuel Davis Nowlin, who came to Missouri City in 1852 and, at the age of 84, is the only citizen of that period still living in the town. This house was built in 1853 by James Reed, the father of Mrs. Lewis G. Hopkins of Liberty. By its side to the west is a brick house of still greater age, built by a man named Prather, known as the Hardwicke House after 1860, though none of that name has lived there for many years.

To Fishing River Township belong Clay County's three coal mines. Missouri City has become a mining town instead of a river shipping point, there is another mine at the edge of Excelsior Springs and the newest of the three is near Mosby.

COUNTRY HOMES OF FISHING RIVER TOWNSHIP

THE period just preceding the Civil War was one of marvelous prosperity in Clay County. The soil was generous with its gifts, families were large, servants were plentiful, hospitality abounded and a natural outcome of all this was the building of commodious country homes. Fine examples of that period are still to be found in Fishing River Township—houses rich in memories of by-gone days.



The Pixlee home on the State Road about four miles west of Excelsior Springs was built by Peter C. Pixlee, who came from Kentucky in pioneer days. The original log cabin, two rooms, one above the other, is incorporated in this more modern structure. It is now owned by Ben F. Pixlee, a son, and is the home of Edwin Pixlee, a grandson of the pioneer.

The Wornall home on the State Road midway between Excelsior Springs and Liberty, was built in 1857 by Col. R. M. G. Price. In 1865 it became the property of Lindsay Petty, a splendid Christian gentleman, who married Lucy Thornton Price. Their only child married T. J. Wornall in 1886 and from that time this place was known as "Grassland Farms." Much of the land now belongs to T. J. Wornall, Jr., but the Wornall home, with adjoining acres, was bought in 1920 by Judge J. B. Minter, who resides there.

The insert portrays the home built in 1852 by James A. Griffith on the Missouri City road about four miles southeast of Liberty. His son's wife, Mrs. R. W. Griffith, owns the property, but does not live there.

While there is today a decided movement from the city to suburban settlements along the Interurban, there has been a movement just as definite from the country to the towns in other sections and, throughout Clay County, deserted homes and churches of pioneer days bear witness to the exodus from country to town. In Fishing River Township, large tracts of land have come into the possession of absentee landlords and even tenant houses are not numerous.

One of these pioneer homes, unused and forlorn today, was for eighty-eight years the dwelling place of the Crockett family. The century-old pines alone retain their former magnificence.

David Crockett, a cousin of Davy Crockett of Alamo fame, was born in Tennessee in 1780, married Susan Travis in 1800, came to Howard county, Missouri, in 1818, and to Clay County in 1820. On December 31, 1821, just two days before Clay County was organized, Thomas Travis Crockett was born on a farm near Mosby. Four months later the family moved to another farm one mile west of Stockdale Station; in 1853 the father died and the farm passed to his son, Thomas Travis Crockett, who lived there until his death in 1908. Many descendants in Clay County revere his memory.

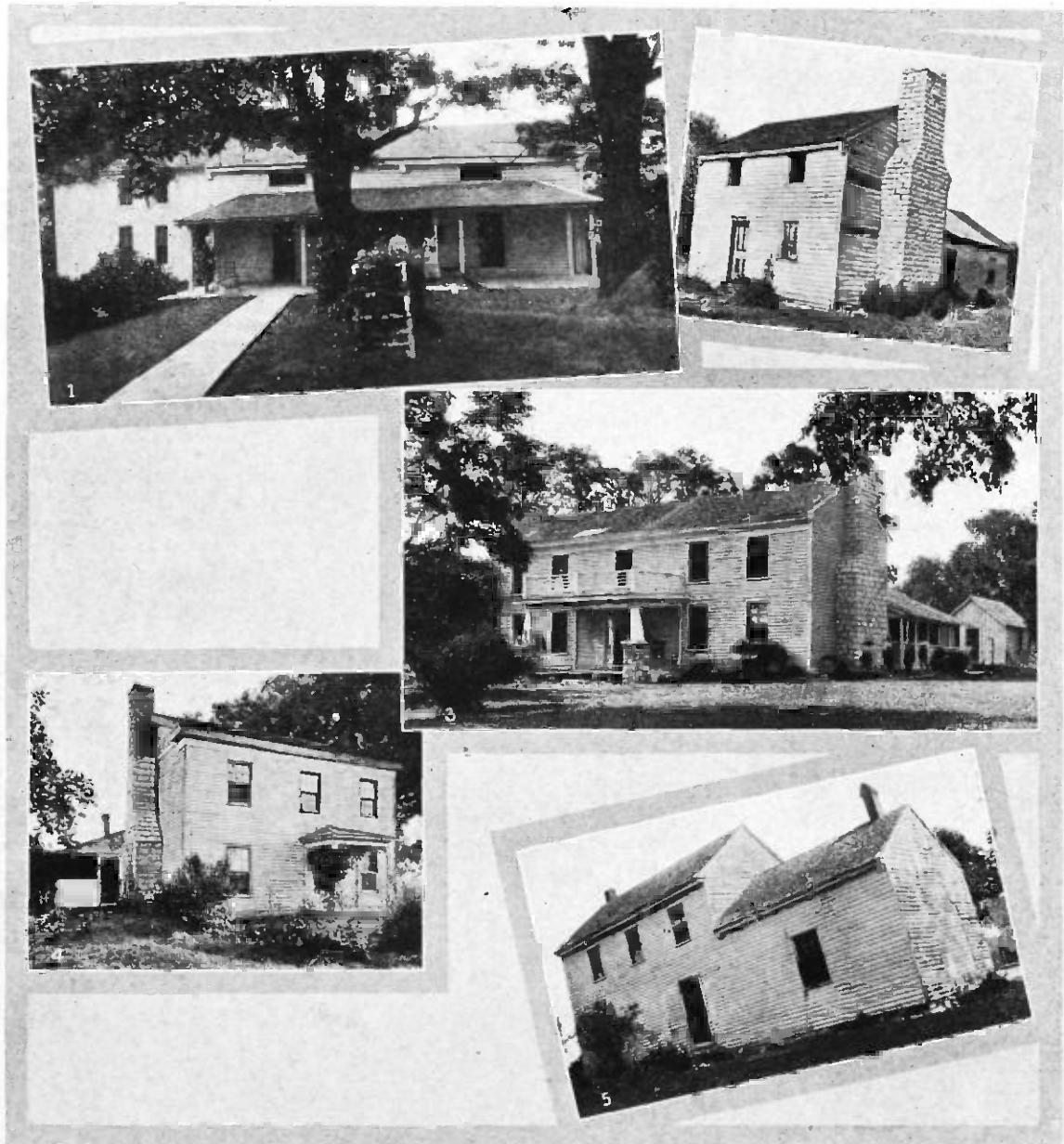
The homestead passed out of the family's possession in 1909.



"Crescent Lake," the home of E. D. Stinson, is one of the most beautiful modern mansions in Clay County. It was built in 1917 and is located two miles west of Excelsior Springs, near the Interurban.

Gallatin Township

Big Shoal Neighborhood Boasts of More Pioneer Homes than Any
Other Section of Clay County



1. The Compton home just north-west of Maple Park, named so from the wonderful hard maples on the Compton farm, of which this settlement was once a part, in 1922 still has the old-time charm of unlimited hospitality. The hurry and confusion of modern times seem to have evaded this home and only gracious consideration and the generous outpouring of good things, material and spiritual, greet the fortunate guest. The larder is stocked with the plenty of ante-bellum days and its treasures are dispensed

by old-time colored folks who enjoy "company" just as much as do the Compton sisters and brother, Emma L., Anna Compton Coon and George, known as "Uncle Dick." Their father, James Howard Compton, came to Clay County in 1839 and purchased Compton Farm in 1844. This house had been built years earlier and has been the home of the Comptons since they came to it in 1846.

2. The Fountain Waller home near Big Shoal Church speaks of former prosperity and of glories that are gone. It is now a tenant house.

3. The Atkins home, hidden away in the hills on a seldom-traveled road, is one of the best preserved of Clay County's pioneer houses. Jonathan Z. Atkins came from Kentucky and bought this place in 1826. the two-room log house lost its identity through remodelings by J. Z. Atkins and later by his son, Judge Wm. H. Atkins, who became the sole owner at the death of his brother, Robert. The place remained in the Atkins name about eighty-six years. At the death of Judge Wm. H. Atkins, the home was bought by Rudolph Shroeder, who sold it to a Mr. Johnson of Kansas City.

A heavily wooded tract adjoining that bought was entered by J. Z. Atkins, and when Big Shoal Church was erected, he gave an acre of ground on the corner of his farm for a site, with the understanding that the northwest corner should be reserved for a burial plot for the Atkins family.

4. The Stark home, two miles south-east of Linden, in 1851 came into the possession of William J. Stark and his wife, Emily Waller Stark, who were born in Virginia, and came to Clay County in 1849. The land had been entered in 1822 by a Mr. Bancroft, who built the usual two rooms of logs. These rooms still stand with the original plastering on their ceilings. The interior of this house bespeaks its age more plainly than the exterior. The same can be said of all the houses of its type and day. The home is now owned and occupied by Fannie Stark, Josephine Stark and Myra Stark Griffith, daughters of William Stark.

5. The Hughes home, in the hills nearly two miles north-east of Linden, was built in 1826. Weather-boarding has changed the outside, but the interior is just as quaint as ever. Daniel Hughes and his wife Elizabeth Woods Hughes came from Kentucky about 1824 and entered this farm. It passed to their son, Peter Hughes, and now is the home of the widow of Peter Hughes and their children, Frances and Frank.

Prof. George Hughes, prominent educator, was born here July 1, 1826. The descendants of Daniel Hughes in Clay County are well known and highly respected.



This house was built by Joseph Fowler in 1824. It stands in a large pasture west of Antioch Church and is owned by William Campbell Davidson, a descendant of two pioneer families of Clay County, who is President of the Clay County Farm Bureau, and his brother, Ernest E. Davidson, who lives not far west. Note the weatherboarding falling away from the logs. The chimney is of an unusual type, being square and double. The last tenants, a colored family, moved out in the summer of 1922. W. C. Davidson lives in an attractive house across the road and to the east.

Practically all pioneer homes had spring houses, but few are standing in 1922. This is the one on the William and Mourning Harrison Nall place near Maple Park. They came from Kentucky in 1833 and settled on this farm, which continued in the family's possession about fifty years. It is now owned by the heirs of Dr. Joseph Meffert. The descendants of these pioneers include a daughter, Anne Elizabeth Winn, on down to a great-great grandson, John Gragg Johnson—Wasons, Nutters, Griffiths, Barnes, and a number of other Clay County people trace back to William and Mourning Nall.



1. The Hardwicke homestead, in the Antioch neighborhood, was entered in 1822 by Wm. Harvey and bought from him by Philip Allan Hardwicke (1797-1851) May 6, 1826. He had married Margaret Gregg (1804-1892) in Howard County in 1821, and with her established this Clay County home which has remained in one family's possession for almost a century. Their children were born here; eventually the home passed to their daughter, Mary Hardwicke Loughrey, and her husband, Andrew Loughrey, while their son, Samuel, set up his home near Liberty. Hugh Telford Loughrey, grandson of Philip Hardwicke, owns the place now and lives there. The log house of 1826 was supplanted by a brick one in the thirties and this was replaced by the present home about 1882. A flax wheel made in 1815 by Harmon Gregg, father of Margaret Gregg Hardwicke, is one of the treasures of the old homestead.

Her brother, Dr. Josiah Gregg (1806-1850), a resident of Independence, was the author of "Commerce of the Prairies," the first book written west of the Mississippi River. It was published in New York in 1844, and gave a wonderful picture of western life.

2. The William E. Campbell home west of Antioch has been in the Campbell name since 1834, when William Campbell came from Kentucky to Clay County. This house was built by William C. Campbell, a son, soon after the Civil War, and is now occupied by Ernest Davidson, a nephew of the present owner, William E. Campbell, who is a grandson of the original settler, and an advocate of good roads and other progressive movements.

3. The Russell home was founded by Andrew Russell, who came from Tennessee to Missouri in 1817, and to Clay County in 1821, and his wife, Mourning Martin Russell. Andrew Russell entered the land, and the first road laid out in Clay County extended from Liberty to his place. Christopher M. Russell, a son, born in 1841, was the next to possess the land and this house was built by him about 1878. Today it belongs to the heirs of C. M. Russell, and is the home of his son, Turner C. Russell.

Andrew Russell has many descendants living in Clay County and they, like their pioneer ancestor, are people of worth and influence.

4. For three generations this home, one-half mile northwest of Winnwood, belonged to the Morton family. Thomas Morton came from Kentucky about 1842; at his death in the fifties, it became the home of his son, Henry; and in the third generation it passed to George, the son of Henry Morton. Later it became the property of George Tuggle and for many years was known as the Tuggle Farm. Nature and man, through generations, have co-operated in making the setting of this home one of the most beautiful in all Clay County. In recent years it was bought by C. C. English of Kansas City, who has continued to add improvements to the house, which had its beginning in a log cabin, and to the grounds, which Nature has adorned with magnificent trees.

THE McGonigle home, built in 1919 near the site of the old Hensen Mill, near Ravena, is the home of David S. McGonigle, President of the McGonigle-Stinson-Metcalf Realty Company of Kansas City.

The Winn home was established by Willis H. Winn, who came to Clay County in 1850. This house was built in 1857 and is noted for its beautiful walnut woodwork and graceful stairway. It is the home of Mrs. Geraldine Compton Winn, the widow of his son, Newton, and their children, James C. and Mary E. Winn.

"The Cedars," located on Thornton's Mill Creek, near Maple Park, was built in 1830 by Garrard Arnold, who entered the land upon which it stands about 1829. It remained in the Arnold family until 1907, when it was purchased by the present owner, Frank Titus, from Mrs. Mourning Howell, daughter of the patentee, Garrard Arnold.

The house was weatherboarded with boards from neighboring walnut trees and covered with split shingles, and endured with but little repair for more than seventy-five years.

Frank Titus, a veteran of the Civil War, and for more than a half century devoted to the practice of law in Kansas City, was attracted by the similarity of this to some of the old Colonial places familiar to him in his boyhood home back in Maryland, and bought it as a haven of peace and quiet. The wild flowers and shrubs, the charm of the majestic, century-old sugar maples upon the neighboring hillsides, together

with the solemn cadences of the cedars themselves, all unite to make this a most delightful retreat in this most picturesque county. Each week end he deserts the city for this "retreat" which he has filled with treasures of artistic and historic value.

Mr. Titus has placed a bronze tablet on one corner of the house which is inscribed as follows:

HONOR THE PIONEER

This Log House

Was Built in 1830

By

Garrard Arnold

and

Restored in 1908

By

F. Titus.



The Home of David S. McGonigle

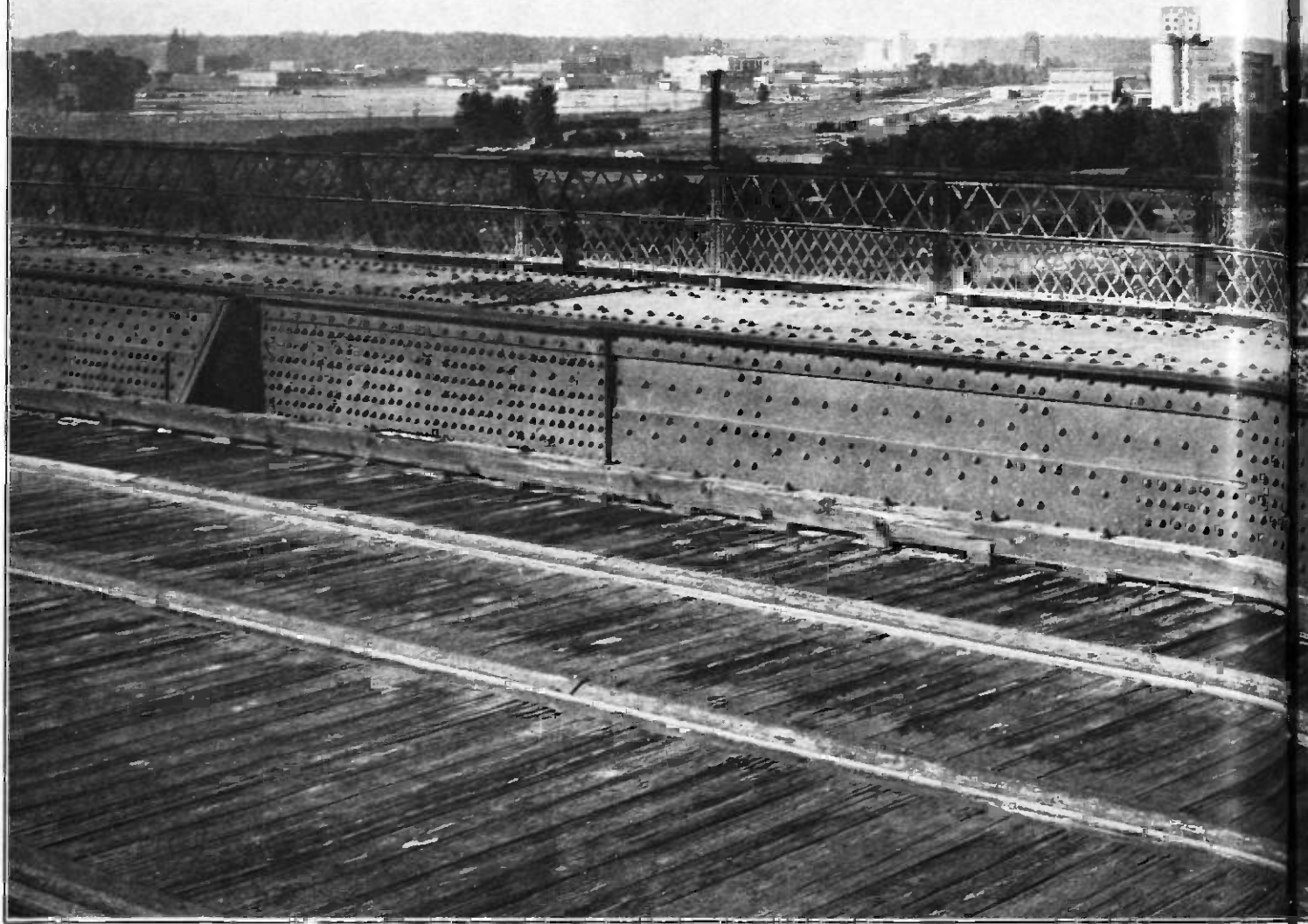


Home of Mrs. Geraldine Compton Winn



"The Cedars"—Home of Frank Titus

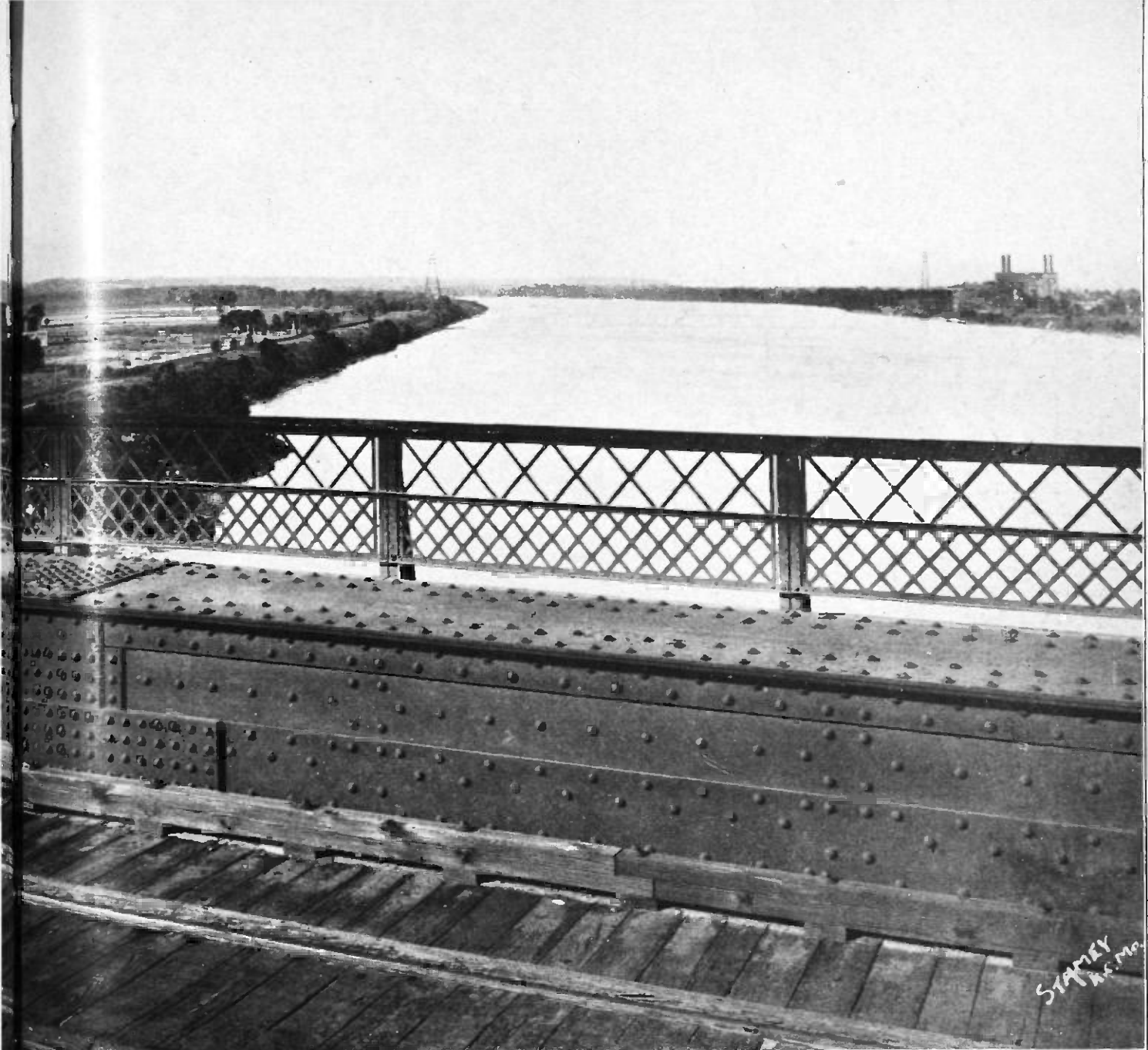
NORTH KANSAS CITY



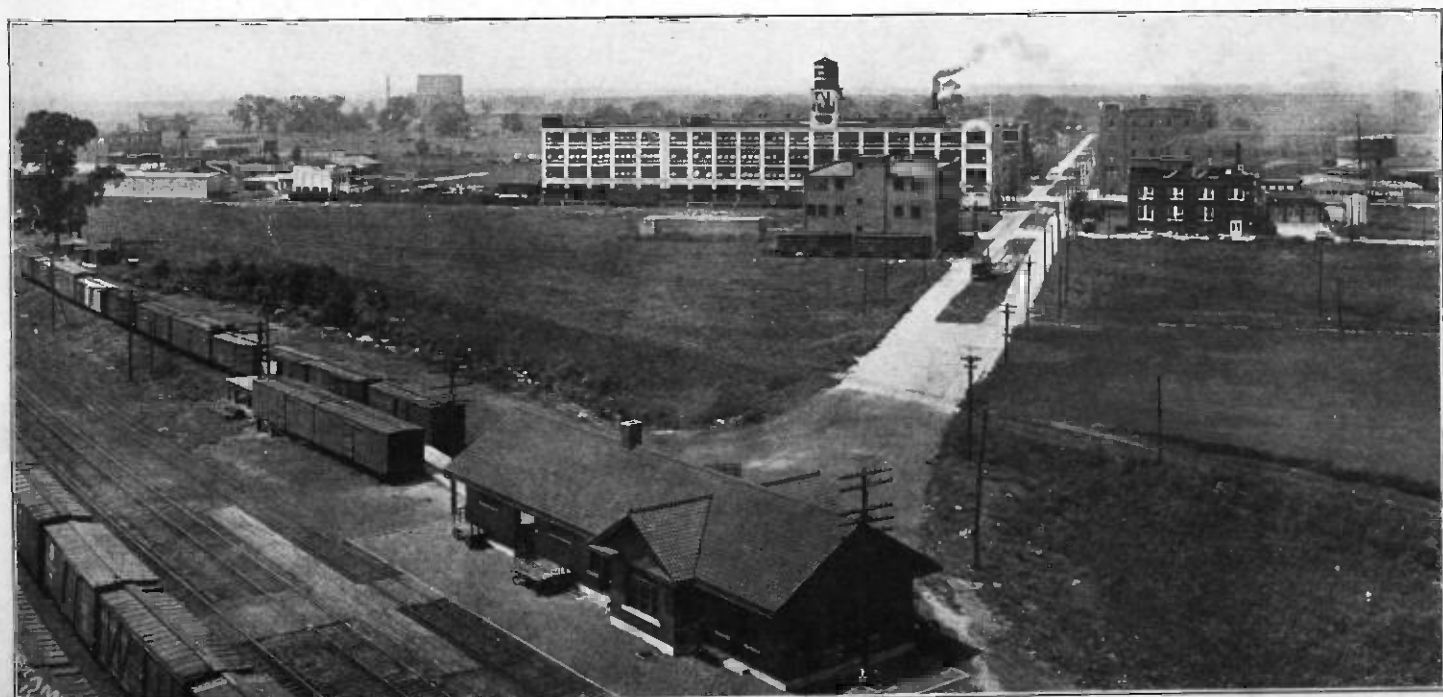
Being Developed by NORTH KANSAS CITY



LAUREL HILL DISTRICT



DEVELOPMENT COMPANY



A SECTION OF INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

NORTH KANSAS CITY

WHEN a new city springs up it usually has its beginning in the congregation of a number of people who create for themselves habitations, business buildings, traffic ways and other conveniences necessary to urban existence; the city acquires a population first and its structural form later.

In North Kansas City, the youthful industrial giant of Clay County, the order was reversed—a city was planned and built, with homes, commercial houses, paved and lighted streets, a water works system and parks, in advance of the arrival of the inhabitants, or more than a few of them. This marvel was wrought by the North Kansas City Development Company in 1913, in the district incorporated on November 4, 1912, as the Town of North Kansas City.

To open up the lands north of Kansas City, lying in the Missouri River Valley between Kaw Point and the Clay County bluffs, it was necessary first to construct a bridge over the river to take care of steam, electric and highway traffic. The original bridge for this purpose was projected by Willard E. Winner, and masonry piers were built to carry such a structure. The bridge was never completed, and in 1902 these bridge piers, known as the Winner piers, were acquired, together with the holdings in the river bottom in Clay County, by the Armour-Swift-Burlington Syndicate. In August, 1909, contracts were let and work on a modern, double-deck steel bridge was started. This was completed and opened for traffic on December 28, 1911.

Soon after, the Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph Electric Railway was built to Excelsior Springs and St. Joseph. Operation commenced over the Armour-Swift-Burlington bridge on January 21, 1913.

Prior to the building of the bridge and the construction of the electric railway, the territory comprising North Kansas City was almost inaccessible to Kansas City, Missouri. The old Hannibal Bridge carried steam railroad traffic and along the tracks, which were planked, a certain amount of highway traffic was accommodated, but the majority of vehicles were carried back and forth across the river by ferry boat, for thirty years by the Annie Cade and later by the Ella May.

The roads from the Hannibal Bridge and the ferry were hard to travel on account of the deep sand. Now there are paved streets from the north end of the A. S. B. Bridge to the bluffs.

Before 1912, there were a few scattered dwellings at the south end of this district in what was known as Midway. In 1922 there are 215 new residences owned by private owners, and many others under construction; there are two modern business buildings, each housing a number of retail firms, several smaller buildings in the business district, and another business block, with apartments above, is being built at the corner of Armour Road and Swift Avenue; and there are thirty-five industrial plants, which alone have called for an expenditure of from twelve to fifteen million dollars.

The larger part of the district, covering 2,600 acres of land, is laid off in tracts of ground suitable for industrial plants. The balance of the property, including some hill land, has been platted and laid out in residence lots.

Twenty-five miles of steam and electric railway tracks are operated for the convenience of the industries and the local public. The water plant, built in 1913, serves all of North Kansas City, deriving its water from deep wells on the water plant site. On the bluffs immediately north of the town is a reservoir for storing water. An electric light plant was built in 1913, and more recently a complete sewer system was installed.

North Kansas City did not "just grow," but was modeled according to an approved plan, consequently beauty has not been disregarded. Hundreds of trees have been set out along the wide streets and ample provision has been made for open spaces in what will some day be a densely populated district. One park is now at the service of auto tourists, and, with its beautiful shade trees, stone ovens and splendid water, affords a delightful resting place. The Missouri River, where it touches the North Kansas City district, has taken on new beauties with its straightened banks and deepened channel.

The estimated population of North Kansas City at present is close to 2,500 people, but this gives no idea of the number of people who spend their day-light hours there in

The above space was donated by the Kansas City Knitting Corporation, which is located in North Kansas City

the industrial plants. The local street car system handles 5,000 people each day, many of whom come from Kansas City, Missouri, and the Interurban brings in employees from along its line.

The first school building in North Kansas City was a one-story frame structure with five rooms. It is now used by the High School, which was approved as first class in May, 1921. The McElroy Dagg Grammar School, a brick building of twelve rooms, was completed in 1921 at a cost of \$60,000.00, and named for Dr. Hiram McElroy Dagg, who may well be called a pioneer of this section, as he came from the east in 1887 and settled at Harlem. He was the first physician to locate in North Kansas City and has been deeply interested in her progress.

Four church organizations have been established in North Kansas City—the Quayle Memorial Methodist Church, St. Patrick's Catholic Church and the Baptists have their buildings, while the Presbyterians, who organized in 1922, are planning to build.

The North Kansas City Commercial Club is an active body and has its own house. This was the Y. M. C. A. hut when the Army School for Motor Mechanics was located in

North Kansas City during the World War. Frank Mann is the president for 1922.

John C. Frazier, a member of an old Clay County family, has been postmaster since the office was opened in 1915. In 1922 this is the only postoffice of the first class in Clay County.

North Kansas City has her own paper, The Clay County News, a four-page sheet issued each Friday. The first issue of this paper appeared June 11, 1920, and since then the editors, John Thomas Jenkins and Jason H. Miller, have succeeded in making it very attractive with "news" from all the settlements in the southwest section of the county, and several feature columns.

The greatest harmony exists between the members of old Clay County families who are engaged in business in North Kansas City and those who represent the large manufacturing interests centered there, and all are co-operating to make of North Kansas City the ideal industrial city.

In the celebration of Clay County's Centennial in October, 1922, North Kansas City, with a history of ten crowded years behind her, joined in closest harmony with Liberty, the century-old settlement, and added much to that epoch-marking occasion. E. M. W.

The above space was donated by the Long-Bell Lumber Company.



Sash and Door House of The Long-Bell Lumber Company in North Kansas City



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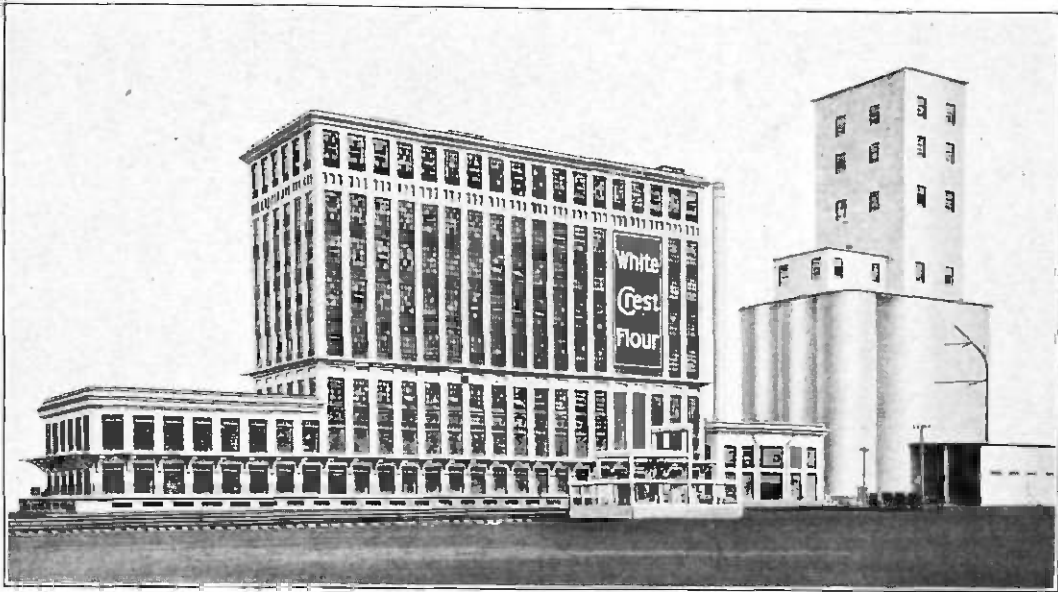


THE building of the plant of the Midland Flour Milling Company was originally started in the fall of 1916. The mill was completed and first put in operation in June, 1917. In 1920 a 150-foot, two-story warehouse and 300,000 bushels of storage were added to the mill and elevator. The mill produces 2,000 barrels in a 24-hour day. The grain elevator has a capacity of over 425,000 bushels. The officers of the company are as follows:

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 Vice-Pres.-General Mgr.—Harry G. Randall
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. L. Alden
 Sales Manager—John W. Cain

the latter all being residents of Kansas City. The complete plant investment of this company is located in Clay County and furthermore it has the distinction of being the largest flour mill in Clay County. The leading brand of flour is **TOWN CRIER** which has become widely and favorably known throughout Clay County, as well as other parts of the state of Missouri.

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Hard Wheat Short Patent

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The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.

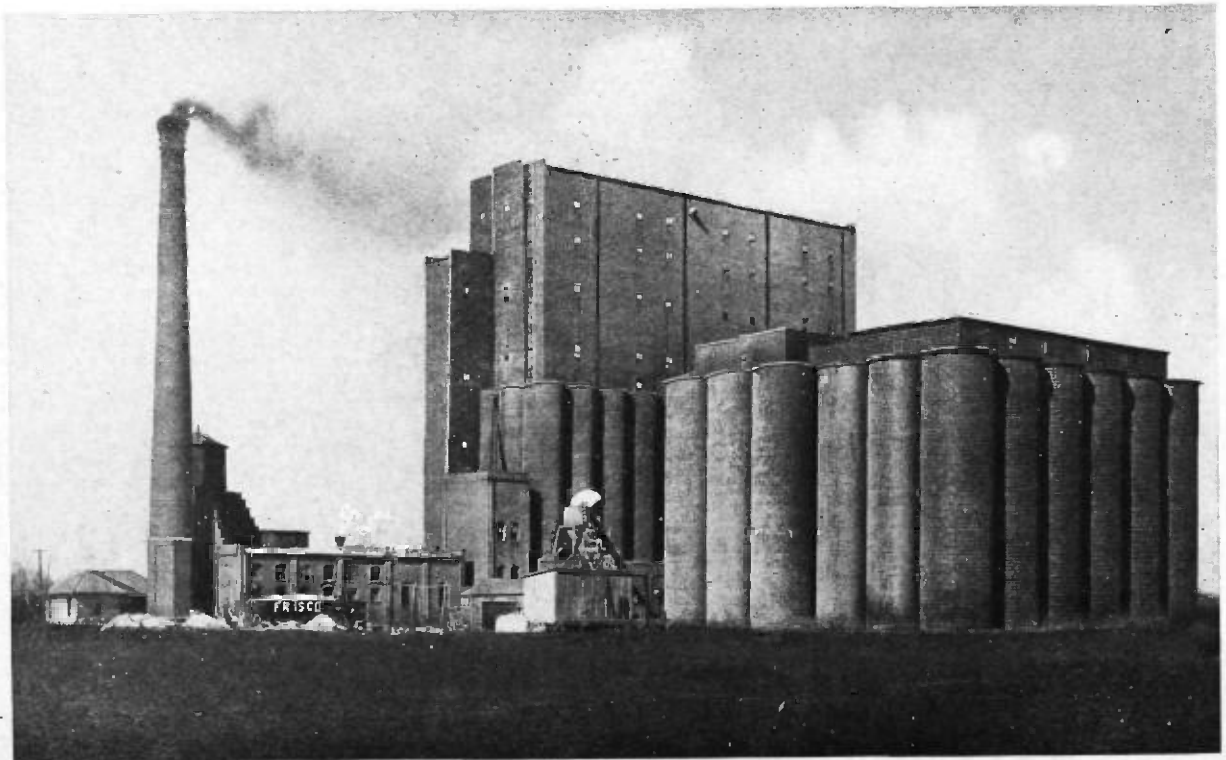
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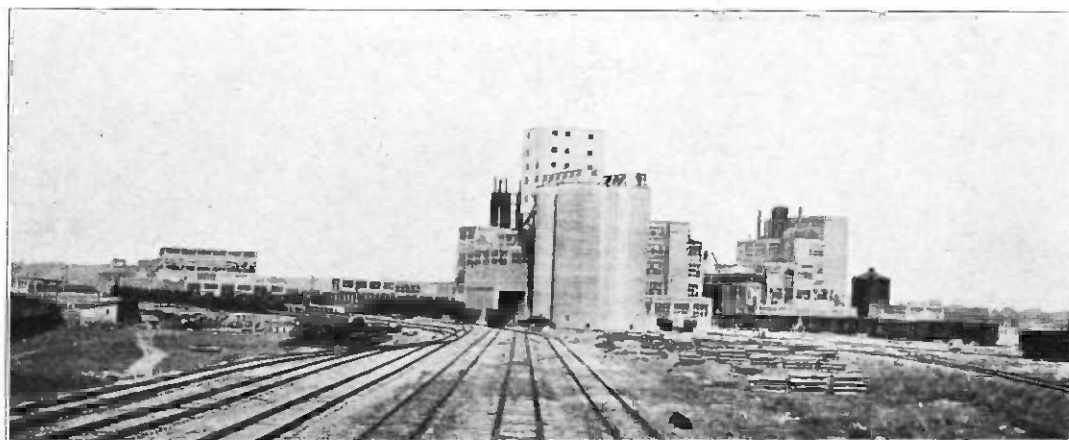


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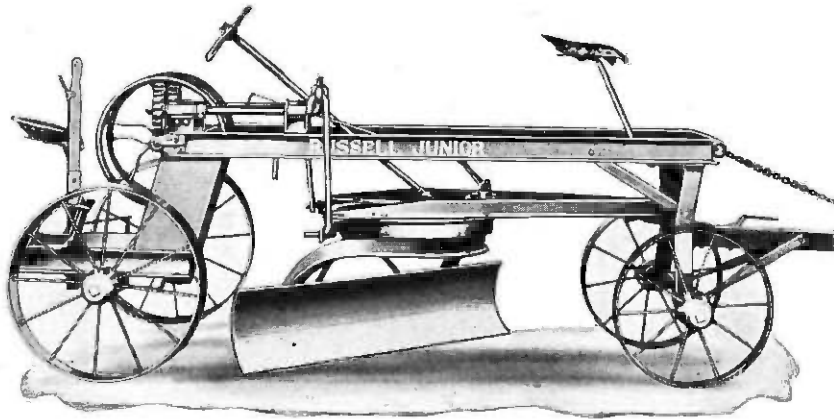
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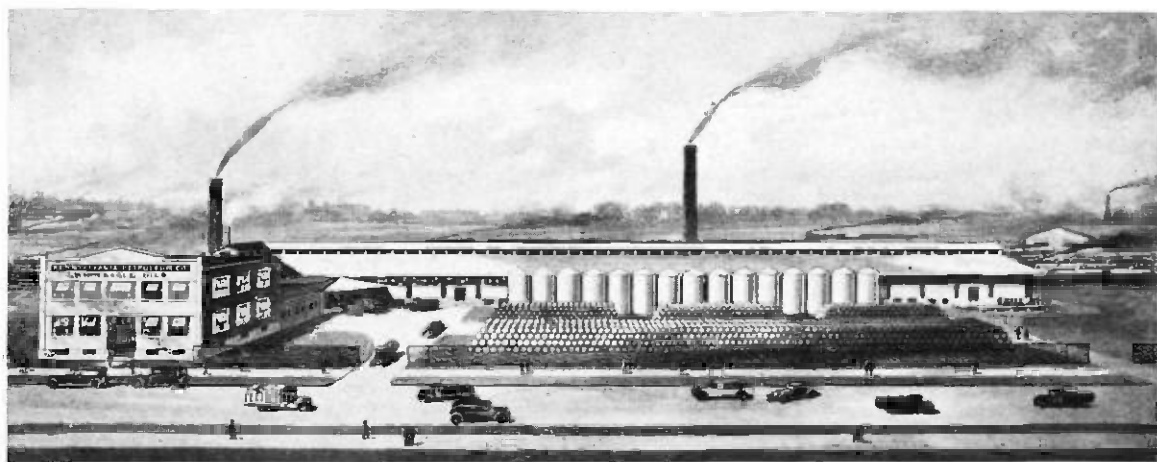
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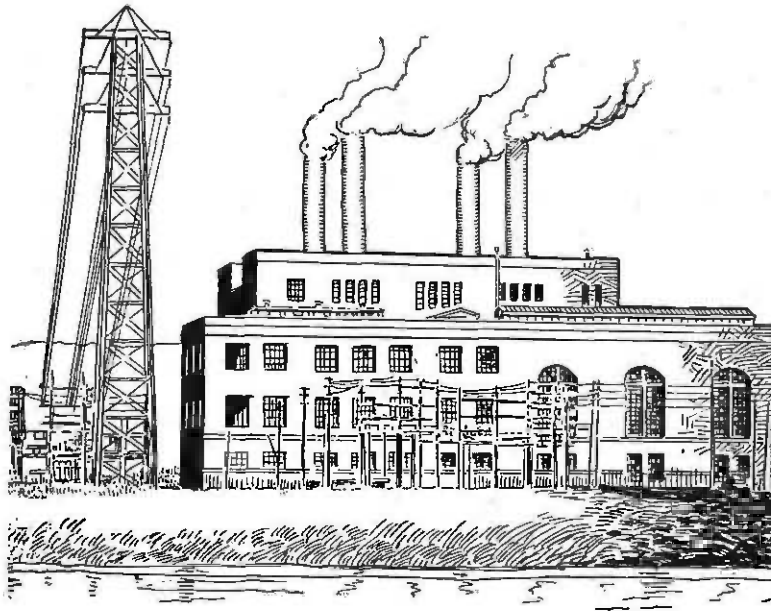
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GALLATIN TOWNSHIP COMMUNITY CLUBS

A COMMUNITY CLUB is an expression of the modern tendency to develop a particular locality, materially and socially, by the combined efforts of all the inhabitants—the movement is communistic rather than individualistic. Gallatin Township has been progressive in accepting the idea. Linden has a Community Club, of which W. A. Palmer is the president and Anna Koenneker is the secretary; there is another at Winnwood, known as The Winnwood Improvement Association, which was organized April 6, 1922. The name gives its location and purpose, its efforts have resulted in success. The officers are: W. L. Hutchison, President; John Murphy, Vice-President; Dr. A. A. Kaiser, Treasurer; Dr. Mamie Johnston, Secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of E. C. Warwick, O. N. Gradell, E. K. O'Brien, Charles Shippee, E. C. Jarboe. Both Linden and Winnwood took an active part in the Centennial parade.

In all Clay County there is no organization more interested in the welfare of the children or more active in doing things for the benefit of its community than the Moscow Parent-Teacher Association, which was organized April 17, 1922, and now has 120 members. The Moscow Parent-Teacher Association entered four floats in the historical section of the Centennial parade at Liberty, October 12, 1922, and won second prize on one of them. About seventy children came from the Moscow school to take part in the celebration. The officers for 1922 are: President, Mrs. Matthew Schwimmer; Vice-President, Mrs. Albert Schleining; Secretary, Mrs. E. C. Warwick; Treasurer, Ernest Piburn.

The Winnwood and Moscow organizations are made up largely of people who have been lured by suburban attractions to make their homes in Clay County and who have identified themselves with the county's interests in such a way that they have made themselves most acceptable suburban pioneers.

SOME MORE PIONEER FAMILIES OF GALLATIN TOWNSHIP

1. Baruch Prather married Nancy Roberts, and settled on a farm west of Avondale about 1822; the land is still owned and occupied by their descendants. Their son, James Higgins Prather, married Margaret E. Broadhurst and to this union were born five children—Eddie Volney, Flora Thomas who married Wm. James Campbell, Lulu Gray who married W. J. Parvin, John Baruch, and Alta Burdena who married Oscar Westheffer—who with their children and grandchildren to the number of twenty reside in Clay County.

2. Archibald Logan Darby was born in North Carolina in 1808, his wife in the same state in 1813. They came to Clay County in 1830 and located on a farm west of Antioch in 1835. This farm has continued in the Darby name 87 years, and is now owned by Lon Darby of Kansas City, a son of the pioneer. Descendants living in Clay County are A. L. Kelsey, J. W. Pryor and Annie Darby Harrison, all grandchildren.

3. Robert Barbour came to America in 1839 from Northumberland, England, and bought 160 acres of land near Barry from the United States Government. His son, William H. Barbour, owns a part of the original farm and resides on it.

4. In 1825 Richard Barnes and his wife, Elizabeth Atkins Barnes, came from Kentucky to Clay County and located on a farm one-half mile south of Winnetonka, which had been entered by the Younger family. Their son, Richard S. Barnes, was born there December 26, 1826. A farm near Big Shoal Church was bought by Richard Barnes later and for over seventy-five years it has continued in the Barnes name, passing to the son, Richard S., who married Margaret F. Nall, and then to their three sons, C. A., E. M., and W. E. Barnes.

5. Elisha Todd, another pioneer, came to Clay County in 1822 and settled in Big Shoal neighborhood, where he died in 1851. The descendants of his son, Zattu Todd, still living in Clay County, are a daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Porter, granddaughters, Mrs. Annie Darby Harrison and Mrs. Todd Porter Logan, and a great-grandson, Robert Todd Logan.

A GOOD PLACE TO EAT

CLAYCO CAFE

COMMERCIAL BLOCK

NORTH KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

WINNWOOD, CLAY COUNTY'S POPULAR WATER RESORT



Bathing, Boating, Dancing, Tenting—Thirty-five-Acre Spring-fed Lake—One Hundred Acres of Beautifully Wooded Picnic Grounds

EARLY in 1911 Frank D. Winn began to give concrete form to his vision of a pleasure resort for Clay County and Kansas City people, and in due time the finest place for water sports in the vicinity of Kansas City was ready for its thousands of visitors. A portion of the Winn Farm and other acres were used; a series of lakes was constructed and stocked with fish.

With the opening of the 1922 season, the new \$30,000.00 bath house, equipped with every modern

convenience, was opened to the public, and each year improvements are added for the comfort and pleasure of amusement seekers.

Winnwood Beach is at Winnwood, on the Interurban, about six miles from the A. S. B. Bridge and a little farther from Liberty.

The land around the lake has been platted and sold, and many who came first as summer cottagers have become permanent residents.

LAKEWOOD GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB



THE first directors' meeting of the Lakewood Golf and Country Club was held December 23, 1919; the course, which lies north of Winnwood, was opened for play early in 1920; the formal opening of the club house was held June 1, 1922.

The membership is made up of citizens of Clay County and Kansas City and now numbers 260.

The officers for 1922 are: President, C. N. Ingle;

Vice-President, James Costello; Treasurer, Frank C. Marqua; Secretary, R. J. Campbell.

Directors: R. J. Campbell, James Costello, James H. Douglas, F. W. Fratt, John C. Grover, C. N. Ingle, Frank C. Marqua, Frank D. Masden, Anthony N. Miller, E. H. Norton, Geo. A. Pattison, David Powell, S. H. Seiben, D. K. Smith, Geo. H. Temple, T. J. Wornall, C. E. Yancey, Amos Mortenson.



Top Row—Mrs. H. B. Milligan, Mrs. D. T. Bronaugh, Mrs. Chas. Murphy, Mrs. Hugh Preston, Mrs. Wm. Hey, Mrs. J. E. Thomas, Mrs. W. T. Williams, Mrs. E. K. Williams, Mrs. F. R. Williams.

Middle Row—Mrs. J. V. Wilson, Miss Jennie Mae Ballard, Mrs. B. Baughman, Mrs. O. E. Clardy, Mrs. R. L. Taylor, Mrs. H. V. Johnson, Mrs. Chas. Killgore, Mrs. Chas. Thomas.

Bottom Row—Mrs. R. E. Williams, Mrs. Waller Bronaugh, Mrs. Bettie Spicer, Helen Williams, Marie Williams, Elta Mae Thomas, Georgia Christine Clardy, Mrs. George T. Clardy, President.

The Christian Women's Missionary Society of the Barry Christian Church has a membership of thirty-one women who live in a community extending from Nashua to Linden and from west of Barry to Gashland. They were first organized (as a C. W. B. M.) in 1898.

Platte Township

SMITHVILLE, the second oldest settlement in Clay County, is in a prosperous farming community, one mile from the Platte County line and between five and six miles from Clinton County. Being somewhat removed from the other towns of the county, her citizens have always been independent of others in their amusements and other activities.

The first settler on the present town site was Humphrey Smith, a true "Yankee" and called that

Humphrey Smith was a man of strong character who stood for what he considered right. He was an Abolitionist, and though his ideas on the slavery question were not pleasing to most of his neighbors, he was so sincere and brave in his belief that he was finally permitted to hold and express his opinions in peace. He died in 1857.

The first store in Smithville was opened by Humphrey Smith in 1828 and managed by his son, Calvin. Henry Owens and James Lerty were merchants there before 1840. Dr. J. B. Snail, Dr. S. S. Ligon and Dr. Alex M. Robinson were the first physicians in the community.

In 1922 Smithville has three churches, the Christian, organized in 1848, the Baptist organized in 1873, and the Methodist. These churches seem comparatively young but Platte Township can boast of one of the oldest churches in Clay County, as the old Platte Baptist Church was organized by the Primitive Baptists in June, 1827, at the school house at Capt. James Duncan's place, six miles southeast of Smithville.

The first postoffice in Platte Township was established some time prior to 1835 at Elm Grove, the residence of Capt. Duncan, and for many years was the only one in this section.

Smithville did not have railway connection with the outside world until in the early nineties when the Kansas City, Atlantic Railroad, now known as the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad, came through, but has been a good trading point from early days.

Her schools are her pride. Her High School is an accredited, first class institution, and at this date Smithville is the only town in Clay County that has a separate gymnasium building in connection with the public school system. This was erected in 1920 at a cost of \$3,000.00, the money having been raised by public subscription.

by his neighbors, since he was born in New Jersey in 1774, and lived in Pennsylvania and New York before coming to Howard County, Missouri, in 1816.

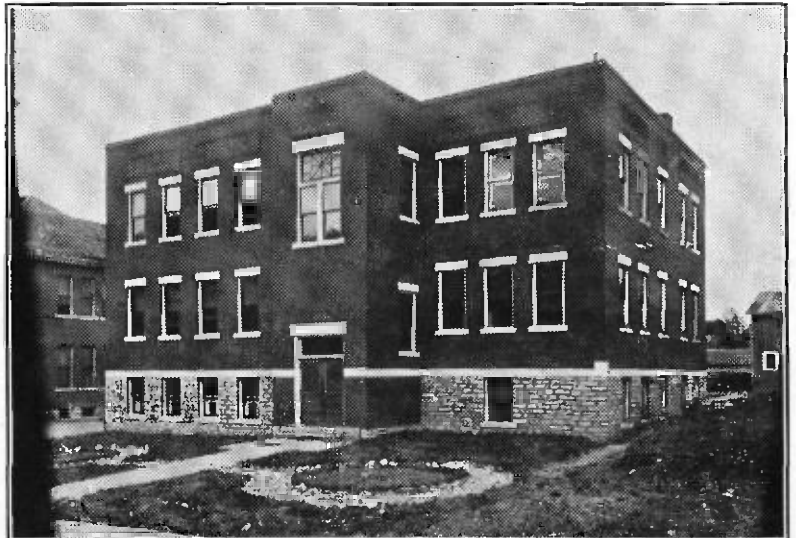
In 1822 he came to Clay County, and with his Yankee enterprise and shrewdness, located on a fork of Platte River, which continues to bear his name, and in 1824 built a mill to catch the patronage of the Indian agencies in the Platte country, and of the settlers who were pushing on frontier. His mill was mentioned in the county records of 1826, when a road was built to it from Liberty. At first Smith's mill was equipped to handle only corn, but in a few years he added a bolting apparatus, and his became the first flouring mill in Clay County. It stood near the site of the Patterson mill and for nearly thirty years was operated by the family, or until it was bought by Col. Lewis Wood about 1853. Soon after, it was destroyed by a flood. The Patterson mill is now owned by Chas. McConnell of Liberty, but is not operated.

The Humphrey Smith home was a log cabin on the south side of Main Street, where the Liberty road turns south.

Though several years older than Missouri City, Smithville has not preserved her ancient landmarks, and has not the air of sleepy age hovering over pioneer buildings—for these have given place to newer structures.



Water Fall at Patterson Mill



Smithville High School—Built in 1916—Capacity 300

The Smithville Horse Show was for fifteen years an important annual event, which brought crowds to the town from far and near. The first was a horse and colt show held November 2 and 3, 1901, on the streets of the village, with these officers in charge: J. C. Wright, President; J. Lee Dawson, Vice-President; Edwin Thatcher, Treasurer; J. W. Wilkerson, Secretary.

For some years the shows were given in "De-Berry Ball Park." No admission or entrance fees to the classes were charged, the show being financed by the merchants and farmers of the community.

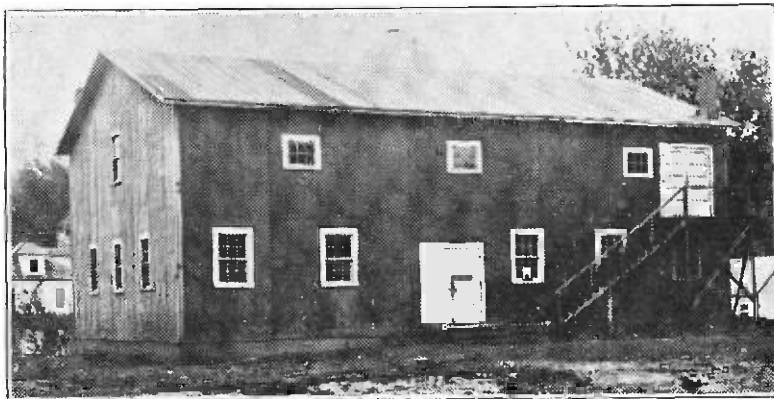
In 1911 an association was formed; 33 acres of ground northeast of town were purchased; a commodious grandstand and substantial barns were erected; a half-mile race track was built; and Smithville had not only one of the best equipped race tracks, but what horsemen called one of the most pleasant fair grounds, in the state. A beautiful grove of hard maple trees made the location ideal. Trotting and running races were given in connec-

tion with the Horse Show, and hogs, cattle and farm products were exhibited. It was here that the first airplane flights were made in Clay County, and some of the foremost aviators made their amateur flights from these grounds.

With the coming of the automobile, interest in the horse declined, and Smithville gave her last Horse Show in 1916.

An event of 1922 worthy of a place in Smithville's chronicles was the great revival held in a big tent, where for six weeks throngs assembled to hear the services, which resulted in over a hundred people confessing their faith in Christ. It was like a revival of the olden days.

Another event of 1922 which meant much to Smithville was the completion of the hard-surfaced road between that point and Nashua, which lessens the time, if not the distance, between Smithville and her neighbors. This is the first unit of Clay County's extensive system of hard roads, now under construction.



Smithville School Gymnasium

Mitchell & Iden

Pharmacy

We Dispense the Pharmaceutical and Biological

Products of Park-Davis & Co.

Phone 38

SMITHVILLE, MO.

Waller & Williams

Dealers in

Hardware, Harness,
Implements

SMITHVILLE,

MISSOURI

Bank of Nashua

Nashua, Missouri

Banking Capital \$24,000.⁰⁰

Organized December 2, 1905

OFFICERS

A. M. THOMPSON, President
W. T. ELLIOTT, Cashier

C. M. KILLGORE, Vice-President
M. L. WOLFE, Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS

J. W. Tillman
W. J. Vance
A. M. Thompson
J. B. Woods
J. V. Wilson

J. W. Boggess
C. M. Killgore
H. A. Woods
C. F. Knighton
W. T. Elliott

OUR PURPOSE

It is our purpose to handle any business entrusted to us in such a fair and liberal manner as to make the customer's relation with this bank satisfactory and profitable.

Aside from the excellent facilities afforded, this bank has the advantage of a large Capital and Surplus.

THE

Bank of Smithville

SMITHVILLE, MO.

John B. Woods, Pres. O. J. Boggess, Cashier
Henry A. Woods, Vice-Pres.
A. O. Lowman, Assistant Cashier

FARMERS BANK

—of—

SMITHVILLE, MISSOURI

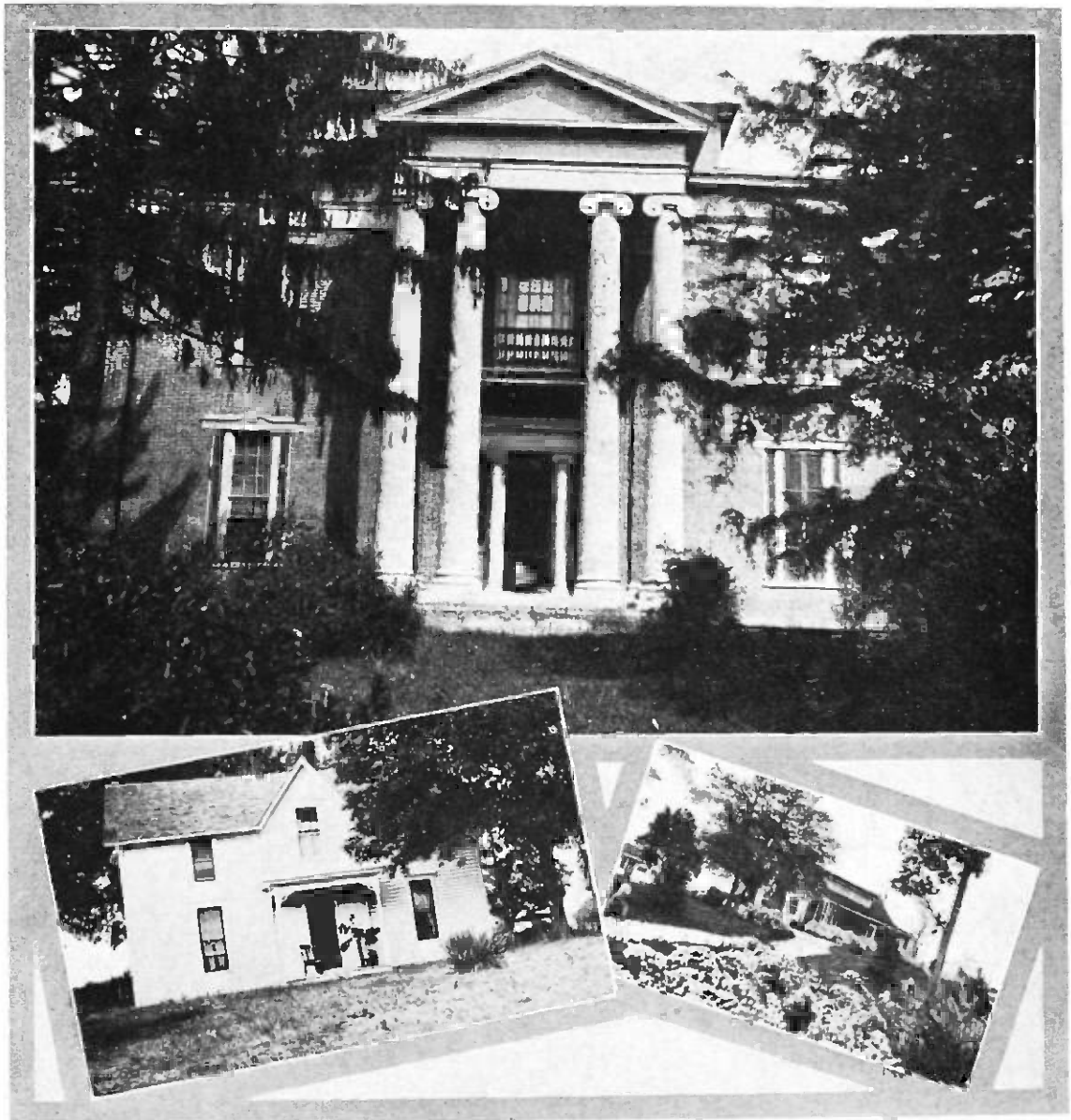
Banking Capital \$50,000.00

Service—Safety—Satisfaction

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

DIRECTORS—Jno. B. Woods, Henry A. Woods, O. P. Yates, O. J. Boggess, J. W. Oliver, Jas. R. Scott, O. A. Adams, Jas. A. Brooks, G. L. Miller, A. M. Thompson, Jno. T. Taul.

SOME COUNTRY HOMES OF PLATTE TOWNSHIP



“ULTNOMAH,” the home of Major John Dougherty, seven and one-half miles northwest of Liberty, was built about 1854. It represents the best in the builder's art. There are eight rooms, 18 by 20 feet square, and two halls 20 by 40 feet long. The Dougherty family moved to Liberty in 1881, and a few years later sold this place to Willard E. Winner. It is now owned by John Douglas of Lathrop, and shows the neglect incident to years of tenant occupancy.

Major Dougherty was born in Kentucky in 1791, and came to St. Louis in 1808. His connection with the American Fur Company led him into frontier lands, and he was one of the first white men to touch on the borders of Clay County as he came up the Missouri River on his way to Oregon. From 1820 to 1830 he was Indian Agent at Fort Leavenworth; he had great influence with the Indians from Missouri to the Columbia River, and through him many treaties were made between the Indians and Whites. In addition to English and French, he spoke seven Indian dialects.

In 1837 Major Dougherty settled permanently in Clay County, on the farm in Platte Township. At one time a herd of twenty-three buffaloes, which had its start in a cow presented to him by an Indian chief, roamed the Dougherty pastures in Clay County. Major Dougherty took an active and interested part in the affairs of his community until his death in 1860. His wife, Mary Hertzog Dougherty, died in 1873, and in less than a decade this beautiful mansion was the Dougherty home no longer.

About 1850, F. V. Dale came from Kentucky and settled on a farm one-half mile south of Paradise. The farm is now owned by Roy Dale, a grandson. This house was built in 1900 on the foundation of the original home.

Prominent among the early settlers of Platte Township was Benjamin Lampton, who entered land northwest of Nashua on the Platte County line. His daughter, Charlotte, was born there in 1839, and now her daughter, Roxy Thompson Woods, lives there with her husband, Clay Woods. This house was built in 1915, and is one of the most attractive country homes in Clay County, with a setting of trees and shrubs and flowers that is unsurpassed anywhere.

Charlotte Lampton married Isaac Bluford Thompson, who came to Clay County from Kentucky in 1856, and bought a farm adjoining the Lampton lands. I. B. Thompson was a Confederate soldier, was a public spirited citizen, and was active in politics. In 1881 he imported a pure bred Galloway herd from Scotland, the first cattle of that breed in this section of the country. He died in 1904, and his home is the home of his son, Allen M. Thompson, who in turn is a public spirited, enterprising citizen and a strong supporter of any movement for the betterment of Clay County.

Kearney Township



Washington Avenue

SOMEONE very aptly remarked once, "A fine farm was spoilt when Kearney was laid out," but by the same rule, it also made a beautiful little town, and as it has been the mecca for retired farmers, who have tilled the fertile soil surrounding it, perhaps nothing has been lost. Kearney proper includes old Centerville, which was laid out some years earlier, and occupies what is now the southeastern part of the town. It was laid out in the spring of 1856 by David T. Duncan and W. R. Cave, the latter purchasing his part from his father, Uriel Cave, the original owner. By 1858 it contained a school house and several stores, the first one being owned by Barney Spencer, a Kentuckian, though managed for some time by his brother-in-law, Sam Traboe. The other two stores were owned and run by John Wade from Ohio, and John Gilboe.

At one time about twenty families resided at Centerville, but the close of the Civil War found it almost deserted. When the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was built, the town of Kearney was laid out in the spring of 1867 by John Lawrence, who christened it Kearney, in memory of Kearney, Nebraska, where he had once lived. The first house was built by George H. Plitt, on the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and Railroad Street, and was used for a store room. Plitt was also the proprietor of a lumber yard, conducted a hotel and for some time was the leader in the community.

Kearney was incorporated as a village by the county court April 5, 1869. The first Board of Trustees was composed of George H. Plitt, Peter Rhinehart, R. B. Elliott, D. T. Duncan and George Harris.

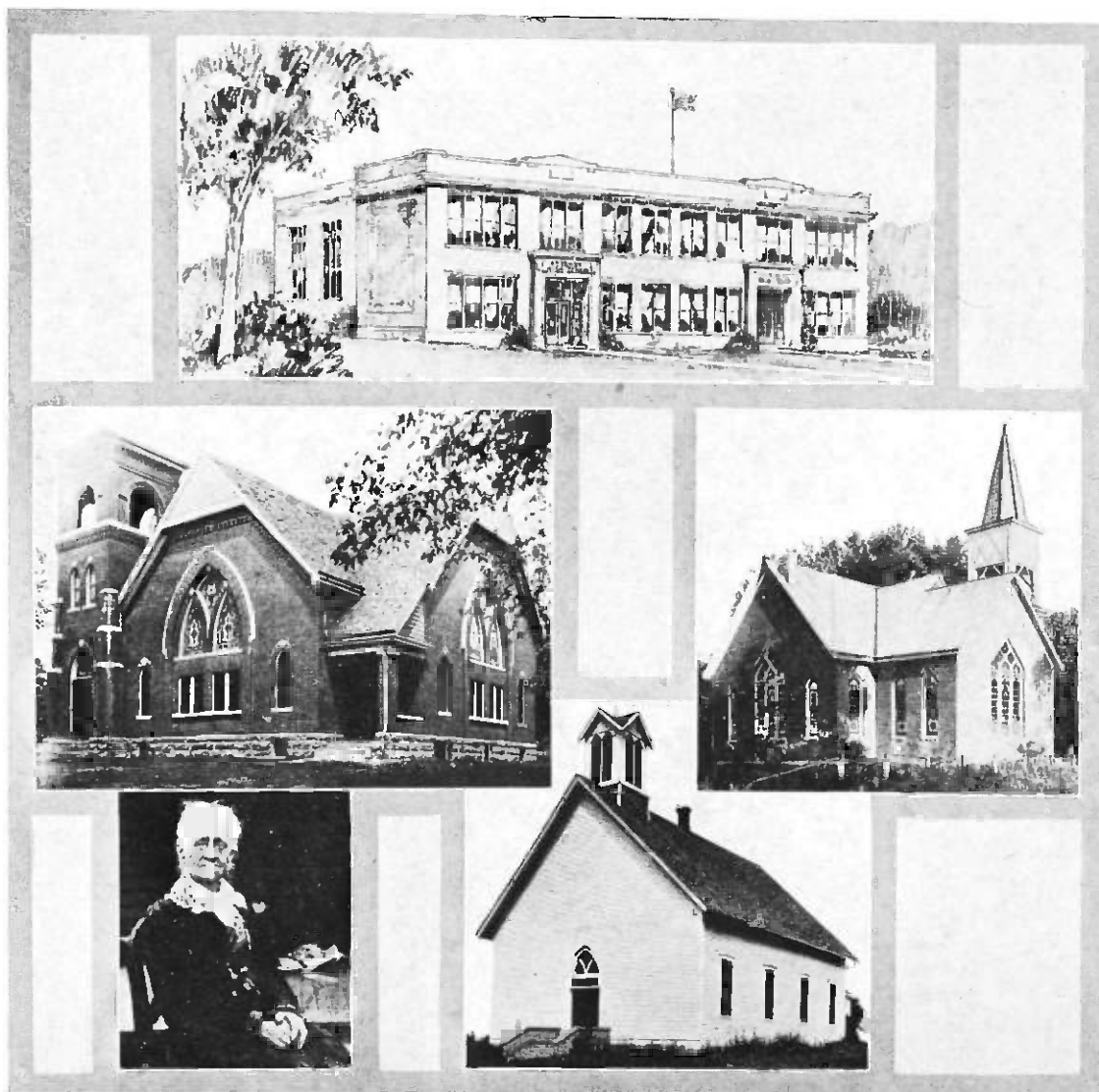
The Clipper, a five-column newspaper, was established by Thomas H. Frame in 1883, but no newspaper is published in Kearney at present.

The first church was the Missionary Baptists, which was first called Mount Olive. They have a fine church home and are the strongest denomination in the town. There is a Christian Church and a Methodist Church.

Kearney has always stood for good schools and recently the school board purchased three acres, and the erection of a \$40,000 building for her splendid High School is now under way.

The main street of the town is Washington Avenue, along either side of which are the up-to-date stores, banks, mill and business houses, with a few nice homes at the east end and the Burlington Railroad, with its modern brick depot, at the west end.

The officers of the town are: J. E. Mathews, Mayor; Chas. A. Riley, City Clerk; Z. E. Milbourn, Constable. Aldermen: B. A. Petty, Nathan Carey, A. J. Hall, Dr. H. Rowell. M. T. S.



1. The new High School Building under construction at Kearney.

2. The First Baptist Church of Kearney was organized December 25, 1866, at the home of Elder John S. Major, with Elder W. S. Barrett of Mt. Vernon acting as Moderator, and Elder Franklin Graves as Secretary. There were nineteen charter members. Services were held in homes and in the "Old Centerville" school house until 1867, when a small brick building in the southwest part of Kearney was completed. This was wrecked by a storm in 1900. A new site was purchased in the center of the town; on June 16, 1901, the corner stone of the present building was laid, and in June, 1903, dedicatory services were held.

3. The Kearney Methodist Church.

4. The Kearney Christian Church. Most of the members originally belonged to Mt. Gilead Church, about three miles northwest of Kearney.

5. Every settlement, large or small, has its "most interesting character," and in Kearney this honor belongs to Mrs. Jennie Foster, who came from Indiana to Missouri in 1865 to visit an uncle, Dr. Bowman, and later to Clay County with him and his family. The tragedy of the Civil War was to her a personal tragedy, for at the Battle of Murphysborough, Tenn., in 1862, her husband, Joel Foster, a captain in the Union Army, lost his life.

Mrs. Foster attended Clay Seminary in Liberty for a brief period and after that taught in the Clay County schools for thirty years. Her first school in this county was a subscription school near Liberty, the others were in the country near Kearney. Today, in her eighty-fifth year, she has the respectful love of the children and grandchildren of her early pupils, for hers was a regime of love and understanding. For many years she has lived in her little home in Kearney, carrying on her life of service, in ministering to the poor, the sick, and the children. In the fall, the school children are invited to come with their teachers and get their fill of apples from her best trees—if the apple crop fails, her love crop comes in the form of a valentine for each child.

It is a delight to visit this real lady and listen to her talk of schools and literature. In 1920 she gave her library of 480 volumes to the Kearney Public School. When asked how she came to own such a large and well-selected library, Mrs. Foster replied, "By making an old dress or a pair of shoes last a little longer; by stopping at the book counter when I had intended to stop at the fashion counter."

Some of Mrs. Foster's first pupils in Missouri were grown men in the tattered gray of the Confederate Army. They came with hesitation, ashamed of their ignorance, but she, the wife of a Federal officer, received them kindly and put them at their ease.

S. C. GREENFIELD, President
GEORGE RILEY, Cashier

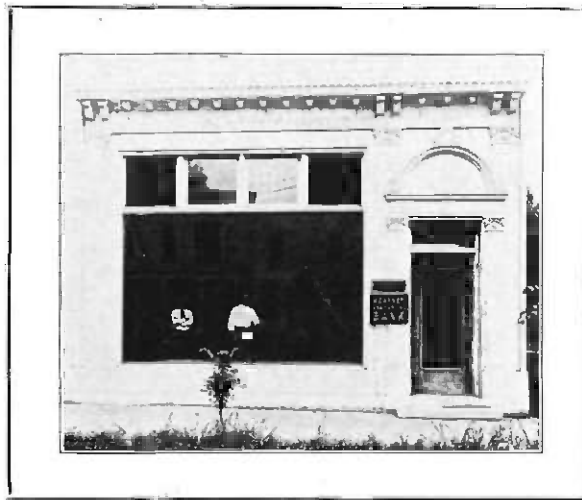
FRED HESSEL, Vice-President
ALLEN RILEY, Ass't Cashier

Kearney Commercial Bank

KEARNEY, MISSOURI

Established

1887



DIRECTORS

S. C. GREENFIELD
FRED HESSEL
GEORGE RILEY
EDGAR LAFFOON
B. B. PETTY

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$90,000.00

The Kearney Commercial Bank, established in 1887, has had almost HALF A CENTURY of continuous and satisfactory service and takes this occasion to thank its many friends for their loyal support and patronage.

It was organized by Wm. B. Morris, Joseph T. Pettigrew, Lewis O. Riley, Locke Riley, George Riley, Fred Hessel and John C. Dagley, Sr., with Wm. B. Morris, President, George Riley, Cashier, and Locke Riley, Assistant Cashier. George Riley has served as cashier since the organization, or thirty-five years; Allen Riley, as assistant cashier since 1897.

George R. Denny, President

Haynie Rowell, Vice-President

S. T. Kelly, Jr., Cashier

Kearney Trust Company

Kearney, Missouri

(Successors to Kearney Bank, Organized 1882)

Capital	\$ 75,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	20,000.00
Deposits	300,000.00

Kearney Trust Company

Safe

Satisfactory

Service

Smith Bros.

DRUGGISTS

Kearney, - Missouri

Mrs. Geo. H. Smith

Breeder of

Certified Barred Rocks

Mammoth Bronze

Turkeys

EGGS AND STOCK IN SEASON

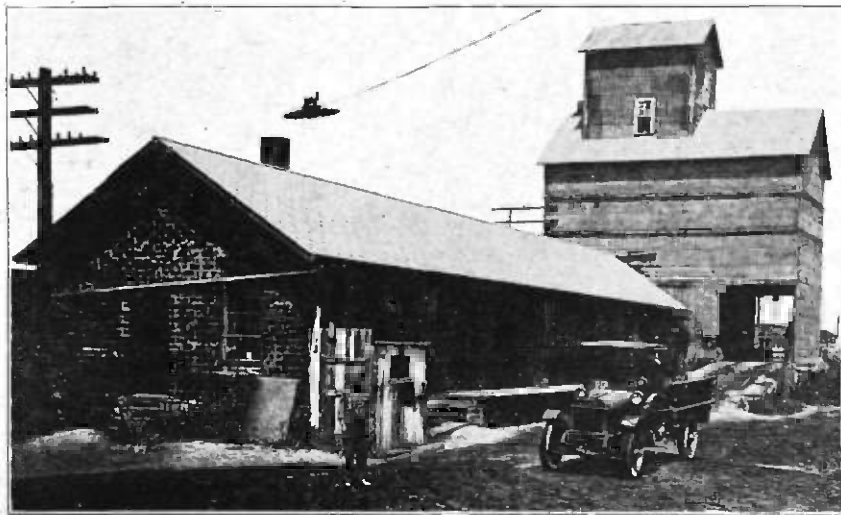
KEARNEY, MISSOURI

Phone 1731

Kearney Grain & Supply Co.

(Co-operative)

Kearney, Mo.

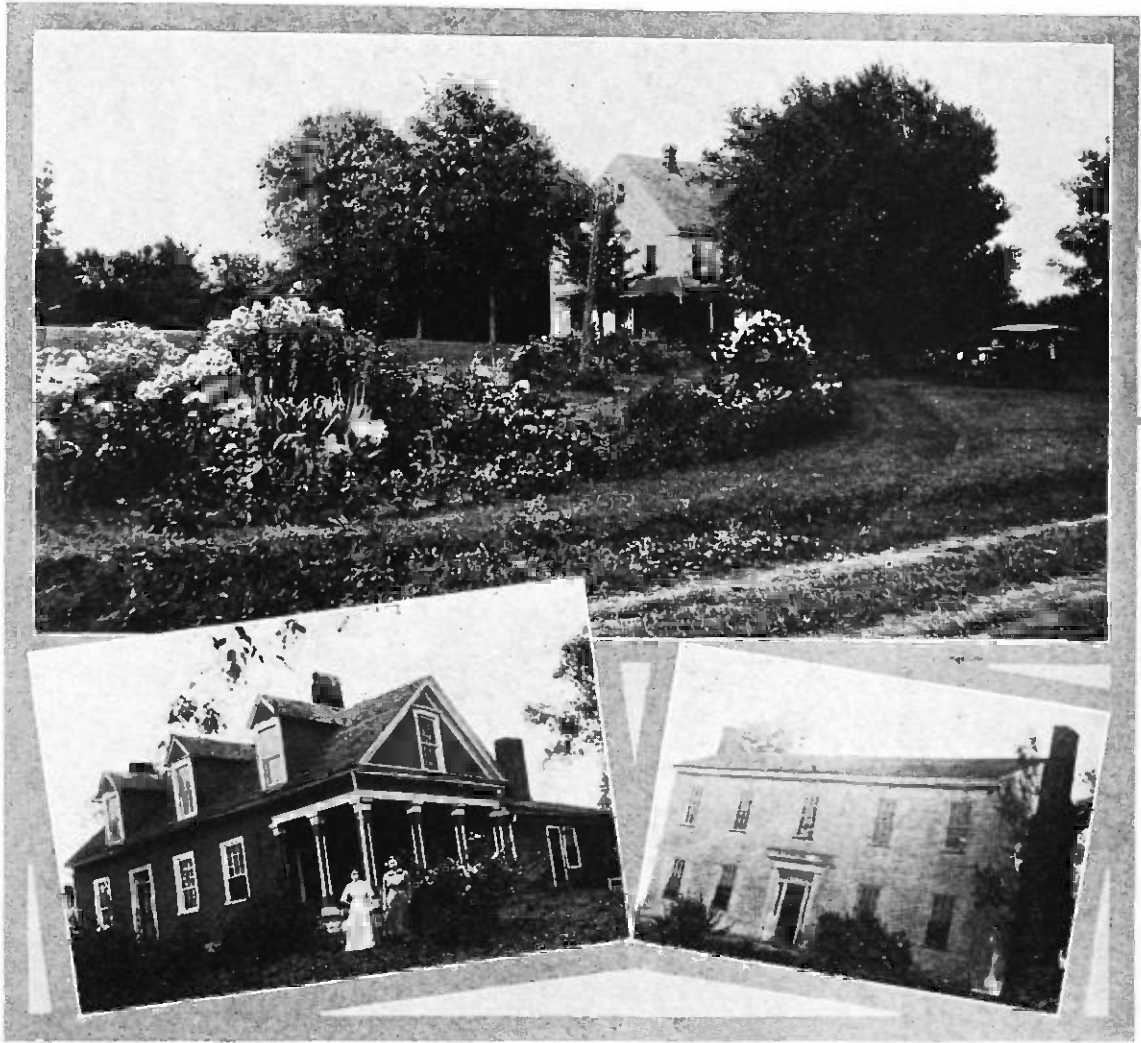


A safe, sane and economical medium through
which the farmers in Kearney territory market
their products and purchase their supplies,
All kinds of

FEED, FLOUR, SALT, TWINE, COAL
Etc. on hand at all times.

DIRECTORS—J. B. Bethune, President; W. H. Tapp, Vice-President; P. W.
McConnel, Manager; C. W. Hessel, Secretary-Treasurer; C. M. Wagy,
W. R. Scudder, Geo. Robeson.

SOME COUNTRY HOMES OF KEARNEY TOWNSHIP



"INECREST," Flower, Fruit and Poultry Farm: Pendleton W. Tapp came from Kentucky to Clay County in 1833, bringing with him all his worldly possessions, a few clothes, a horse and saddle, and \$20 in cash. He set up a blacksmith shop on the farm of Benjamin Soper in the Gilead neighborhood and in four years had made enough money to buy 120 acres of land three miles south of Old Centerville, now known as Kearney. At his death in 1857 he owned 360 acres of land and many slaves. The entire farm is still owned by his children. This house was built in 1904 by Lewis W. Tapp, a son by his first wife, Martha Ann Dykes, whom he married in 1839.

Lewis W. Tapp married Laura F. Haynes September 10, 1867, and to her is due the credit of beautifying the place with flowers and fruit trees. Her slogan has been, "Make Clay County the most beautiful spot of this grand old State." At the age of 78, she continues to make her own particular little spot a veritable Garden of Eden, and with lavish generosity sends seeds and cuttings to any who will ask for them.

Following the death of his first wife, Pendleton W. Tapp married Catharine Williams and of the children of this union, William P., George P., and Almedia who married Richard M. Massey, lived to rear families.

James Marsh (1793-1840) and Martha Riley (1800-1882) were married in Kentucky in 1817 and soon left for Howard County, Missouri. By 1827 he was making the brick and building this home west of Gilead, one of the first if not the first brick house in Clay County. After the death of James Marsh it eventually passed to his oldest son, Ben Marsh, who owned it until 1881 when he sold it to William Waggy, whose son, Harry Waggy, now owns the place and lives there. The exterior has been changed by the addition of dormer windows but the handcarved mantles and beautiful woodwork of the interior are unaltered.

Dr. James T. Marsh and Martha J. North, the youngest children of James Marsh, were born and reared in this house. James Marsh has a number of descendants living in Clay County.

Dr. James T. Marsh was born in 1833; was educated at Gilead, at William Jewell, at Westminster College and at the St. Louis Medical College; in 1860 he married Roxana Brashear, one of the most brilliant women of her day, a daughter of Cyrus

Brashear, one of the pioneer settlers of Clay County located in Liberty in 1863; and practiced medicine there until his death in 1907, a much loved and highly respected Christian gentleman.

Three and one-half miles east of Kearney, in a section where unpretentious homes predominate, stands this house of truly startling dimensions. An ell just as large as the part in view, with a full-length porch, extends to the rear. This home was built in 1858 by **George Claybrook** with native lumber sawed at his own mill near by. He had a grist mill also, and **W. M. Simmons**, the oldest inhabitant of Missouri City in 1922, was the miller there during the early years of the Civil War.

The chimneys stand as straight and true today as when they were built and there are no finer ones in Clay County. **Robert Chanslor** bought the place in 1866 and it was the Chanslor home until 1900. **Ralph Riley** has owned and occupied the place since 1921.

Benjamin Soper and his wife, **Nancy Tapp Soper**, came from Kentucky in the early days and settled on a farm two miles west of Kearney, the patent for the land being received from President **John Q. Adams**. Here he worked at his trade of wagon-maker. The farm has remained in the Soper name from that date, the only change in ownership having been made when it passed from **Benjamin Soper** to his youngest son, **Ballard**, who still resides on the home place. Of **Benjamin Soper's** thirteen children, **Ballard Soper** alone survives.

A Correction:—The **D. A. R.** Baby's name is **Meredith Ann** instead of **Margaret Ann Smith**. Her great-grandfather, **George Smith**, was born in North Carolina in 1822, came to Clay County in 1830; settled in the Gilead neighborhood; and in 1845 married **Mary C. Harris** who had come from Kentucky in 1831.



The Holt Methodist Church South

The Holt Methodist Church had its origin in the first regularly constituted religious body in Clay County, a Methodist "Class" formed in 1822 in the home of **Stephen Baxter**, about four miles southeast of Holt. The first church home, which was finished in 1843, was a log house in the country. In 1854 a "modern" church was built at Haynesville, just over the line in Clinton County—town and building are now gone. In 1883, a new church was erected in Holt, and in 1910 the present edifice was built at a cost of \$10,000.00. The bell that now calls the people to worship was purchased in Philadelphia, shipped to St. Louis by railway, up the Missouri River to Liberty Landing by boat, and hauled by wagon to the church at Haynesville in 1854. In August, 1922, this Methodist congregation celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of their church.

The Holt Community Club was organized in 1919 by Miss **Fannie Lou McCoy**, Superintendent of the Holt School. The first meetings were held in the school building, later a hall 42 by 100 feet was erected at a cost of \$7,000.00. The club has seventy members and these are the people who contributed the money to build the hall. The officers for 1922 are: **J. M. Harris**, President; **Mrs. S. D. Shelton**, Secretary; **W. J. Ellington**, Treasurer. **S. D. Shelton**, **H. L. Tadlock**, **L. A. Gorham**, **Roy E. Powell** and **Leonard Hunter** are the Board of Directors. Basketball, lectures, picture shows, and all community meetings are held in the hall.

Washington Township

SIXTY years ago the Watkins Woolen Mill of Washington Township was the most important factory in all Northwest Missouri, and the largest in the state outside of the large cities; today, thirty-five years after its operation has ceased, it is the most interesting object from a historical standpoint in Clay County.

Waltus L. Watkins, of French Huguenot descent, was born in Kentucky, October 30, 1806; in 1832 he came to Liberty, and in 1839 he moved to the land where the Watkins Mill and the stately brick home now stand. His early education and training had fitted him to be a builder of mills and homes, for in his young manhood he learned the machinist's trade in the East and worked in cotton and woolen industries; he worked on the first railroad locomotive ever built in the United States.

In 1849, he started a flouring mill which was run by six oxen and produced a finer grade of flour than had ever been made in this part of the country. His grist and flouring mill was patronized by people from a distance of seventy-five miles.

The first home was of the usual log type; this was replaced by the present mansion in 1851. Many experiments were made with the soil on different parts of the farm before a clay suitable for making the brick could be found.

The woolen mill was built in 1860 at a cost

of \$30,000.00, with brick burned on the spot and timbers cut from the magnificent hardwood trees near by. These were cut with a circular saw, the first in Clay County. The mill began operating in 1861. There are three floors, 50 by 100 feet, each filled with the best and most expensive machinery obtainable in that day. It was bought in Philadelphia, shipped to Richfield, now Missouri City, and hauled by oxen to the mill. The steam which furnished the power came from a boiler 30 feet long and four feet in diameter. Wood was used for fuel.

Wool was brought to the Watkins Mill from all over the state, and cassimeres, jeans, flannels, blankets, yarns, etc., were manufactured on an extensive scale. The blankets were said "to last as long as you live and you needn't hurry about dying either." No shoddy was put in

cloth made at the Watkins Mill.

There were two vats for dyeing the wool. A wooden vat was used for dyeing black but for colors a huge copper kettle holding 400 gallons was used. Wool from black sheep was not dyed but was mixed with a little white and sold as "sheep's gray."

The workmen at the mill were skilled laborers imported from Philadelphia, and they received as high as \$3.00 a day. No negroes were employed in the mill, though their cabins were thick on the farm, and they helped there and in the home. A number of

WOOLEN FACTORY.

This establishment situated at my residence in the North East part of Clay county, Mo., 16 miles North East of Liberty, near the road leading from Richmond to Plattsburg, and 5 miles South East of Haynesville, will be in full operation in ten days. No pains or cost has been spared to make this establishment equal, if not superior to any other in the western country. The house is very large, and is calculated to run 36 Looms; the machinery is of the very best quality, of superior polish and finish, and is well adapted to making any goods that may be wanted in the State, and in a very short time I will have a good assortment of

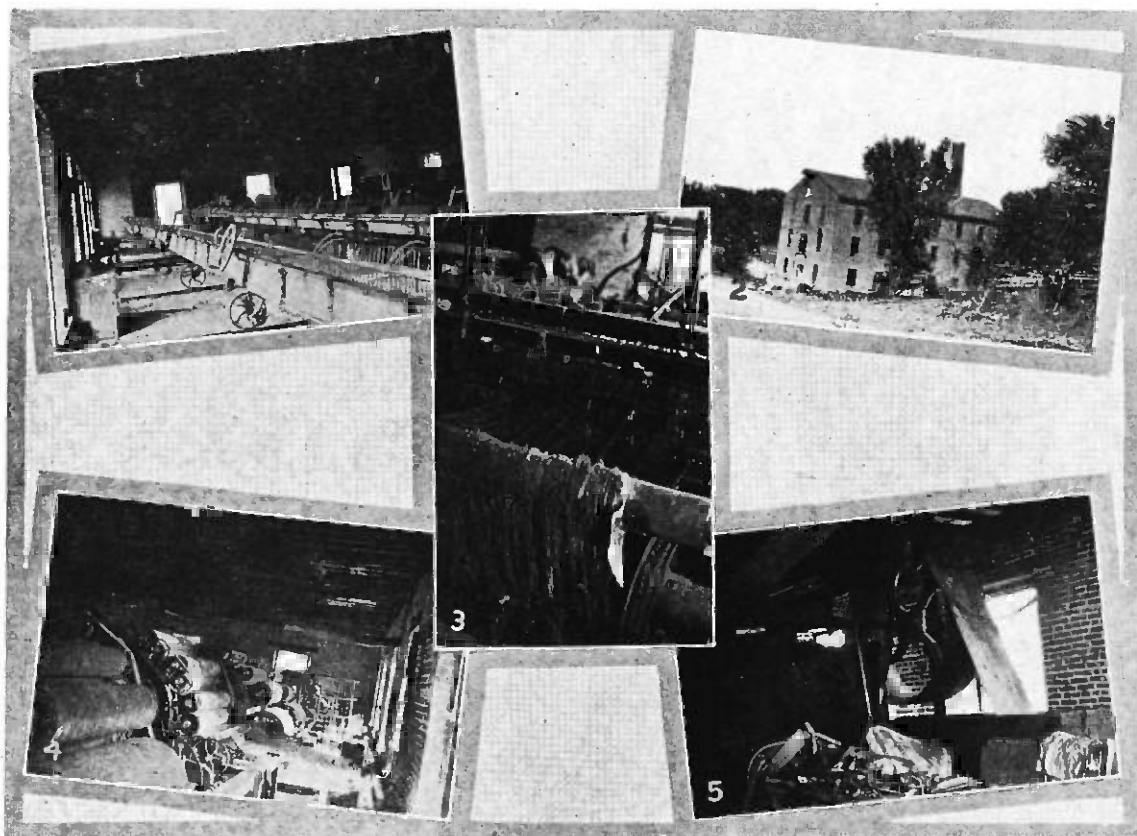
WOOLEN GOODS

For sale, which shall be as good as any made elsewhere, and as LOW as any other establishment can make west of Cincinnati. I see that most other persons wool at so much per yard, &c., &c.; but after mature consideration I am of the opinion (and I can give a dozen good reasons for it) that I can give more satisfaction, and better bargain, by simply paying them a fair price for their Wool and selling them such Cloths as they may wish to purchase, than I could by working their wool for them. I shall also keep constantly on hand a superior assortment of STOCKING YARN. Coloring, Pulling and Finishing goods done here to order. Merchants having old cloths on hand can have them refinished at a trifling cost. Persons wishing to purchase any thing in our line, can pay for it in cash or produce such as Wool, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Soap and various other articles on tedious to mention. WOOL CARDING done here in the very best manner. In fact, I WARRANT all work done here to be done in a superior style. I am anxious that as many persons should come and visit this as can conveniently do so, and particularly the Ladies, who are generally better judges than men, of such goods as I shall make. May 6th, 1861.

W. L. WATKINS.

Note - P. B. - I wish to purchase a quantity of unwashed Wool in the Secot. I will also purchase washed Wool, and pay the highest market price.

W. L. W.



Watkins Woolen Mill

times the James boys raided the mill and took away with them quantities of cloth.

Unsettled business conditions and the fact that people quit making men's clothing at home made the operation of the mill unprofitable and it was shut down about 1886. The machinery stands exactly as it was in the days of its activity; wool is still around the machines in different stages of preparation; many of the looms are still threaded. Quantities of farm implements of every kind are stored in the building now and the first floor is a workshop for the big estate. When the mill was in operation a store was run in connection with it in a room on the first floor, and today the shelves still carry the merchandise of that earlier period.

Waltus L. Watkins was not only a builder of industries but he was also a builder of schools and churches and the highest type of community life. He was one of the founders of the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, and one of its most liberal supporters; he built a brick school house near his farm which was long used as a public school building, and helped build others; for many years he was a Trustee of William Jewell College and his contributions to that institution were large. At the time of his death on January 24, 1884, his lands, milling property and live stock had

already been sold to his sons, John H., A. Judson and Joe B. Watkins. John H. Watkins, the present owner of the home estate, was born there September 16, 1841. He, with the aid of his sister, Miss Carrie, and his brother, Joe, continues to dispense hospitality in the same charming manner that prevailed when numerous slaves lightened the burden of the hostess.

Since 1910 "Uncle John" has generously opened his grounds annually to the Missouri Valley Fox Hunters' Association. These men camp there for a week and hunt. Thousands of visitors attend.



Watkins Home

Historical

Facsimiles of Historical Handbills Printed by the Liberty Tribune Press and now in the Collection Owned by Robert S. Withers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SLAVES

UNDER and by virtue of the provisions of the last will and testament of JOHN GAPP, deceased, the undersigned Executor and Administrator of the said last will and testament will offer for sale to the highest bidder, in the city of Liberty, in the county of Clay, in the State of Missouri, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1866, to wit: the 3d day of said month, at public outcry and while the county court of said county of Clay is in session, the following described negro slaves for life, to-wit: SARAH, a woman aged about 42 years—GINCEY, a woman aged about 35 years—ARAH JANE, a girl aged about 6 years, a child of Ginsey—HARRIET MATILDA, a girl aged about 3 years, a child of Ginsey—HENRY, a boy aged about 4 months, also a child of Ginsey—GEORGE, a man aged about 20 years and HOWARD, a man aged about 19 years. The above named slaves are very likely and are offered for sale to enable the undersigned to make distribution among the legacies of said deceased.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security.

December 11, 1866.

WILLIAM GADSDEN, Executor.
REBECCA GADSDEN, Record.

\$5000 REWARD!

The Clay County Savings Association, at Liberty, Mo., was robbed on the 13th inst. of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by a band of Bushwhackers, who reside chiefly in Clay county, and have their rendezvous on or near the Missouri River, above Sibley in Jackson county. The sum of

5000.00 DOLLARS

will be paid by the Association for the recovery of the stolen money, or in that proportion for the sum recovered. Every citizen, who values his life or property, will be expected to give his aid in capturing the thieves, as they are thoroughly organized and will no doubt continue to deprecate on life and property, as they did here yesterday. Done by order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES LOVE, Pres.
February 14th, 1866.

\$100 REWARD!



Runaway from the subscriber on the night of the 8th May, a negro man named

NOEL,

aged about 22 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 170 pounds, black color, large feet, sear on one foot, and one on hand, and of pleasing appearance when spoken to.

I will give for the apprehension of said boy, and his delivery to me in Clay county, 10 miles north of Liberty, or his confinement in some jail so that I get him, \$25 if taken in Clay county—\$50 if taken out of Clay county and in the State, and \$100 if taken out of the State.

JOHN S. MAJORS.

May 9th, 1861.

Proclamation By the Mayor of the CITY OF LIBERTY

Whereas a great National Calamity has fallen upon the American people by reason of the assassination of the Executive of the Federal Union, and the Secretary of State; and whereas we deeply mourn and regret their loss to the country in this hour of peril. Therefore I, James M. Jones, Mayor of the City of Liberty, do hereby order that all the business houses in the city be closed, during the present day, and that the same be draped in mourning.

I further order that all the dwelling houses in the city be appropriately draped, for such length of time as the occupiers may think proper.

Given under my hand as Mayor this 17th April, 1866.

F. Gwinner, Recorder.

By order of the Mayor,
J. M. JONES.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY!

The Fall Session of this Institution, situated to the northeast corner of Clay county, Mo., will be opened on Monday, September 3d, 1866.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, as follows, viz:

Primary Class, (including Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography) \$10.00
Intermediate Course, (Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, and advanced English) \$12.50
Languages, (Latin and Greek) 15.00

Charges made from date of entrance to date of session, except in cases of PROTRACTED sickness or unavoidable accidents.

Any one becoming dissatisfied with the course of instruction will be permitted to withdraw from the School, by paying from date of entrance to date of withdrawal.

Provision reserved for Tuition at each session.

E. B. GILL, Principal.
Franklin Academy.

August 14th, 1866.

RECEPTION

OF
GEN. F. P. BLAIR!

The citizens of Liberty and the county of Clay, are requested to assemble in the Court House in the city of Liberty on to-morrow morning Oct. 30th, 1866, at 9 o'clock, prepared to form a procession for the purpose of escorting Gen. Blair to the city, from Mrs. Dale's farm on the Plattsburg road.

By order Committee of Arrangements.

Grand Picnic OF CLAY COUNTY!

Sunday Schools all Turn Out—Everybody Invited to Attend—A General Rejoicing that Peace is Ours—Distinguished Speakers Expected—Brass Band in Attendance

A Grand Picnic will be given in the woodland pasture of Mrs. Lincoln on SATURDAY, JUNE TWENTY-THIRD, A. D. 1866. The ladies, who rule the household in this county, becherful (old and young) are expected to bring their baskets "brim full" of good things in eat, such as cold ham, light bread, etc., etc. Here GEORGE C. BINGHAM and JESSE JOHN W. MORRILL will be present and address the people, and the "Liberty Cornet Band" will be in attendance. Let all turn out and have a general rejoicing that Peace is restored and we can meet our neighbors again!

Committee of Arrangements.

A. J. Cohen, Editor Tribune; E. J. Davidson, John Smith, J. S. Allen, J. H. Baker, A. B. Shaw, C. G. Winkler, Wm. A. Martin, T. D. Smith, John Chang, F. R. Allen, COMMITTEE OF TOLUACE, David A. Miller, W. R. Davidson, Wm. A. Shaw, GRAND MARSHAL—Stephen T. Davis, Larkin Russell, Dr. J. M. Allen, S. G. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

P. S.—The Johnson Club of the various Townships in Clay county are requested to meet on the 24th of June at 10 o'clock at the house in the town of Liberty for the purpose of raising money for the picnic.

W. A. LIND, D. One

LD invitations reveal that Liberty was once the social center of a wide territory, and many bear on their lists of managers the names of men from Independence, Westport, Leavenworth, Weston and Platte City. Formality characterized the brilliant social functions of that day.

New Years Eve Party.

To be given at the Arthur House,
Liberty, Mo., Tuesday Eve., Dec.

31st, 1867.

M. DEARING, PROPRIETOR.

MANAGERS.

LIBERTY.

MADISON MILLER,	CONN WITHERS.
S. G. SANDUSKY,	R. L. RAYMOND,
Col. J. L. SINGLETON.	J. G. WILLEKE,
LEE WORTHINGTON,	R. J. STONE,
Capt. W. G. GARTH,	T. D. MURRAY.
JERRY HALL.	JAS. G. ADKINS.
Col. J. J. MOORE,	} Missouri City.
A. K. MCCLINTOCK,	
ERASTUS SMITH,	} Smithville.
W. B. CRAWFORD.	
M. S. PETERS,	} Haynesville.
J. A. PORTER,	

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Capt. W. G. GARTH,	LEE WORTHINGTON,
M. MILLER,	J. G. ADKINS,
S. G. SANDUSKY,	N. A. POTTER.

Early advertisements tell a story that many pages of history could not make more plain—a story of the products of the land, and of the needs and indulgences of the people.

FAMINE ENDED!!!

JUST received per steamers "Polar Star," "Martha Jewett," "Ben Bolt" and "Key Stone:"

- 200 barrels Prime New Orleans Sugar;
- 100 Sacks Prime Rio Coffee;
- 100 barrels Certified Whisky, best brands
- 100 half bbls " " "
- 25 " Old Rye " " "
- 25 " Bourbon " " "
- 25 ¼ bbls Malt " " "
- 150 bbls Kenawha Salt
- 200 Sacks G. A. Salt
- 50 half barrels Belchor's Molasses;
- 110 kegs Molasses;
- 101 kegs assorted Nails;
- 11 neats Tubs; 25 dozen 2 and 3 hooped buckets;
- 2000 pounds Cotton Yarn;
- 50 Premium Cooking Stoves;
- 100 kegs pure White Lead;
- 5 barrels Linseed Oil;
- 30 boxes Lewis Extra No. 1 Tobacco;
- 30 boxes Sperm Candles;
- 50 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 10;
- 20 kits Mackerel;
- 20 half bbls "
- 5 barrels Cider Vinegar.

Bedsteads and Tables, a variety; Ovens, skillets, Pots, and Lids assorted.

WE invite the farmers and merchants who have not laid in their stocks, to give us a call. We will sell as low as any house on the Missouri river.

Our TERMS are CASH in hand, or PRODUCE at cash prices; we will in no case deviate from these terms.

We want to purchase immediately 100 tons of Hemp; also 10,000 pounds of Rags; they must be clean hemp, cotton and tow, for which we will pay 2 cents per pound.

We also purchase Hides, Beeswax, Tallow and Lard.

Remember, Cash or Produce only can buy. And we hope no good man will place us under the disagreeable necessity of telling him we can't credit him.

GILMER & HOLT.

Richfield, June 22, 1855.

WANTED!

Hemp, Dry Hides, Flax Seed, Beeswax, Venison Hams, Domestic Jeans and Linseys, for which we will give the highest market price. Call and see.

MIDDLETON and MILLER
October 19, 1843.

AN OLD CUSTOM

An early day custom overlooked today was that of presenting the wife of the grantor signing the deed in a land transfer a sum of money with which to purchase a new dress. It was generally enough to purchase a calico dress but if the buyer thought he was making an extra good bargain the gift was sufficient to pay for something finer.

Mr. WILLIAM CRAFT is a notorious liar, and has stolen, and I can prove it. I am responsible for what I say.

NATHANIEL MCMAHAN.
Sept. 7th, 1868.

Freedom of expression was not hindered by fear of consequences in days gone by.

COUNTRY CHURCHES

*"A Church in every grove that spread
Its living roof above their head".*

WITH the Clay County Pioneer, home, school and church were of equal importance. His home completed, the early settler turned his attention towards the erection of a house in which to worship God. These country churches were veritable community centers and played an important part in the development of the county.

After a hundred years they represent a phase that is passing, changed conditions have weakened the hold of the country churches, some are entirely gone, many stand deserted and falling into decay, a few are struggling to keep going, and still fewer continue to be centers of real activity.

The first religious service ever held in Clay County was conducted in 1820 by Elder Harris of the Methodist Church. From 1820 to 1828, the Methodists and Presbyterians held many meetings. It was the custom to select some grove where water was plentiful, pitch tents or build huts, take provisions and camp on the grounds for two or three weeks at a time. These meetings were held once a year; between times the brethren met from house to house.

There were Jones' camp ground, two miles east of Liberty; Robertson's camp ground, northeast of Liberty; Weaden's, in Gallatin Township; Patton's, in the east part of the county where Shady Grove Church was built later; and Baxter's camp ground on the Jesse Baxter farm in the northeast part of the county.

In 1822 a small group of people met at the home of Stephen Baxter, about four miles southeast of Holt, and formed a Methodist "Class;" in 1837 this grew into the Pleasant Grove Church of Washington Township and

later into the Methodist Church of Holt.

Probably the first real church organized was Big Shoal Baptist Church in Gallatin Township, eight miles southwest of Liberty, founded May 21, 1823, by Elder William T. Thorp, a pioneer "Hardshell" Baptist. Among the first members were George Burnett and wife, Peter Burnett, Elisha Todd and wife, John Crowley, Elizabeth Moore, Christina Moore, Jane Cain, Daniel Hughes

and wife, Richard Barnes and wife, John Atkins and wife, Edward Mails and Garrett Arnold. At first, services were held in the rude log school house which stood near the present site. In 1827 their first meeting house was built, a log structure 48 by 20 feet, hewn from the virgin forest, whose "raising" brought people from miles



Big Shoal in 1922

around and gave date to happenings for years afterwards. This building had a vestibule in front and an offset in the back, each 8 by 6 feet, and was called "the church with the twelve corners." It was unique in that it had a real board floor and a lathed and plastered ceiling. The lath were rived of oak and the plaster was made from the sand of near-by Shoal Creek and lime burned from neighboring rock ledges. The seats were of logs split, with flat sides up and had strong pegs for legs. One part of the room was set apart for the negro slaves who came with their masters.

In 1851 the membership numbered over 200. The log church was too small so it was torn down and the present brick building was erected on the site. Like its predecessor, the brick church was of native material, put together by the efforts of the entire community. The first pastor in the new building was John Knight, a veteran of the War of 1812.

The "Hardshells" held no night meetings but the services lasted all day, without intermission, at first. Later the day was enlivened by a basket dinner which drew visitors from beyond the county. Children were not admitted to full membership but were expected to attend with their parents and had to stay awake and be quiet through two or more sermons delivered by the pastor and visiting ministers.

Large as the crowds were at regular meetings, they were nothing when compared with the multitudes that came to the "Association Meetings" that began on Saturday and continued through Sunday and Monday. These came to Big Shoal about once in ten years and then those living near had their resources taxed to the utmost. Often a hundred people would be cared for at one home. They ate at tables in the house and all over the yard, and at night the women and oldest men slept in the house while the rest went to bed on shake-downs in the hemp and tobacco barns. Big Shoal was a member of Fishing River Association.



"Ready for the Bonnet Show"

Posed by members of the Alexander Doniphan Chapter at the D. A. R. celebration of Missouri's Centennial held at Hannibal in October, 1921. The larger bonnet belonged to a daughter of Fountain Waller and is over 80 years old. It is made of pink taffeta, lace and flowers. The small bonnet came from "Le Printemps" in Paris about 50 years ago and was worn by Mrs. J. C. Evans. The dark silk dress was made in 1862 for Ada Hall Hardwicke.

For more than eighty years the display of new bonnets at the Annual Spring meeting was sufficient to cause the May service to be called the "Bonnet Show." This was the great event of the year for the community. Some of the bonnets worn by the belles

of that other day are treasured relics in Clay County homes today. Many were works of art, coming from Paris via St. Louis and the Missouri River. Interest in the day waned with the passing of the bonnet and the coming of motor cars. In 1917 an effort was made to revive the May meeting. This was the last service held at Big Shoal. It was presided over by Elder W. Pence, who baptized one new member. Only a hundred people came, and but few of them brought their baskets. In early days the crowd filled the church yard but this last time by the middle of the afternoon when the "Bonnet Show" services were formerly at their height, the church was as silent as the cemetery by its side. Big Shoal had completed almost a century of service.

A few years ago the Missouri Valley Historical Society prepared and presented in Kansas City a film, "Two Girls and a Bonnet," which portrayed the old Bonnet Show of Big Shoal Church with its elements of rivalry and romance.

In 1922 Big Shoal Church stands neglected and uncared for—the sagging doors stand open and the light of heaven shines through the roof. It is a place that should be preserved for what it has been and for what it could yet be to the community.

Little Shoal Baptist Church, northwest of Liberty, was founded May 28, 1823, with twelve members. A log church was built in 1824 and the present brick church in 1881-82. Elder William Thorp, the founder of the church, and its pastor for twenty-eight years, lies buried in Little Shoal Cemetery. He established his permanent residence in Clay County in 1824. His life was a benediction. It might be truly said that in "simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, he had his conversation in the world." During his long period of service to the churches he received no pecuniary compensation for his labors; on the contrary he often contributed to the needs of his fellow laborers in the ministry.

Elder William Thorp, minister of the gospel of the Regular Baptist Church; the first pioneer who smoothed the rugged paths of the Baptists in the western wilds of Missouri, constituted the first churches and organized the first Baptist Association in Upper Missouri. Born in Virginia in 1772, moved to Kentucky in 1786, to Missouri in 1809, died in Clay County March 7th, 1853, aged 81 years, 1 month and 10 days; minister of the Gospel 57 years.

—Elder Thorp's Epitaph.

No services are held at Little Shoal and it, too, stands, a monument to the past.

Mount Gilead Church, nine miles north of Liberty in Kearney Township, was organized February 13, 1830, as a Primitive Baptist Church, at the home of Benj. W. Riley, who became the first pastor. There were sixteen members. The present grounds were selected in 1833 as a permanent place of meeting by Timothy Dale, Alfred M. Riley, Henry Estes and Benjamin Soper.

The first building was erected in 1844 under the direction of Robert Officer, Alfred M. Riley and David M. Bevins, all of whom now rest in the quiet church yard. The present house was built in 1870.

In 1844 there was a division in the congregation which resulted in this becoming a Christian Church under Rev. A. H. F. Payne. Mount Gilead Church has been served by such men as Moses E. Lard, Alexander Proctor, G. W. Longan and A. B. Jones.

In 1922 services are still held at Gilead. There are between fifty and seventy-five active and passive members.

Bethel Church, in Washington Township, ceased to be a branch of the Liberty Presbyterian Church September 24, 1842, and became a separate organization with forty-four members.

The present church building took the place of the original log church in 1856. The Bethel Church roll has held 468 names in its history of eighty years. Today one finds an active congregation of 100 members, with regular Sunday School and preaching services. Bethel is still serving its community in the old-time way as a community center.

Antioch Christian Church, north of Avondale in Gallatin Township, was organized Sept. 4, 1853, at Weaden's camp ground on what is now the Winn farm, by Moses E. Lard. The church home was built in 1858 or 1859 and stands in 1922 unmarred by the passage of the years. Antioch is in one of the earliest settled sections of the county and has always

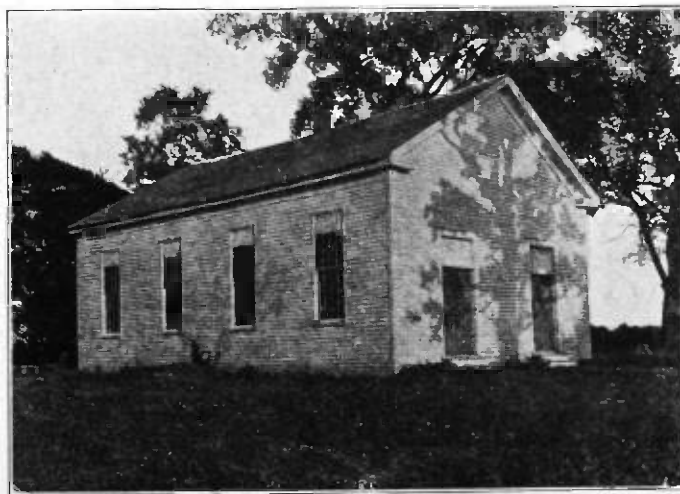


Mt. Gilead in 1922

been a center of culture and influence; its people have been known far and wide for their solidity and worth. Mrs. Joseph N. Baker, wife of the first clerk, is the only charter member still living. Since 1906 Rev. Fred V. Loos has been the pastor. Regular services are held once a month and there is an active C. W. B. M.

Just south of Antioch Church is a small white frame building, the meeting place of Sugar Tree Grove Vigilance Committee. This organization was founded about 1870 with the intent of aiding members to recover stolen property. The first meetings were held in the old Sugar Tree Grove Academy; when that ceased to be available, about 1890, this building was erected. The Vigilance Committee is still alive and active.

Other country churches with their dates of organization follow: Rush Creek Primitive Baptist, 1823; Barry Cumberland Presbyterian, 1826; First Baptist Church of Platte, 1827; Mt. Pleasant Primitive Baptist Church, built in 1830 on the old Estes farm, now gone; Faubion Chapel, M. E. South, 1837; Barry Christian, 1840; Clear Creek Old Baptist, 1840; Gosneyville M. E. South, 1843; Zoar Methodist Episcopal, 1845; Bethel German M. E., (Arley) 1845; German M. E., 1847; Providence Missionary Baptist, 1848; Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist 1853; Mt. Vernon Missionary Baptist, 1857; Pleasant Hill Baptist, 1857; Ebenezer Christian (Minnaville) 1865; Gosneyville Christian, 1868, Fishing River Baptist at Pratherville, 1868; Woodland Christian, 1870; Bethel Baptist, five miles west of Liberty was organized at Pleasant Valley School house in 1872; Mount Olivet Christian, 1875; Erin Cumberland Presbyterian, 1877; Prairie Home Missionary Baptist, 1888; Nebo Missionary Baptist; Walnut Grove Primitive Baptist, organized in 1913, uses the building erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians years ago.



Antioch in 1922



Old Ely Hall, Carnegie Library, Jewell Hall, Marston Hall

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

By J. P. Greene

AS FAR back as 1835 the Baptists of Missouri discussed the founding of a college. They regarded Christian education as an important factor in carrying out the Commission of the Master.

In 1843 Dr. William Jewell of Columbia, Missouri, made a formal offer of \$10,000 in land, to the General Association, "as a nucleus for the endowment of a College." A committee was appointed to consider his proposition. In 1844 the committee reported adversely; it was impossible, at that time, to raise the additional sum required to found the institution.

But in 1847 the matter was taken up again. A charter was formed and adopted by vote of the delegates to the General Association, 1848, and the charter granted by the Legislature, 1849. So William Jewell College was founded! The money subscribed amounted to \$59,432! Instruction began January 1, 1850.



Dr. J. P. Greene

The college was chartered before it was named and located. The subscribers met in Boonville, Missouri August 21, 1849, and voted to locate the college in Liberty, and to name it "William Jewell College," in honor of the great man that did most to bring it into existence. Two Liberty citizens deserve the credit for bringing the college to Liberty, Judge Joseph T. V. Thompson, and Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan.

William Jewell College has passed through many dark days. Several times the doors of the institution were closed. But heroic men and women always came to the rescue, and the doors were re-opened!

It should not be forgotten that the Baptist people were few and poor, in those early days. When William Jewell College was founded, there were probably 12,500 Baptists in the State, and 12,000 of them were totally indifferent to higher education. And most of the preachers, the leaders of the people, took no interest in the College; indeed, many of them opposed it! But the few progressive Baptists, and their friends (many outside the Baptist ranks were ardent helpers) struggled against odds, and kept the institution alive and going.

During the last thirty years the College has made considerable progress, though not so great as its friends hoped and expected.

The Faculty is now larger than ever be-

fore. The teachers are unsurpassed, men of the best university training, and of high Christian character. William Jewell College has always been blessed with able Christian teachers.

The number of college students at this time is far above any previous mark. Naturally the high school students are not so numerous, due to the great increase of high schools in the State.

In September, 1918, William Jewell became co-educational.

The assets of the College are greater now than ever before. The endowment now is, in round numbers, \$550,000, and grounds, buildings, apparatus, books, and so forth, \$500,000, total assets about \$1,000,000. A strong effort is being made by the friends of the institution to add another half million in the next year or two.

But the best assets of the College are her graduates. A thousand of these are scattered all over our land and all over the world! Some of them are occupying respon-



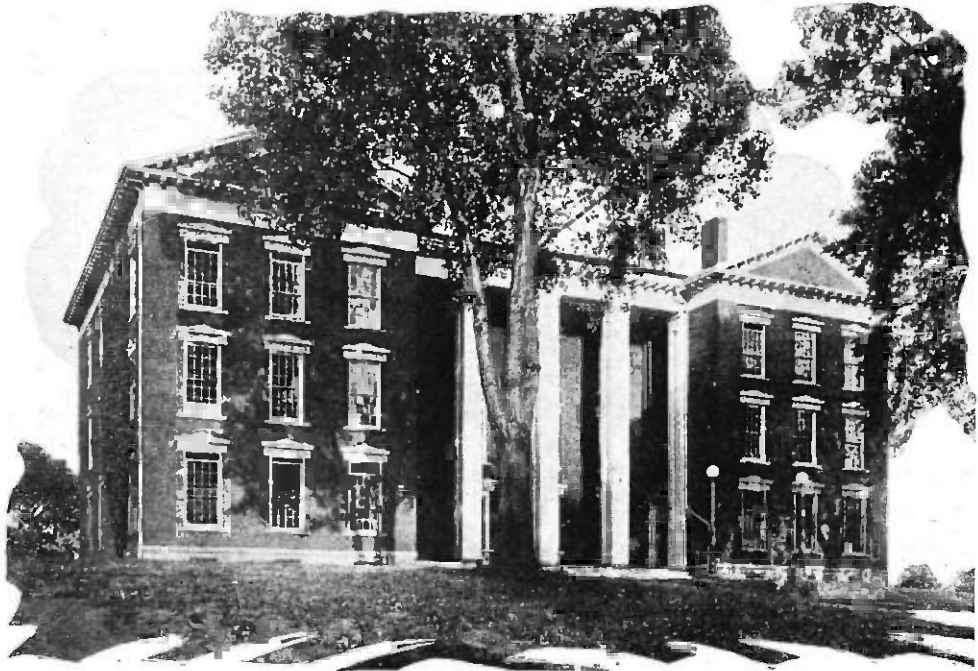
Entrance to Campus

sible positions, and rendering great service to mankind. Besides the graduates, many men that did not finish the college course are doing good work, some of them remarkable work, and bringing honor to William Jewell College.

William Jewell College certainly has earned the right to live! The victories of the past years should inspire the friends of the College to put it on a higher plane of usefulness. It cannot die! But it should, from this time forward, have fullness of life, abounding vigor, to meet the great demands of Christian education!



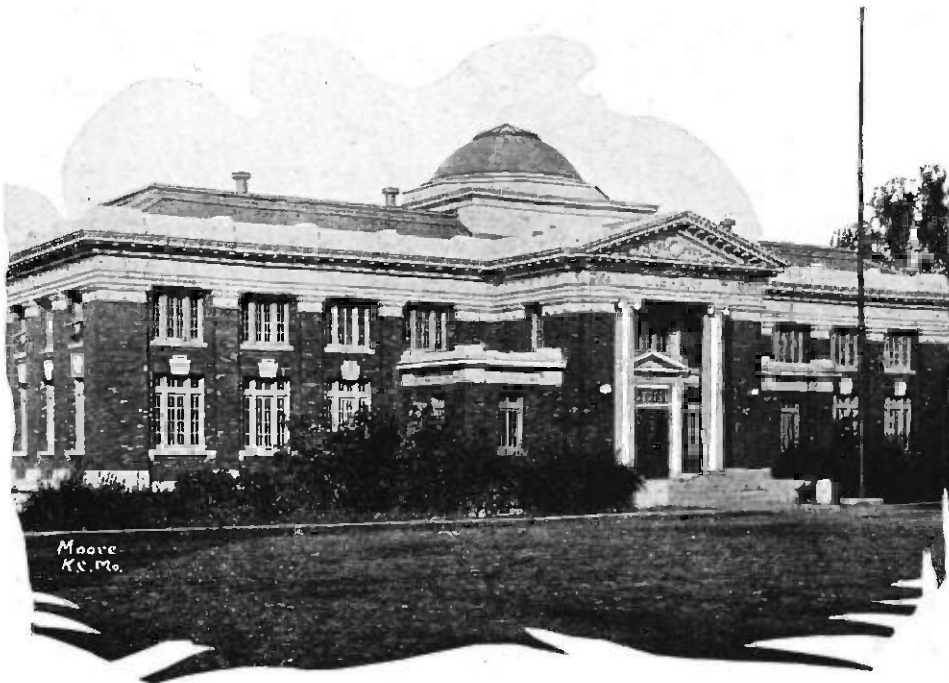
The President's Mansion on William Jewell Campus--Built in 1904



Jewell Hall—Building Started in 1852—Completed in 1858



Marston Science Hall—Built in 1914.



Carnegie Library—Built in 1907—Capacity 100,000 Volumes. This building contains 30,000 volumes, including the famous Spurgeon Library of 7,000 volumes, 156 periodicals and up-to-date printing presses.



New Ely Hall—Fire proof, modern Dormitory—Beautiful Lobby—Large Fireplaces.



Top Row—E. W. Mounce, A. M. (Missouri), Acting Professor of History and Political Science; Arthur Groves Byrns, A. M. (University of Kansas), Associate Professor of Modern Languages; Raymond Huntington Coon, Ph. D. (Chicago), Head of Department of Classical Languages, Professor of Latin and Greek; F. Erdmann Smith, A. M., LL. D. (Oklahoma Baptist University), Professor of Education and Director of High School; A. Wakefield Slaten, Ph. D. (Chicago), Professor of Biblical Literature and Religious Education; William Denny Baskett, Ph. D. (Chicago), Head of Department of Modern Languages, Professor of French and German; H. D. Clayberg, Ph. D. (Chicago), Professor of Biology; Robert Earl Bowles, A. B. (William Jewell), Physical Director; John Phelps Fruit, Ph. D. (Leipzig), Head of the Department of English and Professor of English Literature; P. Caspar Harvey, A. M., (William Jewell), Professor of English Composition.

Bottom Row—George White, A. B. (William Jewell), Instructor in Latin; Harry George Parker, Ph. D. (Harvard), head of the Department of Science and Professor of Chemistry; Robert Ryland Fleet, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Professor of Mathematics and Dean of Arts and Sciences; James Gregory Clark, A. M., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, Secretary of the Faculty, Chairman of the Faculty from 1883 to 1892, came to William Jewell in 1873, has never missed a Commencement since 1874; Richard Price Rider, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Latin; John Priest Greene, A. M., D. D., LL. D., Acting President and Professor of Practical Ethics; J. C. Armstrong, Librarian; Joe P. Jacobs, Treasurer and Financial Secretary; Lorenzo Dow Weyand, Ph. D. (Chicago), J. E. Franklin Professor of Social Science; John Eustace Davis, A. B. (William Jewell), Professor of Physics.

Absentees—Loren Cary MacKinney, A. M. (Wisconsin), Professor of History and Political Science, (on leave of absence); Harry E. Cooper, Mus. D., A. A. G. O., Professor of Music; Sewell Edwin Scott, A. M. (Yale), Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. John Priest Greene, born in Scotland County, Missouri, in 1849, preacher and educator, is today one of Liberty's most admired citizens. He came to William Jewell College as President in 1892. D. C. Allen said this of him: "His energy and ability came to the college at a fortunate time. He has had the gift of 'funding' the influences, moral and financial, of the Baptists of Missouri, and pouring the result of his work on William Jewell College. Dr. Greene has the confidence of the Baptists of Missouri in the largest degree, and few requests that he might make would go unheeded by them. He has those gifts and that energy and power of combination which, are peculiarly valuable to any one who may in office be compelled to perform the functions of a chancellor. He has been a great influence in inducing the sympathies of capitalists toward William Jewell College. Dr. Greene is a man of easy approach, affable to all, very firm in his convictions of duty, and without fear in the advocacy of what he esteems to be right."

On January 1, 1920, Dr. Greene resigned his office as President and was succeeded by Dr. David Jones Evans, who served until September 1, 1921, when Dr. Greene was asked to act as President until the position could be filled.

The crowning glory of Dr. Greene's presidency is that he has held William Jewell College to the prime purpose of its establishment, namely, the thorough literary and scientific training of young men for Christian service.

History of Education in Clay County

Ethel Massie Withers

THOUGH interesting to Clay County people, never before has her educational history been written in full, in newspaper article or in any history of the county—the barest snatches of this or that institution have been given, and many times what has been given has been inaccurate and therefore worthless. This article is the result of months of research work among original sources, newspaper files, old catalogues, handbills and circulars, and it may be accepted as authentic. It is true that gaps appear in the record but enough is given to enable one to glimpse the whole, and where facts are lacking imagination can supply the threads to complete the pattern. No attempt has been made to embellish the story or to clothe it in terms of fine writing, for the limits of space require that it be told with repression.

Education is the torch bearer of civilization and it is fitting that Clay County's educational history should be recorded, since to no other phase of her career is she so much indebted for a development along worthwhile lines. In the settlement of Liberty and Clay County men and women of decided intellectual strength had a prominent part, the people respected leadership and learning, and culture had its weight among them. As a consequence educational facilities were considered an absolute necessity and provisions were made for them.

An editorial published in the Liberty Tribune for April 25, 1846, expresses Clay County's early idea on this subject: "Education is the only sure bulwark against the machinations of the enemies of republican institutions; and if we establish, throughout the country, schools that will be accessible to all classes, the next generation will be far in advance of us in knowledge and everything that is calculated to render a people happy and prosperous. But, if we neglect the education of the children, we may well tremble for the safety of this republic, for it is an acknowledged fact that ignorance and republican liberty never join hands."

This opinion continued through the years, and an editorial in the Tribune for December 20, 1878, has this to say regarding the schools of Liberty: "But she must place her main reliance for prosperity in the future on her schools and colleges. She must and will attract the youth from all parts of the country to her institutions of learning. This is now being done and William Jewell College, Clay Seminary and our Public Schools, conducted as they are by experienced educators and accomplished scholars, will, if properly sustained, conduce more to our prosperity than all our other advantages put together. The future of Liberty in respect to education is brilliant. If she can not be a busy mart she can be a great educational center."

Missouri's first Constitution provided that "one school or more shall be established in each township

as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

As early as 1822, Liberty had her first rude log school house and in February, 1826, Liberty and the country east and south for five or six miles was incorporated as the first school township in Clay County under the act of the Legislature of 1825. There were schools in other parts of the county at an early date as is shown by the record that an election was held in one in Gallatin Township in 1826.

In February, 1836, the Franklin and Jefferson Schools were organized. There is no Jefferson School in Clay County in 1922, but the Franklin School in the northeast part of the county, in Washington Township, continues to flourish, and is a live community center.

The Franklin School in early days was known as Franklin Academy and the studies taught by competent teachers included both primary and academic subjects.

In April of 1836, Clay, Washington, White and Bell Schools were organized; the Washington, north of Excelsior Springs, and the Bell, three miles east of Nashua, retain their early names. New schools were added as the need arose.

February 9, 1839, is the date given for the beginning of the township fund for public schools, and in 1842 the state fund was first available. However, public funds were altogether inadequate and these early day schools

were run by subscription, and were called subscription schools. Mrs. Jennie Foster of Kearney, one of Clay County's few surviving subscription school teachers, paints in vivid terms the hardships incident to teaching in the rude log school houses, with logs dressed on one side for seats and desks, and the heating facilities so poor that schools could be open only a few months in the year. Those who could afford it paid the required tuition; the landowners paid for the children of their tenants; sometimes the poor did not attend school at all; and many times through the generosity of the teacher they were admitted free.

John Aull, who died in Lafayette County in 1842, left a will in which provision was made for educating the poor. He bequeathed \$1,000.00 to be held in trust by the county courts of Lafayette, Clay, Ray and Jackson Counties to be loaned on real estate at the highest legal rate of interest, perpetually, and the interest to be applied by the respective county courts to pay tuition and to educate orphans and poor children under 16 years of age, and living within a two-mile radius of the respective county seats.

The \$1,000.00 allotted to Clay County was kept intact and the interest accruing yearly was added to and became a part of the principal until about 1903 when a suit was brought to use the funds, then amounting to \$17,500.00, for some other purpose. By the time the matter had passed



Brick Monroe School—Built in the Fifties

through the Circuit Court and the State Supreme Court, the amount had grown to \$20,000.00. The decision was that the yearly interest on this amount should be turned over to the School of Liberty upon application of the Liberty School Board, on condition that poor children within a two-mile radius of Liberty should be admitted free of tuition. This has been done, but perhaps in no year has the interest been absorbed by the tuition of children admitted free—instead, it has gone into the general school fund. Though many years have passed, and those who could have been benefited by this fund have long been dead, still one must regret that the purpose of generous hearted John Aull was frustrated at a time when education came at such great cost and with such real hardships.

While many of these early schools had to struggle for existence, others flourished and grew into real centers of learning. A notice published in the Liberty Tribune in May, 1846, about a school in Platte Township, tells more plainly than could words of mine the nature and scope of the stronger type of early public schools: "The undersigned Trustees of the District School No. 3 in Township 53, Clay County, would inform those who may feel desirous for the education of their children on the most reasonable terms, that they have procured a Teacher for the establishment of a permanent school in their district, in which will be taught all the English branches usually taught in High School and Academies, together with the Greek and Latin Languages.

"The price for the English Branches will be \$12.00 for the scholastic year; for the Languages \$24.00 each. Board can be obtained in the district at from 62½c to 75c per week.

"Capt. P. Holtzclaw

"John Ecton

"A. H. F. Paine, Trustees.

"May 9, 1846."

In November, 1853, Alexander W. Doniphan was elected county school commissioner, the first to hold that office. August 8, 1854, he was succeeded by Prof. George Hughes, who held the position nearly thirty-five years.

By 1854 there were 2,426 white children in the organized territory and 500 in the unorganized. There were thirty-two public schools and thirty-four teachers. The average term was five months and the average salary was \$29.00 per month.

June 13, 1846, this comment concerning "Female Teachers" came out in the paper: "How many a repulsive, bigoted and indolent professor will in the general improvement of education be compelled to resign his claim to modest, assiduous and affectionate women!" As a matter of fact the men teachers were often of the highest academic training, able to teach the classics as well as the English branches, and imbued with the highest ideals which they were anxious to pass on to their students. A teacher stood or fell upon his own merit, and the good teachers had full schools. As shown by the circulars put out to advertise different schools, many of them offered courses in the advanced subjects as well as the primary essentials; many of them solicited boarding pupils and these became the rallying point of strong rural communities.

Such a school was the one at Mt. Gilead in Kearney Township, nine miles north of Liberty. There was a school at Gilead as early as 1835; the house was of logs, and long slabs of wood with wooden pegs formed the seats and desks. Benjamin Soper is said to have been the first teacher and as we know that he was a farmer and a wagon-maker too, he must have been a busy man. N. R. Stone, a great teacher and a splendid disciplinarian, taught there for fourteen years before the Civil War. The land

in Gilead neighborhood sold for more money than that in other sections because of the educational advantages.

The first County Teachers' Institute was organized in 1854 and the first annual session was held at Mt. Gilead Church, August 29, 1855, with James Love as President and N. R. Stone as Secretary.

An interesting educational item of May 21, 1856, is to the effect that free passes over the Pacific, North Missouri, O. and M., and the Chicago and Alton Railroads were given teachers attending the State Teachers' Convention in St. Louis, and Clay County teachers were urged to go.

It is said that Mt. Gilead was the only rural school in this part of the state to continue its work without interruption during the Civil War. Prof. George Hughes was in charge of the school at that time and one of his pupils was Dr. E. H. Miller, who came from Liberty and boarded in the neighborhood. Mt. Gilead continued to prosper after the Civil War and had a large enrollment. A circular signed by A. M. Riley, George Smith and T. G. Teaney, Directors, and dated September 7, 1870, announced that Gilead School would commence on September 19, 1870, under the supervision of Dr. B. R. Graham. At that date the tuition ranged from \$10.00 for Primary to \$20.00 for Latin and Greek, for a term of five months.

Prof. Hughes came to Liberty after the War and for three years—from 1868 to 1871—conducted "Liberty High School for Young Ladies," a school of high rank, with Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. This was on Main Street almost opposite the Presbyterian Church.

The Carroll or Sweatman School was another of the most successful ante-bellum institutions which continued to prosper after the Civil War.

Carroll School

The undersigned, having been engaged by the Trustees of the Carroll School District, for the next Scholastic year, would take this method of introducing himself to those interested in said school, until a more intimate acquaintance can be had. It is to be hoped, that every one feeling an interest in the great cause of education, will duly consider his claims, as that of an humble teacher of the youth of their country, and lend their united influence in sustaining said school. Without unanimity of feeling, action and sentiment; but little good can be accomplished;—but with these combined, the good that may be done is incalculable.

The session will commence the first Monday in September, 1858, and will be divided in two terms of twenty weeks each, with one week's vacation at Christmas. The second term will close with a fair and impartial examination of all students present, and not with the view of mere "show" as is sometimes the case.

The undersigned, would further state, that, from seven years constant employment in teaching, he feels to flatter himself, that he can give general satisfaction;—and would respectfully solicit the attention of those having advanced students, convenient to said school that they may save a heavy boarding expense, by patronizing said school.

It is to be hoped that an interest will be felt and manifested by frequent visiting of said school, for which time Fridays are suggested as being the most convenient.

It is thought by the Trustees that the school is now on a permanent basis—for a series of years—which is desirable by all who know the impropriety of a constant change of teachers.

The School House is pleasantly located, in Clay County, three miles East of Liberty, near Mrs. Sweatman's, which is well known as being one of the best neighborhoods in the county.

A. D. BROOKS.

Reference—Geo. Hughes, Co. Com.; Prof. James Love, Liberty; Col. A. W. Doniphan, Liberty.

August 27th, 1858.

Academies and Institutes were well distributed over Clay County in those early days. Smithville Male and Female Seminary in 1859 was "under the care of James H. Minor and Lady." The following course was offered at the following prices per month:—Orthography, Reading, Writing for \$1.00; Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Physiology, Composition and Declamation for \$1.25; History, Mental and Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Botany, Chemistry and Zoology for \$1.50; Geology, Mythology, Astronomy, Logic, Algebra and Latin for \$2.00. The Science of Double Entry Book-Keeping was taught also, for the price of \$10.00.

An Academy located at Greenville in Washington Township was opened in 1858 by Prof. L. M. Lewis, a Methodist, and was known as the Lewis Institute. It was closed during the Civil War and after that was re-opened as Greenville High School. In addition to the regular literary work offered this school advertised the following courses, in the first circular sent out:—"Music or Piano, \$20.00; Drawing and Painting (each), \$10.00; Embroidery, Oriental Painting (each), \$10.00; Wax Work, \$8.00; Grecian Painting, \$10.00." These prices were for twenty weeks; there were two terms in the scholastic year. Board and washing could be had for \$2.00 per week. Prof. Lewis had the following to say concerning his choice of location:—"Believing that retirement is absolutely necessary to the acquisition of a sound education, we have selected this place away from the allurements to vice and immorality presented by the larger towns of our State: among the green hills and in the grassy vales surrounding Greenville, nothing is presented save what tends to elevate and refine the feelings of Young Ladies and Gentlemen."

The two-story frame building, 50 feet long by 24 feet wide, was divided conveniently. After it ceased to be used for the Greenville High School it was used for a while by the Masonic Lodge. The site is now a part of the John H. Watkins estate and the building so long deserted is gradually falling into ruin.

The Missouri City Institute under D. J. Caldwell, a man of college training and twenty-five years of teaching experience, was a flourishing school. His motto was, "Reality without ostentation." The course offered was similar to those mentioned before.

In September, 1867, the Missouri City High School for the education of boys and girls was re-opened by William H. Edwards. Elementary and Higher English subjects, Higher Mathematics, Greek and Latin were taught, the tuition ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00 for each term of twenty weeks.

In the Big Shoal neighborhood, Sugar Tree Grove Academy was established and it was one of the best schools in the county. Prof. George Hughes was educated there and taught there before going to Gilead and Liberty.

One characteristic common to all early schools of high or low rank was the public examination of the pupils. "There will be a public examination of pupils at Mt. Gilead School on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th of July inst. The friends of education are invited to attend." Such notices were very usual, and there can not be any doubt that such tests were a factor in making the work thorough.

In 1861 the public schools of Clay County, with few exceptions, were closed on account of the Civil War.

Regardless of the fact that the idea of free schools was repellent to many people, Clay County adopted the innovation sometime about 1870, and free schools sounded the death knell of the Academies scattered over the county. In the free schools no attempt was made to extend the course beyond

the elementary grades and, as a result, it became necessary for those seeking a higher education in Clay County to attend the institutions at Liberty, where alone within a radius of many miles schools for higher study were to be found.

In 1880 the public school statistics for the county were as follows: White children from the age of six to twenty years in the county 4,691; in school 3,424; colored children in the county 458, in school 210; forty-eight men and thirty-three women teachers; salary for men \$42.30 per month, for women \$31.70; sixty school houses; school property valued at \$52,959.00; school tax 32c on the dollar.

About 1890, High School subjects were added to the courses of the Liberty and Excelsior Springs Schools, and since then the high school movement has progressed rapidly all over Clay County until in 1922 there are first class accredited High Schools in Liberty, Excelsior Springs, Holt, Kearney, Smithville and North Kansas City; there is a second-class High School, which now has a four-years course and will be approved as first class, at Linden; there is a third-class one in Missouri City; and at Nashua two years of High School work are given and that will be approved soon as a third-class High School.

There are about 1,800 students enrolled in these nine High Schools; the courses include regular Classic, Commercial, Teacher Training, Vocational, Home Economics and Vocational Agriculture. For mental efficiency and culture these courses are in no way superior to those offered in the Academies of earlier times, for the practical business of earning a living they are an improvement.

In 1922 the Clay County Public School System includes also fifty-eight rural school houses and ten Grammar Schools in towns and villages, for white children. There are three schools for colored children—Liberty has four colored teachers and gives two years of High School work, Excelsior Springs has one teacher, and there is a small subscription school in the old White Oak community of Gallatin Township.

The Munger School between Maple Park and Claycomo was formally opened in October, 1922, and is the newest of the rural schools. It began with two teachers and eighty pupils. The \$7,500.00 building is modern in all details, and in no way reminds one of the "little red school house" of the 1850s.

In 1922 there are 5,115 white children and 200 colored children of school age in Clay County; there are 174 teachers, thirty-five men and 139 women, in the whole public school system; the average salary per month for men is \$151.06, for women \$95.30; the assessed valuation of all school districts in 1921 was \$37,631,530.00; there were 35,750 volumes valued at \$15,000.00 in school libraries in 1921.

LIBERTY'S SCHOOLS

Since the organization of Clay County a century ago, Liberty has been her educational center, and no history of the county would be complete without a history of Liberty's schools.

At first the idea of free public schools for all classes was not popular, neither was the idea of co-education after a certain age. As a natural result there were many private institutions both for boys and girls. From the number of newspaper articles on the subject it would seem that many people had to be converted to the idea that an education was a necessity in a woman's life, but always the friends of education triumphed and the girls were given advantages equal to those of the boys. The courses offered differed radically as all were agreed that the female needed more of Belles Lettres and less of Mathematics and Science than the male.

The limits of space forbid a detailed account of

many of the small private schools conducted by most estimable ladies for the benefit of the youngsters of early days, but an attempt will be made to give a list of the most important institutions, in their order.

One authority gives 1828 as the date of the first High School for Young Ladies at Liberty. This was taught by Frances A. Peters until about 1838, when Liberty Female Seminary was built with fifty leading citizens as stockholders, Alexander W. Doniphan being one of the trustees, and Andrew Robertson and Col. Shubael Allen being among those who gave \$100.00 each.

Among the early teachers whose names have endured were Dr. John Rennie, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Miss Delia Mitchell, who introduced map drawing in the teaching of Geography in Missouri, Miss Elizabeth Ralph and Miss Emily Pollard, all of whom taught before 1840. In 1840 Miss Pollard and Mr. Puller conducted a High School for Young Ladies. Tobias L. Emory, J. Norton Brown, in the country, and Dr. Thomas S. Dabney, in Liberty, were important educators. Samuel Gaines and Lady advertised in "The Liberty Banner" that they would open a "Female School" in Liberty on April 15, 1844.

In 1836 the schools in Liberty were not adequate for all purposes of female education, including French and Music, and about that time some of the Clay County girls went to Lindenwood College at St. Charles, others to Fayette. In a short time there was no need to leave home, for Liberty soon became a school center and attracted many students from other counties.

LIBERTY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

In 1841 Liberty Male and Female Seminary was opened by Oliver Cunningham and his wife, Hannah. Two separate buildings in different parts of town housed the Male and Female Departments but they were conducted as one school.

A Tribune item of August 8, 1846, states that there were 150 pupils in this school, and as there were only 744 people in Liberty in 1847, one can readily see the importance of the Cunningham School. The catalogue for 1847 gives an enrollment of seventy-three boys and ninety-seven girls—they came from Clay, Ray and Platte Counties. In 1922 Mrs. Dan Carpenter of Gashland is the only surviving member of that group. She was Martha Pauline Gash at that time and was in the Junior Class.

The course of the Female Department is given here in order that a comparison with modern schools may be made, and to show its strength and extent.

Primary—The usual subjects.

Junior—Ancient and Modern History, Political Economy, Botany, Rhetoric, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Algebra.

Middle—Grammar completed. Euclid, Philosophy of Natural History, Mental Philosophy, Ecclesiastical History, Natural Philosophy.

Senior—Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Evidences of Christianity, Logic and Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology and Analogy.

The teachers were: Principal, Oliver Cunningham, Mrs. Hannah Cunningham, Miss Lucy Ann Ordway, Mrs. Matilde Garlichs, Music, and Miss Rachel Melone, Assistant Pupil.

The course in the Male Department included the English Branches, Metaphysics and Moral Science, Natural Science, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and was as extensive as any taught in the west. The teachers were Oliver Cunningham, J. H. Yonley and Rev. James Inskeep.

In both departments the tuition was the same, ranging from \$7.00 to \$15.00 according to the studies, for a term of five months. There were two

terms a year. It was announced that board could be had in private families for from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week.

The Trustees were R. R. Craig, President; Lewis Brown, Cullen Melone, A. W. Doniphan, M. Miller, and M. Tillery, Secretary.

It is interesting to note that McGuffey's Spelling Book and Series of Readers were used in the Primary Course.

The Cunninghams conducted this school until 1851. Roxana Brashear (Marsh) was one of the graduates of that year and her diploma bears the signatures of Oliver and Hannah Cunningham.

There is a record to the effect that the session of 1851-1852 was conducted by Rev. Ashe and Miss Thomas, a lady of great ability and elegance of manners.

In the meanwhile the campaign to secure William Jewell College for Liberty had been crowned with success, Clay County's subscription amounting to \$22,000.00, a liberal and public-spirited gift considering the paucity of wealth; the Charter had been granted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, February 27, 1849; and William Jewell had opened for instruction January 1, 1850, in the basement of the Baptist Church, with Rev. Elijah S. Dulin as principal and Professor of Ancient Languages, and Rev. T. F. Lockett as Professor of Mathematics.

An article by Dr. J. P. Greene and pictures have told the story of William Jewell College and it will not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that in September, 1853, with Robert S. Thomas as President and five Faculty members, classes were held for the first time in Jewell Hall, which had been started in 1852 under the direct supervision of Dr. William Jewell; that the College began with 137 students, of whom 110 were from Clay County, 100 in the Academy and thirty-seven in the College; that in 1922 there are 387 students in the College, seventy of whom are girls, and forty in William Jewell High School; that the tuition in 1922 is \$90.00 for literary students and \$60.00 for ministerial students and sons and daughters of ministers; that 240 ministers have graduated since 1905; that 992 students have graduated since 1885; and that today William Jewell College is stronger than ever before.

With the boys provided for at William Jewell, we shall give our whole attention to the educational opportunities open to Clay County girls.

LIBERTY FEMALE INSTITUTE.

In 1852, Rev. Elijah S. Dulin and his wife, Sarah Dulin, opened the Liberty Female Institute. The first session ran from September 20, 1852, to July 15, 1853; there were four teachers in addition to Rev. Dulin and wife; the enrollment was 147; the Preparatory Course covered three years, tuition being \$16.00, \$20.00 and \$24.00 a year; in the Institute the work extended over four years and the tuition was uniformly \$30.00 per year.

The following subjects were offered in the Fourth Year: First Term—Criticism, Natural Theology, Natural and Revealed Religion, Greek, General Literature, French, Music, Drawing and Painting; Second Term—Evidences of Christianity, Political Economy, Criticism, General Literature, Civilization, Greek, French, Music, Drawing and Painting. Comments would be superfluous.

Extracts from the first catalogue are interesting. "Latin, Greek, French and the various branches of an ornamental education, such as Music, Drawing, etc., are optionary."

"There will be an Examination at the close of each Term, which Parents and Friends of Education are invited to attend."

"Board, including washing, fuel, lights, etc.,

\$50.00. Boarders—enjoy increased advantages. Each must be provided with a Bible, Overshoes, and six towels."

"The Government of the Institute is parental in character, and no sectarian influence of any kind is allowed. Whenever it becomes manifest that a pupil needs other influences than moral suasion and the honors of the Institute to incite her to industry and duty, she will be immediately, and, if possible, without disgrace, returned to her parents."

"The constant aim is to guide and chasten the imagination—call into activity the reasoning powers—and incite to habits of reflection and independent investigation."

The Tribune for May 12, 1853, gives an account of the "May Party." The procession formed at the Square and marched to Major Lightburne's orchard where speeches were made by W. T. Withers and L. M. Lawson, rising young men of the day. Great credit is given to Major Lightburne for his efforts in the interest of higher education, and the article concludes with the statement, "All the schools in Liberty are prosperous—the College, Mr. Dulin's Female School and that of Mr. Brown for boys and girls."

Martha A. Denny (Simrall), Margaret E. Smithey (Griffith) and Julia M. Tillery (Frazier) of Liberty, Julia A. Lincoln (Hurt) of Kansas City and Theodosia Thornton (Lawson) of St. Joseph, a sister-in-law of A. W. Doniphan and one of the most delighted and delightful visitors at the Clay County Centennial Celebration, October 11 and 12, 1922, were students at Rev. Dulin's school, and perhaps are the only ones now living.

The girls of the fifties were not without their rebellions as is shown by "The Declaration of Independence" written by Roxana Brashear, whose school-girl pen moved with unusual speed and ease. In this declaration she deplores the "tyranny" of the teachers "who have refused to let us leave school to attend parties, picnics, to join fishing excursions and all such inalienable privileges." "They have forbidden us to read novels, laugh, talk, eat, sleep, or drink during study hours, and when we do they inflict some heavy penalty on us. * * * * They have compelled us to write essays every week, and then invited swarms of spectators, without our consent, to laugh at our mistakes and criticise without mercy. * * * * They have endeavoured to excite our fears by telling us that their intention is to make our examination known and by inviting every one in the state to attend, especially certain merciless college students, whose known rule of procedure in such cases is to sit and laugh when slight mistakes are made, and often when they are not. * * * * Those whose characters are thus marked by the acts of tyrants are unfit to govern such good, lovely, and perfect beings as we are. * * * * We, therefore, the representatives of the 'Liberty Female Institute,' solemnly publish and declare, that we are, and of right ought to be, free and independent girls; and that we are absolved from all allegiance to teachers; and all connexion between schoolbooks and ourselves, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent girls, we have full power to attend parties, picnics, go fishing, read novels, fly around town, and all other things for at least six weeks which as free and independent girls we may of right do."

LIBERTY FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nothing enlivens history quite so much as a communication from one who was a leader in the period under consideration. The following is copied from a manuscript submitted by E. S. Dulin for publication in the Liberty Tribune, September 30, 1853.

It is an illuminating article, full of historic interest, and of philosophy suitable to any age.

LIBERTY FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Mr. Miller:

Permit me through your paper to say a few words to the patrons of the above named Institute.

From the hour I commenced teaching your daughters up to the present moment, I have been cheered onward, not only by encouraging words, but by a steady and increasing patronage. For this manifestation of generous confidence accept my grateful acknowledgments. As I enter upon the toils of another scholastic year, with an increase of pupils over the last session, I am called upon to make increased exertions to meet the solemn and responsible duties involved in aiding you to train and develop the immortal minds of your daughters. In discharging these duties, I pledge you that every facility in my power, to secure to them the means of a thorough and accomplished education, shall be given. I have no party to serve—I am the tool of no clique—I swear by no man or body of men. In the selection of Teachers, I am influenced by no religious bias, qualifications for the work—moral and innate worth are and shall be my only standard. I have done nothing for the sake of expediency, but, under all circumstances, have tried "to do to others, as I would they should do to me."

In this enterprise I have started alone, and on my individual resources. I have already made large outlays for school furniture, Maps, Globes and other fixtures. I have ordered Colton's splendid Map of the World and Pelton's series of Outline Maps. I am now negotiating for a cabinet of Minerals, and will, just so soon as the wants of the school require, order a complete set of Philosophical apparatus. For the present session, my liabilities for rent of school rooms, Teachers' salaries, etc., etc., are already over twelve hundred dollars. During the last year I worked for nothing, as my books will show!

Now if you wish me or any other man to build up an Institution adequate to the growing wants of this community, you must do your duty. Prompt payments are indispensably necessary. Teachers want their salaries, property owners want their rent, merchants money for their goods, the butcher pay for his beef, the baker for his bread, masters the hire for their servants, etc., etc.

Again, do not leave all the work for the teacher to do—examine your children at night and see what we have been doing during the day. Encourage, aid and help them onward. See that they bring their books home with them and study at night, otherwise they will fall behind their classes. Do not keep them at home for a single day, if it can be avoided—the loss of one lesson disqualifies them for the next.

I have secured comfortable rooms large enough to accommodate over two hundred pupils. But in muddy weather how can your daughters walk to them? For sixty or seventy dollars a plank walk can be laid down from the north east corner of the public Square to the stile of the school yard. The citizens of Lexington have built a splendid walk, about a mile in length, to their Female School, and will not the parents and citizens of Liberty build one from Bradford's corner to the school yard, a distance of only four hundred and twenty feet? Will not Maj. Lightburne, Dr. Morton, L. Garlies and Wood, Capt. Anderson, Messrs. Bird, Stone, Ruckel, Murray, Donohoe, Bradford, Shrader, White, Samuel, Hubbell, Reed, Fisher, Denny, in a word everybody, take hold of this matter? Fathers, brothers and young gentlemen, shall the school girls wade through the mud this winter as they have done heretofore? I feel assured you will respond "they shall not." Mothers, urge this matter and the work will be done!

Respectfully,
E. S. DULIN.

In withdrawing from Liberty Female Institute in February of 1855, Rev. Dulin recommended his successor, S. A. Ringo, in the following terms: "Mr. Ringo will give his entire time, attention and energies to its interests. His qualifications are ample, he is a thorough scholar, and a Christian gentleman. Sustain him and he will build up an Institution in your midst of which all will be proud."

S. A. Ringo, A. B., and Lady took charge February 5, 1855, with 76 pupils enrolled, and carried on the school under the same regulations adopted by Rev. E. S. Dulin. The tuition in the English subjects (according to the grade of study) was \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00 or \$15.00 for a term of twenty-one weeks. Latin or Greek, one or both, cost \$8.00; French, \$10.00; Piano Lessons, \$15.00; Use of Piano,

\$5.00; Vocal Music, \$1.00; Contingent Expenses, \$1.00.

A custom of the school to promote independent thinking was that of requiring the girls to write impromptu compositions, in eight minutes time, on subjects entirely unknown to them until a minute previous to their writing, then they read these before audiences of citizens.

The young ladies formed the "Adelphian Society" which "looked mainly to the cultivation of those refined manners and that graceful dignity which should surround every lady." Public exhibitions were given.

In the spring of 1855, John T. Davis and J. K. Baird, men of capital who believed that Liberty was a strategic point for a "Female School" of high order, came from Kentucky and bought the Liberty Female Institute from S. A. Ringo. They announced their intention of erecting "a large and elegant college and boarding house under one roof, in an eligible location."

In leaving the work, S. A. Ringo spoke feelingly in these words: "My pathway this brief time of five months has been strewn with the gay flowers plucked by the hands of lovely maidens. The affectionate disposition of the Female has been enjoyed by myself both in the School room and the family circle. I leave her 'Sacred Cause' I trust but for a brief time. I hope yet further in time to labor in behalf of the 'loved ones of home.'"

LIBERTY FEMALE COLLEGE.

In the fall of 1855, Liberty Female Institute re-opened under the new name of Liberty Female College, and a few changes were made in prices.

There is a gap in the original records at this point but it is known that the proposed buildings were erected and used by Davis and Baird. They stand today on East Franklin Street, near William Jewell College. The boarding house for many years has been the home of the Corbin family, while the three-story college building is the property of S. W. Bruce and was his home from 1904 until 1921, when he leased it for two years to William Jewell College for a girls' dormitory. In passing it should be recorded that William Jewell in the end did not convert it into a dormitory for girls, but rented it to private families.

For some reason Davis and Baird did not carry on their work in Liberty very long. In a circular

dated January 7, 1859, Mrs. Eliza P. Abbott announced the opening of the first session of the Baptist Female College on February 1, 1859, in the buildings used by Davis and Baird. Interest revived and on the first day of September, 1859, Liberty Female College was re-opened in the same buildings by J. B. Tombes. He says in his announcement, "The importance of female education is no longer a matter of question, and parents are now as anxious



Boarding Department of Liberty Female College—(Built Next Door West of College Building by Davis and Baird)—For Over Fifty Years the Home of the Corbin Family.

to have their daughters enjoy the advantages of intellectual culture as they are that their sons should."

J. B. Tombes and his wife had had experience in conducting schools of a high order in Virginia and in this school at Liberty used the methods of instruction employed in the University of Virginia. Liberty Female College had been chartered by the Legislature and held the right of conferring College Diplomas on graduates. The Collegiate Course consisted of eight schools: English Language and Literature, Latin Language and Literature, The French Language and Literature, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Moral Sciences, Theory, Practice and Composition of Music, the Art of Painting and Drawing. Completion of any one of these schools entitled a student to a certificate of graduation; upon the completion of five of the schools a student received the highest honors of the College and was entitled to a diploma.

At this time the Musical Department under the direction of Mrs. Tombes excelled that of any previous year and very soon separate announcements were made concerning the course in music. Prof. John F. Burger, at one time a music teacher in Germany, came to head the department.

CLAY SEMINARY.

A return to the year 1855 and a review of the history of another of Clay County's noted schools for girls will go far towards explaining the varying fortunes of Liberty Female College during the period between 1855 and 1865, for in those years the educational field was dominated by Clay Seminary.

In the educational life of Liberty, of Clay County, in fact of this whole section of country, no name meant more than that of Clay Seminary, a school whose standing was such that its name is preserved in history and fiction, for it was from Clay Seminary that Emerson Hough got his heroine for that wonderful picture of pioneer life portrayed in "The Covered



Liberty Female College on East Franklin Street—Built by J. T. Davis and J. K. Baird in 1856. The Property of S. W. Bruce since 1904

Wagon," though to be exact the great expedition across the plains from Liberty to Oregon and California ante-dated the founding of Clay Seminary by seven years.

It was in the spring of 1855 that James Love founded the school which he so successfully conducted for ten years—carrying it through the whole trying period of the Civil War without missing a single session.

Extracts from Prof. Love's diary tell the story of the founding: "January 26, 1855—closed examination of classes in William Jewell College, and my connection with College."

"April 26, 1855—Spoke to Mr. Hale about the purchase of his home, Hale agreed to sell at \$2,500.00. Trade concluded with Mr. Hale. The following gentlemen assisted me: E. M. Samuel, Greenup Bird, Matt Miller, J. V. T. Thompson, S. R. Shrader, Jno. B. Talbot, W. Wymore, Geo. Stone, Ed Ray, M. Arthur."

"Subscription started 9th inst. for Female Seminary in Liberty—got \$500.00. Expected to commence school the 7th of May, 1855, deferred till 14th. Put out circular for 'Clay Seminary for Young Ladies.'"

"Rented the Methodist Church at five dollars per month."

Clay Seminary opened with twenty pupils in the buildings mentioned in the diary, in Mr. Hale's residence on Kansas Street and in what is now the Christian Science Church near the corner of Leonard and Kansas Streets. The first session closed July 19, 1855, with twenty-eight students, and when Clay Seminary opened in the fall there were sixty-two in attendance and by June, 1857, there were ninety-eight. Such was the beginning of an institution that was a real power in its day, and whose influence is yet felt.

After eight years of successful work in Clay Seminary, Prof. Love embodied the following in his announcement: "The Principal begs leave to say that he does not practice a system of Drumming for his school, either at home or abroad, but that he uses his best endeavors to conduct it in such a way as to make it to the interest of the public to patronize it. His reliance is upon the established reputation of the school, and the good sense and sagacity of parents in making the best provision in their power for the education of their children."

An editorial in the *St. Joe Cycle*, a paper edited by Hon. E. C. Davis, State Superintendent of Schools, gives an idea of the school's standing in the state: "Clay Seminary, Liberty, Mo.—We know the Principal of this Institution, Mr. James Love, and we can say to parents that he is not only a tried teacher, but in capacity and all the requisites of a good Instructor, intellectual or moral, he is rarely equalled. To the care of Mr. Love and his associates you may commit your daughter with the full assurance that he will return her to you an educated woman. Could we say more in this day of light and reason?"

During the Civil War the constant aim was to give the pupils employment enough in school duties to keep their minds aloof from the exciting topics of the day, and nothing sectarian or partisan was allowed to intrude itself upon the peace and prosperity of the school.

Tuition in some departments was increased, in others lowered; board and incidentals increased from \$120.00 a year to \$150.00. At this time there were ten people in the Faculty. Music and French were taught by Monsieur R. E. Richard, a man of great ability, who was at Clay Seminary for a number of years.

Painting, Drawing, Embroidery, Needle, Wax, Leather and Fancy Work were taught by competent

teachers. Miss Mattie Peters, a daughter of John R. Peters, one of Clay County's first settlers, was for many years the Instructor in all sorts of fancy work—she was without a peer in her line. She came from a family of teachers, and her sister, Vienna S. Peters McCoun, conducted a school for small children which was very successful. Prof. Love bought Mrs. McCoun's supplies and supported her in all possible ways. Mrs. McCoun was adept with the needle, too, and won the first premium on a calico quilt displayed with nine others at the Clay County Fair, October 2, 1854.

Women who received their education under Prof. Love were fitted to take their places in the forefront of affairs, and no woman educated in modern schools can surpass them in ability to think, plan and execute. Mrs. Henry N. Ess of Kansas City, who as Phoebe Routt of Clay County, spent her last year at Clay Seminary in 1865, in speaking of the school said, "The course of study was high for that age and called for brain work such as the youngsters of today know nothing about, with their modern methods and assistants in their studies."

The discipline at Clay Seminary was rigid. The Principal had absolute control of the girls. There was a custom that a girl who had broken a rule could associate with the others but not speak to them for so long a time as her punishment was set—it was a discipline of "locked mouths," and Mrs. Ess remarked, "They certainly kept their mouths locked."

Literary Societies flourished at Clay Seminary—the Euphronean and the Eunomian. Public exhibitions were given. Perhaps our modern girls will smile at some of the musical selections, such as "Ocean Wave Waltz," "Steeple Chase Galop," "By the Sad Sea Waves," etc., but it cannot be denied that their literary numbers indicated keen, alert minds. The following program is typical:

ANNUAL EXERCISES

of the

Euphronean Society

Thursday Evening, June 10th, 1869.

PRAYER.

Music.

SALUTATORY: - Miss Belle Wymore

Music.

CORRESPONDENCE: Misses Ella Campbell and Bertha Brining.

Music.

ESSAY—Woman: - Miss Belle Miller.

Music.

DECLAMATION—Death of Eve: Miss Josie Pitcher.

Music.

THE TWELVE MONTHS: Represented by twelve Young Ladies.

Music.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS: - Miss Icy Oliver

Music.

COLLOQUY: The Woman's Rights Literary Society.

Music.

DEBATE—Question: "Were our grandmothers wiser than we?"
Affirmative—Miss Julia B. Brining.
Negative—Miss Bettie Dale.

Music.

READINGS from the "Olive Wreath," by Misses Anna McCarty and Ella Berkley.

Music.

SOLIOQUY—Am I a Coquet? - Miss Mary Powell.

Music.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS: - Miss Ella McCoun.

Music.

BENEDICTION.

Tribune Print.

The later names of the girls who appeared on this program will identify them for the present generation. Belle Wymore is the wife of Dr. E. H. Miller. Ella Campbell married Oscar Davidson, Bertha Brining married Anthony Brown, Belle Miller

became the wife of J. J. Stogdale, Icy Oliver married Richard Melone, Julia B. Brining married John Gaw, Anna McCarty married Dan Hughes, Ella Berkely became Mrs. Wm. Jennings, Mary Powell married a man named Moore, Ella McCoun was the

CLAY SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, LOCATED IN LIBERTY, MO.

The subscriber begs leave to inform Parents, and others interested in the Education of Females, that he has opened the above institution for that purpose, and designs making it permanent.—The building to be occupied for Boarding and recitation is the large and newly finished residence of Mr. E. C. Hale, purchased expressly for this purpose. The location of this building is most eligible:—retired from the bustle of the city, and yet central, and easy of access by McAdams streets and paved sidewalks. The buildings are new, and the grounds, gardens, &c. most tastefully arranged and admirably adapted to the use designed:—here Young Ladies may cultivate a taste for the beautiful and the ornamental, whilst engaged in the sterner work of mastering the mysteries of science.

The subscriber will not here undertake to indicate his method of Instruction, Discipline, &c., further than to say, that he believes the paramount object of Instructors of youth should be to enlarge and invigorate the thinking powers and not to train the memory to a mere Parrot-like imitation of the sound without an understanding of the sense of what is required to be studied by the pupil:—and that the nearest approximation, possible, to the Home Circle is the best of all methods for securing obedience to salutary discipline, and with it the acquiescence and affection of the Pupil. That system of Education, predicated upon the training of the memory to a mere routine of unintelligible exercises without cultivating the general mind, much less the heart, will be, therefore, most unhesitatingly and conscientiously discarded; whilst the grand, leading end of the Instructions and exercises of this Institution will be to make scholars of thought and heart.—scholars, who in the battle of life, may rely upon their own, native and undevoted resources for supplies of Intellect and Moral Principle adequate to every occasion. Parents having Daughters whom they wish educated, on the method here indicated, are respectfully invited to satisfy themselves by further inquiry of the Principal, or of any one familiar with his mode of Instruction. The Home Department of the Institution will be more immediately under the supervision of Mrs. Love, who will devote her time and attention to the wants of such as are committed to her charge in this important relationship. She trusts, by the aid afforded from an extensive familiarity with Institutions of this character in the East, to meet the just expectations of all who place their Daughters in the domestic circle of the Seminary.—She takes this opportunity of saying to Parents interested that she will take it for granted that their object in sending their Daughters hither is that they may enjoy, particularly, the advantages afforded by the Institution with which her Department is connected, and not those of the city in which it is located.—a word to the wise, it is hoped, will be sufficient. Young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board in the Seminary or with such families in the city, as will co-operate with its regulations in regard to habits, employment of time, &c. of the students, and no young Lady will be allowed to remain, whose conduct would be likely to prove detrimental to her character.

The Literary Department will be under the immediate supervision of the Principal, aided at all times, by an ample corps of competent and experienced Assistants. A regular course of study will be prescribed for such as desire to take it, which will require three years to complete it after leaving the Preparatory Department, at the conclusion of which, the student will have conferred upon her if deemed worthy, the honors of the Institution. This Department is divided into two distinct

parts—the Preparatory and the Collegiate, and each of these is again divided into three classes—the former into 1st, 2d and 3d—the latter, into Junior, Middle and Senior. Students will be advanced thro' these by regular graduation dependent on merit exhibited on examination.

There will be frequent reviews, exhibitions &c. of the classes during the session, and at the close, the annual examination in the presence of a Board of Examiners, composed of Ladies and Gentlemen of Literary distinction who will be designated in advance, by public notice;—to these several exercises the public are invited. Instruction will be given in the Greek and Latin languages and in the higher branches of Mathematics to such Young Ladies as desire to pursue these, in addition to the regular collegiate course, which will comprise only English and ornamental branches.

In the Musical Department, the services of an experienced Teacher will be secured, affording a rare opportunity for improvement in this agreeable accomplishment.

In the Ornamental Department, Drawing, Painting and the various Polite Arts will be taught by competent Instructors.—Arrangements will be made at as early a day as practicable to connect with the Seminary a Department of Modern Languages—under the instruction of an experienced Teacher.

The first term will commence on Monday, May 14th inst., and continue for two and a half months; the vacation will include the latter part of July and the month of August. The regular annual session of ten months—which is divided into two terms of five months each—will commence on the first Monday in September and close the third Friday in June.

It is the purpose of the Principal to make this a permanent Institution, and thereby supply a desideratum in Female Education, the want of which has been long and sorely felt in Northwest Missouri, and from the eligibility of the location in respect to both healthfulness and general morality, he flatters himself that his efforts will not be without success; he kindly bespeaks the co-operation of the friends of the great cause of Education in his labors to build up an Institution which will be fruitful in good to "The lov'd ones of the Household."

The charges for Tuition will be as follows, for a term of five months, and no variation will be made nor deduction allowed, except in case of the death or protracted illness of the student. Charges for tuition will be made invariably, from the time of the entrance of the student to the close of the term—tuition due at the close of the term.

For First Class in Preparatory Department,	\$8.00
" Second and Third "	10.00
" Junior Class in Collegiate Department	12.00
" Middle and Senior "	15.00
" Incidental Expense	1.00
" Music on Piano	20.00
" " " Guitar	20.00
" Vocal Music	1.00
" Instruction in Latin or Greek, each,	5.00

Ornamental Branches at Teachers' prices.

Boarding in the Seminary at \$60 per term, including washing, lights, &c.

JAMES LOVE, Principal.

Reference to Col. A. W. Doniphan and Rev. J. G. Fackler, Liberty, Mo.; Wm. M. Paxton, Platte City; John Curd, St. Joseph; George W. Samuel, Savannah; Col. T. T. Frame, Gallatin; J. B. Leeper, Chillicothe; W. R. Bernard, Westport; Dr. A. Farrar, Independence; Rev. B. M. Hobson, Lexington.

wife of Conn Withers—all of these are dead. Josie Pitcher is now Mrs. Samuel Austin of Long Beach, California and Bettie Dale is Mrs. Lon Darby of Kansas City, Missouri.

Rarely was an entertainment given without some place being accorded the new woman idea. Some questions for debate selected at random from many old programs are: "Should the Present Mode of Female Education be Encouraged?"; "Should Ladies Practice the Art of Public Speaking?"; "Shall Women Have the Right of Suffrage?" An old handbill reads "Mrs. M. H. Brinkerhoff will address the citizens of Liberty at the Court House, this Saturday night, January 11, 1867—Subject: Suffrage for Woman."

All of which indicates that the girls of Clay Seminary were debating "live" questions, and we are not surprised that one of Missouri's pioneer suffrage workers, the Phoebe Routt (Ess) mentioned before, should have received her early training at Clay Seminary.

Two students of Clay Seminary who later became members of its teaching force were Cordelia Green (Drumm), teacher of music, and Julia Lincoln (Hurt), both Clay County girls, and both residents of Kansas City now.

In the Boarding Department the rule prevailed that "no harsh means will ever be employed to secure obedience but reliance will be wholly upon moral appliances and where these fail, a necessity will arise for dissolving the connection of such pupil with the institution." To guard against the evils of excessive fondness for dress and display and at the same time insure neatness and comfort, it was deemed advisable to adopt a uniform. For warm weather the colors were white, blue and pink, the material was calico, gingham or lawn; for cold weather merino and delaine in green and maroon colors were chosen. The bonnets were made of the same material and of the most approved styles.

Prof. Love severed his relations with Clay Seminary in 1865, and before proceeding with the history of the school it seems fitting to give briefly the history of this remarkable educator.

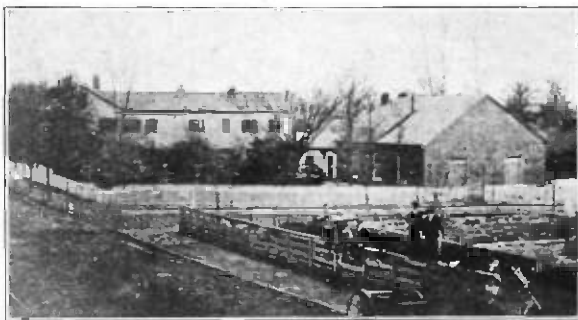
James Love was born in Clay County, Kentucky, September 30, 1820; his early days were attended by the hardships that come with lack of funds, and his early education was secured with much effort. In 1842 he started to Texas to seek his fortune, stopped at Fulton, Missouri, on business, and for seven years remained there teaching all the boys of school age in that community. In 1849 he opened a school in Mexico and taught there until 1852, when he entered the Junior Class at the State University. Following his graduation in 1853, he came to Liberty to teach Mathematics at William Jewell College, a member of the first Faculty to teach in the, as yet, unfinished Jewell Hall. Two years there were followed by ten at Clay Seminary.

In 1866 Prof. Love became cashier of the Clay County Savings Association and when the bank was robbed of \$60,000.00, he was the loser by \$10,000.00. Later he invested in farm lands in the Missouri River Bottom and the last of these went into the river in the flood of 1903. In 1881-1882 he made a trip to the Holy Land and intervening countries which to a man of his ability and training was a glorious pilgrimage.

At the age of ninety-one he published reminiscences full of virility and interest. In 1914, at the age of ninety-four, Prof. Love died at his home in Liberty.

In passing it should be noted that his wife, Lucy A. Love, a graduate of Holyoke College, was his chief assistant in his educational work. After her death he married Anna Ross Thompson, daughter of his friend and supporter, J. V. T. Thompson.

Prof. Love was a strong abolitionist and it speaks well for his ability that he should have been so successful in a place so decidedly southern in its sympathies as Liberty. He was active in educational matters throughout the county and state and was President of the Missouri Teachers' Association in 1860. His announcement of the State Convention



Clay Seminary—The Large Building Burned in 1879, the Other is now the Christian Science Church on Leonard Street

held in St. Louis that year included the statement, "If you decide to attend, you may rely upon obtaining free passage, on your return, over any Railroad line in the State, and upon getting accommodations, either at Barnum's Hotel or the Planter's House, at half price during the session."

B. W. Vineyard began teaching in Liberty in May, 1866 and on January 18, 1867, he announced his purchase of the premises and fixtures of Clay Seminary and his plan to carry on a first-class "Female Seminary," having already a class of over one hundred. This was the date of the union of Clay Seminary and Liberty Female College whose early history has been given. For a few years the latter name was featured in the announcements but it was the name of Clay Seminary that ultimately prevailed.

Prices rose a little; Tissue Flowers and French Embroidery were added to the "ornamental courses"; each boarder was required to bring a comb, a brush, a wash basin and four towels. The announcement for the session of 1867-1868 names S. C. Henneberg as the teacher of Penmanship. Writing was a real art in days gone by.

The uniform to be worn on all public occasions unless a student were in mourning was: "For summer—two dresses—one of pink, one of buff, and a sunbonnet of green berege lined with pink, bow behind. For winter—two delaine or merino dresses—one bright maroon trimmed with black, one black trimmed with scarlet, and a green delaine sunbonnet lined and tied behind with red."

In every instance in the early schools of Liberty the Principal's wife was just as important a factor as the man himself, and so it was that Mrs. S. W. Vineyard was associated in active management with her husband. For the session of 1867-1868, there were 144 pupils, thirty-seven boarders, thirty-nine music pupils and eight graduates. In the graduating class were two girls from Columbia, Mary Parker and Laura Prewitt; three from Liberty, Bettie Morris, Sallie B. Stone and Hattie McPheters; Nellie Woodson of Independence, Lizzie Watkins of Haynesville, and Mollie Blythe of Platte County. The subjects of the essays read at the Commencement Exercises on June 11, 1868, were as follows: "Dreams," "After Toil Sweet is Rest," "Life is the Germ of Death, Death the Development of a Higher Life," "The Rugged Sheath that Unfolds the Golden Bud," "Tears."

As late as 1868 "the reading of novels and fictitious works was forbidden in School."

X. X. Buckner took charge of the school in the fall of 1868 and the next year found Rev. A. Machett, A. M., and his wife, Lizzie C. Matchett, conducting it. There were fewer teachers than formerly, and possibly a weakening in the curriculum, though it was still fairly extensive as is shown by the circular published by Rev. Machett. In the depression following the Civil War it was only natural that schools should suffer with everything else. Rev. Machett was at the head of Clay Seminary until June, 1871, and after that it remained closed for a time.

A. B. Jones, D. D., was the next president and he continued in that position, with Willard Bohart in active charge after 1877, until that ruthless destroyer, fire, wiped out the main building, in the winter of 1879, and for all time put an end to the activities of Clay Seminary. D. C. Allen, Clay County's historian, wrote on this occasion, "One of our greatest lights has gone out. One of our golden candlesticks has been removed. It has been one of the trumpets of our fame all over the Mississippi Valley and in and beyond the mountains of the West."

During the summer of 1880 there was discussion about admitting girls to William Jewell College, and a writer in the Tribune for July 23, 1880, had this to say: "The admission of females to college is no disadvantage to boys, benefit to girls, help to professors, blessing to future generations. Then why not admit females to the halls, chapel, and class rooms of William Jewell College?" However, William Jewell College was not ready for co-education and the girls were not accepted.

One of the Clay Seminary buildings, the old Methodist Church, did not burn, and for a time it housed a small private school conducted by Margaret Emerson, Lou Underwood and Emma Reed.

HAWTHORNE INSTITUTE.

Liberty could not sit idly by and see her daughters' education neglected, so out of the need for the higher education of her girls grew a new school, Hawthorne Institute, which was opened in September, 1883, in the building on Water Street which is now the home of the Catholic Priest. A few years before this the Catholics had erected two new buildings on their property, and for a few years in the early seventies a Convent Academy had been conducted by the "Sisters of Humility of Mary," probably in this one.

Hawthorne Institute was select, private, non-sectarian, but Christian in principle. There were

never many pupils, not more than sixty were desired. There was no boarding department, but for those coming from other places, board could be had in private families for \$3.50 or \$4.00 a week. Tuition was \$35.00 a year in the Primary, and \$45.00 in the



Hawthorne Institute from 1883 to 1890

Academic and Collegiate Departments. Certificates were granted to those completing the work. Among the men who labored most faithfully for the success of this school were James E. Lincoln, S. G. Sandusky, James T. Riley, O'Fallon Dougherty, Dr. J. T. Marsh and D. C. Allen. Miss Kate Hayes was the Principal. Hawthorne Institute bridged the gap between Clay Seminary and Liberty Ladies College.

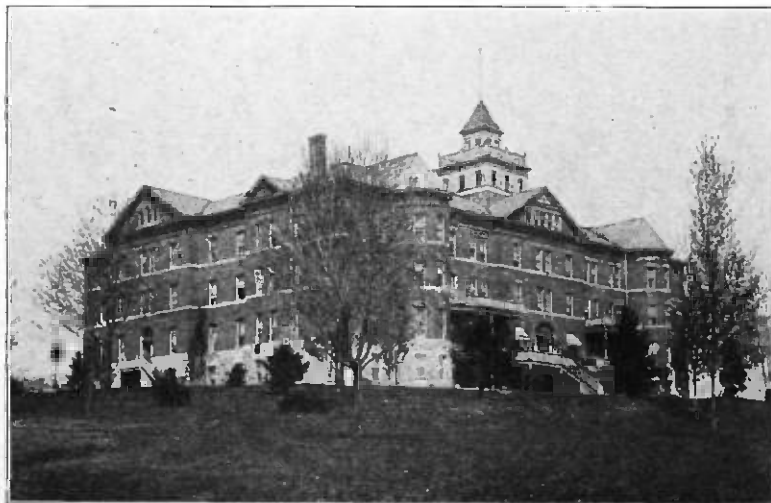
LIBERTY LADIES COLLEGE

The need for a larger, better equipped school for the higher education of women throughout the West was felt, and once more a campaign was launched to secure the necessary funds. J. J. Stogdale was in charge and succeeded in securing \$15,000.00 from citizens; \$20,000.00 worth of bonds were sold; and a new Liberty Female College was founded on the most beautiful site available, eleven acres on the eminence at the west end of Franklin Street, just a mile from William Jewell, overlooking the town, the hills and even the Missouri River. The campus was the gift of Captain L. B. Dougherty and his brother, O'Fallon.

The corner stone of a brick building with 110 rooms was laid May 30, 1890. The building was erected at a cost of \$44,000.00 and was ready for occupancy September 10, 1890. It was modern in equipment, having steam heat, incandescent electric lights, bath rooms with hot and cold water—never before had such luxuries been provided in an institution in Clay County.

The announced object of the school was to "enlarge, develop, perfect the intellect, and inspire to noble lives." The school was Christian but not denominational.

It opened with Rev. Flournoy Menefee serving as president, Miss Ida Hayes, Lady Principal, and the following Advisory Board: J. J. Stogdale, D. C. Allen, Thomas F. Messick, H. F. Simrall, A. B. Jones, Capt. L. B. Dougherty, O'Fallon Dougherty, James E. Lincoln, John S. Groom, R. L. Raymond, Judge J. M. Sandusky, H. C. Sevier, Dan Hughes, J. T. Riley, Major H. C. Vivion, Judge W. E. Fowler, Kemp M. Woods, Jr., Capt. J. H. Lloyd, Major Sam Hardwicke, Prof. James Love, C. M. Russell of Harlem, Rev. G. W. Mitchell of Holt,



Liberty Ladies College—Built in 1890—Burned in 1913

James M. Bernard and S. C. Duncan of Smithville, Dr. D. K. Morton of Missouri City.

The curriculum covered four years preparatory and four years collegiate work; A. B., B. S., and B. L. degrees were given in Classical, Scientific and Literary Courses; diplomas were granted in Instrumental Music, Vocal Music, Art and Elocution.

The terms were reasonable, boarding pupils paying \$225.00 for the ten months for room, board, tuition (including English, Latin, Greek, German, French), fuel, lights, incidental, library and gymnasium fees and washing exclusive of white dresses. In 1903 this was increased to \$250.00. Day pupils paid \$35.00 in the Preparatory Department and \$50.00 in the Collegiate, which later was raised to \$40.00 and \$60.00.

The enrollment the first year was 208, which is evidence that the new Liberty Female College was appreciated.

Item from an early catalogue: "We discourage expensive dressing; we forbid the use of extravagant jewelry. Black uniform for boarders—hat, dress, cloak, trimmings and linings all black—the uniform consists in the absence of color." How dismal when compared with the pink and blue, the green and scarlet and maroon of old Clay Seminary!

Another item: "If you wish your daughters to become thorough and accomplished scholars—in a word, 'Polished after the similitude of a Palace,' then give them to us, and also give us your confidence."

In 1895, Prof Chas. M. Williams, A. M., bought Liberty Female College from Rev. Menefee and with his accomplished wife was in charge during the next fifteen years. In 1898 the College was chartered and in response to a growing distaste for the word female in connection with schools for girls the name was changed from Liberty Female College to that of Liberty Ladies College, and as such was known to patrons from many states throughout the South and West.

In 1910 Prof. Williams leased L. L. C. to H. H. Savage, who bought it in 1912. On the evening of February 23, 1913, Liberty Ladies College came to a tragic end in a complete destruction by fire.

The destruction of Liberty Ladies College was as great a catastrophe as had been the burning of Clay Seminary. There was talk of rebuilding, but conditions were never favorable and nothing was ever done. In 1921 the L. L. C. site was selected as

the location for Liberty's splendid new High School, and in years to come a new set of traditions will cluster around the western hill. These grounds, with their magnificent trees and bluegrass terraces, furnished a beautiful and adequate setting for Clay County's Centennial celebration.

CO-EDUCATION AT WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE.

By the fall of 1917 the urge for the higher education of Liberty girls at home had reached the point where something had to be done. The problem was



Ella T. Owens Williams, beloved of all L. L. C. girls, died in Liberty, May 28, 1922. She was a devout Christian woman and a loyal Daughter of the American Revolution.

met in a partial manner by persuading members of the William Jewell College Faculty to teach classes of girls. It would have been a desecration to admit girls to the precincts of William Jewell halls and class rooms, for so many years sacred to the use of men alone, so the old Chrisman house across the campus on Jewell Street was rented, and there, under the supervision of Mrs. Brookin Adkins, eleven girls attended classes taught by William Jewell professors. The tuition was \$50.00.

The idea of co-education gained headway—doubting members of the Faculty learned that the feminine mind was able to grasp the points of their teaching. Dr. Greene was sympathetic, the World War had taken many students from the College and left her in need of others. In September, 1918, the doors of William Jewell were flung wide to admit girls upon the same footing as men, and twenty entered. In 1922 there are seventy girls enrolled, their presence is accepted by Faculty and male students without comment. It is true that of the Fine Arts music alone is provided for at William Jewell College, but Kansas City is accessible and offers boundless opportunities in all the Arts.

With William Jewell prospering as never before, and both men and girls attending, the cause of higher education in Liberty and Clay County seems to be permanently settled, and the stream of her educational history will run deep and strong while time endures.

The effect of almost a hundred years of splendid schools has been to increase constantly the number of educated citizens who have been and are stimulated mentally by contact with educators of the highest scholarly qualifications, and there has been set a standard, an ideal, of intellectual development and culture, whose influence has been persistently though intangibly diffused among the people.



Chas. M. Williams, A. M.—Born in Alabama in 1853—A Baptist Minister, whose Life Work has been Teaching—Was President of Liberty Ladies College from 1895 to 1910. He continues to live in Liberty.



United States Arsenal—Liberty Landing

Military History of Clay County

By Robert Steele Withers

NO PHASE of Clay County's history was more firmly established by precedent than the military. Among the pioneers who removed the forests and laid out our fields were men who spent the winter at Valley Forge and followed the "father of his country" through the long succession of defeats and retreats—advances and victories on to the triumph at Yorktown.

There were many men who fought with Perry in the War of 1812, and many who had seen service in the various Indian wars. We know that in front of their wide fire-places, filled with blazing back-logs, the stories of Paul Revere, Molly Pitcher, Lafayette, Braddock, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and others were passed on by word of mouth to the oncoming generation by men who had thrown their blue cocked hats and coon skin caps together high into the smoky air of battle fields that they had helped to immortalize.

Clay County, being an outpost of civilization, for many years had within her bounds as a place of refuge and as a garrison for troops a large arsenal built in the early thirties and maintained until the early eighties by the U. S. Government. The arsenal was built on the bluff just above Baxter's or Liberty Landing, about three miles south of Liberty. Here shining brass cannon pointed their muzzles out over the broad expanse of the Missouri River,

and glittering bayonets were carried over the parade grounds by blue-clad soldiers.

The arsenal was built by David M. Bevins, who came to Clay County in 1821 from Kentucky. He is most worthily represented by descendants, some of whom live on the land originally held by him.

Another factor in Clay County's military life was its proximity to Fort Leavenworth. In the



Grave of Richard Simms, Soldier of the Revolution

early days, Liberty being the social and educational center of the Northwest, many of the older officers stationed at the Fort, placed their children in the Liberty schools, and the younger officers came for social pleasures. The ball rooms of the old town were given a touch of color and glitter by the uniforms, and the click of swords and spurs mingled with the swish of milady's silken skirts.

By this contact, many young officers who became famous during the Civil War were well known to the citizens of Liberty—Albert Sidney Johnson, J. E. B. Stuart, Nelson A. Miles and others.

Several Revolutionary soldiers lie buried in Clay County, among whom are Andrew Robertson, Sr. and Richard Simms. The former was a native of North Carolina. He came to Clay County in 1820 and died here in 1837. The location of his grave is not known. He settled not far south of Liberty on what is now known as the Lightburne place. Richard Simms was born in Virginia in 1752, came to Clay County in the early twenties, located on a farm seven miles northwest of Liberty, died there in 1850, and was buried in the family burial plot on the farm. In October, 1912, Alexander Doniphan Chapter, D. A. R., placed a United States Government marker at his grave.

These two pioneers have many descendants in



The Missouri River from Arsenal Hill

Clay County, many of whom are leading citizens of today.

Among our pioneers who are known to have served in the War of 1812 are: Rev. John S. Major, Nathan Chaney, James H. Gant, James R. Johnson, James Walker, Chas. Warren, James Fleming, John Broadhurst, Mercer Bush, Joseph Lewis, Frederick Miller, Geo. B. Finley, Martin W. Davis, Andrew Robertson, Jr., James Vermillion, Ambrose Brockman. The graves of Nathan Chaney, Andrew Robertson, Jr., Martin Davis, James Vermillion and Ambrose Brockman can be identified.

In the Black Hawk War in 1832, several companies of militia were furnished by Clay County. They had scarcely reached the Iowa line when the war ended, and they returned after an absence of one month.

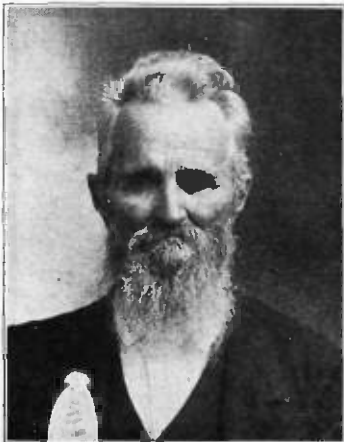
For the Indian "Heatherly War" in 1836, two companies of militia were sent out, one under Captain Smith Crawford, the other, "The Liberty Blues," under Captain David R. Atchison. The expedition was under the command of Col. Shubael Allen, lasted only eighteen days, and had no engagements.

In the Mormon War of 1836, the Clay County Militia was again called into service and marched to "Far West," the Mormon stronghold in Caldwell County. Upon their arrival, the Mormons capitulated and there was no blood shed.

For the Mexican War Clay County furnished one company of 109 mounted men which formed a part of the famous Alexander Doniphan regiment. The expedition left in May, 1846, and began the longest march ever made by a military organization. Of the record made this county is justly proud. During the entire campaign, the boys from Clay County acquitted themselves as first-class fighting men, and established that high order of merit that her soldiers have ever maintained. This Company was under the command of O. P. Moss, Captain; L. B. Sublett, 1st Lieut.; James H. Moss, 2nd Lieut.; Thos. Ogden, 3rd Lieut.; Thomas McCarty, 1st Sergeant.

Of this entire Company, the last survivor was John Shouse, who died near Kearney, September 7, 1919, aged 94 years.

By the death of Marcus D. Gow at his home in Kearney, on October 19, 1922, Clay County lost her last Mexican War veteran. Mark Gow, in his active days, one of the county's most successful farmers



Marcus D. Gow, the Last of the Mexican War Veterans

and horticulturists, was born December, 23, 1831 three miles east of Kearney. At the age of fifteen while on a visit in the South, he enlisted in McGruder's Battery, Company I, First Artillery, and served through the Mexican War. He was a Confederate veteran also. A week before his death he came to Liberty to the Centennial celebration and was the winner of three Centennial prizes—he

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

The citizens of Washington Township, and all others, conveniently situated, are earnestly requested to attend a meeting to be held in the town of Greenville, on Wednesday, MAY 1, 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place, there will be an effort made to organize a Military Company, for the purpose of home defence, and the repelling of all possible invasion. Let every one be present. Young, middle aged, and old, come! For the hour and the time demand that all take action.—Remember WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st.

MILITARY NOTICE.

I have been ordered by General Penick, commanding the Enrolled M. M. in this District, to notify all the inhabitants of "Liberty Township," subject to military duty, to meet in Liberty, on Saturday next for the purpose of being organized into military companies.
Capt. J. W. YOUNGER,
April 24th, 1865. Enrolling Officer.

was the oldest native born citizen to register, he had lived the longest continuously in Clay County, and was married at the earliest date, April 5, 1865.

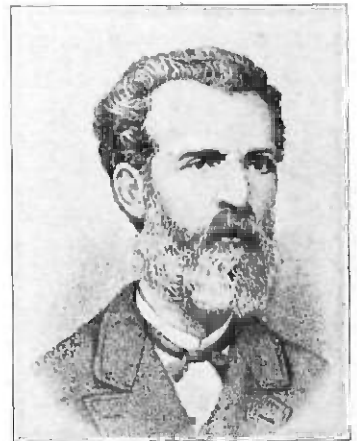
A lull in military affairs, save such peaceful pursuits as trading with Fort Leavenworth and exchanging social courtesies with the officers followed the Mexican War. Clay County grew prosperous with Fort Leavenworth as a steady market for all her goods, and many private fortunes were made.

With the outbreak of the Civil War many of the leading men tried manfully to hold the county true to the Federal Government, yet Clay County was overwhelmingly southern in its sympathies—even before the war started Clay County showed her preference by having the figure of Justice on the dome of the new court house face south instead of north as a mark of favor to the South.

Many Clay Countians followed the banner of "the lost cause" and found final resting places on the battlefields of Vicksburg, Corinth, Wilson's Creek, Carthage, and other sanguinary fields.

The seizure of the Liberty arsenal on the morning of April 20, 1861, by a group of citizens of secession inclinations, from this and Jackson County, was the first drastic action to take place within Clay County. At that time, the force at the arsenal consisted of Major Nathaniel Grant and two employees, hence there was no resistance against seizure, only a vigorous protest. Col. Henry L. Rount of Liberty commanded the "attacking" forces.

The only engagement fought in Clay County was the "Battle of Blue Mills Ferry," on September 17, 1861. A number of Confederate troops, variously estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 men, under the command of Col. J. P. Saunders were hastening to cross the Missouri River at Blue Mills Ferry to join Gen. Sterling Price at the siege of Lexington. Part of these had crossed the river when they were overtaken by the Federal troops commanded by Col. John Scott, and a battle ensued, in which the Federal forces were routed and driven back to Liberty, while the Southern troops hastened on to join Price. The



Captain Thomas McCarty

Federal losses were fourteen killed and eighty wounded; the Confederates had three killed and eighteen wounded. The advance guard of the Northern troops met the picket of the Southern at a point on the South Liberty Road about 200 yards west of the Liberty pumping station and the Confederate Army discontinued the pursuit of Federals at the bridge where the road crosses Town Branch the last time. The Missouri River now flows where the battle was waged.

Many of the wounded were left temporarily at the Dave E. Bell home. Upon their return to Liberty, the Federal troops commandeered William Jewell College for a hospital, and they buried their dead in Mt. Memorial Cemetery. They found heavy reinforcements awaiting them in Liberty, so they combined forces and occupied the town. They forced Mrs. William A. Morton, wife of Dr. Wm. A. Morton, prominent citizen of Clay County since his coming to Liberty in 1842, and several other ladies, to make them a large U. S. flag.

The following Clay County men organized companies for service in the Confederate Army: Captains Henry L. Routt, Theodore Duncan, G. W. Mothershead, Thomas McCarty, G. W. Crowley, O. H. Harris, Gideon Thompson, L. B. Dougherty, John S. Groom, P. C. Pixlee, — Talbott, — Holt. Some of these companies saw little or no service, and some were in action until the sun of the Confederacy went down in crimson glory.

Clay County was caught between the fires of the radical Unionists of Kansas and the guerilla warfare of Jackson County, and it was quickly made plain to her that if she expected to survive she must form a military organization that could take care of her own. Many companies were formed by men of both parties and this defense of their homes against

a common foe helped dull the edge of hatred and passion, and reconstruction days in Clay County were not attended by many of the troubles and outrages that beset so many sections of our country.

Another influence in our county that tended towards harmony was the Masonic Lodge at Liberty. This body met regularly during the entire period of the war and the blue and the gray sympathizers met on a common ground of understanding that relieved the tension of those trying days.

During the Spanish-American War in 1898 Clay County sent many men to the colors, but very few got through the training camps before the war was over, and practically none in the army ever got into action.

Captain Harris Moore of Excelsior Springs organized a half company of men in Clay County. This was combined with another half company from Kansas City and the whole was mustered into Federal service at Jefferson Barracks. After a period in camp at Chickamauga it was returned to Fairmount Park, near Kansas City and mustered out.

Thomas Whiteside died in Manila on March 25, 1899, and, so far as is known, was the only Clay County man to die in the service during the war or in the subsequent rebellion in the Philippine Islands.

Clay County had a strong representation in the Navy during this war. Admiral James M. Miller, Captain Allen Dougherty and Captain Gatewood S. Lincoln all saw active service either at Porto Rico, Santiago, Havana or Manila.

Admiral James M. Miller, the second cadet to enter Annapolis from Liberty, Henry Gwinner being the first, was one of the most beloved men in the United States Navy. He was always called upon by his Government to fill most important and delicate diplomatic positions and always filled them perfectly. Admiral Miller was born in Liberty May 23 1847; entered Annapolis in 1863; died in Washington November 11, 1908, and lies buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington. While on shore duty he was at one time Quartermaster of the Navy and for several periods, Professor of English at Annapolis.

He retained an intimate acquaintance with his home community and had a host of friends in Clay County.

When the war with Spain was declared he was placed in command of a collier, "The Merrimac." It will be recalled that Richmond Pierson Hobson won fame by sinking this collier in the neck of the harbor of Santiago in an effort to bottle up the Spanish fleet. A characteristic act of Admiral Miller's was that he took the bell off the Merrimac and sent it to William Jewell College, where it remains to this day.

The old Spanish cannon in the court house yard at Liberty was another gift from Admiral Miller.

Captain John Allen Dougherty was born in Liberty, September 8, 1856, entered Annapolis, was graduated from that institution and was an officer in the United States Navy until his death in Shanghai, China, July 31, 1909.

Captain Dougherty saw active service in Cuban waters in 1898; at one time he was at the head of the Navy's electrical school at Brooklyn; he was navigation officer of the ill-fated cruiser "Charleston"



William E. Sallee. Born in Kentucky September 27, 1833. One of Clay County's few surviving Confederate Veterans.



Monument in Fairview Cemetery at Liberty—Erected in 1904 in Honor of the Confederate Soldiers of Clay County.



1—Admiral James M. Miller, U. S. N. 2—Captain John Allen Dougherty, U. S. N. 3—Captain Gatewood S. Lincoln, U. S. N.
4—Commander Allen Bevins Reed, U. S. N.

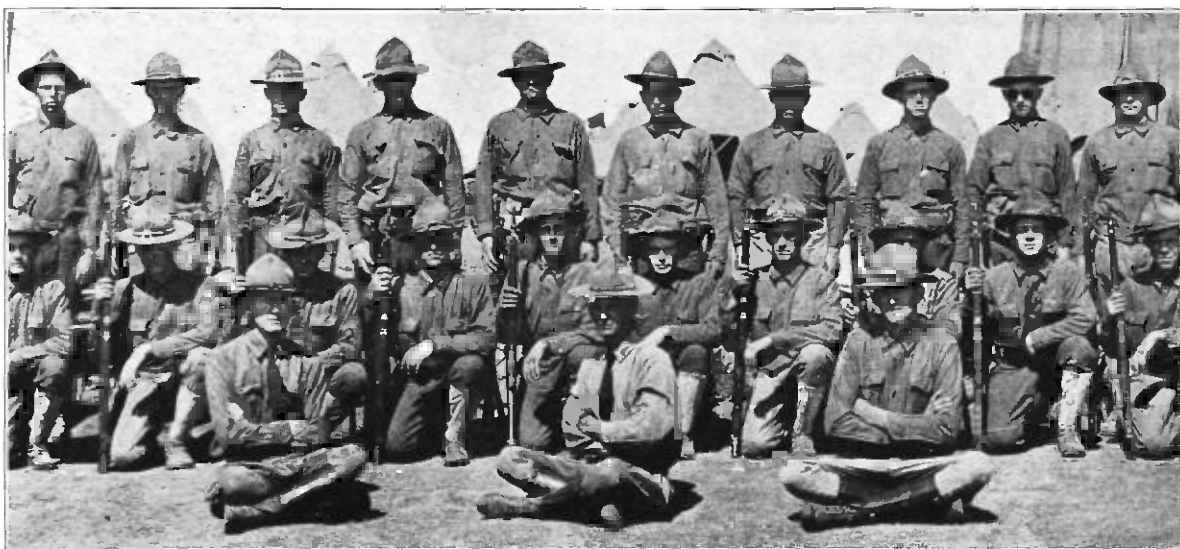
when she struck an uncharted reef among the Philippine group and with the crew was forced to fight his way across one of the large islands. No blame for the shipwreck was placed on him. His last and most important mission was serving as U. S. Naval Attache at Tokio and Pekin. He had just been released from this position and was acting as Executive Officer on the U. S. S. "Rainbow" when he was stricken with his last illness. His remains were conveyed from the hospital to a waiting steamer by British, French and American naval escorts with full military honors, and were finally laid to rest in Fairview Cemetery at Liberty.

Captain Gatewood Sanders Lincoln was born at Liberty, August 5, 1875, entered Annapolis, and had barely finished his course when the war with Spain

began. He was under fire at Porto Rico and was in active service until the close of the war. He then took a special course in steam engine designing and became one of the foremost steam experts of the Navy.

When the World War was entered by the United States, Captain Lincoln applied for Sea Duty and was assigned to the transport "The Pontiac," later he was transferred to the command of the Cruiser "St. Louis," which position he held until the war ended. As special honors he has the Spanish-American War West Indian Campaign Badge, Sampson Medal and World War Navy Cross.

From the close of the Spanish-American War until the beginning of the World War, Clay County had little interest in wars and rumors of wars. The



A Part of Company H

fact that any training at all was kept up was entirely due to the efforts of one man, Dr. William R. Hardin, a Christian gentleman, son of a Christian Church Minister, a dentist by profession. He alone kept busy with military matters and by his efforts and example and by his force of character surmounted the almost unsurmountable barrier of indifference, and for almost the entire period held together a company of state guards—Company H which was in turn attached to the Third Regiment Missouri National Guard of Kansas City.

At the annual encampments of the Third Regiment, Company H was always well represented in numbers, well drilled, and of a personnel of superior type.

Once again Clay County was asked to furnish a contingent of troops to be arrayed against Mexico. And, as before, Clay County men went into the service under a Clay County captain and the entire expedition was under a Missouri general whose name later became a household word, one of the greatest generals of his day, John J. Pershing.

This company, pursuant to President Wilson's order of June 16, 1916, was mobilized at Camp Clark, Nevada, Mo., on June 23, 1916. It was mustered into Federal service July 7th; departed for border duty at Laredo, Texas, July 8th; arrived there July 10th, was on duty until September 2nd, when it returned to Camp Clark and was mustered out September 26, 1916.



Major Wm. R. Hardin—In Dental Corps, U. S. Public Health Service—Stationed at Atlanta, Georgia.

On its arrival home, 2,000 people welcomed Co. H with a great demonstration. A company of boys had gone away, a company of husky men returned. The boys of Clay County had made a record as a well-drilled, well-behaved, soldierly

company. There were sixty-six men in the company when it was mustered out. The officers were: W. R. Hardin, Captain; John R. Smiley, 1st Lieut; Frank P. Farrar, 2nd Lieut.; E. M. Doan, 1st Sergeant; Dudley S. Stone, Q. M. Sergeant; G. B. White, Mess Sergeant; Robert M. Farrar, John Mace, Kenneth Parker, Tiffin Beistle, Sergeants; J. J. Swinney, J. L. Watts, G. E. Taylor, W. N. Baker, Robert H. Baker, Albin DeBerry, Corporals; L. Rowland, J. Gustine, Musicians, George Richardson, Mechanic.

The days that followed the mustering out of Company H were days of expectancy. All knew that the time was fast approaching when we, as a nation, would be compelled to give more than moral support to the preservation of the self-governing peoples.

A complete record of Clay County's glorious military history during the World War would require more space than is here available. Her soldiers served on many Fronts and under many flags. Her sailors trod the slimy decks of submarines, pitched and rolled over choppy seas on the submarine chasers and gazed out from the crows nests of the convoys of transports. As captains of transports and battleships, they walked the bridge for days and nights together without even leaving their stations to eat, while they zig-zagged their way through the danger zones. Some were picked up from icy seas clinging to wreckage, others laid down their lives in muddy trenches on shell-swept fields, in enemy hospitals, and no less heroically in our own hospitals.

The entry of the United States into the World War found Clay County well represented in the navy. Captain Lincoln has been mentioned, and his service noted. The World War brought opportunity to another of Clay County's naval men.

Commander Allen Bevins Reed was born in Liberty April 3, 1884, graduated from Liberty High School in 1900 and from Annapolis in 1904, the youngest member of his class. Fourteen months later he was in command of the advance skirmish line in an engagement with hostile Moros in the Philippine Islands. He remained in active combat service in the various disturbances in these waters until 1907. Between 1907 and 1914 he was in command of a Landing Force in the Nicaragua revolution, in charge of recruiting stations at San Diego and Los Angeles, in command of U. S. S. Iris and was Flotilla Engineer Officer of the Pacific De-

stroyer Flotilla in Mexican waters. In 1915 he was assigned as Captain of the Port of Balboa, C. Z., in charge of all shipping on the western half of the canal, and was commissioned Lieutenant Commander, August 29, 1916.

In 1917 he was given command of U. S. S. *Susquehanna*, a converted German liner used to transport U. S. troops to France and to return the sick and wounded home. After the armistice this ship was engaged in returning the A. E. F. to America. He was commissioned Commander, June 3, 1921, and is now with the Bureau of Engineering in Washington, D. C.

Commander Reed has been honored with the following decorations: Philippine Insurrection, Nicaraguan Campaign, Mexican Campaign, Victory Medal, Navy Cross for Service during the World War.

Hiram Wilson Elliott is another Clay County man who has done well in the Navy. He enlisted and was on board U. S. S. *Alliance* when a large gun exploded in one of the turrets during target practice. He escaped without injury and gave such efficient aid to the wounded that he received honorable mention from his superior officer and was transferred to the hospital corps. He was eventually promoted to Chief Pharmacist's Mate and is serving in this capacity at the Naval Hospital at Guam.

When the call came for the Third Regiment Missouri National Guard to mobilize at Kansas City on March 25, 1917, Company H from Clay County had the honor of being the first to report for duty. The officers were the same as when the company was mustered out of Federal service at Nevada in 1916.

The Third Regiment Missouri National Guard was mobilized for the purpose of guarding bridges, terminals, etc., and was kept at this duty until October 13, 1917, when it was moved to Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma. On arrival there it was consolidated with the Sixth Missouri Infantry to form the 140th Infantry of the 35th Division. After months of most rigorous training, the regiment embarked for Europe on April 24, 1918.

A happy day in those trying times was when Company H passed through Liberty on its way to the coast. Through the efforts of John Smiley, acting captain, the train was stopped long enough for the boys to march up town, around the Square and back again. It was our first opportunity to see troops that were really a finished product—fit for the fray. Sadness mingled with the joy for all realized that some of the good-byes were sure to be final.

We knew that no finer soldiers ever were produced and we knew that our destinies could be placed in no safer hands.

Company H went across under the following officers: John R. Smiley, Captain; C. N. Skelton, 1st Lieut.; Frank Farrar, 1st Lieut.; Frank Tracey, 2nd Lieut.; Leon Graham, 2nd Lieut.; Dudley S. Stone, Supply Sergt.; Robert M. Farrar, 1st Sergt.; John Mace, Sergt.; Emmet Taylor, Mess Sergt.

Captain Hardin had been found by the efficiency board to be a little too old to go over seas as the captain of a combat company of infantry but on account of his most excellent military record was given the position of Captain of the 110th Ammunition train.

The company went over in a British ship, landed in England, and after a short rest period went on to France. The history of its glorious achievements at the front is a matter of public record and will not be reviewed here. Suffice it to say that no Division in Foreign service excelled the 35th in any way, and that in that Division no men gave more effective service than our own Clay County lads.

On April 28 1919, they landed in their own country again, by May 10th they were in Kansas City and by May 14th they were mustered out at Camp Funston.

Clay County was fortunate in having within her own territory one of the training camps for the army. At North Kansas City the War Department established a Motor Transport Instruction School on April 20, 1918. It

was located in the Sears Roebuck & Co.'s building and continued until November 15, 1918. The school was opened with 500 men and this number was later increased to 1,100. The terrible "flu" epidemic struck this school but the situation was handled in such a way that few lives were lost.

The fact that individual mention is given to a few means no lack of appreciation of the many. It would be a great pleasure to call each one by name and give his personal record, but lack of space prevents.

Sergt. John H. Mace of Company H was the only man from Clay County and the only non-commissioned man in the 35th Division to receive the Distinguished Service Cross. This was issued under General Order No. 9, War Department, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1919. Notation as follows: "John H. Mace (Army Serial No. 1461283) Sergeant, Company H, 140th Infantry. For Extraordinary heroism in action near Exermont, France, September 28, 1918. He volunteered to lead a detachment to attack a Machine-Gun Nest, which was holding up the advance of his battalion. Although severely wounded, he carried the position, killing the enemy gun crew and capturing the Machine-Gun."

Sergeant Robert M. Farrar of Company H 140th Infantry received a citation from General Pershing for distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Exermont.

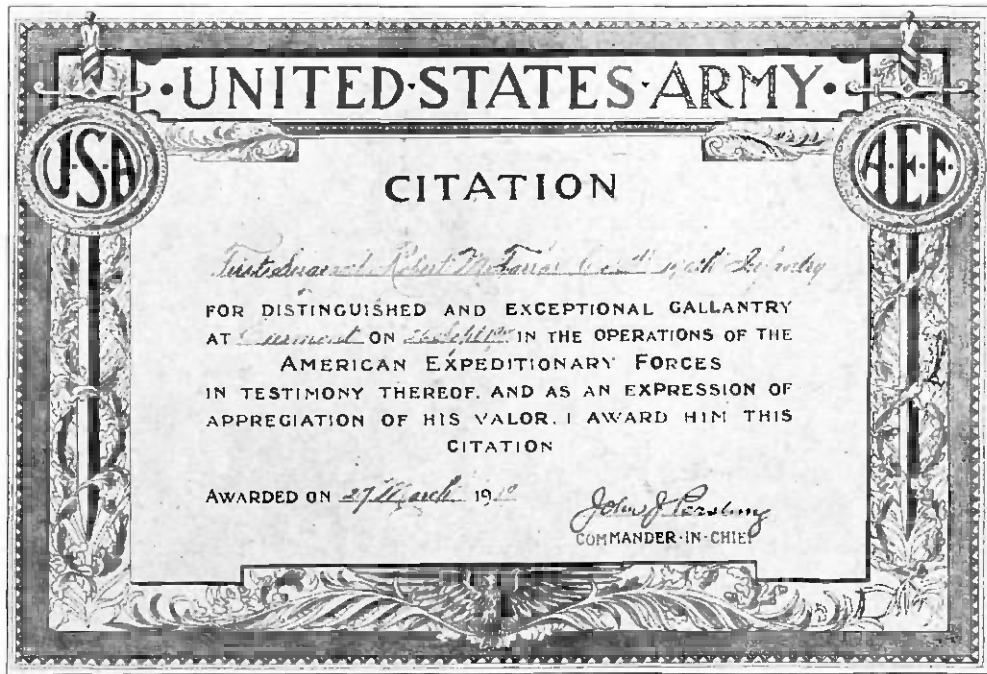
Captain Alan F. Wherritt of Liberty in command of Sec. 532 U. S. Army Ambulance Company was loaned to the Italian Army. He was attached to the 28th Army Corps, 3rd Italian Army. "For services rendered on the Piave River, October 24 to November 4, 1918," Captain Wherritt was decorated by the King of Italy with the Croce al Merito de Guerra.

Burton Maltby, M. D., was another Clay County man who was loaned by his own Government. He was attached to the 51st Division, the Highland Division of the British Army, and so far as known was the only Clay County man who "wore the kilt." He was with the British army when it smashed its way through the German lines to victory, and was decorated by King George of England with the Military Cross for attending the wounded under terrific shell fire north of Avesnes-le-Sac, October 13, 1918.

Dr. W. O. Lewis was born in Stanberry, Mo., February 22, 1877; graduated from William Jewell College in 1898, and came back in 1910 as a member of the Faculty with degrees of D. D. and Ph. D. In 1917, he took the initiative in organizing a chapter of the Red Cross in Clay County and became its first chairman. Later he served as Chaplain of the 360th U. S. Infantry, and was in the St. Mihiel and



Sergeant John H. Mace, D. S. C.



Meuse Argonne offensive, and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Having been educated in Germany and knowing the language thoroughly, Dr. Lewis was used as official interpreter on many occasions.

On his return from Europe, he was made Chaplain of the Robert H. Baker Post of the American Legion at Liberty. At the close of the college year in 1922, Dr. Lewis severed his connection with William Jewell and returned to Europe as Superintendent of Baptist Missions in Northern Europe.

Major Ralph W. Wilson, a true son of Clay County, was born near Barry on the farm entered by his great-grandfather, John Wilson, in 1824, owned by his grandfather, John Wilson, until his death in 1900, and then by his father, John V. Wilson, the present owner, was Clay County's ranking officer among her native sons.

He was a captain of the Coast Artillery Corps when the United States entered the World War. He was twice promoted over seas and came home a lieutenant colonel. He is still in the Regular Army with the rank of major and is stationed at



Chaplain W. O. Lewis

Alcatraz, California. Major Wilson was cited by his commanding officer as follows:

"In particular he desires to comment on the work of Major R. W. Wilson, C. A. C., Corps Munition Officer, who rendered exceptional service in the ammunition supply of the corps under many difficulties of limited transportation, congested and poor roads and a poorly equipped Corps Artillery Park. The es-

tablishment and maintenance of a Corps dump within three kilometers of the outpost line, under frequent shell fire, was a daring but most successful expedient in minimizing the labors of the divisional ammunition trains. C. A. F. Flagler, Major General, U. S. A., 3rd Corps."

Hugh H. Hall of the 6th Regiment, U. S. Marines received the Regimental Croix de Guerre for going into action at Chateau - Thierry, Soissons and Champagne.

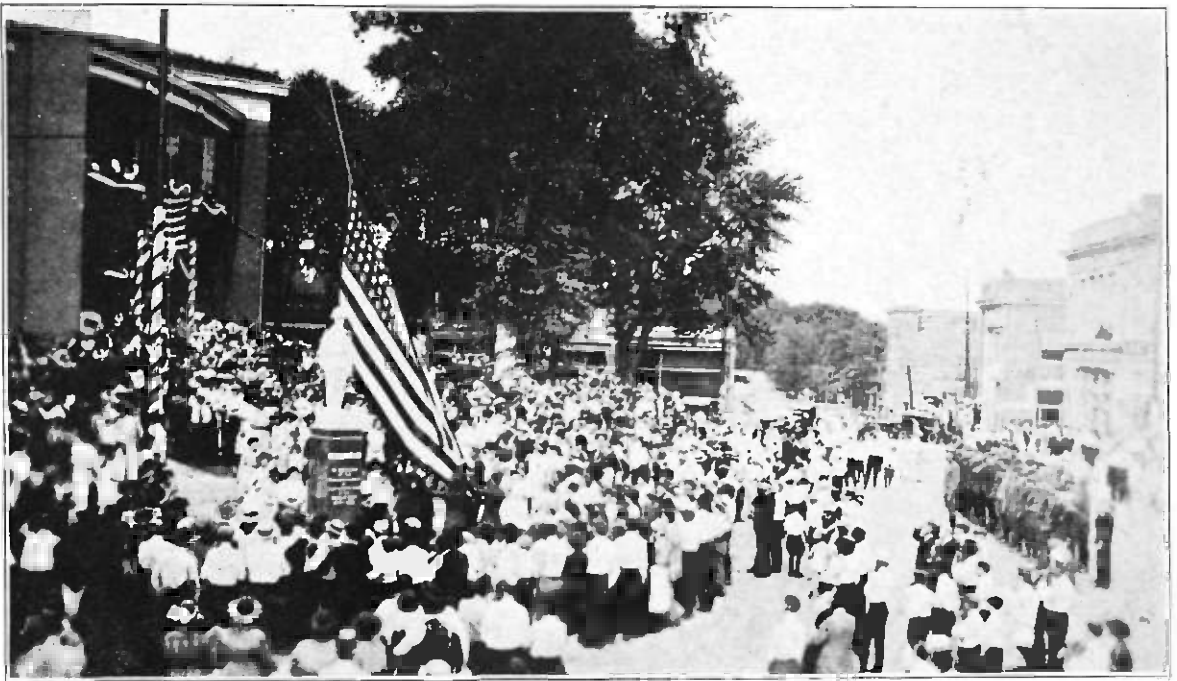
Victor E. Irmingier of the 5th U. S. Marines received the Regimental Fourragere Croix de Guerre. His authorization to wear this decoration reads: "Victor E. Irmingier, having been a member of the 16th Company, 5th Regiment during the period in which his organization was twice cited in the French Orders of the Army, is hereby authorized to wear the Fourragere of the colors of the French Croix-de-Guerre."

In all, Clay County had with the colors in the World War more than a thousand soldiers, sailors and marines, as shown by the list of more than three hundred volunteers compiled by Mrs. Robert S. Withers, with the aid of women in different parts of the county, and the Draft Board list furnished by Edgar Archer, Secretary of the Local Draft Board. The other members of the Local Draft Board were: Lonzo P. Sisson, Chairman; Dr. W. N. Cuthbertson, Laura A. Campbell, Chief Clerk.

The Legal Advisory Board was composed of Ralph Hughes, W. A. Craven, James S. Simrall, with W. H. Woodson as Government Appeal Agent.



Major Ralph W. Wilson



"Lest We Forget"—Memorial Unveiled May 30, 1921

The Medical Advisory Board was composed of Dr. E. H. Miller, Chairman; Dr. J. H. Rothwell, Dr. H. Rowell, Dr. J. J. Gaines, Dr. J. T. Rice, Dr. A. M. Tutt, with Dr. W. H. Goodson as Government Appeal Agent.

Dr. Francis H. Matthews of Liberty was the medical representative on the Western Missouri District Draft Board.

On February 22, 1919, Alexander Doniphan Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated an Honor Roll in memory of the nineteen men from Clay County who died in service, and placed it at the south door of the court house in Liberty. The program follows:

Quartet.....	"Sailors' and Soldiers' Memorial"
	Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. R. R. Fleet, Harvey Ray, Stuart Biggerstaff
Address.....	Washington
	Rev. H. P. McClintic
Prayer.....	
Solo.....	"There's a Long, Long Trail"
	Harvey Ray
Address.....	The Lads Who Did Not Cross
	Dr. J. P. Greene
Solo.....	"For the Freedom of the World"
	Mrs. John Davis
Address.....	The Gold Star Men
	Robert S. Withers
Reading.....	"In Flanders Field"
	Mrs. H. J. Loken
America.....	

July 18, 1919, Clay County gave her returned soldiers and sailors a formal welcome-home. Following a concert by the 140th Infantry band of Kansas City, the grand parade led by John King, Marshal-of-the-Day, formed in front of the court house. The parade made its way through the flag-bedecked streets of Liberty to William Jewell hill. Veterans of the Mexican and Civil Wars, led by W. H. Patterson of Smithville, plodded bravely behind the music; then came the soldiers of the World War, commanded by Capt. W. R. Hardin; these were followed by Clay County civilians or

foot, led by Capt. H. L. Moore, Spanish-American War veteran.

Distinguished guests, Governor Gardner, Mayor James Cowgill of Kansas City, and others, were welcomed by C. E. Yancey and O. P. Gentry of Liberty. Following remarks by Rev. F. V. Loos and a prayer by Rev. J. P. Jesse of Excelsior Springs, Governor Gardner made a most eloquent and wholesome address.

The County Court then presented medals to all returned soldiers and sailors, and a gold star to the nearest relative of those who died for the flag.

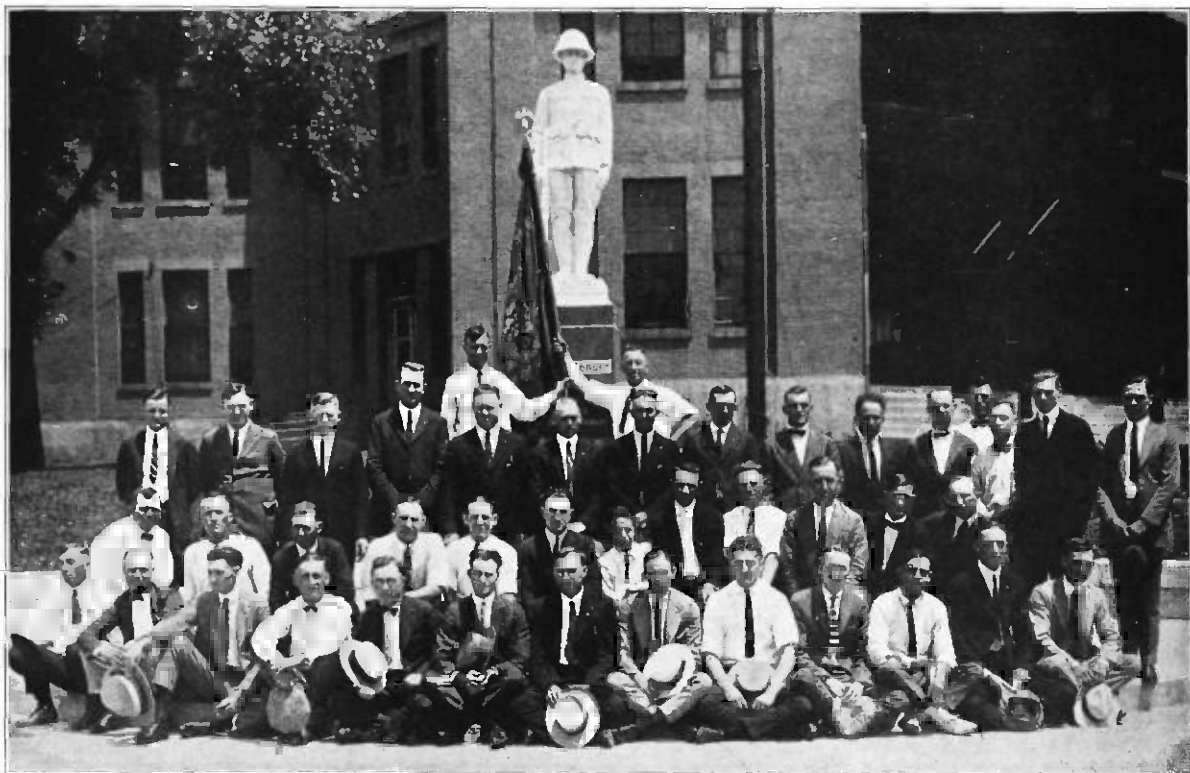
The committee that so successfully staged this celebration was composed of Lee Cark, County Chairman; D. A. Sharp and E. E. Kirkland of Liberty; O. S. Lamb of North Kansas City; Wm. I. McRorey of Excelsior Springs; Luke Donovan of Missouri City; and John Fugitt of Holt.

On May 30, 1921, a memorial statue "In Memory of the Heroic Achievements of Clay County Men in the World War" was unveiled. The cost of this monument was \$3,000, contributions being as follows: The State \$1,000, Clay County Court \$1,000, City of Liberty \$500 and Liberty Commercial Club \$500.

There are four American Legion Posts in Clay County and each bears the name of a man from its locality who died in the service: The Clyde Gustin Post at Excelsior Springs, the Clinton Marsh Post at Holt, the Schroeder-Cook Post at North Kansas City, and The Robert H. Baker Post at Liberty.

The 1922 roll of The Clinton Marsh American Legion Post No. 119, as given by the Post Adjutant, Glenn Todd, follows: Ralph Pickett, Melvin Long, Tom Shadden, Troy Smith, Trike Long, Albert Nokes, Glenn Todd, Ollis Check, Clyde Reed, Harry Teaney, Robert Thompson, Lee Shanks, James Davis, Wm. Walker, Clark Odor, John Schoenberger, William Pickett, Harry Carrell, Ernest Barr, Ray Mott, Floyd Gipson, Charlie Cavender, Perry Dykes, Virgil Morrison, Claude Colley, Thomas Burris, Joseph Samboth, Benton Bailey, Herbert Holt, Norfleet Porter.

The 1922 roll of Schroeder-Cook American Legion Post No. 417 follows: Commander, Captain James Byrnes; Vice-Commander, Dr. Geo. R. Darg; Adjutant, James Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, John Mace; Chaplain, Edward H. Cheeseman; Sergeant-At-Arms, Arthur Donaldson. James Barnes, Isaac Snow, Charles Reel, J. I. Johnson, L. W. Baker, Dr. H. O. Leinhardt, Lee R. Prather, Pete Prewitt, Arlen Donaldson, L. W. Rush, Robert Kennedy, William R.



Robert H. Baker American Legion Post

Top Row—J. Collier Bogges, Clarence W. Carpenter.

Second Row—W. Clyde Crawford, Edgar Main, John R. Smiley, Frank P. Farrar, John Shannon, Henry W. Cordell, Archie Ferrell, Ray Neff, Burr Hale, Ernest C. Remfer, Miller Willmott, Eugene V. Dyer, Robt. E. Hummel, Alan F. Wherritt, Elmer Lizar.

Third Row—Thomas J. Wornall, Jr., Fred Porter, W. Pence Burke, R. S. Bevins, Harry S. Newman, Edgar L. Williams, O'Fallon Nutter, Frank R. Peters, Wade Cox, Walter W. Marr, George G. Hall, L. H. Lindau.

Bottom Row—Roy Foley, Porter Smith, Oscar Hicks, Roy Cooper, Fred Z. Courtney, Ely Owens, Charles C. Boyd, Max G. Cowherd, Lewis B. Dougherty, Leo C. Maher, William Carpenter, Victor E. Irminger, Earl Sevier.

Riley, Sam Hart, Jacob Thorpe, Paul Liemkuhler, J. N. Givins, Bennie Hall, Wither Leigh, Grover Alton, Robert Abernathy, Grover Sims, Joe Perry, James Douglas, Lynn Fister, L. B. Pierce, Bill Hyatt, Fred J. Hamilton, Frank Breeden, Cecil C. Larison, Homer Poe, Jean Lewis, Frank Park, Lewis Liemkuhler, Julius Linder, Ebbin B. Shipp, Clarence Owens, Reuben Owens.

Robert H. Baker Post Officers for 1922: Commander, George G. Hall; Vice-Commander, Victor E. Irminger, Adjutant, Alan F. Wherritt; Finance Officer, W. Clyde Crawford; Historian, F. G. Hale; Chaplain, Dr. W. O. Lewis; Sergeant-At-Arms, Clarence W. Carpenter.

Clay County's World War record would be incomplete without mention of four gallant soldiers who, while stationed in Kansas City with the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, came to Clay County at various times to make addresses. They were all returned soldiers and were the first men who had seen active service at the front to come to Clay County. They were: Major J. C. Biggs of the British Army, a veteran of the Boer War; Captain R. W. Simmie of the Canadian Forces; Sergeant Major Albert H. H. Mitchell of the Cameron Highlanders—Canadian Forces; Sergeant Major Kearney of the Anzac Forces.

Seldon Howe Murray, only son of C. S. Murray, was born in Liberty, April 6, 1893, and died at Rouen, France, October 21, 1918. He enlisted in the Medical Corps with Base Hospital No. 21 of St. Louis, in August, 1917.

"It is said that the crowning glory of a man's life is a son of whom he can be proud—a son who measures up four-square to the world's standards and, at the same time, is the man his father and mother prayed he would be." H. H. Boggs.



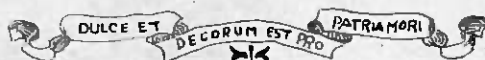
Seldon Howe Murray

Clay County's Roll of Honor



J.D. Jacks
 James Phillip Irmingier
 Clyde Gustine
 Earl D. Chanslor
 Carl Fred Musbach
 George Bernard Stone
 Paul Hansen
 Oscar Lloyd Evans
 Lewis Calvin Cook
 Lloyd Kingery

William Edward Blevins
 Coleby C. Cowherd - Corp
 Seldon Howe Murray - Corp
 Stanley Barnett
 Jasper A. Boone - Corp.
 Frank Wesley Schroeder - Corp.
 Sparrel Harris
 Graham Elliott
 Robert H. Baker - Sergt



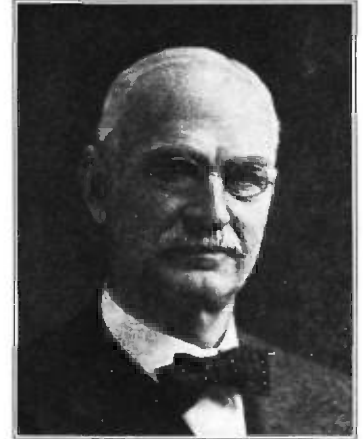
Placed by
 Alexander Doniphan Chapter
 Daughters of the American Revolution



Robert Steele Withers



Mrs. Henry C. Harper



John S. Major

A Word About Civilian War-Workers

NEVER before in the history of wars did a civilian population, separated from the scene of conflict by land and water, contribute to the waging of hostilities as did the Americans in the World War, and it is only just that civilian service be recognized in this history.

Clay County met every demand made upon her patriotism and upon her resources. To her came the honor of having one of her citizens in Washington, among the dollar-a-year men—that was Chas. Edwin Yancey, who had a place with the Federal Food Administration.

Robert Steele Withers, a native son, was one of the first seventeen appointed by Governor Gardner, in April, 1917, to serve on the Missouri State Council of Defense, which, in the words of the Governor, "was to be the supreme authority of the Commonwealth in relation to the state's duty to the nation during the entire period of the war." He was appointed Chairman of the County Council of Defense and Food Administrator for Clay County, and as such rendered untiring service, and in many ways helped Clay County meet her obligations.

A brief history of the Red Cross and its activities has been given under county institutions. To no other persons was its success more largely due than to its organizer, Dr. W. O. Lewis; to the Chairman of Woman's Work, Mrs. Henry C. Harper, who gave of her time and strength unremittingly, a loyal member of the D. A. R., whose whole being was devoted to serving her country to the utmost; and to John Major, who served as Financial Secretary through the whole war.



Dr. Robert Ryland Fleet

Dr. R. R. Fleet of William Jewell College as County Chairman of the Four Minute Speakers stirred the citizens to patriotic endeavor. He was succeeded by D. A. Sharp in the same field.

Space cannot

be given to an account of the different drives for funds. Suffice it to say that each call was met in full, with John L. Dougherty in charge of Baby Bond or War Savings drives and Hugh Wilhite at the head of Liberty and Victory Loan campaigns.

In other wars, woman's part had been largely one of prayer and sorrow, in the World War it was her privilege to be a definite power among civilian war workers, and in Clay County the women were thoroughly organized for war work and most efficient in its execution.



John L. Dougherty

Mrs. Robert S. Withers was Chairman of the Clay County Woman's Committee Council of Defense from the time of its organization in 1917 until the dissolution of the state organization in January, 1919, and Food Conservation Chairman under the State Food Administration after the resignation of Miss Grace Tickle in 1918. The Township Chairmen were as follows: Platte, Miss Martha Snail; Kearney, Mrs. Geo. H. Smith; Washington, Mrs. Sanford Moore; Fishing River, Mrs. D. E. Brand (Brokaw); Liberty, Mrs. Lee B. Soper; Gallatin, Mrs. Campbell Davidson. Women who served as County Department Chairmen were: Registration, Mrs. Ralph Davidson; Child Welfare, Mrs. W. H. Woodson; Training Camp, Miss Ethel Sparks and Mrs. H. H. Boggs; and in other fields, Cenia Marr (Reel), Mrs. R. R. Fleet, Mrs. Cecil Wilson, Mrs. G. H. Mereness, Mrs. Ernest Davidson, Mrs. J. J. Kirschner, Mrs. O. H. Lienhardt, Mrs. John Frazier, Irene Smith (Pickett), Mrs. Harry Gordon, Mrs. R. N. Swiger, Mrs. Ben McDaniels, Mrs. J. C. Wright, Mrs. S. W. Henderson.

The organization of women for war work reached to every village and hamlet, almost to every school district. In drives for funds they introduced novel and effective measures; they did many kind and helpful things for the men with the Army Motor Mechanics' School at North Kansas City; they carried out the Children's Year Program instituted as a national measure to preserve child life; they arranged for patriotic meetings at strategic times; they "saved food and helped to win the war."

Chronological History of Clay County

1822-1922

By Luella Hoffman Goodson

1822

1. Clay County was organized. It was formed from Ray County, January 2, 1822, and extended from the Missouri River north to the Iowa line; width 21 miles, length 100 miles.



Home of John Owens on Water and Mill Streets, Now Gone

2. First county court held February 11, 1822, at the home of John Owens. He was paid \$2.00 for its use. John Thornton, Elisha Cameron and James Gilmor were the first county judges.

3. First circuit court of Clay County held March 4, 1822, at the home of John Owens.

4. During 1822 the county court was in session only 9 days. It established the first roads in the county.

5. In August the county court made an order for the first public structure,—a pound or stray pen, 60 feet square; cost \$29.87½.

6. Liberty founded and chosen as the county seat.

1823

1. First water mill in the county. It was built by Humphrey Smith at Smithville, which was founded the same year.

2. Wagon road opened from Liberty, via Smithville, to Council Bluffs.

3. A log school was built in Liberty and taught by Judge Sibron G. Sneed.

4. Three Primitive Baptist Churches organized—the first churches in Clay County.

5. First post-office established in the court house yard.

1824

1. First patrol appointed. It was the duty of patrols to punish negroes found away from home after nine o'clock without written permission.

1825

1. Steamboats began to make occasional trips up the Missouri; two reached Liberty Landing that summer. Boats tied up to the rings which were fastened to the large rock.

2. First ferry established by a Clay County man—Joseph Boggs.

1826

1. Ninety-three emigrants from Bourbon County, Kentucky arrived in Clay County.

2. First licensed tavern; it was kept by Leonard Searcy at Liberty.

3. First state senator elected from Clay County—Martin Palmer.

4. Barry Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized.

5. Ely and Curtis had a distillery.

6. Four mills existed in the county.

1827

1. A United States Military Post established on the site of the present Ft. Leavenworth; very important to Clay County since it furnished a market for horses mules and supplies, and gave employment to people of the county as contractors.

2. John Baxter had a saddle and harness shop in Liberty.

1828

1. First Baptist Church (Old School) organized at Liberty.

2. A military road was built between Liberty and Ft. Leavenworth.

3. First person hanged for murder in Clay County.

4. First deeds of emancipation in Clay County. Three negroes were freed by their masters.

5. First dram shop licensed in the county.



Liberty Landing as it was in 1906. Blown Out That Year by United States Government Engineers.

1829

1. Liberty was incorporated as a town.

1830

1. Population of Clay County was 5,338. In 1822 it was only 1,200.



Second Post Office Building, still standing on the Love lot, which is now owned by the U. S. Government as a site for the prospective Federal Building.

2. Steamboats began to make regular trips up the Missouri River.

3. Col. Shubael Allen had a landing on his plantation. Up to 1841 this was the main point of exit and entrance of nearly all the business and travel of Northwest Missouri.

4. October 29, 1830, snow covered the ground 20 inches on the level; in many places the drifts were 12 feet deep.

5. The American Bible Society distributed Bibles in Clay County.

1831

1. The mails from Liberty to Ft. Leavenworth, at first carried weekly on horseback, were now conveyed tri-weekly by hack.

2. In August there was a "killing frost," which nipped the corn so severely it did not ripen; great scarcity of seed corn the next year.

1832

1. The arsenal overlooking the Missouri River, south of Liberty, was erected.

2. The Black Hawk War. Two companies of militia from Clay County went on a scouting trip as far as Grand River. They were gone 32 days but didn't see a single Indian. The battalion was commanded by Col. Shubael Allen.



Old Stone Jail on Main Street, Now Gone
By Courtesy of J. T. Hicks.

1833

1. A stone jail was built and used until 1853. It was here that Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, was imprisoned in 1837.

2. Many Mormons came into Clay County from Jackson County. Meetings were held to get rid of them.

3. First court house built. It was made of brick, 44 feet square, and the rooms were warmed by fire-places.

1834

1. In 1834-35 Liberty had a very brilliant social life. Many of the supplies for Ft. Leavenworth were purchased in Liberty and the officers came from the fort to enjoy the southern hospitality of Clay County's chief town.

2. Clay County's first newspaper, "The Upper Missouri Enquirer," was begun in 1834, published weekly at Liberty by Kelly and Davis. Price \$2.50 per year.

1835

1. Geo. C. Bingham, "The Missouri Artist," painted portraits in Clay County.

2. Last legal whipping in the county about this time. John Baxter was sheriff.

Col. Shubael Allen was born February 27, 1793, in Orange County, New York, and came to Clay County in 1820. September 19, 1822, he married

Dinah Ayres Trigg, granddaughter of Major John Trigg, an artillery officer under Washington, at Old Franklin. They came at once to Clay County and established themselves at the Missouri River south of Liberty. Theirs became a home of wide influence, a center of business, of culture and of society. George C. Bingham made his first trip to Clay County in 1835 was welcomed at the Allen home, and while there painted the portraits of the Colonel and his wife. To them were born eight children. Four descendants are living in Clay County.



Dinah Ayres Trigg Allen
Portrait by Bingham—1835

1836

1. First cemetery, other than family burial grounds in the county; restored to present condition in 1916 and named Mt. Memorial. Here lie many of Clay County's founders.

2. By an act of the Legislature Platte County was attached to Clay for civil and military purposes.

3. New school districts were formed—Franklin, Clay, Jefferson, Washington, White and Bell.

4. Second newspaper in the county, "The Far West," Peter H. Burnett, afterwards governor of California, was editor.

5. First bridge built by the county. It was



Mt. Memorial Cemetery at Liberty

erected across Fishing River at Pixlee Ford at the crossing of State Road. Bridges prior to this time were built by private subscriptions.

1837

1. From 1835-53 St. Clair Dimmitt was a merchant tailor in Liberty. His apprentice was Moses Lard, afterward famed as a preacher and writer.
2. Christian Church at Liberty organized.
3. First piano in the county; owned by Mr. Greenup Bird of Liberty.

1838

1. All Mormons left Clay County.
2. Prominent men of unusual ability who lived in Clay County between 1830-40—Dr. Joseph M. Wood, Gen. David R. Atchison (for twelve years a U. S. senator and for one day President of the United States), Gen. Andrew S. Hughes, Judge J. V. T. Thompson, Dr. Woodson Moss, Dr. Ware S. May, Peter H. Burnett, Judge William T. Wood, Amos Rees, Edward M. Samuel and Alexander Doniphan.
3. The assistant quartermaster at Ft. Leavenworth advertised in "The Far West" a sale of "Old Oxen" at Liberty.

1839

1. The Missouri Legislature passed an act establishing the public school system in Missouri.

1840

1. Masonic Lodge organized in Liberty.
2. Barry Christian Church founded.

1841

1. Liberty Male and Female Seminary opened. Oliver Cunningham, A. M., was principal.



Hand-Made Cradle of the Forties as it is in 1922

1842

1. On October 11th a foot of snow fell and some of it stayed on the ground until the next April. There were heavy snows all winter; wolves came up to the houses and dogs went mad from starvation.

1843

1. Second Baptist Church of Liberty founded. It was named "Second" because a Primitive Baptist Church existed in the town. This is the largest church in the county, having at present over 900 members.

1844

1. Greatest flood ever experienced by the people of Clay County. The waters of the Missouri River extended from bluff to bluff.
2. The Franklin School, in Washington township, had the first rural library in the county. There were 140 books in it.

1845

1. Wild buffaloes were sometimes seen on the streets of Liberty. Judge Thompson and Major John Dougherty raised them also on their farms.

1846

1. "The Liberty Tribune" founded by Robt. H. Miller and John H. Williams.
2. A cyclone passed over the central part of Clay County, from southwest to northeast, doing much damage.
3. The first issue of "The Tribune" printed the names of 135 people who had letters in the post office which "if not taken out of the office within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters."
4. Liberty Jockey Club races began May 19 and lasted five days. There were also races in October.
5. Capt. O. P. Moss' company of soldiers organized for the Mexican War. They left Liberty June 5 for Ft. Leavenworth.
6. July 19 Alexander Doniphan was elected Colonel of 1,000 volunteers at Ft. Leavenworth.
7. December 24, 1846, Doniphan and Clay County men took part in the Battle of Bracito.

1847

1. Vigorous efforts of Liberty's citizens to secure the Masonic College. The women held a mass meeting and worked for it.
2. Doniphan won the Battle of Sacramento.
3. On March 1, 1847, Doniphan and his men took formal possession of Chihuahua.
4. Great public reception held in honor of the

home coming of Doniphan and the Clay County men, July 15, 1847.

1848

1. Great interest taken in the temperance movement. "The Sons of Temperance" had 100 members in Liberty. Numerous and enthusiastic temperance meetings held in the county. Weekly articles against intemperance were published in "The Tribune."

1849

1. Chloroform was first used in Clay County.
2. J. Loughborough of Clay County wrote "The Early Discoveries and Settlements West of the Mississippi River."
3. Thomas H. Benton spoke in Liberty July 16th, 1849. James H. Burch spoke the same day and denounced Benton bitterly.
4. Waltus L. Watkins' flour mill started. It was run by six oxen.
5. Senator David R. Atchison, resident of Clay County from 1830 to 1841, legal President of United States for one day, Sunday, March 4, 1849.

1850

1. William Jewell College was opened to students January 1, 1850.
2. The Liberty Tribune was one of four papers in the state selected by the postmaster general for publication of the Mail lettings throughout the western and southwestern part of the state; also in the Oregon territory.
3. Friends of the Union held a mass meeting in Liberty and congratulated Webster, Cass and Clay on their stand against secession.
4. A large number of Clay County men went to California to seek gold.

1851

1. An epidemic in the county supposed to be cholera, but only a few deaths.

1852

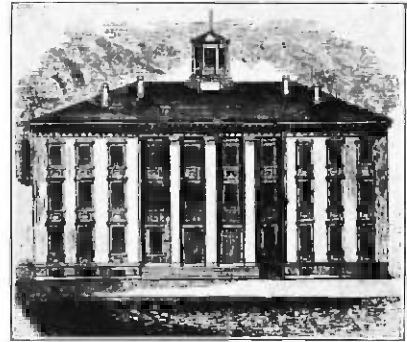
1. Death of Dr. William Jewell. (Born January 1, 1789, died August 7, 1852.)
2. Liberty Female Institute founded.
3. Billy Ross, temperance orator, gave lectures in Liberty. Great crowds listened to him nightly.



The Hubbell home north of the Square on Main Street, built in the forties, now gone. R. H. Miller (in soft hat) and wife and P. Hubbell and wife in the foreground.

1853

1. The Agricultural Society of Clay County organized November 7, 1853.
2. "The Polar Star" made the trip from St. Louis



William Jewell College.

to Liberty Landing in 52 hours and 47 minutes, the fastest time ever made up the Missouri River. This included the customary stops for freight and passengers.

3. The young ladies of Liberty Female Institute had their first May Day celebration on May 6, 1853. It rained and Major Lightburne's rope walk was used.

1854

1. Clay County Teachers' Institute organized and held its first annual session the next year at Mt. Gilead Church. This is believed to have been the first County Teachers' Institute in the state. There were thirty-two schools and thirty-four teachers.
2. The Clay County Medical Association was formed, the second oldest in the state.
3. First exhibition of the Clay County Agricultural Fair, October 12th, 13th and 14th. There were 4,000 present.
4. Fight between citizens of Smithville and a gang of thieves. Three of the latter were hanged to the same limb.
5. Clay County tried to secure a railroad from Weston to Calloway County, thus connecting the county with St. Louis. The attempt failed.

1855

1. Some Clay County men crossed the Missouri River and voted in Kansas, to help elect pro-slavery men for the Territorial Legislature.
2. The old Arthur House (on the southeast corner of the Square in Liberty) was built. Seventy-five men of the county contributed the money, and it was named for the largest stock holder. It cost \$40,000.
3. Five men in the first graduating class of William Jewell, June, 1855.
4. Liberty arsenal seized and guns and ammunition taken to Kansas, December 4, 1855.
5. Clay Seminary was established by Prof. James Love.

1856

1. March, 1856, Pro-Slavery Aid Association formed in Liberty.
2. In the 50's much slave trade.

3. Liberty Female College published "The Bud-dings," a monthly paper; this was said to be the first paper published by any college in the West.

1857

1. First court house burned.

1858

1. From 1858-62 there was a hemp factory at Liberty Landing. The machinery cost \$30,000.

1859

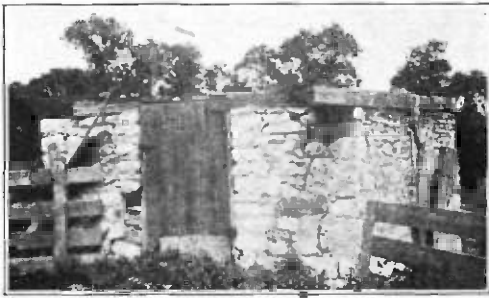
1. Clay County's court house was completed and formally accepted November 9, 1859. It had, however, been previously occupied by clerks and courts.

2. Missouri City was incorporated. It grew from Williams' Landing, a ferry started in 1834.

3. On January 1, 1859, there were \$20,000 worth of slaves sold in Liberty.

1860

1. Population of Clay County was 13,023. "Not a vote in the county for Abraham Lincoln."—Woodson's History.



Slave Pen or Jail on the Michael Arthur Place, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles South-west of Liberty, as it is in 1922. The Arthur Place is now owned by Dr. E. H. Miller, Mrs. John M. Newlee and Roland A. Peace, grandchildren and great-grandchild. Michael Arthur came to Clay County about 1822. The brick house, built in 1833, is still in fine condition.

1861

1. Liberty arsenal was captured by Confederate sympathizers.

2. Liberty's present charter granted — an amended form of the 1851 charter.

3. Fight at Blue Mills Landing.

4. Companies of "South Rights Men" and "Home Defense" men were organized all over the county.

5. Watkins Woolen Mill began operation April 12th, 1861.

6. In the battle of Springfield, August 12, 1861, five Clay County men were killed and ten wounded severely.

1862

1. During the summer of '62 a regiment of Federal troops, under Col. Wm. F. Pennick, was stationed in Clay County.

2. In September companies of enrolled militia were organized into the 48th regiment.

3. Major Lightburne's rope factory was burned by a negro slave.

1863

1. Col. Moss reorganized the militia of Clay, Clinton and Platte counties into 82nd Enrolled Missouri,



A Child of the Sixties—Anna Ross Thompson (Mrs. James Love).

which company protected the county from thieves and raids from Kansas.

2. September 9th, 1863, a special order was issued forbidding persons driven from Jackson County by "Order No. 11" from "stopping in Clay County to reside."

1864

1. Great unrest in the county; roving bands of bushwhackers terrorized the people; murders, killings, robberies and thefts were numerous.

1865

1. The last of the bushwhackers in Clay County surrendered to the state militia.

2. Fully three-fourths of the men in Clay County were disenfranchised by the Drake Constitution, which compelled voters to register and swear they had never manifested "sympathy for the rebellion against the United States."

3. The vote on the Drake Constitution in Clay County—for it 90, against it 890.

1866

1. Clay County Savings Association robbed of \$60,000 in gold and bonds in broad daylight. Geo. Wymore, a young student, was killed. This was the largest sum of money ever lost by any bank in the state up to that time. The James Boys were thought to have committed the robbery.



Site of the Robbery, the Oldest Building on the Square. Now owned by Mrs. A. C. Wherritt.

1867

1. Clay County's first railroad, The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was built from



A Belle of the Sixties—Julia Withers. (Mrs. R. J. Stone)

- Kansas City to Cameron; it passed through Liberty.
2. Commercial Savings Bank of Liberty founded, the oldest existing bank in the county.

1868

1. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad was extended through Clay County. It missed Liberty but went through South Liberty.

1869

1. Kearney laid out by John Lawrence when Hannibal and St. Joe railroad was built. It was incorporated as a town April 5, 1869.
2. Wine cellar built south of Liberty. It is 100 feet long, 25 feet wide and has stone walls nearly 3 feet through. It cost \$10,400.

1870

1. The population of Clay County was 15,564.
2. From 1870-79 Dr. Octave Pavy, once a famous surgeon, chemist, explorer and naturalist, lived in Liberty. He earned his living making brandy.



Old Wine Cellar as it is in 1922

1871

1. The Rock Island railroad began to run through Clay County but was not allowed to take on or discharge freight or passengers.

1872

1. Wymore and Garth operated a daily hack line to Kansas City at \$5.00 for the round trip.
2. First monthly stock sale occurred Monday, May 6, 1872, at Liberty. The auctioneer, Col. Geo. W. Neat, sold a blooded bull for \$165 and a yearling calf for \$65. These sales have been continued to the present and are the origin of our "First Mondays."
3. Clay County celebrated its Semi-Centennial at Liberty, June 5, 1872. Alexander Doniphan and twenty Mexican War veterans were the guests of honor.

1873

1. By an act of the Legislature, Clay County was entitled to send, without tuition, seven students between the ages of 16 and 25 to the University at Columbia and Rolla for the year ending July 4, 1873.
2. At the beginning of 1873 Liberty had five saloons, but there was much temperance sentiment and May 8, 1873, the county court voted to grant no saloon licenses.
3. First Annual Fair of Clay County Stock and Industrial Association, September 14-16.

1874

1. A stock company formed to manufacture Woolen Goods in Liberty.



National Woolen and Flouring Mills on Mill Street. Burned Down.

2. A Pinkerton detective sent from St. Louis to find the James Boys was killed. A posse tried again to find them.

1875

1. The "Grasshopper Year."
2. April 1, 1875, number of white children in Clay county, 5,289; number of colored children, 488, average school term of 104 days. There were 76 teachers; men received an average salary of \$49.50 monthly and women \$33.33 1/3.

1876

1. Clay County received judgment against the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad for \$22,084.65 for taxes.
2. Clay County women active in raising funds for the Missouri building at the Centennial at Philadelphia.

1877

1. The county farm was leased to R. A. Ford for one year. For boarding adults he received \$2.30 per

week; for children \$1.00. He was to keep fencing in repair and do inmates' mending.

2. Edwards Brothers Clay County Atlas published.

3. In January, 1877, the county court allowed a posse \$147.00 for hunting outlaws.

1878

1. Much temperance speaking throughout the county; many speeches were made by Dr. J. M. Allen, Hon. T. J. Chandler, H. L. Routt and Samuel Hardwicke.

2. Hemp factory at Baxter's Landing torn down and sold for \$400.00. It contained 250,000 brick and much oak lumber.

1879

1. Clay Seminary burned. It was a two-story frame building which stood at Kansas and Leonard streets in Liberty.

1880

1. Medicinal qualities of the water at Excelsior Springs discovered.

2. The government built a strong levee at Harlem.

1881

1. Excelsior Springs incorporated as a village.

1882

1. Excelsior Springs in the limelight.

1883

1. Missouri Valley State Teachers' Association met in Liberty in December.

2. Masonic Hall at Kearney dedicated.

3. Clay County Stock Fair in October.

4. Hawthorne Institute founded at Liberty.

1884

1. Mail route in 1884—Kansas City, Moscow, Barry, Smithville, Paradise and Liberty.

2. Death of Dr. Octave Pavy June 6, 1884. He was assistant surgeon for Greely's expedition to the North Pole.



West end of south side of the Square, showing the Thompson House converted into business rooms and occupied by M. Goldman. Clothier; the Clay County Co-operative Association's Store; Fred Meffert's Drug Store; W. L. Trimble's Hardware, etc.

1885

1. An effort made to secure a State Inebriate Asylum at Excelsior Springs. The bill was introduced by Dr. Allen, passed the Senate but failed in the House.

2. In 1885 a stock company had a turnpike road between Barry and Kansas City.

3. In the 70's and 80's Clay County had a bad name on account of the James Boys, who were born near Kearney, but the March term of circuit court, 1885, had not a single criminal case. Within seven years only one horse was stolen in Clay County.

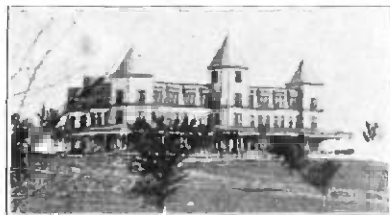
1886

1. A Law and Order League formed at Liberty with seventy-five members.

1887

1. The year of the Great Boom. Real estate transfers in Clay County amounted to \$6,074,176.

2. The Winner Investment Company purchased 18,000 acres of Clay County land.



Winner Hotel

3. Reed Mineral Springs (one mile south of Liberty) and 246 acres of land purchased by a syndicate. A hotel with eighty rooms, costing \$20,000, was built there.

4. On October, 8, 1887, Clay County voted "wet" by a majority of 894 votes. There had been no saloons in the county for 14 years.

5. O. H. Corbin's Woolen and Grist Mill burned—loss \$15,000.

1888

1. Liberty offered \$30,000 in land and money for the Masonic Orphans' Home but failed to secure it.

2. Congress granted a charter for a pontoon bridge across the Missouri at Randolph but it was never built.

3. The Winner bridge was begun. It was never completed.

4. The Kansas City Car and Wheel works at Birmingham secured a contract to do all the casting for the Union Pacific Railroad for one year.

1889

1. A time of tranquil prosperity. No outstanding event of great importance.

1890

1. Liberty Ladies' College at Liberty was built; it cost \$44,000.

1891

1. September 10, 1891, grand Democratic picnic at Liberty—Senators Cockrell and Vest, Congressman Dockery and Ex-Congressman Stone were the speakers.

2. State Grange met at Liberty December 8-11.

1892

1. Dr. John Priest Greene elected president of William Jewell College. He served twenty-seven years.

2. Wagey Brothers' Mill at Kearney burned—loss \$8,000.

3. A Keely Institute at Excelsior Springs.

1893

1. The statistics of a New York Life Insurance Company, having insurance aggregating \$600,000 in Clay County, showed but two deaths among its policy holders in the eleven years ending February 22, 1893. This was a lower death rate than in any other locality.

1894

1. First High School in Clay County with four years course built at Liberty.

1895

1. First Inter-township Fair at Liberty.
2. County court built eight iron bridges and thirty-four stone culverts.
3. Clay County Bimetallic Club formed.
4. Dedication of State Odd Fellows Home, May 24, 1895. This was in the old Winner Hotel.

1896

1. Liberty's telephone system installed in 1896 by Dr. F. H. Matthews. There were fifty subscribers and telephones cost \$1.00 per month for homes and \$1.50 for stores.
2. Nine thousand acres of land sold to satisfy the five-year bonds issued to W. E. Winner in 1888. This was the end of the Winner Boom.
3. Liberty paid off her total indebtedness—\$4,280.
4. Mexican War Veterans had a reunion at Liberty, July 26th, 1896, on the fiftieth anniversary of Doniphan's expedition.

1897

1. First reunion of Clay County's Confederate Veterans. It was held at Liberty.
2. Clay County Milling Company's mill, warehouse and entire store of wheat burned. Loss \$15,000.
3. April 9, 1897, Liberty voted on saloons; for saloons 377, against saloons 197.



Home of Albert Gallatin Mosby, built near Mosby Station in 1858. A. G. Mosby came to Clay County from Kentucky with his father, Nicholas Mosby, in 1833. This place was bought by Ben Pixlee in 1917.

1898

1. In September the Primitive Baptists had a meeting for two days at Mt. Zion Church. The crowd on Sunday was 1,500. James Withers took 110 to his home and A. G. Mosby 106 to his for dinner.
2. Clay County furnished two naval officers for the Spanish-American War: Commander James M. Miller was in charge of the Merrimac and Lieutenant John Allen Dougherty directed the boats which guarded the Spanish warship, Vizcaya, in New York Harbor. Clay County boys fought with the Third Regiment of Kansas City.

1899

1. In February the thermometer remained below zero ten days; the lowest temperature was 29° below zero on February 12th.

1900

1. April 17th, 1900, Clay County began rural delivery. There was only one route.
2. The Winner Hotel burned.

1901

1. Administration building of Odd Fellows Home dedicated July 4th, 1901.
2. Great drouth in July. Liberty held union services and prayed for rain.

1902

1. In April two small Roosevelt Clubs were organized in Liberty. There has never been a local Republican ticket in Clay County since early in the 70's.

1903

1. The Missouri River reached highest point since 1844. Much stock and grain destroyed but no lives lost in Clay County.
2. The Clay County Bar Association organized.
3. The Arthur House at Liberty burned.

1904

1. Clay County's assessed wealth was \$6,803,596.

1905

1. Liberty High School became a first class accredited institution.

1906

1. The Burlington railroad built an elevator at Harlem with a capacity of half a million bushels.

1907

1. Excelsior Springs had a Law and Order League with 300 members.
2. Liberty had a religious revival with 250 conversions. Dr. Lincoln McConnell preached.
3. Death of Dr. J. T. Marsh. He practiced medicine in Clay County for forty-four years.

1908

1. Local option went into effect in Clay County.

1909

1. Liberty voted \$50,000 for a new school house, the S. G. Sandusky School.
2. Levee built at Harlem—cost \$800,000.

1910

1. Clay County began keeping vital statistics.
2. Missouri Valley Fox Hunters' Association held first fox hunt on Watkins' farm.



Dr. John Marshall Allen, A. M., M. D., LL. D.
(1833-1910)

3. Death of Dr. J. M. Allen—First President of Kansas City District Medical Society; many times President of Clay County Medical Society; President of Missouri State Medical Society; Chief Surgeon of the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana C. S. A.; lecturer at Missouri State University; teacher in University Medical College 1887-1910 and its president eleven years. Dr. Allen practiced medicine in Clay County fifty-six years.

1911

1. Postal Savings Bank established in Liberty—the first one in the county.
2. Armour-Swift-Burlington bridge opened for traffic December 28, 1911.
3. The merchants of Liberty began co-operative delivery.

1912

1. "Old Glory" floated over the court house in Liberty for the first time in 51 years.
2. Major Hotel built, cost \$30,000, opened for service January 17, 1913.
3. The beginning of North Kansas City.

1913

1. The Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph Electric Railroad commenced operation between Kansas City and Excelsior Springs. It had a 45-minute schedule.

2. Liberty Ladies College burned February 23, 1913.

1914

1. The County Home was erected near Chandler at a cost of about \$20,000.
2. An unsuccessful effort made by the Upper Missouri Presbytery to establish a college to take the place of Liberty Ladies College.

1915

1. January 17, 1915, Excelsior Springs voted "wet" by 36 votes.
2. National Fox Hunters' Association held its annual meet at the Watkins farm.

1916

1. Clay County voted a bond issue of \$1,250,000 for 202 miles of hard surfaced roads. The organization that managed the campaign was composed of the following men: C. E. Yancey, President; Allen Thompson, Vice-President; M. V. Carroll, Secretary and Manager; W. E. Cauthorn, Consulting Engineer; Robert Withers, Treasurer; Will Tapp, Ed Moore, Jim Wright, Ernest Davidson, Martin Lawson, Father Mallen, Dr. W. H. Goodson, Ben Hayes, Fred Hessel, Fielding Kenley, Will Smith, W. E. Campbell, George Tuggle, Al Howard.
2. Company H, Third Regiment, Missouri State Guards, went to the Mexican border.

1917

1. The World War. Company H said farewell to the homefolks August 21, 1917.
2. April 23, Robert S. Withers appointed by the Governor as a member of the Missouri State Council of Defense.
3. Red Cross Chapter Organized in Clay County. The women of Clay County organized for war service in July, forming the Clay County Woman's Committee Council of Defense.
4. July 28. Registration of 1,500 women of Clay County for war service. Three hundred and eighty-four also signed the Hoover pledge. In November the Hoover pledge was signed by 8,000 people.
5. First oiled roads in the county—ten miles.
6. Largest estate ever probated in Clay County—that of Dr. W. S. Woods—\$5,000,000.

1918

1. North Kansas City selected as the place where 25% of the motor mechanics of the United States should be trained for the World War.
2. Clay County women were busy with war activities, knitting, making surgical dressings, refugee garments, taking courses in nursing, first aid and food conservation.
3. One thousand, four hundred fifty children under six years weighed and measured. Mrs. W. H. Woodson, Chairman of Child Welfare Work, in charge.
4. September, first Better Babies Contest in the county: held at Liberty; conducted by the W. C. T. U. E. H. Norton III scored highest.
5. First County Home Demonstration Agent.
6. Hoover Luncheon, February 12th, at the Major Hotel in Liberty, a county affair to stress necessity and feasibility of Food Conservation. One hundred women attended.
7. Influenza epidemic. In 1918 the births in Clay County were 385 and the deaths 418.

1919

1. Coal shortage. Strict regulations in regard to



A Wolf Hunt Crowd

fuel and lights. On December 10th, during the fuel scarcity, the government thermometer registered 10° below zero.

2. July 17, 1919, a county-wide celebration in honor of the home coming of Clay County's soldiers and sailors; 1,030 medals provided by the county court were presented to the soldiers and sailors.

3. Work began on a levee eleven miles long at Birmingham. The Birmingham drainage district comprised 5,400 acres of land.

4. Cannon Ball Route from Chicago to Kansas City mapped out. It passed through Liberty.

1920

1. Clay County Farm Bureau organized.
2. Public Health Centre and Rest Room in Liberty established by Red Cross.
3. First woman to hold a county office in Clay County—Laura Campbell elected county treasurer.
4. March, 1920, first U. S. Public Health Survey in Clay County schools.
5. Women's Democratic Clubs were organized.
6. First public health nurse for Clay County.

1921

1. Liberty voted \$125,000 for a new high school.

2. January, 1921, a wolf hunt was held near Liberty; seventy-five or one hundred men took part; not a wolf, fox or coyote was seen, but many rabbits killed. Pioneer days are over.

1922

1. In the summer of 1922 first hard surfaced road built with money voted in 1916. It extended from Nashua to Smithville. The county has forty-six miles of road graded and bridged that are under contract to be hard surfaced, forty-five miles graded and bridged, and forty-seven under contract to be graded and bridged, a total of 138 miles.

2. The radio craze reached Liberty.

3. First Annual Flower Show under the auspices of the Fortnightly Study Club—September 28.

4. Clay County celebrated her Centennial.

The above material was obtained chiefly from the files of *The Tribune* from 1846-1922. A History of Platte and Clay County (1885) and Woodson's History of Clay County (1920) were consulted also.

CLAY COUNTY'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

SMILING skies, an atmosphere only slightly tinged with the crispness of fall days and pungent with the wine of lavish harvests, landscapes rich in the gorgeous colorings that Nature assumes when, casting aside her summer garments, she puts on the reds and golds and gleaming bronzes in one last glorious fling of riotous beauty before she dons the quiet drabs and browns of winter months—all these joined in a charming conspiracy to furnish an ideal setting for Clay County's Centennial Celebration.

Weeks earlier the date had been set—October the eleventh and twelfth, and in these two days, months of preparation culminated in an occasion such as never before had been witnessed in Clay County, an occasion surpassing in beauty and varied interest, in attendance and in the heartfelt appreciation of those who came, the dreams of those who labored to bring it to pass.

The site chosen, the campus at the west side of Liberty, where Liberty Ladies College once stood, furnished ample space for all attractions. The merry-go-round and other concessions were back of the hill; the Farm Bureau tent, wherein were shown the products of Clay County's rich soil and samples of her housewives' fine cookery, and the Red Cross rest tent occupied its summit; the D. A. R. log cabin,

built in true pioneer style for the occasion, was registration headquarters and stood near the main entrance; the speakers' stand faced the natural amphitheatre overlooking Fairview Avenue.

Thousands of people came in response to the "Home-Coming" invitation sent by letter, by newspaper and by radio—they registered from California, from Washington, from Colorado, Nebraska, Tennessee and other states, they came in numbers from Kansas City and the nearby counties, and all of Clay County seemed to be present.

The attractions were so numerous and so well-placed that the crowd was handled without serious difficulty and not an accident happened to mar the pleasure of the celebration. It was a happy, joyous throng delighted to meet old friends and exchange reminiscences. Everyone was interested in the prizes, and the registration in the sixty different classes was prompt. It was found that the oldest Centennial visitor was almost ninety-four years old, the youngest five weeks; that the oldest native-born visitor was ninety-one; that one woman had taught in Sunday School forty-five years; that another had clerked in the same store thirty years; that another had come 2,600 miles to the celebration; that one man had lived on the same farm in Clay County eighty-one years; that Liberty Lodge No.

31, A. F. & A. M., had been using the same coal stove eighty-two years; that the oldest maiden lady was born August 19, 1851; and so on through the list.

One of the most pretentious features of the Centennial was the pageant directed by the Fortnightly Study Club of Liberty. "A Century of Educational Progress" was depicted in nineteen episodes, beginning with the Indian scene, continuing with each important school in its order, and closing with modern educational influences.

The exhibit of Pioneer Relics arranged by the D. A. R. included priceless treasures in the way of fine needlework, hand-woven coverlids, gowns, jewelry, old furniture, primitive household utensils, farming implements and curios. Though it was known that Clay County had many things in this line of interest and value, the display far exceeded expectations and would have done credit to a Colonial state.

The Centennial parade, under the direction of Robert H. Baker Post American Legion, was a wonderful spectacle. Floats were entered by towns, by schools, by lodges, by clubs, by retail stores and factories, to the number of eighty, and each was a marvel of historic accuracy, of clever arrangement or of sheer beauty. Students bearing banners, children marching in costume and on ponies, the inevitable clowns—Mutt and Jeff apparently walking on their hands—the calliope, and four bands added zest and interest to the parade. With a corps of Scottish pipers one of the "Little Contemptions" played the same bagpipe that he used when the English met the Germans at Mons.

The parade was divided into three sections. In the civic section the judges awarded first prize to the Missouri City float—a steamboat mounted on an automobile covered with the national colors and bearing this legend on the sides, "Missouri City, the Only Steamboat Town Left in the County"; second to North Kansas City Development Company—"The Spirit of Progress"; third to the Fortnightly Study Club of Liberty—"The Nine Muses." In the historical section, first place went to Alexander Doniphan Chapter D. A. R.—"Guests at Tea Time in a Colonial Living Room"; second to Moscow School—"Mothers of All Ages"; third to the one-horse shay

entered by Ed Moore. This was originally owned by Gen. Howe of the Revolution and George Washington rode in it. In the Commercial Section the first prize was awarded Hughes-McDonald Dry Goods Company of Liberty, for a vision in yellow, white and pink; the Farm Bureau won second with a mule-drawn wagon decorated with alfalfa, oats, etc.; a beautiful gray team with gilded hoofs pulled a wagon decorated with leather goods and won third place for Trimble Harness Company of Liberty.

While oratory may have been featured more in the celebration fifty years ago, there was no lack of it at the Centennial. Col. Wm. H. Woodson, who belonged to that period of long ago as well as to our own, presided on "Old Settlers' Day", and de-

lighted his audience with pithy stories of pioneers and intimate recollections.

The other speakers were three women of strong personality, each a member of an old Clay County family. Mrs. Henry N. Ess (Phoebe Routt), a leading club woman of Kansas City, a Wilsonian Democrat, a forceful speaker, compared the economic and social conditions of her youth with those of today and spoke of the unusual advantages of a residence in Clay County.

Mrs. George B. Longan, daughter of Moses E. Lard, the famous pulpit orator, widely known as a parliamentarian, long active in civic work and a member of the city council of Kansas City, showed her inheritance of her

father's gifts in a stirring address in which she urged women to live up to the higher ideals of life and not to shirk their civic duties.

Mrs. Theodosia Lawson of St. Joseph, youngest and only surviving daughter of Col. John Thornton, supplied the link that brought the present in closest touch with the past, with her reminiscences of her father, who was a member of the first county court and for many years one of Clay County's leading citizens; and of her brothers-in-law, Col. Alexander W. Doniphan and Capt. Oliver Perry Moss, who led the Clay County contingent in the Mexican War.

The so-called Centennial address was delivered on the second day by Rev. Burris A. Jenkins of Kansas City, for many years a favorite with Clay County people, and for this occasion the unanimous choice of the Centennial Association.

CLAY COUNTY CENTENNIAL

1822 Celebration 1922

Liberty, Mo., Oct. 11-12

SOMETHING DOING EVERY MINUTE

GRAND PARADE—GRAND PAGEANT—FIREWORKS—FOUR BANDS—GRAND STREET DANCE BOTH NIGHTS—FARM PRODUCTS SHOW—CENTENNIAL RELICS EXHIBIT—SELECTION OF CLAY COUNTY CENTENNIAL QUEEN—OLD FIDDLERS' CONTEST—COUNTY WIDE BASKET DINNER—MOVING PICTURES—AIRPLANE FLIGHTS—FLOATS AND EVERYTHING

Baseball Tournament

Everything Stops in Clay County These Two Days
Except the Centennial Celebration

BRAND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER EXPENSIVE PRIZES

Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) in Prizes

SELECT YOUR COMMUNITY QUEEN AND ENTER YOUR FLOATS NOW

FOR OTHER PARTICULARS SEE YOUR LOCAL COMMITTEEMAN

Your Name and Ours

Appear on every check you draw against

First National Bank

Wherever it goes, your check tells those who see it that you are caring for your affairs in a business-like way, through a bank which stands as the symbol of financial strength in this community.

There is a distinct advantage in carrying an account with the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Established in 1887—35 Years Old

Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus ..	50,000.00
Stockholders' Liability	50,000.00
Undivided Profits	90,000.00
Total Resources	1,000,000.00

JNO. S. MAJOR, President

JAMES COSTELLO, Vice-President

C. M. DONOVAN, Vice-President

GEO. S. RITCHEY, Cashier

Space below Contributed by First National Bank.

The Centennial celebration was financed largely by the sale of Centennial Association membership tickets at one dollar each. The Clay County Community Queens, selected by votes cast by holders of membership tickets, were as follows: Liberty, Frances Wymore; Excelsior Springs, Frances Maidment; North Kansas City, Maxine Lucas; Kearney, Ruth Riley; Holt, Helen Shelton; Gashland, Helen Akin; Linden, Frances Elliott; Paradise, Lorena Benson; Moscow, Alberta Montgomery; Avondale, Dorothy Cates.

In a special review, three judges selected Dorothy Cates for Centennial Queen. She is a granddaughter of H. M. Cooley of Avondale, who has lived in Clay County fifty-four years.

While many organizations and many individuals joined in executing Clay County's Centennial plans, the credit of having conceived the idea of a celebration and in a large measure of having planned it rests with Alexander Doniphan Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. In November of 1921, the Regent, Mrs. Robert S. Withers, presented tentative plans to the chapter; for March

9, 1922, she called a meeting of representatives of various Liberty organizations, and the plans suggested by the D. A. R. were enthusiastically received; during the following months the D. A. R. kept up an active publicity campaign, and August 19, 1922, called for a second general meeting, with representatives from all parts of the county. At this meeting, the Clay County Centennial Association was formed and the following officers were elected: Chairman, E. E. Kirkland; Vice-Chairman, F. W. Mann; Treasurer, R. R. Myall; Secretary, Miss Jeanette Kiersted.

Committee Chairmen: Program, J. A. Weimer; Grounds, D. A. Sharp; Publicity, Mrs. P. Caspar Harvey; Finance, R. R. Myall; Invitation, Col. W. H. Woodson; Concessions, Alan Wherritt; Prize, F. Insley; Souvenir Buttons, Edgar Archer; Exhibit of Relics, Mrs. F. H. Matthews; Pictorial Souvenir, Mrs. Robert S. Withers; Pageant, Mrs. C. M. Phillips; Centennial Ball, Tom Wornall, Jr.; Centennial Queen, Mrs. Lee B. Soper; Home Products Show, Robert S. Withers; Parade, Geo. G. Hall.

E. M. W.

Philip Fraher & Son

Shoe Dealers

Established 1853

Liberty, Missouri

GRAND ANNIVERSARY PIC-NIC AND BASKET DINNER!

Come all the Citizens of Clay County!

The pic-nic and basket dinner will be held in the **BALDWIN PASTURE** adjacent to the Fair Grounds in Liberty on **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th**. The pasture embraces ten acres of blue grass and has on a splendid spring of water.

**Fine Orations! A Splendid Brass Band!
Old Friends here!**

Every family in the county must come and bring along a fine dinner and be prepared to entertain strangers from other counties.

THOS. McCARTY, L. W. BURRIS, O. P. MOSS, JAMES LOVE,
G. A. CHANSLOR, DAN CARPENTER, JNO. W. GILL, E. L. THATCHER,
May 31, 1872. Committee.

PROGRAM

Wednesday, October 11, 1922

Registration—All the time. The D. A. R. Log Cabin will be Headquarters on the Centennial Grounds, and orders will be taken there for the "Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir" published by the D. A. R.

Exhibit of Relics—Under the auspices of the D. A. R., at the Red Cross rooms. Free to the Public.
Farm Bureau Home Products Show—On the Centennial Grounds, free to all during the two days.

10:30 a. m.—Band Concert on Centennial Grounds. Directed by J. C. McCartney.

1:30 p. m.—Band Concert on Centennial Grounds.

1:30 p. m.—Double Header Baseball Game—at William Jewell Athletic Field—Missouri City versus Liberty; Mosby versus Fishing River.

2:00 p. m.—Old Settlers' Speaking—Addresses by Col. Wm. H. Woodson, Mrs. Henry N. Ess, Mrs. George B. Longan and Mrs. Theodosia Lawson.

4:30 p. m.—Band and Radio Concert.

7:00 p. m.—Band Concert.

8:00 p. m.—Radio Concert by Liberty Artists, Helen Swan and Harvey Ray, Broadcasted by Kansas City Star.

9:00 p. m.—Grand Display of Fireworks.

9:30 p. m.—Centennial Ball on Fairview Avenue, Grand March led by Community Queens.

Thursday, October 12, 1922

9:00 a. m.—Band Concert on Centennial Grounds.

9:30 a. m.—Selection of Centennial Queen at Centennial Grounds.

10:00 a. m.—Parade, Directed by American Legion. Robert M. Farrar, Chief Marshal.

12:00 m.—Basket Dinner on Centennial Grounds. Bring well-filled baskets and remember the "stranger within thy gates."

1:30 p. m.—Concert by Scottish Pipers.

2:00 p. m.—Address by Rev. Burris A. Jenkins.

3:00 p. m.—Final Game of Baseball Tournament for County Championship at William Jewell Athletic Field.

4:00 p. m.—Band Concert.

4:30 p. m.—Auto Polo Game, on Chrisman Hill.

7:00 p. m.—Band Concert and Awarding of Prizes.

7:30 p. m.—Historical Pageant by Fortnightly Study Club of Liberty.

10:00 p. m.—Masquerade Ball and Confetti Dance, led by the Centennial Queen.

By Order of the Centennial Association.

Space on this Page Contributed by Philip Fraher & Son, Shoe Dealers, and H. R. Banks Lumber Co.

RETAILERS OF

EVERYTHING in the BUILDER'S LINE

Always a Complete Stock of Excellent Quality and
Manufacture

Every Patron Assured Prompt and Satisfactory Service and Each Receives
Full Value when Making a Purchase.

We Attribute our Success to this Simple but Effective Way of Handling
the Business Tendered Us.

H. R. BANKS LUMBER COMPANY

Established 1905.

LIBERTY, MO.



Won First Prize in Commercial Section of Centennial Parade.

Fair Dealing — Efficient Service — Constant Courtesy — Highest
Quality Merchandise

These are what this store has offered for almost half a century.

These, and loyalty to the best interests of this community, we pledge ourselves to give as
long as this store exists.

THE HUGHES-McDONALD DRY GOODS COMPANY
LIBERTY, MISSOURI

H. F. Simrall McARTHUR'S

DRY GOODS COMPANY

5, 10 and 25 Cent Store

Opened Business February 17, 1906

POPULAR MERCHANDISE
RELIABLE GOODS
LOW PRICES

SAME LOCATION OCCUPIED ORIGINALLY BY
GRANDFATHER JNO. A. DENNY

Established July 1, 1913
Love Building

THE COMMERCIAL BANK

Liberty, Missouri

Incorporated January 1, 1867



FOUNDERS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK

C. J. WHITE
 SOLOMON LEVI
 A. C. DAVIDSON
 JAMES M. WATKINS
 JOSEPH T. FIELD
 SAMUEL HARDWICKE
 A. J. CALHOUN
 D. J. ADKINS
 H. L. ROUTT
 DAVID ROBERTS
 R. S. ADKINS
 ELISHA HIGBEE
 JOHN ECTON
 MOSS & ARMSTRONG
 EPH. SANDUSKY
 D. S. MILLER
 THOS. M. GOSNEY
 H. J. ROBERTSON
 *Only Surviving Founder.

WM. H. WITTHOFF
 WM. A. HALL
 A. M. ROBERTSON
 AUGUSTUS BISHOP
 A. J. WILSON
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 D. D. MILLER
 O'F. DOUGHERTY
 *L. B. DOUGHERTY
 R. G. GILMER
 MRS. KATE ROUTT
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 JOSEPH Y. CLARK
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 J. L. DOUGHERTY
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 C. E. YANCEY
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 L. B. DOUGHERTY, Vice-President
 FRANK HUGHES, Vice-President
 J. L. DOUGHERTY, Vice-President
 F. D. HAMILTON, Cashier

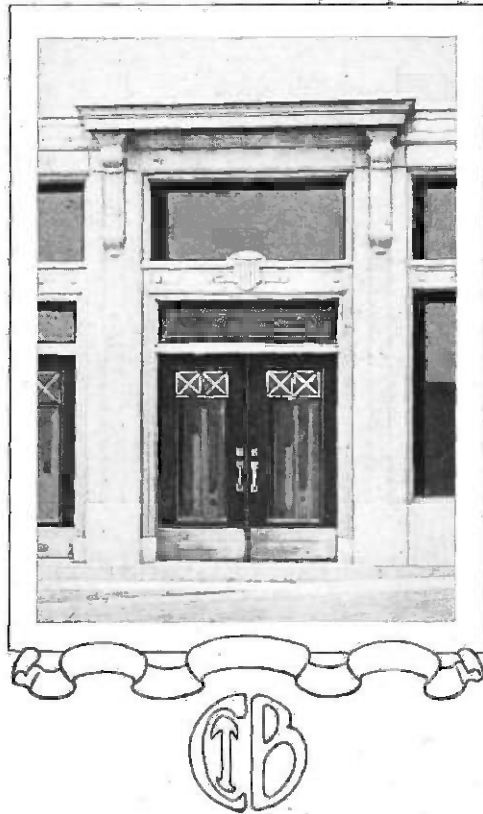
RALPH HUGHES
 T. J. WORNALL
 S. M. WOODSON
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 J. S. SIMRALL

THE ASSISTANTS

ROLAND A. MAIN
 ANNA J. HALL

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THE CITIZENS BANK



LIBERTY MISSOURI

Established 1906

An Invitation—

TO YOU

We want you and every member of your family to feel that at this bank a cordial welcome awaits you always. Our service is complete and our appreciation of the business entrusted to us sincere and genuine. Make our bank yours.

A strong, helpful bank connection is essential in keeping your business apace with the times at hand.



FARMERS MARKETING CO.

Successors to O. H. Corbin Milling Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hard and Soft Wheat Flour and Corn
Meal

HARD AND SOFT COAL, FEED STUFFS

CAPITAL STOCK \$50,000

Established July 5, 1922

EDGAR DUNCAN, Manager

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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OSCAR PETTY, Vice-President
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GROCERIES

— and —

QUEENSWARE

Established 1891

Phones 107—108

Carr Bros. Grocery

High Grade

GROCERIES, FRESH FRUITS
AND CANDIES

OUR OWN DELIVERY TO SERVE YOU
AT ALL TIMES

Phone 144

Main and Mill Streets

LIBERTY, MISSOURI

PITTS, HAMILTON & CO.

Telephone 177

THE QUALITY GROCERY

Distributors of the

Fernndell Brand

The Best in the World

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Twelve Months
in the Year

W. O. Pitts, senior member of the firm, first entered business in Liberty in 1878. In 1904, a partnership with Y. S. Hamilton was formed, under the firm name of Pitts & Hamilton. In 1919 Carl Pitts entered the firm as junior member, under the firm name of

PITTS, HAMILTON & CO.

W. O. Pitts, Y. S. Hamilton, W. Carl Pitts
East Side of Square LIBERTY, MISSOURI

You should expect more from your grocer
than merely groceries.

At this store you will find

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

plus

Conscientious Service,

Lowest Possible Prices

and

Strictest Cleanliness

S. F. Word Grocery

CHINA F. WORD, Prop.

301 E. Kansas St. LIBERTY, MISSOURI

H. G. FISCHER.

CLARENCE SMITH

FISCHER & SMITH

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS

No. 5 North Main Street

LIBERTY, MO.

"THE BUSINESS FAIR DEALING BUILT"

Established by H. G. Fischer May 15, 1888, succeeding G. J. Cockrell & Son at No. 1 North Main Street, and continuing at that location until November 30, 1903, on which date the stock was moved to the present location, it being the building in which the old Commercial Savings Bank was established and operated. Said building was acquired by the senior member of the present firm in July, 1903.

THE AIM AND OBJECT OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT

is not alone to sell goods and make money, but to be of real service to the community, and to make each transaction entirely satisfactory.

We believe that everything we sell is of the highest quality and will give satisfaction, but if there is anything that might prove contrary, we stand in readiness at any time to cheerfully rectify any mistakes or adjust any differences that may appear.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE solely on the merits of our goods, and are willing and able to give the highest service humanly possible.

Our Motto: "Good Goods in Good Order, Promptly."

YOU WILL PROFIT BY TRADING WITH

FISCHER & SMITH

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS

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G R O C E R

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE AND
PROMISE YOU GOOD GOODS AND THE
BEST OF TREATMENT

Established 1879

TRY US

LAIPPLE & HUMMEL

Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES

Queensware, Etc.

COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND
SOLD

118 East Franklin St.

Phone 57

Established March 25, 1891

Eat Thou Honey Because it is Good.—Prov. XXIV-13



J. F. DIEMER

BREEDER OF ITALIAN QUEEN BEES
 Producer of Extracted Honey
 Established 1891 LIBERTY, MO.

Our Motto — "CLEANLINESS"
 Quality, Only the Finest

If a clean market, clean market
 products, choicest of quality and
 right prices appeal to you, then

BUY YOUR MEATS
 AT OUR MARKET

Fresh and Cured Meats

Fish and Oysters in Season

Kinney's Meat Market

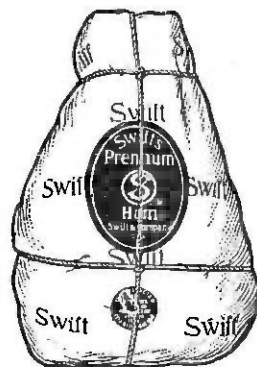
CHAS. F. KINNEY. Prop.

Phone 80 North Side Public Square

E. P. HALL

G. G. HALL

Hall's Meat Market



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 MEATS

Courtesy, Service, Sanitary Goods

Phones 97-76

East Side Square

LIBERTY, MISSOURI

DRINK

Coca-Cola

In Bottles

DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

Demand the Genuine by Full Name. Nick-
 names encourage substitution.

Delaware Punch

In Bottles Only

Sold by dealers who are willing to pay a
 higher price in order to give the consumer a
 better drink at a low price.

Jobbers of Soft Drinks

Waers & Company

LIBERTY, - - - MISSOURI

Major Hotel

ARTHUR MEADOR, Proprietor

G. G. MEADOR, Manager

LIBERTY, MO.

The Traveling Man's Home

Modern in Every Way

Splendid Meals at Popular
Prices

S T O P !

at

*Hayes & McKee's
Cafe*

for

QUALITY, QUANTITY
AND SERVICE!

The First and Oldest Lunch Room and
Cafe in Town.

Phone 304 Black

Jack o' Lantern Sand- wich Shop and Lyric Theater

THE TWO MOST ENTERTAINING
PLACES IN LIBERTY

Eat the Wonderful Jack o' Lantern Food,
that Famous Three-Decker Toasted Bread
Sandwich, Home-Made Pastries and Salads,
Delicious Coffee, with Pure Cream, then At-
tend the Lyric Theater, and

YOUR EVENING IS COMPLETE

Liberty Cafe Company

TRIGG NUTTER, Owner

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

Regular Meals, Short Orders

and

Soft Drinks

Love Building

Phone 145

J. J. Stogdale Clothing Co.

Men's Outfitters

LIBERTY, MO.

FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL MERCHANDISING

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothing

Stetson Hats

Munsingwear

Wilson Bros.' Shirts

Phoenix Men's and Women's Hose. Florsheim and Bostonian Shoes

Arrow and Ide Collars

COME AND SEE US WHEN IN LIBERTY

J. J. STOGDALE

H. J. BLACK

R. W. STOGDALE

Jack Petty

CASH SHOE DEALER

Established by J. L. Petty in 1868

For 54 Years

This store has enjoyed the confidence of the
people of Clay County.

Mrs. Minnie Duncan

MILLINERY



Corner Water and Franklin Streets



Established 1892



OUTFITTERS TO MEN

Utmost in Values Always

South Side Square

LIBERTY, MISSOURI



B. KUPPENHEIMER SUITS

for

MEN AND YOUNG MEN

MANHATTAN SHIRTS

VASSAR UNDERWEAR

We are here to Satisfy You or Refund
Your Money.

W. W. Whiteside

Jeweler and Optician

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-
ware, Optical Goods, Cut Glass
Kodaks and Supplies

Repairing a Specialty

North Side Public Square, Liberty, Missouri

Established February 2, 1893

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SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES

EVERSHARPS AND

FOUNTAIN PENS

COMPLETE LINE OF STATIONERY,

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

EASTMAN KODAKS AND SUPPLIES

E. T. BRANT, Proprietor

Phone 370

1840

J. H. BARNES

DRUGGIST

The Rexall Store

Phone 88



The Original Drug Store Established 1840

by Garlich & Hale

1856 T. T. Allen

1905 J. H. Barnes

1922

Telephone 58

Hardin Bldg., East Side Square

Perkins & McGinniss

DRUGGISTS

LIBERTY, MO.

Established by J. M. ADKINS

Succeeded by

DAVE MILLER

DAVE MORTON

EVERETT BROS.

A. B. EVERETT

BRADLEY & NEWLEE

W. H. NEWLEE

NEWLEE & SOPER

JOHN M. NEWLEE

M. J. KELLY & CO.

KELLY & PERKINS

PERKINS & MCGINNESS, 1918



ELSTON GENTRY

DRUGGIST

South Side Square

Phone 71

LIBERTY, MO.



Seviers' Drug Store

¶ This store was established in 1899 in Liberty, Missouri, on the east side of the Square.

¶ The building in which this business is conducted is owned by Robert and C. H. Sevier. Robert E. Sevier, Physician, Charles H. Sevier, Druggist.

¶ The management of this business is under the care of Charles H. Sevier, registered pharmacist, and his duty is to be correct and thorough in every detail; to give to the public every precaution that is possible. Believing this true, we ask a continuance of the good business of the past.

CHARLES H. SEVIER.

“They Come Miles to Myall’s”



LIBERTY, MO.

June 1, 1921

For
Men

For
Young Men



LIBERTY, MO.

August 16, 1919

For
Women

For
Children

“They Come Miles to Myall’s”

J. C. Simmons

Prescription Druggist

FINE TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION

SIMMONS' FAVORITE CREAM MAKES
THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET

An Excellent Lotion to Use After Shaving

LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES—ALWAYS
FRESH

Liberty, Missouri

Established by

Daniel Whiteside 1880

Purchased by

J. H. Whiteside and Wife
January, 1893

Thirty-four Years Same Location

DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS
JEWELRY AND CUT GLASS

Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing a
Specialty

Registered Optometrist in Charge of Optical
Department

Give Us a Trial—We Will Please You

Mrs. J. H. Whiteside



S. P. Boggess & Sons

HARDWARE
FOR
TWENTY
YEARS

1902

1922



Dudfield Manufacturing Company

ALVIN DUDFIELD, Manager



Manufacturers of
Dudfield's Dustless All Metal
Crayon Troughs
AND SHEET METAL SPECIALTIES

Warm Air Furnace Heating, Auto Radiator
Repairing and General Sheet Metal Work.

LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Trimble & Trimble

HARDWARE

LIBERTY, MO.

Farming Implements, Tractors

Dodge Brothers

Motor Cars

We Maintain a Well-Equipped Service Station.

Pyle Hardware Co.

HARDWARE AND FARM
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HARNESS, STOVES AND RANGES
TINWARE, QUEENSWARE
CUTLERY, TOOLS, GUNS AND
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Clay County Agents for the famous
Red Star (no wick) Oil Stoves.

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Mother Goose Toys--Gifts--Novelties

Wholesale and Retail

Mother Goose Toy Company

Manufacturers and Designers

Liberty, - - - Missouri

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Vicrolas

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Thor Washers

Hoover Suction Sweepers

THESE AND MANY ARTICLES OF LONG STANDING

Backed by

Willing Service—Courteous Treatment—Guaranteed Satisfaction

We Offer You at Most Reasonable Prices

Church-Stephens Company

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

Liberty,

- - - - -

Missouri



GEORGE W. PETTY

Connected with

CHAS. DIXON COMMISSION COMPANY

For the Past Twenty Years at
KANSAS CITY,
MISSOURI

He is a descendant of one of the pioneer
families of Clay County.

LIBERTY HATCHERY

10,000 Baby Chicks for Sale During the Spring of
1923

Single Comb White Leghorns
Single Comb Anconas

Liberty Poultry Farm

Breeders of

PUREBRED POULTRY

Breeding Stock and Hatching Eggs
for Sale

We are Co-operators with the Clay County Farm
Bureau and the Poultry Department of the Univer-
sity of Missouri, College of Agriculture.

We have fifteen acres adjoining the City of Liberty
on the northwest.

When in need of Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock or
Hatching Eggs, phone or write us your needs.

Wyatt F. Aull
Mrs. Wyatt F. Aull

Owners

Phone 608 North Ridge Avenue Liberty, Mo.

Not having had the
pleasure of being here the
past century, we hope to
be present the coming
hundred years to buy
your poultry and eggs.

B. F. WHEELER

Swift's Premium Ham, Bacon and Lard

CLAY COUNTY'S FAVORITE ONE
HUNDRED YEARS

ALWAYS UNIFORM ALWAYS THE BEST
SWIFT & COMPANY'S

Beef, Lamb, Mutton and Veal



B. I. ADKINS

Liberty, Missouri

Swift & Company's Representative in Clay County
from 1912 to 1923

ALWAYS APPETIZING ALWAYS SATISFYING
SWIFT & COMPANY'S

Premium Hams, Bacon and Lard

Liberty Dairy Farm

CERTIFIED MILK

Poland China Hogs

Holstein Cattle

Shropshire Sheep

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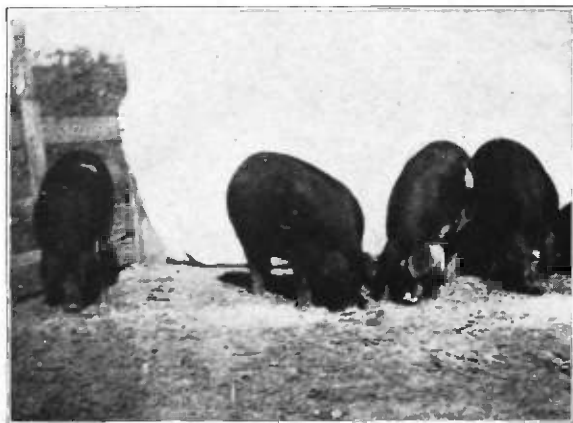
ERNEST L. CAPPS

LIBERTY, MO.

FAIR ACRES

The Place to Buy Better Big Type Poland Chinas

THE HOG OF THE HOUR



The Pioneer Herd of Big Type Poland Chinas
in Clay County.

We strive to please by keeping the most popular
blood lines and building up a herd of rare individ-
uals from a prolific strain.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

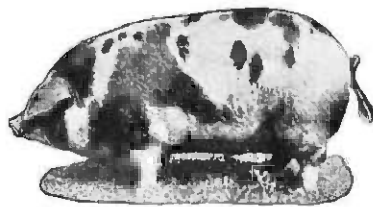
M. S. THOMASON

KEARNEY, - - - MISSOURI

Davidson & Lowe

Breeders of

SPOTTED POLANDS



The Hog of One Hundred Years
Ago

The Hog of Today
The Hog of the Future

R. A. DAVIDSON

T. J. LOWE

O. F. DAVIDSON

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MISSOURI

HALLWOOD FARM

PUREBRED

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JERSEY

HOGS

WILLARD P. HALL

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Hymer Station

Phone Red 455

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Eight Acres of Standard
and Exhibition Dahlias,
Cannas and Gladioli.

Liberty Dahlia Gardens *Liberty, Missouri*

Established 1912

Charles A. Boettge

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PLUMBING

and

HEATING

Established 1922

Phone 433

Liberty Plumbing and Heat- ing Company

E. O. BOGGESS, Manager

Estimates Furnished on All Kinds

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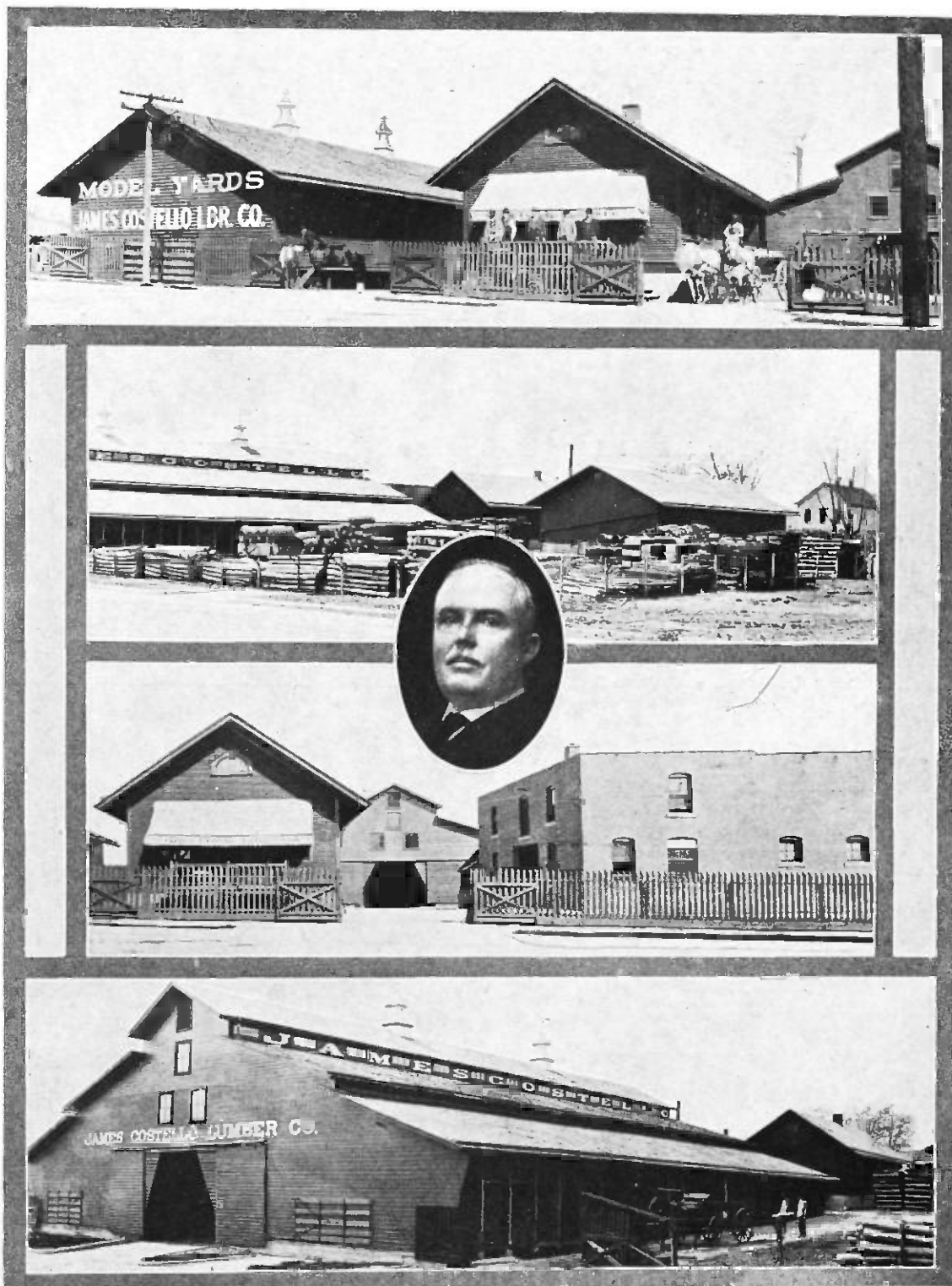
PLUMBING

and

HEATING

Office and Sample Rooms 322 East Kansas Street

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Forty-two Years of Consecutive Lumber Business Here



BELL BROS.
LIBERTY GARAGE

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**CHEVROLET SALES AND
SERVICE**

Established 1916



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**ALL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
WASH RACK**

East Kansas Street

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J. P. THOMPSON

L. P. WOGAN

A. P. THOMPSON

Established 1919

HUPMOBILE

The Car of the American
Family

BUICK

Motor Car Standard for
More than Twenty Years

Fritzlen & Hards

Dealers

LIBERTY, MISSOURI

**Liberty Steam Laundry
Company**

R. E. HUMMEL, Manager

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Try Washing by Telephone

You just gather up the clothes—and tele-
phone 134, and we will have our representa-
tive call immediately.

C. M. DAILY

CHARLES DUGAN

LIBERTY MONUMENT COMPANY



Established 1909

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H. W. HILL

LICENSED EMBALMER

—AND—

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Phone 207

R. W. RAND

GRAIN AND FEEDS

COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING

LIBERTY, MO.

We Believe in Liberty and Clay County and Their Future. Do You?

Any man who does not believe in the city in which he lives—who does not have faith in its future—should move to some place in which he does believe. Cities are built by faith and not by doubt.

We are glad to line ourselves up with those who are boosters for Clay County, Missouri,—with those whose purpose is either to convert or get rid of the knocker. The cities of Liberty and North Kansas City have much to be proud of, Liberty with her great educational institutions and fine homes, and North Kansas City with her great industrial development. Their citizens are of a character that we are glad to be associated with, in fact we are glad that we are in business here.

Our purpose is to serve, and it is not an idle statement when we say that we sincerely wish to serve this community with telephone service of the best possible character. To this end we invite comment and constructive criticism from our fellow citizens.

LIBERTY TELEPHONE COMPANY

F. B. INSLEY, Manager, Liberty, Mo.

Exchange at
Liberty, Mo.

Exchange at
North Kansas City, Mo.

SHELBY L. MORROW

FRANK PETERS

USE MORE ICE

WHY USE ICE?

Because Ice—

1. *Saves dollars and cents in wasted food.*
2. *Preserves the health of the family.*
3. *Preserves flavor and nutrition of food.*
4. *Relieves the pangs of the sick room.*
5. *Makes summer drinks cool and refreshing.*
6. *Makes possible many frozen dainties for dessert.*
7. *Relieves the mental strain of house management.*

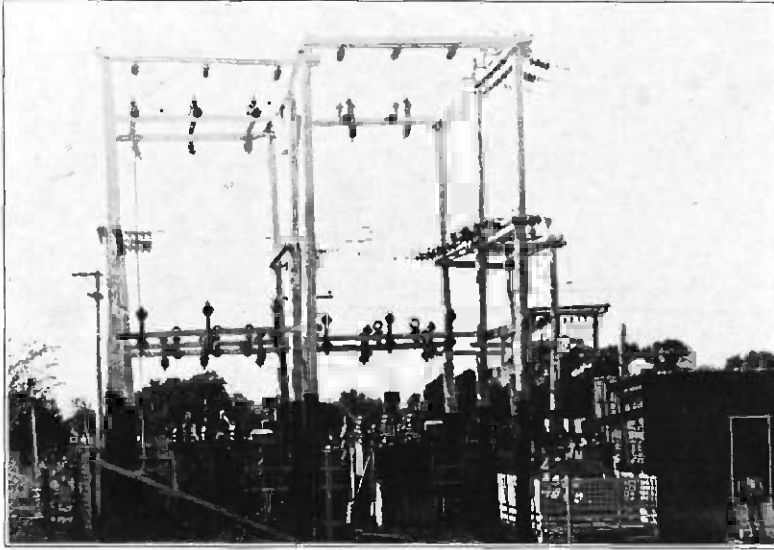
PURE ICE GOOD WEIGHT PROMPT DELIVERY GOOD WILL.
COURTEOUS TREATMENT GOOD SERVICE

To Test Our Ice and Our Good Service

Call 350

The Liberty Ice and Cold Storage Company

SOUTH GALLATIN ST., LIBERTY, MISSOURI



3300 Volt Substation

Missouri Gas and Electric Service Co.

at

Liberty, Missouri

*Twenty-eight towns get their electric
service through this modern station—
where "Service" is the motto.*

Let Us Serve You

Missouri Gas and Electric Service Co.

South Main St.

Liberty, Missouri

Telephones: Office 644, Residence 644, Two Rings
Office, East Side Square, Upstairs



"Call an Osteopath"

DR. F. A. NORRIS
OSTEOPATH
EXAMINATION FREE

LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Graduate of Dr. Still's College of Osteopathy,
Kirksville, Mo.

Do You Know?

That the history of the title to every tract of land in Clay County is clearly shown by each of the three complete sets of abstract books of the Clay County Abstract Company, a corporation, organized by Francis H. Trimble, Horatio F. Simrall, Ralph Hughes and Martin E. Lawson; that the organizers of the Company were pioneers in abstract work in Clay County, and that its records are the oldest and most complete in Northwest Missouri.

Have your abstracts of title compiled by the old reliable

Clay County Abstract Co.

MARTIN E. LAWSON, President
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ACCURACY SERVICE
RESPONSIBILITY



R | **RALPH WIKOFF**
W | REAL ESTATE
LOANS INSURANCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

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LIBERTY, MISSOURI



FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT, OR A
CONVENIENT MEANS
OF HOME BUILDING, SEE THE

Clay County Building and Loan Association

LIBERTY, MISSOURI

S. D. CHURCH, President
R. W. RAND, Vice-President
FRANCIS G. HALE, Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES S. SIMRALL, Attorney

James Costello, H. R. Banks, Frank D. Hamilton,
Claude M. Donovan and E. H. Norton, Directors.

Kansas City Life Insurance Company

Home Office, Kansas City, Mo.

THE SUCCESSFUL WESTERN COMPANY

Insurance in Force.....\$220,000,000
Assets 22,000,000

Every Policy Registered with the Insurance
Department of Missouri

J. B. Reynolds, Pres. C. N. Sears, Sec'y.

GEORGE CHRISMAN

Local Agent

LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Your Clay County Friends and
Relatives are carrying over
\$1,350,000.00

Life Insurance for the protection of their
Families, Business and Old Age
in the

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

(The Leading Annual Dividend Company.)
Organized 1845

January 1, 1922—

Assets\$ 305,532,213.43
Insurance in Force..... 1,415,984,749.00

E. B. YATES, District Agent

Phone 506

LIBERTY, MISSOURI



It is wise to insure

Established 1894

E. D. Moore Agency

Insurance, Real Estate
Rentals, Loans
Surety and Investment
Bonds

200-2-4 East Kansas Street

LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Would not say best or richest business man
in Liberty, but the BIGGEST!



DR. SOPHIA E. CLARK

321 West Franklin Street

Was graduated at Lee's Seminary, Niack-on-the
Hudson, graduate and post-graduate of College of
Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri. Special instruction
by "Old Dr. Still." Practiced a year and a half in
New York City and attended clinics in the hospital
there. Established office in Liberty in 1905.

FARMERS MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

LIBERTY, MISSOURI

R. H. CONNELL, President
C. E. YANCEY, Secretary

G. M. PETERS, Agent

J. H. LEVI, Vice-President
J. N. SHOUSE, Treasurer

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 1, 1922

The most reliable, safest and cheapest insurance the farmer can buy. For the past FORTY-SIX YEARS we have carried the farmers' insurance at actual cost.

Three and One-Fourth Million Dollars Insurance in Force

Address all communications to G. M. PETERS, LIBERTY, MO.

Directors:—Ellis Gittings, W. A. Wilson, J. B. Waller, Fred Hessel, R. H. Connell, B. G. Winn, J. H. Levi, J. N. Shouse and C. E. Yancey.

D. A. SHARP

LIBERTY, MISSOURI



DISTRICT AGENT

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK

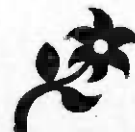
The Oldest Life Insurance Company in
America

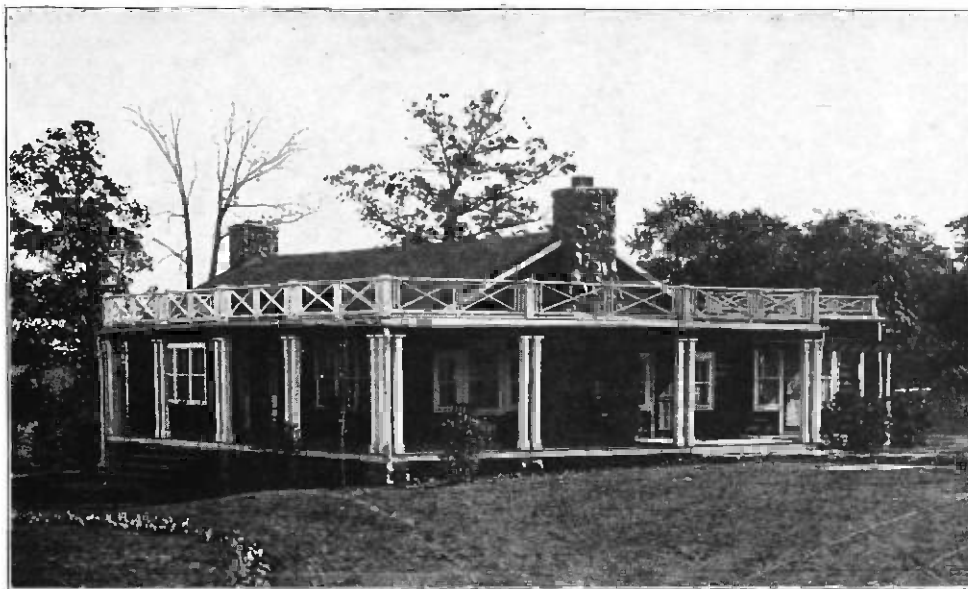


**The Kirkland Realty
Company**

LIBERTY, MO.

"Insure in Sure Insurance With Service that Serves"





BROADACRE INN

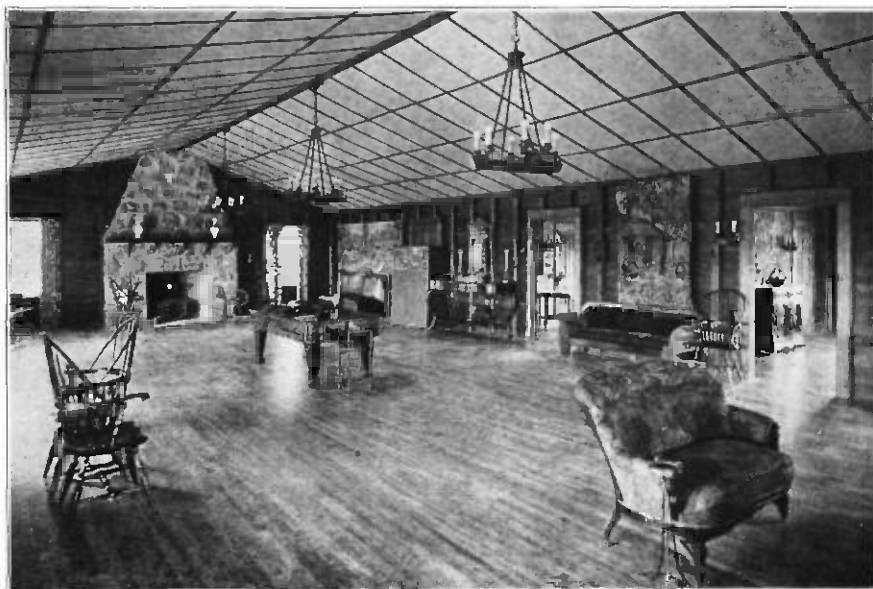
At Hymer on the Kansas City,
Clay County and St. Joseph
Electric Railway.



Opened—
May 12, 1922

The First Country Inn in Clay
County

Mrs. Willard Hall
Mrs. Wm. W. Dougherty



HOMESITES AT RAVENA STATION

ON KANSAS CITY, CLAY COUNTY & ST. JOSEPH RAILWAY

\$20.00 CASH

\$10.00 PER MONTH

FRED P. SCHELL

421 SCARRITT BUILDING

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Liberty

1886—1922

Kansas City



Kansas City,

Missouri

"Cherished Possessions"

Of one hundred years ago and more are faithfully reproduced by honour work for the pleasure and comfort of the present generation and the inspiration of the next through our exceptional services.

Rugs, Draperies, Furniture,
Decorations

THE WINDSOR STUDIOS

1110 Grand Avenue
Third Floor

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

C. A. Link, Belleview, Partner and Manager

Oriental Rugs

FURNISH YOUR HOME WITH
ORIENTAL RUGS.

THEY ARE THE MOST PRIZED
OF ALL THE HOME FURNISHINGS. :- :- :- :-

WE CARRY THE LARGEST
STOCK IN KANSAS CITY.

BE SURE TO SEE OUR SELECTION AND PRICES BEFORE
BUYING. :- :- :- :-

T. L. Douglass Co.

1023 GRAND AVENUE

KANSAS CITY,

MISSOURI



Kansas City Mantel Co.

Established 1879

D. J. COON,

President and Treasurer

MANTELS, GRATES, FIREPLACE
FURNISHINGS, TILE WORK FOR
EVERY PURPOSE :- :- :-



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Shop at the Big Store

"Satisfaction or Your Money Back"

THE JONES STORE CO.

Kansas City's Profit-Sharing Store.

Main, 12th and Walnut Sts.

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ALBERT R. WATERS

Carter-Waters Corp.

Materials of Construction

224-226 Finance Building
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Telephone Harrison 9339

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FENESTRA STEEL SASH
DAHLSTROM METAL DOORS AND TRIM
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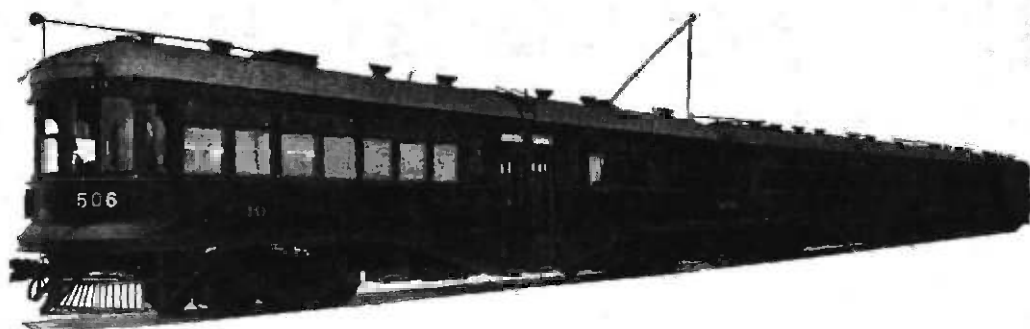
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JOHN C. McCARTNEY, Business Manager

Kansas City, Clay County and St. Joseph Railway Company

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Construction on the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railway was begun in June, 1911. The operation of its cars began on the 21st day of January, 1913. Robert P. Woods was Chief Engineer of the location and construction. J. R. Harrigan was its first General Manager, coming with the road at the beginning of operation and continuing with it until his death in March, 1920, at which time Robert P. Woods became Vice-President and General Manager.

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As a final word, we wish to thank all who have co-operated in making this book a success, those who furnished data; the advertisers for financial support; Andy Anderson, Baird Company Engravers and the Liberty Tribune for courteous and fair treatment. We appreciate the painstaking care given by those responsible for the mechanical perfection of the book, and in this connection mention Norman Follett, who set the type, and Russell D. Ray and W. D. Gilmer, who did the press work.

The Editor.

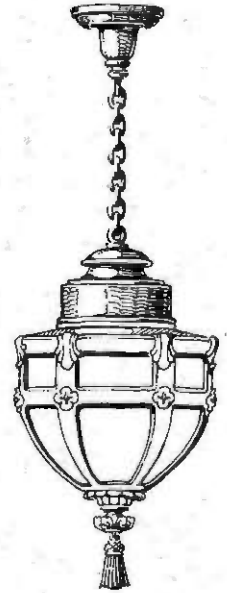
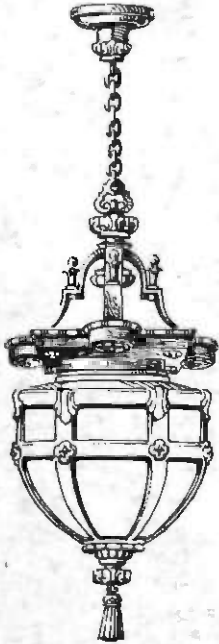
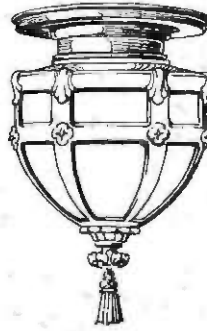
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