

COUNTY JUDGES.	
1837. J. W. F. Freeman.	1852. John Gilliland.
Vincent Smith.	1854. John D. Condon.
William Morgan.	David Henderson.
M. T. Grack.	John Hill.
Adam B. Wilson.	1858. Peter Bear.
J. H. Wilson.	B. H. Coffey.
1842. John Crave.	1860. John D. Condon.
Wiley Pool.	1865. William Hendon.
William Lay.	1868. Gabriel M. Keese.
Nathaniel Martin.	Meredith Morris.
1844. Thomas George.	1870. Gabriel Peurt.
Robert Wiley.	Moses Brown.
John A. Tugge.	Russel B. Perry.
Tobias Miller.	E. Reed Gurney.
1840. M. T. Green.	1873. John A. Tugge.
1850. John Cravens.	1874. Geo. W. Henderson.
Hadly Brown.	1875. A. E. Woodruff.
John F. Lottay.	1876. John A. Tugge.

HISTORY OF DAVIES COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS AND ACTING COUNTY JUDGES DURING THE YEARS 1872-73.

Nathan Nichols.
Nathan E. Reed.
Gabriel Feurt.
William Earl.
John Haver.
Benj. G. Kimball.
Robt. C. Williams.
William B. Smith.
John D. Coulson.
William Prewitt.

Thomas R. Tuggle.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge in the County was built by Adam Black in 1841, across Big Muddy, on a road leading from Diamond to Chillicothe. This was then, perhaps, the main thoroughfare of the County and the bridge was of great utility—now it has utterly passed away and the road greatly changed—partly closed up and but little used. The plank upon this bridge were sawed with a whip saw. Maj. Mann built the next two bridges; one in 1844, across Muddy on the road leading from Gallatin to Chillicothe, and the other in 1847, across Honey Creek on the Hamilton road. Both these bridges were insured for three years, and both floated off within that time, one with Matthew R. Mann upon it, who still claims that he was once Captain of a river craft. The bridges were brought back and replaced, but the one over Honey Creek again floated off and was lost.

In May, 1851, Andrew Shriver had a bridge nearly completed across Grand River, when it was washed away by the flood of that year and became a total loss. It stood near the site of the present Gallatin bridge. Two years after this failure, another bridge was built by J. B. Henson, about one mile further down the river, at what was then known as the Alkington ford. It was a heavy, clumsy structure, roofed over and boarded at the sides. It was never crossed but by few persons, being always weak, and within one month fell of its own weight. In 1858, Lem. Nelson built a bridge across Honey Creek near the one built by Maj. Mann. This bridge was insured for two years, and toward the close of that term it had an evident intention to go down stream; Lem. was equal to the occasion, and called his bridge to a big tree on the shore above, till the time had expired; then he drew his pay, withdrew his cable and was happy, although the bridge departed.

There are in the County at present, three good bridges built by C. W. Wheeler, and known as the Smith Truss bridge. Two across Grand River—one at Groomer's Mill, the other near Gallatin—and one across Honey Creek. The first two cost \$8,000 each, the latter \$3,000. There are also a large number of smaller bridges over the numerous streams of the County, some of them costing large sums, and most of them in good condition. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway has a splendid bridge across Grand River; also, one over Muddy, and a long bridge and trestle across Dog Creek. The St. Louis and Omaha Road has a number of good bridges.

RAILROADS.

Davies County at one time, for a consideration of \$25,000, might have secured the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad through her County seat. But there was a universal lack of interest in the matter, and even a manifest aversion to the road on any one side of the people laboring under a firm belief that the country did not produce or require enough of trade or travel to furnish a monthly train from one end of the line to the other.

In 1871 the Chicago & Northwestern road was built. It is now leased and operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, and extends under one management from Chicago to Leavenworth, Kansas, a distance of 530 miles. Twenty nine and a half miles of the road are in this County, valued at \$248,465.20, upon which was paid last year a State tax of \$1,253.80, and a County tax of \$6,382.75. Of the latter, \$1,176.75 was for school purposes, and \$4,878.25 went toward paying the railroad debt.

The same year the St. Louis & Omaha road was built as far as Pattonsburg, where the terminus yet remains. When the link between them and Omaha is finished, our County will lay directly on the short line connecting St. Louis and the Union Pacific. We have 31 miles of the track of this road, assessed at \$157,892.85, upon which it paid last year a State tax of \$719.51, and a County tax for all purposes, of \$3,443.63.

Davies County took stock in these two roads to the amount of \$300,000, for which she issued her bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, and payable in the year 1890. The legality of these bonds is now undergoing investigation, and in the mean time the County has redeemed \$95,000 of this indebtedness, at 45 cents on the dollar. The probabilities are that the whole amount will be compromised on these terms.

AREA, WEALTH, POPULATION, ETC.

There are in Davies County 358,601 acres of land, of which a large proportion has not yet been brought under the plow. The first recorded entry we find, was made by Francis C. Case, who entered the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 58, Range 29, on the 4th day of February, 1857. The first deed on record was made by Francis C. Case to Elisha Grove, January 13, 1858, and conveyed the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 58, Range 29, for a consideration of two hundred and sixty dollars.

The total valuation of personal property, as given by the last assessment, is \$1,244,605, of which there were—

Horses.....	8,915	Valuation.....	\$323,185.00
Mules.....	1,770	".....	55,638.00
Cattle.....	24,072	".....	312,948.00
Sheep.....	17,111	".....	18,120.00
Hogs.....	25,031	".....	57,059.00

The real estate is assessed at the sum of \$2,518,889, making the total assessed value of the County \$3,763,554. This assessment is really but about half the true wealth of the County, and does not include the valuation of the railroads, which amount added in, gives us a grand total assessed valuation of \$4,102,912.00.

There are one hundred sub-districts in the County, supporting ninety-five public schools during the past winter. The last enumeration showed 6,095 children within school age. We now draw \$8,850.73 of the State School funds, and \$18,483.17 are raised by County tax. Besides this the County has a large permanent school fund arising from the sale of 10th Section, swamp and overflowed lands, fines, etc., which is loaned out and the interest annually distributed. The total amount of school moneys distributed last year, amounted to the sum of \$27,535.00. The school-houses are generally new frames, though some few log houses yet remain. The Union School building at Gallatin is a fine two story brick with basement, tower, etc., worth about \$25,000.

The population in 1830 was— In 1840, 2,796; in 1850, 5,208; in 1860, 9,600; in 1870, 14,410; of whom 14,089 were white and 324 colored; 7,497 male and 6,913 female; 243 foreign and 14,107 native born; of the latter 7,044 were born in Missouri. At the same rate of increase as has existed for the last ten years, our population now is 19,165.

The streams of the County consist of Grand River and its tributaries. This river enters the County near the centre of the west line of Section 30, in Benton Township, and leaves again near the centre of the east line of Section 25 on the dividing line between Harrison and Jackson Townships; thus separating the County into two nearly equal divisions. The creeks on the left of this river, are Sampson, North Big Creek, Cypress, Hickory and Muddy; those on the right, are Grindstone, South Big Creek, Dog Creek, Marrowbone, Honey Creek and Lick Fork. Grand River, by the Legislature of 1839, was declared navigable above Georgetown in Gentry County.

On the 26th of March, 1838, the County Court appropriated four hundred dollars for the building of a jail, and on the 31st of March, 1841, this building was completed, at a cost of \$575. It stood on the next block north of the public square in Gallatin, and was made of hewed timbers one foot square and notched down so as to fit close; it was double or one pen within another with four inches of space between them. This space was filled with straight poles dropped down from the top. The bottom was also double like the sides, and the inside of the building was twenty feet square and twenty feet to the ceiling.

The only entrance was through a trap door in the centre of the ceiling. The present jail and jailor's residence was built in 1858 and cost \$3,350.

A Court-house was ordered at the same time the first jail was, and \$6,000 appropriated. It was some time before the building was put under contract, and then it progressed slowly, as the brick of which it was to be constructed had to be burned. Lem. Nelson took the contract and completed the work on the 1st of May, 1849, receiving therefor the sum of \$8,004.55. The building was a fine one for that early day, and is yet strong and substantial.

The County owns a Poor Farm of one hundred acres, situated in Liberty Township, for which it paid the sum of \$2,000 some years ago and which it has greatly improved since. This farm is now under the management of J. A. Stiggers, who receives a salary of \$500 a year. Besides the management of the farm he has the care and custody of the paupers who are supported by the County.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first paper established in Davies County was the *Missouri Sun*, in 1853, by Stearns & McKen; in politics Democratic. This paper was bought out in 1855 by Frame and McKen, who changed it to know-nothingism and the name to *Gallatin Sun*. In 1858 Ed. Darlington bought the office, changed its politics back to Democracy, and its name to *The Western Register*. The office again changed hands in 1862, when it was purchased by James Graham and run under the name of the *People's Press*. In 1864 another change was made, when D. L. Kost and B. J. Waters bought the office, changed its politics to Republican and its name to the *North Missouri*, which paper is still in lively existence under the management of J. T. Day and W. T. Sullivan. Circulation 800.

In 1866 Gallenore & Schrader started a Democratic paper called the *Torchlight*, which in 1868 was bought by D. H. Davis, who changed its name to the *Gallatin Democrat*. It is yet running under the last name and edited by Lewis Lamkin. Circulation 705.

TOWNSHIPS.

The first County Court on the 7th day of April, 1837, divided the County into three Townships, and named them Honey Creek, Grand River, and Grindstone. Honey Creek comprised the present Townships of Harrison, Monroe, Sheridan, part of Liberty and that part of Union south of the river. Grand River comprised Jackson, Grand River, Jamesport, Lincoln, Washington and parts of Union and Salem. Grindstone comprised Colfax, Jefferson, Marion, Benton and most of Liberty and Salem; these last two extended to Iowa.

In November, 1837, the new Township of Clear Creek was made; it occupied the present limits of Lincoln, Jamesport and Jackson. In September, 1839, two more Townships were formed and called Sugar Creek and Big Creek. The former included our present Township of Lincoln; the latter Benton and part of Salem, and both running up to Iowa.

Harrison Township was established in June, 1840, comprising its present limits and the eastern part of Monroe. At the same time the name of Honey Creek Township was changed to *Gallatin*, Grindstone to *Jefferson*, Clear Creek to *Jefferson* and Big Creek to *Benton*.

In September, 1841, the County Court declared the limits of the new Township of Hickory, which included our present Township of Hickory and most of Washington, and extended up to Iowa; in June, 1850, the part of Hickory lying in this County was given the name of *Salem*. Two more Townships were made in May, 1866, and a new name given to a third. Grant was carved out of the north part of Jackson; Civil Bend out of the north part of Jefferson; and Sugar Creek reorganized the County into our present Townships with the names they now bear, except that Jamesport was then called *Grant*. This is a most excellent division, and in all probability our Township lines will never again be changed. These Townships are all six miles square with the exception of Marion, Jackson and Grand River which are larger, and Harrison which is less. They are also the same as the Congressional Townships with the exceptions above mentioned and the additional exception that our one tier of Sections in Township 62 is added to the north tier of municipal Townships; whilst the south tier of Sections in Township 61 is added to the second tier of municipal Townships because Congressional Township 60 has but five tiers of Sections.

BENTON.

Benton is the northwest Township in the County, and is nearly all timber land; it is watered by Grand river, Sampson and Big Creeks, and has a great variety of soil including some of the richest bottom lands. Pattonsburg and Elm Flat are in this Township, affording mail and trading facilities to the people.

SALEM.

Salem, just east of Benton, was first settled in 1839, by Matthew Harbord, Mr. Richardson and a Mr. Dergin near the present town of Salem. It is watered by Cypress Creek, and has an abundance of good timber, the land generally being high rolling prairie. Nearly the entire Township is under fence.

The oldest person now living, born in the Township, is William O. Dergin, born in 1839. The first school was taught at the house of Matthew then called, Dr. Wata, teacher. Uncle Geo. W. Flint was the first preacher, and organized the first church. Old man Severn built the first mill in 1845, at Rocky Ford, on Cypress; it did considerable grinding, but was finally taken off by a flood.

There are now five church organizations, but only three church buildings—Methodist, Disciple and Baptist—two resident ministers, four blacksmith shops, and six school-houses. The post-office in this Township is located at Salem, but called *Coffeyburg*.

WASHINGTON.

This Township lies east of Salem, has a sandy loam soil, and is nearly equally divided into timber and prairie. It is watered by Hickory and Muddy Creeks, and farming lands are high and rolling, and there is a spring of running water on nearly every farm.

The first settler was John Williams who in 1838 located on Hickory Creek; the widow Foster came in 1839, and in 1840, Rev. Jonathan Smith settled near the centre. Rachael Foster was the first child born; the first school was taught by J. D. Enlow; for the first church erected was Disciple, in the Scott settlement, Elder Martin Scott, pastor. In 1868-70 the Missionary Baptists settled two Union churches, one near Jonathan Smith's and one on Hickory Creek, Revs. Jonathan Smith and James Po, pastors.

There are four resident ministers, two physicians, two blacksmiths, one wagon maker, one gunsmith, two broom makers, and one nurseryman. One saw mill and four school-houses.

LINCOLN.

Lincoln Township is in the northeast corner of the County, and is nearly all prairie land. The first settlers were William and John Williams, James Means and Reuben Macy, who in 1837 located in Pilot Grove. G. W. Williams was the first child born; the first school was taught by James Jeffries, at Pilot Grove, in 1844; the first church organization was at the same place, by the Baptists, in 1840, Elder Wm. Mikes, minister.

The present churches are, Baptist, Pilot Grove, 124 members, Bancroft, 20 members; Methodist, Bancroft, 30 members. Four resident ministers, three physicians, three blacksmith shops, two carpenters, one wagon-maker and one shoemaker. Eight frame school-houses.

MARION.

This Township lies south of Benton and extends from the County line to Grand River, being the largest in the County with its voting place, Civil Bend, near the centre. It is about equally divided between timber and prairie, the timber forming a narrow border to the Township and extending in two strips, north and south through the centre; no farm is more than one mile from the timber.

The first location was made by James Brown, who settled on the Philip Brown place. Thomas Pennington, Ebenezer Fields and John McCully came near the same time. There are two churches—Disciples and Methodist—both near Civil Bend. Seven resident ministers, two physicians, ten school-houses, five carpenters and a fine water, saw and flour mill. Civil Bend Lodge, I. O. O. F. own a hall at Civil Bend and have 150 members.

GRAND RIVER.

Grand River lies east of Marion; it is also a large township and at least one-half timber, which lies along Grand River and Muddy Creek and their tributaries. It was first settled in 1834, by Adam Black, who erected a pioneer log cabin on the farm now owned and occupied by John Eversly. Nicholas Netherton and a Mr. Thwaiter came shortly afterward. John L. Netherton taught the first school in a log cabin on the Jno. A. Brown farm; Rev. Christopher Nations organized the first religious society late in the year 1834; they met at private houses till 1840, when they built the old, log, Grand River church, near the C. A. Cravens' farm.

The present churches are Grand River, United Baptist, 130 members; Jamesport, Disciple, 46 members; Jameson, Methodist, 50 members; Bethel, Presbyterian, 30 members. These churches are all large frame buildings and all new, except Grand River. Resident Minister, 1; Physicians, 4; school-houses, 5; blacksmith shops, 4; carpenters, 3; wagon-makers, harness-makers, shoe-makers, and broom-makers, one each; a hay press, steam corn sheller, one flour and two saw mills. Muddy, Hickory, and Cypress Creeks water this township.

JAMESPORT.

This Township, lying east of Grand River and along the Grundy County line, is about two-thirds prairie and exceedingly rich and fertile. It was first settled by Thomas Abberly, who located in Aubrey Grove, near where Jamesport now stands.

JEFFERSON.

Anderson Smith came to this Township in 1833, and settled on Section 17. He was soon followed by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Owings. George Smith, now forty years of age, is the oldest resident born in the Township. In 1839 occurred the first death, James Camel being thrown from his horse and killed near Alto Vista. The first school was taught near Victoria; the first church organization was Baptist.

There is but one church building in the township, that of New Salem, at Victoria, though there are of Baptists 150 members and three ministers; Seventh Day Advents, 65 members and one minister; Church of God, 35 members and three ministers. There is a small society of Dunkards, and also a number of Methodists, Presbyterians and Disciples. There are six frame school-houses, one saw and flour mill, two physicians, three blacksmiths, four carpenters, two stone-masons, and one each of wagon-makers, shoemakers, and printers.

Jefferson is well improved and nearly equally divided into timber and prairie land; the western part being timber. It is supplied with stock water by Grindstone, Dog, and Big Creeks.

LIBERTY.

William Prewitt became the first resident of Liberty in 1834; T. P. Gilreath, H. N. Creekmere, Elisha Creekmere, and Tobias Miller came about the same time. The first child, and consequently the oldest native resident, is Jesse A. Creekmere, born in May, 1834. The oldest resident is Elisha Hagan, born in 1800. The first school was taught by Joseph Starling, in a school-house built on Section 8.

There are two churches—Union, near the western line, and Crab Orchard, near Clay Thompson's. One minister, one doctor, two blacksmiths and wagon-makers, three carpenters, and one steam saw mill. About one-third timber, which lies principally in the south-east corner. The creeks are Honey and Big.

UNION.

This Township, the most populous in the County, is watered by Grand River and Muddy and Honey Creek; it is about three-fourths timber, and its north-west corner is the center of the County. The first settlers were Christian Stone, John Stokes, Daniel Duvall, and Elisha Creekmere, who came in the spring of 1831, and settled a little south-east of Gallatin. The first school was taught in a log house on the Eben Smith place, and was attended by some pupils living fifteen miles distant. This was the first school in the County, and was taught by Ira Norris. As the County Seat is in this Township, it contains many professional men, churches, etc., as will appear hereafter.

JACKSON.

This is a large, populous, and rich Township, east of Union and on the County line. Its southern border is formed by Grand River, and about two-thirds of the land is timber.

COLFAX.

Colfax lies in the south-west corner, and is the Yankee Township of the County. It is watered by Marrowbone Creek, and is about three-fourths prairie. The first settler was John Castor, who served in the war of 1812, drew a pension, and is eighty-five years old. The first school was taught by Elizabeth Morton, in a log house on the Castor farm. Jeremiah Lenthart organized the first religious society, which met at school houses. There are three saw mills, two blacksmiths, two carpenters, one shoemaker, one harness-maker, and five school-houses.

SHERIDAN.

The first emigrants to Sheridan Township were Charles McGee, Nathan Marsh, Isaac Spawen, Anthony Mullins, and Benjamin Rowell. The first school was taught in a round log school-house erected on Section 8. John Tegarden, born July 4th, 1776, is the oldest person; there are no church buildings, but four religious societies which meet for worship at school-houses—North Methodists, 70 members; South Methodists; Baptists, 40 members; United Brethren, 30 members. One minister, one blacksmith and wagon-maker, two carpenters. A permanent and influential lodge of Good Templars meets at the Hopkins' school-house, 60 members.

The Township is about half timber interspersed among the prairie; Dog and Marrowbone Creeks furnish stock water.

MONROE.

Harlin Stone was the first permanent resident in Monroe Township; he came to the County in 1831, and settled here a few years thereafter. Wiley W. Stone is the oldest native-born inhabitant. John A. Tuggle taught the first school at Merrill Ballinger's. Two-thirds of the area is prairie; the surface is rolling with some broken ground in the north-west and south-east; good soil with lime and sand-stone in abundance.

There are five school-houses, all good frames but one; two steam saw mills; two blacksmiths, two wagon-makers, two coopers, and three carpenters, one doctor, and two preachers. The streams are Grand River, Honey Creek, and Lick Fork.

HARRISON.

Harrison, in the south-east corner, is the smallest Township in the County. It is watered by Grand River and Lick Fork, and is nearly all timber land.

TOWNS.

ALTO VISTA, in Jefferson Township, is four miles north of Winston and twelve miles west of Gallatin. It has 50 inhabitants, 10 dwelling-houses, a general store, drug store, wagon shop, boot and shoe shop, harness shop, 2 blacksmith shops, church, school-house, post-office, &c.

BANCROFT is a thriving place in Lincoln Township, ten miles north of Jamesport. It has 60 inhabitants, 14 dwelling-houses, 2 general stores, drug store, church, school-house, wagon shop, boot and shoe shop, 3 physicians, 2 churches—Methodist and Baptist—school-house, post-office, &c.

CIVIL BEND, near the center of Marion Township, in a rich farming district, twelve miles north-west of Gallatin, has about 50 inhabitants, 2 general stores, 2 blacksmith shops, drug store, Odd Fellows' Hall, 150 members, post-office, &c.

SALEM, the polling place of Salem Township, is eight miles north of Jameson, in fine prairie country, and has 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling-houses, 2 general stores, drug store, harness shop, cabinet shop, blacksmith shop, church and school-house. The post-office at this place is called *Coffeyburg*.

ELM FLAT is the new name of the station at the terminus of the St. Louis & Omaha Road, hitherto known as *Pattonsburg Station*. It is improving rapidly.

HISTORY OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

idly, has 50 inhabitants, a dry goods store, grocery, drug store, steam saw-mill, blacksmith shop, and post-office.

GALLATIN, the County seat, was laid out as such by commissioners in 1837. It is beautifully located on high ground, about one mile west of Grand River and three miles from the centre of the County. It is on the Chicago & Southwestern and about one mile from the St. Louis & Omaha railroads, four hundred and fifty-three miles from Chicago, two hundred and forty-nine from St. Louis, seventy-six from Leavenworth, twenty-four from Chillicothe and twenty-one from Cameron. It has been growing steadily since the war, and now contains a population of about 1,500.

It contains four exclusively dry goods houses, five exclusively grocery stores, four drug stores, two hardware stores, three boot & shoe stores, three millinery stores, two banks, two merchant tailors, two furniture stores, one agricultural store, two hotels and two boarding-houses, two wagon and carriage shops, five blacksmith shops, two harness shops, four livery stables, two butcher shops, two restaurants, one marble shop, one lumber yard, nine carpenters and three carpenter shops, one ax handle shop working twenty men, one cooper shop, one picture gallery, two barber shops, two printing offices, two real estate agencies, eight ministers, ten doctors and fifteen lawyers.

There are five church buildings, all frames but one—South Methodist, one hundred and fifty members; Cumberland Presbyterian, fifty-five members; Congregational, thirty members; Disciples, two hundred and fifty members; Baptist, (brick), forty members. The Old School Presbyterians, thirty members, worship in the Congregational church and the colored Methodists, thirty members, hold religious services in their school-house, but are building a church, the foundation being already laid. There is also a Society, twenty members, of Seventh Day Adventists who hold services at private houses.

Marshall K. Howell pre-empted the land on which the town stands, but did not enter it. He built the first house which stood near and just west of the residence of Frank Nichols; the next was the store of J. S. Stollings, where the store of Deutsch Bros. now stands; the next was a small grocery store on the site of the old Ballinger hotel; the next was a hotel on the lot now occupied by Osborn's store-room; the next was a residence near T. J. Brown's; the next was north of Market Street, on Brown's Addition. These were all log houses and were all burned by the Mormons in 1838, except the last mentioned

which was occupied by little Benj. Rowell as a shoe shop and country store. The oldest building now standing is the office room of the Park House; the oldest resident is Joseph H. McGee, whose residence dates from August 6th, 1838; the next are O. H. McGee and F. H. Buckholz. The oldest person is Macy Thwaite, born in 1794.

The first school-house was log, the next frame and the present brick; they all stood on Out Lot No. 5, which was donated to the town for school purposes, by the County Court, in 1842.

JACKSON is a station on the St. Louis & Omaha road, eight miles below Gallatin.

JAMESPORT is a thriving town on the Chicago & Southwestern road, ten miles above Gallatin. It is on high prairie adjoining the timber, is surrounded by fine farms and has five hundred inhabitants, three dry goods stores, three groceries, one drug store, two hotels and two blacksmith and wagon shops. Also a millinery shop, furniture store, hardware store, agricultural implement store, lumber yard, elevator, flouring mill, butcher shop, school-house and church, North Methodist.

JANESBORO on the Omaha road eight miles above Gallatin, has one hundred and fifty inhabitants, two dry goods stores, a drug store, hardware store, tin shop, harness shop, two millinery shops, two blacksmith and wagon shops, a lumber yard, hay press, corn sheller, etc.

LOCK SPRING is a lively little place which has sprung into existence between Jackson and Campbell, the only stations originally established on the railroad between Gallatin and Chillicothe. It has forced the road to acknowledge its claims, and has far out-stripped its competitors.

NEW FARMINGTON is a country post-office at Mr. Kindig's, six miles west of Gallatin. The train simply stops.

PATTONSBURG is an old town in Benton Township. It contains fourteen dwelling-houses, seventy-five inhabitants, a dry goods store, grocery store, drug store, cabinet shop, wagon shop, hotel, school-house, Masonic hall and post-office; also of doctors, lawyers and preachers, one each.

VICTORIA lies between Winston and Alto Vista, maintaining continual rivalry with the latter, till the former was established and eclipsed them both. It has fifty inhabitants, eleven dwelling-houses, a general store, Masonic hall, harness shop, wagon shop and blacksmith shop.

WINSTON, near the north line of Colfax Township, is the only station on the road between Gallatin and Cameron, eleven miles from either place. It is a good shipping point and has a good trade. The post-office is called *Winstonville*.

Dead Towns.

Millport, the oldest place in the County, once existed on the Stephen Smith farm east of the river in Union Township. It was settled in 1831 by Robt. P. Peniston, Sr., who laid it off as a town in 1836. It took its name from Peniston's horse mill, the only place where pioneers could obtain meal or flour this side of Richmond, in Ray County. It never revived after being burnt by the Mormons in 1838, when it contained ten dwelling-houses, three stores, a grocery, blacksmith shop, horse mill, post-office, etc.

Diamond. This place was laid off in acre lots by the Mormons, and extended two miles square. It had few permanent buildings, of which but one remains, and is now occupied by Maj. McDonald; this house was originally built for Lyman Wight. At the time of the surrender there were many temporary buildings, generally covered with raw hide.

Cravensville. After the Mormons were driven from Diamond, Dr. John Cravens established a new town within the limits of the old one, and called it *Cravensville*. This place for a long time disputed with Gallatin for the County seat. When there were only two hundred and eighty tax payers in the County, ninety-three petitioned for the removal of the seat of justice to Cravensville, but the petition was rejected by the County Court. This town at one time had ten or twelve dwelling-houses, a number of stores and groceries and some sixty inhabitants.

Eclipse, Prairie City and Crittenden were once towns, at least on paper, in the northeast part of the County.

CONCLUSION.

Much more might be said of this fair County and its early history, but we contented ourselves having exceeded the space allotted us and spent much time glancing the information here given, imperfect as it may prove to be. We have tried to give the facts as they exist unembellished by flights of fancy or expression. If any parts of the County are not fully represented, it is because those we depended upon for information have failed to report.