

HISTORY OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

By reason of discovery the French laid claim to the whole valley of the Mississippi. Marquette, a French Jesuit Missionary from Canada, descended the Mississippi to a point below the mouth of the Arkansas in the year 1673. La Salle made a more complete exploration in 1682, and at the mouth of the river erected a column claiming the country in the name of his sovereign, Louis XIV., of France. French missionaries founded Kaskaskia, the first permanent settlement in the Mississippi Valley, about the year 1685. Ste. Genevieve, the first permanent settlement in Missouri, was made some time previous to 1750. New Bourbon, in the vicinity of Ste. Genevieve, was likewise an early settlement. St. Louis was founded in 1764, Carondelet three years after, and St. Charles in 1769. The French possessions in the Mississippi Valley were known under the general name of Louisiana. In 1763 France ceded all Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Spain, but the Spanish authorities did not take possession till 1770. By a treaty made in 1800, Louisiana passed from the control of Spain back again to France; and in 1803 France ceded the Territory to the United States, the latter acquiring actual possession on the tenth of March, 1804.

The country was known as the District of Louisiana till 1805, when the Territory of Louisiana was created by Congress, comprising the same limits. It embraced the present states of Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Oregon; the largest parts of Kansas and Minnesota; the territories of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Dakota and parts of Wyoming, Colorado, and the Indian Territory. The capital was at St. Louis. The Territory of Missouri was organized in 1812, with the same boundaries. The State of Missouri was organized in 1820, and formally admitted into the Union in 1821.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The Delaware, Kickapoo and Osage Indians formerly inhabited this portion of Missouri, and a flourishing Indian town stood twelve miles distant from Springfield, on James' fork of White river, near the junction with that stream of Wilson's creek. It was a short distance south of the present southern boundary line of Greene county. With the Indians lived a Frenchman, who was known as Joseph Phillibert. He and some associates in St. Louis carried on a trade at this Indian town for many years by which he accumulated considerable riches; and he now possesses large paying estates in the city of St. Louis. From early life he had been a pioneer, and much of his career has been passed in close association with the Indians. When the red men migrated to the Indian Territory, Phillibert remained in this country. He still lives, and has his home in Stone county. He takes a great interest in the affairs of government, reads the weekly newspapers, and discusses, with earnestness, the political questions of the day. Many years have passed by since he was at any distance from his comfortable home on the banks of the White river and the James. His agent in St. Louis makes him monthly statements of his property, and this is the only care he gives to his large St. Louis estates. He is the oldest settler of southwest Missouri now living.

From year to year until about 1845, with the coming of the autumn and the falling of the leaf, the Osages and Delawares were accustomed to visit their old homes quietly and peacefully, sojourn for weeks amid the scenes where they had hunted and fished in earlier years, and then as quietly find their way back to their new homes in the Indian Territory. The improvements finally became so numerous and the pale faces so thick that they no longer found pleasure in their woodland and prairie life in their old haunts, and their visits ceased.

The neighborhood of the James in the southern part of Greene county was the seat of some of the earliest settlements made within its present limits. The pioneers came up the James, and found peaceful homes amid the solitudes that lined its banks until they were compelled to remove by the occupancy of the country by the Indians. Albert G. Patterson, living on the James, eight miles south of Springfield, is now the oldest settler living in Greene county. The period when his father came to that locality dates back to 1822. His father was Thomas Patterson, a native of North Carolina, and a subsequent emigrant to Tennessee, who moved to the Little North fork of the White river in 1819, and two years subsequently followed up the course of the James river till he came to a spot which he selected as his future home. This was in the immediate vicinity of where Albert G. Patterson now lives. He brought his family in 1822, and continued to live there till the arrival of the Delaware Indians a few years later occasioned the removal of the white settlers from the territory which had been assigned to the Indians. On the migration of the Indians farther westward he moved back to the place of his original settlement. There were several families of Pattersons who were early settlers in that part of the county. Alexander Patterson, brother to Thomas, made an early settlement, and lived for many years at the place which many old settlers will recollect as the home of David Wallace. Thomas Patterson settled higher up on the James, a little above the present farm of Samuel Orenshaw. Soon afterward the James received a new settler in the person of a man named Ingle, who located at the bridge, or where the stream is crossed by the Forsythe road. He put up a small water mill, according to Albert G. Patterson, the first mill ever erected in Greene county. Between 1829 and 1825 a man named Taggart settled in the neighborhood of the McCracken mill. These comprised about all the white families living in the present limits of the county at the period of which we write. There were other settlers living farther down the James, in what is now Christian county.

THE EARLY SETTLERS PRINCIPALLY FROM TENNESSEE.

The fact will be noticed that nearly all the early settlers of the county were from Tennessee. Many of these had been born in North Carolina, and at an early day emigrated to Tennessee, and afterward moved to Missouri. Southwest Missouri early attracted the attention of Tennessee emigrants, and the tide of emigration first started by a few families flowed on stronger and stronger till the homely and honest characteristics of the Tennesseans impressed themselves indelibly upon the

population of the county. Twenty years ago it was hard to find a resident of the county who did not hail from Tennessee. A few existed who had found their way hither from scattering states, but the great bulk of the emigration was from old Tennessee—a state which to this day is regarded with pride and affection by a large proportion of the people of the county. These emigrants were not usually possessed of much wealth or worldly goods. They were poor but honest, and had come to the undeveloped fields of southwest Missouri with the intention of earning a hard but honorable livelihood, and of founding homes which their children might enjoy after them. The pioneers were commonly from rich and wealthy counties, like Maury and Williamson, where the land was held by rich planters in large estates, and where but little opportunity existed for a poor man to secure a competence or obtain possession of any great amount of land. Maury, from which came a larger proportion of families than from any other county, was one of the best counties of Tennessee—a county said to embrace as fine a body of land as can be found anywhere in the United States, with fields of unsurpassed fertility and beauty, and broad plantations yielding yearly a princely revenue to their wealthy proprietors. In such a country many of the pioneers of Greene county had passed their early lives.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS AT SPRINGFIELD.

In the year 1827 John P. Campbell and E. M. Campbell, from Maury county, Tennessee, explored southwest Missouri with the view of finding a suitable location for some families in Tennessee who were desirous of making their homes in a new country.

The following communication from the pen of Mrs. Bush C. Owen, daughter of John P. Campbell, taken from the columns of the Springfield Leader, of August third, 1876, gives some interesting incidents in connection with the early settling of the town:

"In 1827 my father, John P. Campbell, and my uncle, E. M. Campbell, took refuge from an autumnal storm in old Delaware town on the James, not far from the Wilson Creek battle-ground. The braves had just brought in a remnant of Kickapoos which they had rescued from the Osages. Among the Kickapoos was a young brave boy ill with a kind of bilious fever recently taken. Just before leaving home my father had been reading a botanic treatise, and became a convert. In his saddle-bags he carried lobelia, composition and No. 6. He gave them to understand that he was a medicine man, and against Uncle Mat's earnest protest, who feared the consequences if the Indian died, he undertook the case. Not understanding the condition of his patient, or perhaps, the proper quantity of the emetic to administer, he threw the Kickapoo into an alarm, or in other words a frightful cold sweat and deadly sickness. Then there was work for dear life. Uncle Mat, the older and more cautious of the two, pulled off his coat and plunged in to help my father get up a reaction, which they did, leaving the poor patient prostrate, and 'weak as a rag.' My father always laughed and said: 'But feel so good, good—all gone, laying his hand weakly on his stomach. They remained some time with the Kickapoo, hunting and looking at the country. They finally made up their minds to return to Maury county, Tennessee, and bring their families. Piloted by the Kickapoo they went some distance up the James, and made arrangements with an old trapper to get out their horse loads ready to be put up immediately upon their return. They had selected lands where Springfield now stands. They found four springs whose branches uniting formed Wilson creek. About the centre of the area between these springs was a natural well of wonderful depth, now known to be a subterranean lake, hard by which my father 'squatted,' after a toilsome journey through the wilderness, the Mississippi river frozen over so hard that they crossed on the ice in January, 1828. Several families accompanied him, among whom was glorious old Uncle Jo Miller. Who ever saw him angry? Who ever caught him looking on the dark side? The moment he was seated every child clambered and buzzed over him like bees over a honey-comb, and we had implicit faith in his 'honey pond and fritter tree,' and have to this day. The Kickapoo came over immediately and became an almost indispensable adjunct to the family. Seeing that my father was very tender with my mother, he looked upon her as a superior being, something to be guarded and watched that no harm come near. He was out on a hunt when my sister was born, the first white child in Kickapoo prairie. When he came in my father, who had thrown himself on the bed by my mother, said: 'Oh, ho! look here!' He approached, looked at the little creature with quaint seriousness, and said, 'What call?' My mother, to please him, said 'Kickapoo'; and my father, who was cheerful and bright, had just taken baby's tiny hand and exclaimed, 'My Beautiful!', so that the child was ever to the Indian Kickapoo, My Beautiful, and exceedingly beautiful she proved to be. The old people discourse upon her loveliness to this day, and refuse to believe that there ever was another to compare with her. The Kickapoo's greatest pleasure was guarding the rustic cradle, and drawing the delicately tapered hand through his own."

Springfield soon became a habitation with a name. Cairns of round poles were hastily put up, and filled with immigrants. My father vacated and built thirteen times in one year to accommodate new comers. Log huts filled with merchandise, groceries, and above all that curse of America—whisky—soon did a thriving trade with the Indians and immigrants. A cool autumn afternoon my mother, who was remarkably tall, with black hair and fine eyes, went to one of the primitive stores to buy a shawl, and could find nothing but a bright red with gay embroidered corners. She threw it over to my mother's rescue, carried her in, closing the door for by this time everybody had rushed to see what was the matter, the Osages calling for the Kickapoo who had dealt the blow

upon their companion. He passed on to the kitchen, making a sign to Rachel to go in; took Kickapoo, My Beautiful, from Elizabeth, pressed her tenderly to his heart, looked at her wistfully, returned her to the nurse and was gone. The blow dealt really killed the Osage. Nothing but Rachel opening the door wringing her hands, with tears running down her's and Elizabeth's cheeks, with 'Kickapoo, My Beautiful', screaming, the finding of my mother in a death-like swoon, and no trace of the Kickapoo saved the village from serious trouble. Days, weeks, months and years passed, and all my father's efforts to find out the fate of his red friend were futile, and he concluded he had been assassinated by the Osages, though assured by them, 'They no find him.'

John P. Campbell was for many years a leading citizen and foremost resident of the town. "He was an organizer of men, a stranger to reverses. The touch of his hand was success to any enterprise. Kind, prompt, generous and benevolent, his word was as sovereign as a state statute. He amassed large property, and extended his field of operations over an empire. He built up schools, raised churches, and gave freely to the poor; died, leaving a name honored and respected by everybody." His brothers, Samuel, Ezekiel M., Junius T. and William Campbell, were also early settlers of the county. All are deceased with the exception of Junius T. Campbell, who is now a resident of Campbell township. Junius T. Campbell arrived at Springfield in the month of October, 1831. He was the first justice of the peace elected by the people, and was chosen to that office in 1832. He was also the first postmaster at Springfield. Before the establishment of the office the nearest post-office was at Little Piny, now in Crawford county, one hundred and ten miles distant from Springfield. He opened up the first store in the town, and was the only merchant in the county till the arrival of Major G. D. Berry, who reached the town with two wagon-loads of goods which he brought from Bolivar, Tennessee, a distance of five hundred miles.

The family of William Fullbright was one of the first arrivals, and members of that family have been leading residents of the county from the beginning of its history down to the present time. John Edwards, Joseph Miller and James Massey settled in the town among the first of the pioneers, as also did Joseph Weaver and Finis Shannon. Joseph Rountree and his family left Tennessee in December, 1829, and reached Wilson's creek, two miles west of Springfield, in January, 1830. Joseph Rountree was for years an influential and respected citizen of the county. He was born in North Carolina, in 1782, emigrated to Maury county, Tennessee, in 1819, and to Greene county in 1829. He died in December, 1874. The Campbells, Miller, Weavers, Rountrees and Shannons were all from the same neighborhood in Maury county, Tennessee. Kindred Rose came from Tennessee in 1831, and has been one of the best citizens of the county. Radford Canefax, originally from Campbell county, Virginia, but who had lived for many years in Pulaski county, Kentucky, reached the vicinity of Springfield in the fall of 1831, and January, 1832, settled on the place where his son, Chesley Canefax, now lives. Judge Charles Yancey arrived in 1832. Jacob Painter is now said to be the oldest living settler of Springfield. He built a cabin near the Eagle Mills, and ten years afterward, for ten dollars, purchased the grounds on Olive street, where he has ever since resided. Col. Boyd says of him in his Historical Essay:

"He was a professional gunsmith, and has turned out thousands of fire-arms, and he gained quite a celebrity for his pistol pattern, known as 'Jake's Rest.' Californians, in 1849, '50, '51, bought them in preference to any other. Jake remembers well the house of John P. Campbell, the only one where now is our city, in 1831. William Fullbright, Benjamin Canefax, Joseph Rountree and Joseph Miller were the nearest residents to where now is Springfield. Jake, in those far gone days was accustomed to church-going to hear the Rev. Thomas Potter, a brother of Col. Potter, a former leading man and politician of Greene county. The county was full of game, and the water courses filled with fish. 'Jake was champion then,' but he always played fair, and practiced no deceit, even upon the finest game and fish. Jake never told a falsehood, and he says honey was used as a lubricator for wagons, it being so plenty. He has continually resided here since 1831, except for a few days he went into the country to his brother's. Some claim that he is not now the oldest settler, that he lost that right when he left, as he left in a hurry, and the story is that Henry Fullbright, son of William Fullbright, came from St. Louis, and brought the small-pox with him in 1835; and when Jake left he left for good. To a Tennessean that pest was more terrible and frightful than a thousand painted Indian warriors. Samuel Campbell, brother to John P. Campbell, a Mr. Foren, and some colored people of the Fullbrights' died with it, but the disease passed away, and Jake returned. Knowing the demoralizing effect small-pox has upon a Tennessean, the court decided that Jake's domicile was not abandoned, and that he is entitled from continued residence to be called the oldest settler of Springfield."

In the history of Campbell township will be found a list of those now living in Springfield and Campbell township who came to the county previous to 1840.

EARLY SETTLERS AT EBENEZER.

ONE Mr. Painter settled Ebenezer in 1831. Painter has long since gone, and Thomas Wilson lived afterward on the place of his settlement, and for a long time it has been owned and occupied by a worthy citizen, William H. Payne.

In 1834, one of the largest and most worthy and respected families of Greene county settled near Ebenezer, and their name was given to that large, rich and beautiful prairie, "Robberson." In that family were seven brothers and seven sisters. They were from Tennessee. Edwin was an eminent Methodist divine. Bennett, was a large farmer, a politician of a large and broad soul, who had, and held, the confidence of all parties. Rufus is the only one of that large, enterprising family now citizens of Greene county.

The Rev. David Ross, Judge Hosea Millings, Elisha and Daniel Headlee were early settlers. The Rev. David Ross was respected by all,

HISTORY OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

for his many virtues and Christian example. He left a small family, who, true to the teachings of their father, are ornaments of virtue and worth in society. Judge Hosea Mullings is still living at the old homestead. He first settled in 1828, has gone through all the pioneer life of Greene county, and has long been a public man, and a tried and safe adviser; too old to take part in the stirring events of the times, he retired to his home, and gives his attention to fish culture, the first founder in Greene county of that interesting and beneficial enterprise.

Elisha Headlee is still living, and is surrounded in his aged years with the consolation of having passed a long life, without taint or stain, and raised sons and daughters distinguished in all the walks of life. The first camp-meetings were organized by the influence, mainly, of this Christian settlement.

A grist mill was built by Joseph Evans, and he ventured to erect a frame dwelling-house, which for years was much admired, and every one was anxious to know just how much such a building cost. Samuel Laddley came from Tennessee in 1831, and settled on the Sac in the forks of the two creeks where crossed by the road leading from Ebenezer to Springfield.

OTHER PIONEER SETTLEMENTS.

In the neighborhood of Stratford the family of Jerry Pierson was living at a very early date, as far back as 1823. In the fall of 1829, Andrew Bass, the father of Sampson Bass, left Tennessee for Missouri, and arrived in what is now Greene county toward the close of the year, and settled about half a mile west of Stratford, put up a cabin, and the following summer put a few acres of land under cultivation. The country north of where he lived (now Jackson township) was still inhabited by some Indians, but on their removal he chose a new location, now the farm occupied by Sampson Bass, and moved there toward the close of the year 1830, and there remained till his death in 1864. Alphus Huff, whose sons still live in that part of the county, came to Greene county the same year (1830) from Franklin county, Missouri, and made a settlement within a mile of Andrew Bass. Alexander Chadwick came from Tennessee in the fall of 1831, and then there were no other new arrivals in that immediate part of the county for a period of two or three years.

In Franklin township James K. Alsop and Samuel Scroggins settled close to the Little Sac in 1831. Daniel Johnson came the same year and chose a location on the river. John Headlee came from Matry county, Tennessee, in the fall of 1832, and from that time to the present has lived in the vicinity of his original settlement, and been one of the best citizens of the county. Benjamin Johnson and James Dryden came the same year with John Headlee, to whom they were brothers-in-law. Thomas J. Whitlock, one of the best-known citizens and most active business man in the county, arrived in the county in December, 1832, and soon afterwards moved to the Little Sac, in Franklin township, where he is still living. Larkin De Witt came in 1832, and settled on the opposite side of the Sac from the present residence of Mr. Whitlock.

In the eastern part of the county a man by the name of Davis settled as early as 1822, and certainly not later than 1824, or 1825. His location was the farm of Col. John H. Price, in Taylor township, on the James river. He built a cabin on a point projecting down into the river bottom, a short distance from the James, and lived there in support for a period of about five years. In 1836, when Crabtree Price came to the spot, the house was no longer visible, but the site could still be plainly traced. Tradition relates that Davis was killed by the Indians about a mile farther up the river near the mouth of the small stream still known as Davis' creek. Davis had a wife and children, but all the white settlers moved out of the county on the arrival of the Delaware Indians, and with them of course the remaining members of the family of this early pioneer. The farm owned by John H. Price was first taken over by the Rev. Mr. Mooney about 1837. Samuel Martin, a North Carolinian, made his home in this part of the county in 1829. He was at one time judge of the county court, moved to Ozark county, and was there clerk of the circuit court. On the south side of the James river, where now lives John Caldwell, Edward Thompson, a Tennessean, settled in 1830. He removed to the Kickapoo prairie in 1834. The Galbreath place in the same township was early occupied by Mrs. Page and her family. She was a woman of French descent, and lived there several years before 1839.

The western part of the county was explored at an early date by Nathan Boone. He was the youngest son of Daniel Boone, was captain in the United States service, and was one of the first white men who traversed southwest Missouri. He was pleased with the appearance of the western part of the county, and selected some land in the neighborhood of Ash Grove, and sent out his son to take out pre-emption rights. Several of the Boone family have lived in this part of the county. Nathan Boone located in the heart of the Ash Grove—a large grove of timber composed principally of walnut and ash, and receiving its name from the predominance of the latter. James, John, Benjamin and Howard Boone were his sons. His sons-in-law were William Canfield and Alfred Horseman, who also settled in the grove. Nathan Boone at one time owned several hundred acres of land. James Boone, who is still living in that part of the county is said to be the oldest American white male child born in Missouri west of St. Louis county. He was born in St. Charles county in the year 1800. Among the other old settlers in that vicinity was William G. Summers, who came to Greene county and settled in 1834 on the farm where his daughter, Mrs. Andrew M. Appleby, now lives. What was extensively known as the Dutch distillery was located on the present farm of Rev. J. E. B. Justice. It was built by William Conrad and Lewis Horspers, pioneer German settlers of the western part of the county. It distilled about fifteen bushels of wheat per day, and its fame extended as far as Fort Scott, in Kansas. Good whisky could then be bought for twenty-five and thirty cents, and thousands of gallons were sold for twenty cents per gallon. The regular rate of exchange was one and one-half bushels of meal, a bushel of wheat, and two bushels of corn for a gallon of whisky. The Dutch distillery was a celebrated institution in its day, and the stream on which it stood is still known as the Dutch branch.

The Leeper prairie received its name from members of the Leeper family who settled on it at an early day. Their descendants still live in the western and northwestern parts of the county. Hugh Leeper with his sons, Alexander, James, Frank, George and John, came from Hawkins county, Tennessee, and settled in the upper end of the prairie in the neighborhood of the old county farm.

The Leeper family were also first settlers of Walnut Grove in the northwestern part of the county. A grove made up largely of walnut timber was well known as the Walnut grove at an early period, and gave its name to the town afterwards built in its vicinity, in the same manner as the ash grove did to the town of the same name. Allen Williams settled in the grove in 1832, but afterwards removed to Texas. Michael Walsh came to the same locality in 1832, and there were a number of other early settlers in the same part of the county, reference to whom will be made in the township histories.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

GREENE COUNTY was organized on the second of January, 1835, and named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, one of the leading American officers in the Revolutionary war, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere. Its limits then embraced nearly all the state south of the Osage river and west of Phelps county.

The election of county officials came off on the first Monday in Feb-

rury, 1835, then the month for holding general elections, afterward changed to August. The number of votes polled is not on record at Springfield. The returns were made directly to the Governor of the state, canvassed by him, and the persons elected notified of the result.

On the eleventh day of March, 1833, J. N. Sloan, Samuel Martin and James Doolison opened county court, and elected for six months, Samuel Martin, the presiding justice of said court. Why for only six months, does not appear. John P. Campbell was unanimously elected clerk of said court; John D. Shannon was sheriff in consequence of the death of one Goodrich on the evening of the day of the election. On the first day of court and its organization, the first order was the appointment of Joseph Weaver and John Layton, administrators of the estate of Wm. Marshall, deceased, and a leg, limb or branch of Blackstone by the name of Chas. I. Teas, by permission of the court undertook by depositions to establish a nuncupative will of William Marshall deceased. The court declined to entertain his petition, and decided that in new counties, none but wills written and signed by the testator while he was living was valid, which seems to have been the end of the first suit in the Greene county court. He was the first lawyer who appeared in the court professionally. Junius T. Campbell and Littleberry Hendricks were candidates for justice of the peace. Campbell defeated Hendricks, and was soon after commissioned, and Littleberry Hendricks made complaint re. James Rains, charging him with assault and battery; Charles S. Yancey there arrived in town from north of the Missouri river, and he had with him Chitty's Pleadings. Rains employed him to defend the case. The evidence was submitted, and Hendricks opened the argument and convinced Campbell, the justice, that Rains was guilty of the assault and the commission of the battery; and the justice remarked to Yancey that it was not worth while for him to say any thing, as he would file Mr. Rains. Yancey was "old eloquence" himself, and persuaded the justice to "hear him for his client." After Yancey concluded, Campbell said he would make no decision, that he himself felt guilty than either of the parties, and he would resign his office and pay all costs, which he did.

Mr. Campbell ought to have remembered the celebrated law case to which Irving refers in the *History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker*. Wandle Schoonhoven and Baront Bleecker bring actions for damages each against the other, and the case is tried before Wouter Van Twiller, then governor of New Amsterdam. The Sage, Van Twiller, after carefully counting over the leaves, weighing the account books, and finding one just as heavy and thick as the other, decides that Wandle shall give Baront a receipt, and Baront give Wandle a receipt—and the constable pay the costs. If esquire Campbell had discharged both parties, and made sheriff Canfield or the lawyers pay the costs, it would have proved an easier solution to the difficulty, and he might have retained a more dignified position.

John S. Phelps, John S. Waddill, Charles H. Allen, John T. Coffee, John C. Price, Foster P. Wright, W. C. Price, James M. Barker and some others composed what was called the Greene county bar. All became eminent in their profession, and distinguished as party leaders and politicians.

Greene county was laid off in townships at that time of the court. Spring river township, and you will be incredulous when told that the beginning of the boundary of that township was at the west line of the site, at the mouth of Vinton's creek, thence east on a ridge between Vinton's and Oliver creeks, including all settlements; thence north dividing the Osage and Grand river waters, thence west on a ridge to state line, thence to place of beginning; and Samuel Bogard's house was an election precinct for that township. Jackson, Campbell, Osage, Mooney, Sugar creek and White river townships were made, and likewise became quasi sovereign municipalities with justices and justices of the peace, who, true to the instincts of their sovereign, the county court, made, unmade and executed and meted out hands full of justice to the satisfaction of all parties therein interested.

John Williams, Edward Thompson, Joseph Fisher, Joseph Weaver, Geo. Jenison, Jeremiah Pearson, Robert McKinzie, Joseph Price, William Friend, George Alexander, Robert Coslow, Lewis Johnson, John Graham, Lewis Birnham, Christopher Ellison, John Bennett, Samuel Bogard, Ezekiel M. Campbell, Thomas Patterson, George Yeakum, Richard Say, Aaron Bayle, John West, Achilles J. Repett, Kindred Rose, and Larkin Payne were road commissioners of Greene county, and Samuel Scroggins was the county surveyor, who made the first highways of our county, leading from Springfield to and in the direction of all the earth.

Junius T. Campbell, Daniel D. Berry, Andrew Taylor, Richard C. Martin, and Larkin Payne were the first justices of the peace in Campbell township. William E. Duncan for Jackson township; Samuel Garner for White river township; Thos. B. Arnett, Richard Tanksley, Lancelot Oliver and A. Friend for Oliver township.

Junius T. Campbell having resigned the office of county treasurer, Daniel D. Berry was appointed to fill that office and to collect from the state treasurer the three per cent. interest improvement fund due the county.

At the December term of the court, 1833, John D. Shannon, sheriff and collector of Greene county, made his first settlement. Merchants' license and *ad valorem* tax—\$105.47. There were four merchants and thirteen grocerymen. The collector was allowed a commission on the above collection of \$17.00.

On general assessment the collector reported all taxes paid amounting to \$189.76, for which he exhibited his receipt from Daniel D. Berry, county treasurer, and he was allowed a percentage amounting to \$19.16. And an order made that, whereas Daniel D. Berry, county treasurer, has honestly discharged the arduous and responsible duties devolved upon him for the year 1833, and to the entire satisfaction of the court, therefore it is ordered that he be paid in full for his services as treasurer of the county the sum of five dollars, and that the clerk issue to him a county warrant for the same. These transactions go to show that in those virgin days, office and official position were held and sought more for honor and character, than for the dull thud and pridal jingle of compensation. County court judges received their one dollar and twenty cents per day; sheriffs Canfield and John D. Shannon received their one dollar and fifty cents per day for court services. All men felt it to be an honorable discharge of duty to hunt up and pay their taxes to the collector, and old receipts were filed away carefully and can be exhibited for inspection even at this day by tax payers of Greene county in 1833—'34-'35-'36-'37. One receipt, at least, shows a payment of fifteen cents for personal property, and the property consisted of five head of horses, three yoke of cattle and four cows.

The county expenses for the year 1833 were \$363.32; \$66.00 of which were for keeping and caring for three unfortunate paupers. Right here may well be stated that No. 1 horses were sold at fifty to fifty dollars; first-class milk cows, seven dollars, one yoke of work cattle, \$16; pork one dollar and fifty cents per hundred; corn fifty cents per barrel; wheat twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel. The consumer paid ten to twelve dollars per barrel for salt; twenty-five to fifty cents per pound for coffee and sugar, and all other merchandise in like ratio. Whisky was cheap.

Some old pioneers may not now recollect it, but it is true that near the old well in Water street, there was a horse grist mill with the capacity to crack five bushels of corn per day, and for miles the settler would come to it bringing a bag of shelled corn; harness his horse, mule or ox to the lever; put his corn in the hopper and grind it into meal. No toll was paid; no one demanded toll. It was a public machine, and no one particularly laid claim to it.

John P. Campbell was the pre-emptor of the site of Springfield. Bird Miller and Littleberry Hendricks were claimants to the land where now is erected the woolen mill of M. K. Smith. At a late day Hendricks obtained the patent to it. This was the first dispute in regard to the titles of land in Greene county. The lawyer, as a matter of course then, as would be now, gained his case, because, I suppose, he was no doubt in the right, as all members of that fraternity are or ought to be.

In 1836, John P. Campbell and his wife Louisa T. Campbell deeded to the county of Greene fifty acres of land, in compliance with their written bond of date 1833. In the record book of the county court of Greene county, containing proceedings of the court from 1833 to and including 1835, the following order appears:

July 18, 1835.—At a call-court ordered by the president of the Greene county court, for the county of Greene for the purpose of receiving and approving a plan for laying out the town of Springfield, the county-seat of Greene county.

It is ordered by the court here that the plan presented by John P. Campbell be filed and received as the plan for the town of Springfield; and the county commissioner for Greene county is hereby ordered to lay off the town of Springfield accordingly, viz.: To lay off the public square, and one tier of blocks back from said square. The square to contain one acre and a half, and each block to contain one acre and a half to be divided into six lots or parts, by said commissioner or some person for him, and each of the other lots back to contain two acres, subject to division as the court may hereafter order. The streets leading to the square in the above-named plan to be sixty feet, and an alley of fifteen feet back of said first tier of lots; and the commissioner is further ordered to establish the front corners in the second tier of lots; and that Daniel B. Miller be appointed commissioner of the county. At the August term of the court, 1835, on motion it was ordered that so much of the order made at the special term of said court on the 13th day of July, 1835, be amended so as to make the public square of Springfield two acres instead of one and a half acres, and that it should never be changed.

The receipts from all revenue sources to the county for the year 1833 were \$290.31, and the expenditures for the same year were \$363.32. The presiding justice, Samuel Martin, tendered his resignation for the reason that he could not do a credit business.

In 1834 the court levied a tax of ONE HUNDRED per cent., and derived a revenue therefrom of \$688.55. The expenditures for that year were \$464.62. Samuel Martin's resignation, from this showing, seems to have made a reform in favor of economy.

In 1835 the same levy was made and about the same revenue collected and about the same expenditures made.

In 1839, the receipts for the county were \$2,043 and the expenditures were \$1,461.

The population of the county was about two thousand in the year 1839. The census of 1848, the first ever taken in the county, shows that the total population of Greene county at that time was 7,650 souls. The same census shows that the total population of Springfield on that date was 344, of which 236 were white. The total number of free white males in the county at that time was 4,000. Total free white females 3,708; out of these 7,708 free white persons, 2,879 could read and write. The total colored population of the county at that time was 899, of which 929 were slaves. The census of 1854 shows the total population at that time to have been 13,899, of which there were 6,410 white males, and 6,872 white females. The colored population at that date was 784. The total number of free persons taught to read and write was 5,543. The total inhabitants of township 29 range 22 in which Springfield is located, was at that time 2,852, of which 2,651 were whites.

The condition of the 9th census of the United States shows that in 1840 Greene county possessed 5,372 inhabitants; in 1850, there were 12,785; in 1860, 13,186 and in 1870 the same census shows a population of 21,549. Springfield at the same time contained a population of 5,555.

For the year 1875, the expenditures were for county current expense, county poor fund and interest fund \$85,633.65, not including any portion of the expense of public schools, which sum will approximate \$30,000, making a total of \$95,633.65.

The valuation of land in the county for revenue purposes is \$3,024,508; personal, \$1,821,939; add assessment, \$1,000,000, making the valuation of property in the county for taxation \$5,945,445. And the number of acres of land being 428,548, and the number of inhabitants 27,154, which presents an interesting theme for thought to all who feel an interest in the past, the present and the prospective future.

Forty-three (43) years ago the present Greene county was only attached territory without population, surrounded by the Delaware, the Kickapoo, and the Osage Indians. It is now a populous territory, counting fifth in rank among the counties of the state, seventh in annual products of industry, fifteenth in annual products of the farm, and ninth in order of schools. Greene, Polk, Webster, Lawrence, Dade, Jasper, Newton, Barry and Barton all are in advance of their alma mater, "Old Crawford." She can be, and no doubt, is proud of the health and growth of her children, and anticipates that in another century each one of them will be an empire of all that is great and good.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Greene county lies upon the summit of the somewhat mythical Ozark mountains, which here attain an elevation of about 1,492 feet above the Mississippi at St. Louis. The general face of the country is undulating. The western and southwestern portions are rich and beautiful prairies, while the southeastern and northeastern parts are rolling timbered land with a productive red clay soil. Of the prairies the largest is the Grand prairie, extending in a north and south direction for almost the entire breadth of the western portion of the county. The Kickapoo prairie, south and southeast of Springfield, embraces many fine farms. The Leeper prairie is a rich body of land west of the Grand prairie. Robberson prairie is in the township of the same name, north of Springfield, and from an early period in the history of the county has been the seat of a thrifty and prosperous settlement.

A number of small streams water the county. It contains no large rivers from the fact of the elevated character of the surface on the summit of the Ozark range; it being the water-shed of southwest Missouri, and containing the head-waters of streams which flow north into Osage, and thence into the Missouri, and south into the White river of Arkansas.

Among the principal streams are the Pomme de Terre, which flows through the northeastern part of the county, and finds an outlet for its waters finally in the Osage; and the different branches of Sac rivers, one of which has its source in the northern part of the county, and flows in a meandering course through Franklin, Robberson and Cass townships, and the other rising in the western part of the county. This latter is the one which properly bears the name of the Sac, those in the northern part of the county being designated the Little Sac and the Dry fork of Sac river. The Sac heads in the western part of township twenty-nine, range twenty-three, from two springs on the old county farm. The springs in that part of the county are numerous, large and powerful, and a few miles from its head the Sac becomes a strong and impetuous stream. Six or seven miles below its source, following the winding of the stream, stands the first mill on its banks. Pond creek and Pickens creek are important tributaries of the Sac, and Clear creek also flows into it in the northwestern corner of the county after flowing through Centre, Cass, Boone and Walnut Grove townships. Pond creek was so called from a pond which forms the head of the creek on the farm of

HISTORY OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Charles McClure in Brookline township, since removed by ditching. The name of Wilson's creek has become historic from the battle fought on its banks on the tenth of August, 1861. It has its different sources in the vicinity of Springfield, and is a tributary of the James river, which rises in Webster county, and flows in a general southwest direction through the southeastern part of the county.

All these streams have their rise in large springs, and their waters are pure and clear. A marked characteristic of some of them is their flowing for some distance through underground channels, this being true of Wilson's creek and some branches of the Sac. The former found an underground channel as late as 1866 for three-quarters of a mile near its source, and during most parts of the year its former bed for that distance is now dry.

About seven miles northwest of Springfield is Knox cave. It has been explored nearly a mile, and varies from twenty to seventy feet in width, and from six to thirty feet in height, and is seventy-five or one hundred feet below the surface of the ground. For some distance from the mouth it is rugged limestone rock, hung with the most beautiful stalactite formations, constantly dripping with water. Fisher's cave is six miles southeast of Springfield, and is of similar dimensions, and has a beautiful stream of water flowing out of it, and several chambers connected with the main one as yet unexplored. There is also a natural bridge some five miles south of Springfield.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

The following article has been contributed by D. Bauman, Examiner of lead and zinc mines and prospects, formerly of the *St. Louis Times*, and publisher of a map of the Southwest Missouri mines. From him at Springfield can be obtained reliable information in regard to the mines and minerals of Southwest Missouri:

The territory of Greene county forms part of the "Ozarks," the great mountain-range of Southwest Missouri, in whose hills and valleys these last four years has been developed such a wealth of minerals as iron, lead and zinc ores that it astonishes the manufacturing world of this continent, and contributed to the general prosperity of our home interests in such a degree as to largely counteract the effects of the great crisis.

The study of geology and mineralogy teaches us, among other matters, in which geological formations we are liable to discover remunerative deposits of iron, lead and zinc ores. In the present article I shall omit to pay particular attention to the few local deposits of iron, limonite and hematite, which have been discovered years ago in divers parts of the county. They are worthless in quantity or quality for profitable application.

Greene county may be considered the crown of the "Ozarks." In geology it represents four different formations: the lower carboniferous, the Devonian, and the upper and lower Silurian.

CARBONIFEROUS.

Small and insignificant pockets of coal have been exposed in the western limits of the County, being drift deposits from the Barton and Dade county branches of the Kansas coal region. Workable coal has nowhere been found in it, and most probably never will. The bottom rock of such pockets generally consists of incidental or Chouteau lime-stones and vermicular sand-stones—in fact, formations below the coal. The nearest workable coal deposits are those of Sylvania Prairie in Barton county, about fifty miles west of Springfield.

The largest deposits of lead and zinc ores of the southwest are found in the Archimedes limestone belonging to the Keokuk group of the subcarboniferous. This rock, however, is entirely absent in Greene county, although it has evidently existed here as proven by debris, chert, fossils, &c., in the clay overlying the Encrian and Chouteau limestones which follow next in geological order the Archimedes. The expression, entirely absent, I desire to modify in so far as to state that remains of the Archimedes similar to those of the Cory lead mines, a few miles west of the Greene county line, may yet be found in the northwestern part of the county, where the surface formation is in divers places identical with that of Cory. The statement that this famous mineral rock, a bluish gray porous, frequently bituminous rock, does not exist in the county, is not meant to imply that the mineral deposits of the same are not found in this county. On the contrary, the minerals taken from the clay in Greene as well as from the similar formation in the Dade county zinc mines, are the very same mined from the broken strata of the sound solid rock in Newton and Jasper counties. The only difference in the minerals, is their location and condition of preservation. The Archimedes limestone of Newton and Jasper has evidently been overlying the present surface rock of Greene. In the course of time and by natural agencies, the rock disappeared by decomposition, leaving its formerly solidly embedded minerals in a more or less decomposing condition in the clay in the breaks, crevices and other hollows of the next limestone which in its turn will have to submit and is submitting to the workings of ever changing nature. The floating deposits of minerals, therefore, left in the clay overlying the present upper rock, are just those parts which are the most vigorously attached, change from sulphurates to carbonates and silicates, and if not preserved in heavy beds of clay, are liable to become almost worthless surface deposits, vide the first discoveries of lead-carbonate in Ash Grove and of zinc in Brookline. In both places good, comparatively sound mineral galena, has since been mined from deposits in more protected locations.

The minerals have been followed down the crevices in the encrian limestone a considerable depth, in some places 90 feet, but no leading importance was ever yet struck therein. The upper, dolanized and otherwise crystallized parts of the encrian limestone frequently contains scattered black mineral, but of paying deposits, I know as yet of no other

than those taken from the clay overlying it or in the breaks connecting. Prof. Swallow, former state geologist, thinks that the existence or non-existence of mineral deposits in the encrian limestone is a hard matter to decide. I think so too, and have found it generally safe to state that a thing exists after its existence has been proven. This limestone is easily recognizable by the countless crinoid stems and rings which compose it and are most plainly shown on decayed parts of the rock. It is covered by a fine dark blood red mineral clay, and wherever the latter is found in great thickness on apparently barren lands the discovery of mineral has, of late, frequently led to the opening of more or less paying mines and diggings. This encrian limestone is the surface rock of the large prairies of the county covered with the mineral clay and good agricultural soil. It extends west into part of Dade, runs in the northwestern part of the county, under spurs of the ferruginous sandstone from northern Dade and Cedar counties, reaches south beyond the centre of Christian county, is limited on the southeast by James river, on the northeast by Sac and Pomme de Terre, on the opposite banks of which we find Devonian, upper Silurian and in some places even the lower Silurian series. The thickness of the encrian limestone is exposed at the breaks of the prairie down to the James—the Rockbridge—Springfield road. The average thickness of this rock in Greene county, I judge to be 200 feet.

Ten miles north of Springfield, on the waters of the Sac, commences a spur of the great magnesian formation of which the Niangua forms the centre. Seven miles south east of Springfield, on the James, is the beginning of another branch of the Magnesian which runs south into Arkansas and connects north with the iron region of southeast Missouri, northeast of Greene.

The isolated flat deposits of iron on top of the encrian limestone of the county are generally accompanied by ferruginous sandstone in broken bowlders, which in many places have been found to cover and protect lead deposits in the clay beneath.

DEVONIAN.

This series is exposed in some points of the western, but largely in the southeastern part of the county on the James which for a considerable distance forms the divide between this and the second magnesian of the Silurian. It furnishes an excellent building stone. No minerals in this formation.

SILURIAN.

The second magnesian limestone, is the main rock of Greene county in the southeastern part, and the northeastern. It is mineral bearing Lead and zinc ores have been and are being mined in this formation, not in largely paying quantities as yet, but sufficiently to warrant the continuation of prospecting operations.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The agricultural productions are wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes and other staple crops. The tobacco produced is of fine quality. Fruit yields abundantly. Blue grass grows luxuriantly, and is constantly adding to its acreage as the native grasses are trampled out by stock. The county is favorably adapted to the stock business, and for the products of the dairy it possesses advantages superior to almost any other county in Missouri. The undulating surface, numerous springs and streams of pure and limpid water, and its luxuriant growth of tender grass, eminently fit it for grazing, and give it all the conditions for the production of an article of butter largely in advance of that generally seen throughout the Western country. With attention paid to this branch of farming, and the requisite skill on the part of those having charge of dairies, the Greene county butter might be made to possess as high a reputation as is now the case with the favorite brands which bring high prices in the Eastern markets. Of late years a large improvement has been made in the character of the stock in some parts of the county, and an earnest effort has been made on the part of certain gentlemen, notably W. R. Robertson, living west of Springfield, to introduce the finer breeds. Mr. Robertson has been the pioneer in this direction in Southwest Missouri, and has made several importations from Kentucky. There is nothing needed but enterprise and capital to make Greene one of the finest stock counties in the state.

SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, the county-seat of Greene county, is the metropolis of Southwest Missouri. It is pleasantly situated on table land on both sides of Wilson's creek, and commands a large trade over Southwestern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas and southwestern Kansas. The city is solidly and substantially built and offers many advantages as a place of residence. The location is among the most healthful to be found in the limited states, and has attracted residents from all parts of the country.

In 1844 there were three stores, kept by Major D. D. Ferry, D. Bruin, and Shepherd and Jaggard; two groceries owned by Allen Fielding and R. J. McElhaney, and blacksmith shops kept by John Lair and a man named Jenkins. Wilson Hackney was proprietor of a hatter's shop, William McAdams was a journeyman in a saddlery establishment and afterward succeeded to the business. The Court-house stood in the centre of the square. Some of the goods were hauled from St. Louis. Boonville was a point from which supplies were more frequently obtained, and Warsaw, after that town was built on the Osage, was the common shipping point.

The town contained two thousand inhabitants in 1860. It suffered greatly during the war of the rebellion, and was occupied part of the time by the confederate forces. A number of fine buildings and a great many forest trees which added much to the beauty of the place, were destroyed.

During its occupancy by the Union forces it was the basis of the armies of southwestern Missouri and Arkansas. The of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad in 1870, gave a new impetus. Drury College, named in honor of Samuel F. Drury, Olivet, Michigan, and chartered in July, 1873, is located by situation has lately been enlarged in its facilities by the addition of some buildings, and is in a flourishing condition. Among its tutoring and business establishments of the town is a cotton-factory, capital stock of \$40,000, and its wagons are extensively used throughout the southwest. The Springfield Woolen mills have a capacity for turning out five hundred yards of cloth daily. There are also large iron works, flouring mills, planing mills, carriage factories, saddle and harness shops &c. The *Springfield Weekly Advertiser, Patriot, the Leader, and the Times*, are ably conducted and have large circulations. The two former are Republican, and the two latter Democratic in politics.

Three miles southeast of the town is the National Cemetery, containing two acres, and beautifully ornamented with shrubbery and surrounded by a substantial stone wall. A soldier's monument, twenty-six feet, four inches in height surmounted by a life-sized statue of a United States soldier leaning on his musket, has been erected on the grounds. Nearly half of the graves are marked unknown. Just south of this, though in a much more neglected condition, is a Confederate Cemetery of about the same area.

The population of Springfield is in the neighborhood of seven thousand. It contains several hotels; and ten churches: Christian, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Baptist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Catholic, Colored Methodist and Colored Baptist.

SKETCH OF GEN. NATHANAEL GREENE.

GEN. NATHANAEL GREENE, in whose honor Greene County was named, was born at Powtongamet, in Warwick County, Rhode Island, May twenty-seventh, 1742. His father was a farmer and blacksmith, and was a leading preacher among the Quakers. Nathanael was trained to manual labor, but picked up more than an ordinary knowledge of history, geometry, law and moral and political science. In 1770 he was chosen a member of the General Assembly for Coventry, and from that time took an active part in public affairs till the close of the war. He was the first to establish a public school in Coventry, and for engaging in military exercises was expelled from the Society of the Friends. In 1774 he joined the Kentish Guards as a private, and in May, 1775, was appointed by the General Assembly to command as Brigadier General the Rhode Island contingent in the army before Boston. He joined his command at Roxbury, on June the third, and remained in active service till the final disbandment of the army in 1783. At Boston his brigade was distinguished for its discipline, and he won the confidence of Washington from the beginning of their intercourse. In September, 1776, he was made Major General, and appointed to the command in New Jersey. At Trenton he led the division with which Washington marched in person, and with Knox was for following up the advantages of that brilliant surprise by advancing directly on the other detachments of the enemy. He took an equal part in the battle of Princeton. At the Brandywine he commanded a division, and by a rapid march and successful stand preserved the army from destruction. At Germantown he commanded the left wing which penetrated into the village. In March, 1778, at the urgent solicitation of Washington, he accepted the office of Quartermaster General, stipulating that he should retain his right to command in action. He held this position till August, 1780. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Monmouth Court House in 1778. He took an active part in the attempt upon Newport, and in June, 1778, with two brigades and a small body of militia checked the advance of a corps of five thousand of the enemy at the brilliant battle of Springfield. He was in command of the army when Arnold's conspiracy was discovered, and sat as President of the Court of Inquiry upon Major André. October, 1780, he was appointed to the command of the Southern army which, on his arrival in December he found in a state of utter disorganization and want. He immediately advanced to a well-chosen camp on the banks of the Pedee, and began a series of operations which in less than a year stripped the enemy of nearly all their hard won conquests in the Carolinas and Georgia, and shut them up in Charleston and its immediate neighborhood. The events of this year were the battle of the Cowpens, won by General Morgan at the opening of the campaign; a brilliant retreat from the Catawba to the Don; the return into North Carolina in which Gen. Greene maintained his position for two weeks within striking distance of a superior enemy in such a manner as both to avoid an engagement and cover the roads by which his re-enforcements were coming; the battle of Guilford Court-House in which he lost the field, but gained the end for which he fought; the pursuit of Cornwallis to the Deep River; the daring advance into South Carolina; the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, a second defeat followed by the results of victory; the siege of Fort Mifflin; the drawn battle of Entaw Springs, the hardest fought battle of the Revolution, and the advance upon Dorchester, spoken of by Washington as "another proof of the singular abilities" of Gen. Greene.

Congress presented him with a medal for the battle of Entaw Springs and two of the cannon taken from the enemy for his general services. The Carolinas and Georgia made him valuable grants of property. After passing a year in Rhode Island he removed to Mulberry Grove, on the Savannah River, where he died of sun-stroke. A monument was voted by Congress, but never erected, and all traces of his burial-place have been lost. He left two sons and three daughters, and an estate seriously embarrassed by his efforts in 1783 to feed and clothe his army.

HISTORY OF TOWNSHIPS.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP occupies the northeastern part of Greene county, and comprises the portion of congressional township thirty-one, range twenty included in Greene county; township thirty, range twenty, and one-half of the upper tier of sections of township twenty-nine, range twenty. We have already made mention in the county history of the coming of Andrew Boss to the county at the close of the year 1829, and his first settlement half a mile west of Stratford. In the same neighborhood (section three) Jeremiah Pierson was an early resident and one of the first settlers of the county. He lived at the Danforth farm on the Springfield and Marshfield road, a farm which Josiah F. Danforth purchased of Jeremiah Pierson in 1834 and where he lived for many years. He Danforth was from Tennessee and the father of James, Joseph, and William Danforth.

In the year 1830, Andrew Boss put about nine acres of land under cultivation at the place where he first settled, and at the close of the year moved about six miles north to section four, township thirty, range twenty, to the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Sampson Boss. The remains of the old pioneer and his wife now repose on the farm where he lived for many years. Alpheus Huff, the same year (1830) moved from Franklin county, Missouri, and settled near the line between sections four and five of the same township. Huff was a native of the State of New York. He and Boss were the first settlers of congressional township thirty, range twenty. Alexander Chadwick was the next arrival. He came from Tennessee and settled in section seven, of the same township in 1831. No settlements of any account were then made for two or three years. In township thirty-one, range twenty, among the first settlers were Thomas Potter, William Potter, John Adams, Robert Small, James Donnell, and Capt. John Ramsey; and in township thirty, range twenty, William Price, George Kepley, Nathan Webb, and Bennett Thrower.

The first church organized in Jackson township, was the Bethsaida Methodist Church, built of logs, which stood on section seven, of township thirty, range twenty. Within a mile and a half was afterward built the Elm Spring Methodist Church, erected after old Bethsaida had ceased to exist. One of the first preachers in the township was the Rev. Mr. Joplin, a traveling Methodist preacher, who preached from house to house throughout that part of the county. The first Methodist society was organized at the Widow Price's in section four of township thirty, range twenty. The first white child born in the township was probably James Boss, the son of Andrew Boss. Among the old residents of the township now are the Bosses, the Huff, John Harkness, who came to the township in 1843, and R. B. Wommack, who came from Tennessee to Missouri in 1839, settled at Land Springs in Webster county, and moved on the Pomme de Terre in Jackson county in 1852. There are several families of the Wommacks in the township, all old residents. Esquire Murrell has been an old resident, and a leading and influential citizen.

FAIR GROVE is in this township fifteen miles northeast from Springfield. It contains two dry-goods stores, two drug stores, two blacksmith shops, a wool-carding machine and cotton gin. A Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a Methodist Episcopal are also situated here, and a substantial school house built in 1868. It has a mail twice a week, and is a considerable business point.

STRATFORD, in the southern part of the township, is on the railroad, ten miles north-east from Springfield. WALNUT FOREST is a settlement two miles north from Stratford.

The Pomme de Terre creek flows through the township. In July, 1876, this stream was extraordinarily full on account of freshets from heavy rains, and did widespread damage to the farms along its banks, overflowing fields, and sweeping away fences and crops. The height to which it rose was between three and four feet higher than it was ever known to have reached before.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP had as one of its first settlers, James K. Alsop, who came from Tennessee in 1831, and settled on the Little Sac. An old gentleman by the name of Daniel Johnson came the same year, and settled in section seven, where J. R. James now lives. Samuel Scroggins came also in 1831, and made an improvement on the Little Sac where Jonathan Hunt now lives. In the fall of 1832, John Headlee arrived from Maury county, Tennessee, and put up his first cabin on section ten, near the line between that and section nine. At the same time with Headlee came Benjamin Johnson and James Dryden, and settled on section nine. The widow Simms, the mother-in-law of Mr. Headlee, also came at the same time with him, and made her home in the township. Larkin DeWitt came the same year (1832) and settled on the opposite side of the creek from where Thomas J. Whitlock now lives. Robert Ross lived farther east of the creek.

Thomas J. Whitlock emigrated from Tennessee in 1832, and reached the Kickapoo prairie on the fifteenth of December of that year. He soon afterward settled on the south side of the Sac in the near vicinity of his present residence. He was born in Surrey county, North Carolina, but came to Missouri from Tennessee. Thomas James, the father of J. R. James, was an early settler of the township. He was born in North Carolina, afterward removed to Tennessee, and came to Greene county in 1835, and settled where his son now lives. Caleb Headlee, the father of Hon. Samuel W. Headlee, emigrated from Maury county, Tennessee, in 1836, and settled in the township. In the fall of 1834 David H. Bedell came from North Carolina, and made a settlement in section five, where he died in April, 1860. Nearly all the early settlers of the township were from Tennessee, but a great part had originally come from North Carolina before reaching Tennessee. The Headlee and Bedell families trace their ancestry back to New Jersey.

Mr. Dysart has been one of the oldest and best citizens of the township. After 1832 settlers began to come in quite rapidly. In 1835 a large panther was killed within a hundred yards of where James Wheeler now lives. The panther was pursued by dogs, and found refuge on a black jack tree where he was shot by Benjamin Johnson, whose name has been mentioned among the pioneers. Johnson was a great hunter in common with a large proportion of the old settlers, and his trusty rifle had brought down multitudes of deer.

HICKORY BARRE is a post-office on the Sac in this township, eight miles northeast from Springfield.

ROBBERTSON TOWNSHIP.

THE Robbertsons, Mullingses, Evans, Headlees and others have already been mentioned as the first settlers of this part of the county. A man named Paynter settled Ebenezer in 1831. The same year Samuel Lasley came from Tennessee and settled in the forks of the Sac on the road leading

from Springfield to Ebenezer. Thomas Wilson came to the county in the fall of 1834, and settled on the place formerly occupied by Paynter and Ebenezer where William H. Payne now lives. The widow Robbertson and family arrived from Maury county, Tennessee, and located at the northern end of the prairie which now bears the family name. Her sons were William, Bennett, Allen, John, Edwin, Russell and Rufus. They settled here in 1832. Thomas Stokes, a son-in-law of Mrs. Robbertson, came at the same time and lived also in the northern end of the prairie. John and Robert Wills came at the same time with Thomas Wilson, of whom they were connections, and settled east of Ebenezer at Col. Beed's place. All these were from Tennessee. William Boss, who was originally from South Carolina, but who had lived some time in the northern part of the State, settled on the Sac, where the widow Wilson now lives, in the year 1832.

Hosea Mullings, still an old and honored citizen of the township, became a resident of the township in the fall of 1834. In the southeastern corner of Robbertson township, not far from Fullbright's mill, a family by the name of Bandfield settled in 1835. Elisha Headlee, who has been one of the prominent citizens of the township and has been called by his fellow-citizens to fill several public offices, arrived in 1836, and began the improvement of the place which has been his home from that day to the present.

In congressional township thirty-one, range twenty-two, which forms the northern part of Robbertson township, a family by the name of Alsup were settlers at an early date, and lived west of the State road at the place now occupied by William Pressley. John Jones came about 1834, and lived where William Tuck now lives in section fifteen. The log cabin which first occupied the spot where Jones settled was built by a man named House. William Tuck came from McMahon county, East Tennessee, in the fall of 1837, and settled where House and Jones had formerly lived, and still resides there at the age of seventy-two, one of the oldest and most respected citizens in his part of the county. Simeon Bird came from Tennessee in 1837, and settled on the Dry Sac in the neighborhood of Tuck. The farm is now owned by his two sons. About the same time several families came to this part of Missouri from Tennessee, but settled in what is now Polk county adjacent to this township. In the fall of 1838 or 1839 Thomas Swadley from East Tennessee settled on the Dry Sac about a mile above the Tuck and Bird settlement. The sons of the old man still reside at the same place.

The Bolivar road which runs north through Robbertson township is said to have been the first road regularly laid out in Greene county. It was laid out by the State, and ran from Booneville on the Missouri river to Fayetteville in Arkansas. A post-office was formerly kept where James Headlee now lives and called Richland, but it is several years since it has been in existence.

EBENEZER has been referred to as one of the earliest settled places in the county. It is ten miles north of Springfield. The early settlers were a moral and intelligent class of people, and the country about Ebenezer has been in the way of a good enterprise. It contains the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Baptist. A good school was established at an early day, and an academy, or high school, has been carried on for many years. Some fine farms are in the neighborhood, and considerable attention has been paid to fruit culture. The Indian Mound is three miles north, and is often visited by tourists.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

SETTLEMENTS were made in Cass township at an early date on the Whittenberg prairie. Peter Whittenberg was one of the pioneers, and from him the prairie received its name. William Johnson was also one of the first settlers, and so was Jesse Kelley. John Richardson made a settlement on the prairie as early as 1834, and Charles L. Peck came in 1835. William Killingsworth came to the prairie in 1839, and Charles McClure, now living in Brookline township in the same year. William McClure, in 1837, came from East Tennessee, and settled his present farm on the prairie in section thirty-one, township thirty-one, range twenty-three, where he is still living in the enjoyment of a hale old age.

Isaac Julian, father of Isaac P. and S. H. Julian, arrived in 1837, and made a settlement on section thirty-four, of township thirty-one, range twenty-three, on the east side of North Carolina. He came from Tennessee, and his sons have been prominent and influential citizens. The place where Isaac Julian first settled was improved by a man named Payne. Archibald Morris was an early resident of the eastern end of the prairie. At Cave Spring John Grigby was an early resident. His location was immediately at the spring. The farm of Dr. L. T. Watson was first improved by John Dillard, an East Tennesseean. Thomas Fanon, from East Tennessee also, lived at the present residence of Spencer Watson. Isaac Hastings, likewise an emigrant from East Tennessee, settled about a mile east of Cave Spring about 1835, and occupied the farm now owned by William Thompson.

Esquire John W. Wadlow came to Greene county from old Virginia, in 1837, and settled on section fourteen, of township thirty, range twenty-three, and has since lived in that immediate neighborhood. John Evans, now a prosperous farmer of Cass Township, was born in North Carolina, came to the county in 1840, first settled on Robbertson prairie, and has been living in Cass Township since 1850. S. G. Appleby, now one of the leading residents of the township, first came to this part of the county in 1843. James B. and John McElhanen, both of whom are now living in Cass township, are both old settlers of the county. They came from Bedford county, Tennessee, to Missouri, in 1833, and settled first at Springfield. In 1835 John McElhanen moved to Boone township, and James B. in 1840, and both recently have come to Cass township.

Isaac Cook, about 1835, came from Tennessee, and settled on section thirty-six, of township thirty, range twenty-three. Where Mr. Biggs now lives, on the Melville Road, William Parrish made a settlement in 1837. He was a Kentuckian, and the last general muster ever held in the county came off at his place in 1844. These general musters were the scenes of considerable excitement, and brought together people from all parts of the country. Three of these musters were held yearly—the company, battalion and regimental musters. The two former were commonly held in the spring, and the regimental muster, the grandest occasion of all, came off in the autumn, and was a time long to be remembered. After the muster at Uncle Billy Parrish's the militia disbanded, and never assembled together again on muster day.

James Gilmore came from East Tennessee, in 1834, and is still living in Cass township on the place where he first settled, and is one of the oldest men in the county. W. L. B. Lay, an East Tennesseean, but who lived in Indiana, settled on Clear Creek in the southwest part of Cass township in 1837, and after living there ten years removed to Centre township.

Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, on Clear creek in the southwestern part of the township, was one of the earliest Baptist Churches in that county. It was founded by William Tatum and Elijah Williams, for many years was the only church in that neighborhood, and was attended by people for many miles around. The first Presbyterian Church organized in all southwest Missouri was the Mt. Zion Church at Cave Spring. It was instituted by the Rev. Ephraim P. Noel, on the nineteenth of October, 1839. Mr. Noel was pastor till 1842, and was then succeeded by the Rev. G. M. Renshaw, who was pastor till his death in 1857.

CAVE SPRING is appropriately called by that name from a beautiful spring "which bursts from rocky fissures to disappear under a natural bridge, and again emerge in full tide clear as crystal." It has a handsome Presbyterian Church valued at \$3,750. St. Nicholas Masonic Lodge also meets here. There are several stores, blacksmith shops, etc.

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP is the smallest civil township in the county. A grove, principally composed of walnut timber, was known as the Walnut Grove from a very early period. Hugh Leeper was one of the earliest settlers. He made an improvement two miles and a half southwest of the town of Walnut Grove. Allen Williams came to the township in 1832, settled in section twenty-one, but afterward moved to Texas. Michael Walsh located on section twenty-two the same year. William Malloy built the first cabin which stood on the farm of A. J. McElmore. Joseph Moss settled where the town of Walnut Grove now is, but an improvement had been made there previous to his coming which Moss purchased. Jack Williamson, now living in the southern part of the township, was an old settler, and was formerly Captain of the militia in the old days when able-bodied citizens of the county were obliged to muster. Williamson came to the county in 1836. Moss was from Kentucky.

In the town of WALNUT GROVE William H. Cook was one of the first settlers, and had a blacksmith shop where now stands the town. S. A. Edmonson was likewise one of the early residents. Nelson Montgomery opened the first store. The town now contains two dry goods stores, three drug stores, a Christian Church still in an unfinished condition, one school-house, and a population in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty. The grist and saw mill of Boyd & Bro., is the only mill in the town. There is also a lodge of Masons, O'Sullivan Lodge, No. 7, and Walnut Grove Lodge, No. 186. Dr. A. C. Sloan, now practicing medicine at Walnut Grove, came to this part of Missouri with his father in 1831, and lived in the part of Greene County afterward taken off to form Polk. Mr. Longrier has been an old resident in the neighborhood of the town, and came from Pennsylvania.

There are other old settlers in the township including the Leepers, Looneys, and others who have been good citizens, and identified with the progress of the county. Outside the church at Walnut Grove there is a Cumberland Presbyterian Church on the Whittenberg prairie, and a Baptist Church in the western part of the township.

BOONE TOWNSHIP.

NATHAN BOONE, son of Daniel Boone, the old Kentucky pioneer, was one of the first settlers of Boone township, and located in the heart of the ash grove—a large grove of timber lying mostly in sections nine and sixteen in which the principal timber is ash and walnut. Nathan Boone's sons were James, John, Benjamin and Howard; and James Boone is still living in the township. William and Thomas Canfield and Alfred Horsemann were also early pioneers in the grove. The Boone's came to the township in 1834. Josiah Burney, who is yet living in Springfield, came from North Carolina, and at an early date settled in this township. He is the father of W. J. Burney and Joseph Burney. William G. Summers came to the township from North Carolina in the fall of 1834, and after settling in the walnut grove came to what is now Boone township, and settled in section fifteen where his daughter, Mrs. Andrew M. Appleby, now lives. A man by the name of Constantine Perkins settled on Clear creek in section four, and had a mill there, probably the first mill in the township, long known as McElhanen's & Perkins' mill. Perkins went to California on the breaking out of the gold fever in 1850, and died there the same year. The second mill put up in the township was on the east side of the prairie, about the year 1843. Elias Grantham was an early settler. Several families by the name of Johnson lived on the eastern edge of the Leeper prairie. R. K. Boyd, John Rush, and James Cox lived on the west side of the ash grove. James Dunn settled the place on Clear creek in section eleven now occupied by John Kirk. Michael Welsh was an old settler on Clear creek in section three. Peter Ooley lived in section five.

Jesse Mason, a Hardshell Calvinistic Baptist preacher, came to the township before 1840, settled on the Sac, and was one of the first preachers living in the township. The first Baptist Church organized in the township was what was known as the Ash Grove Church. It was first organized at the Elm Spring School-House. The first regular pastor was Thomas J. Kelley. A sort of shed was put up for the purpose of holding meetings, and stood near the present Ash Grove Church. The Ash Grove Church is the only building in the township devoted exclusively to church services, although there are several societies of Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. There is a Union Church at Ash Grove. The Rev. J. E. B. Justice came to the township in the year 1848. He lived in section fourteen two years, and then came to his present farm. William Conrad and Lewis Hoppers settled the place where the Rev. Mr. Justice now lives about 1840. They were the pioneer German settlers of that part of the county, and erected a distillery, a small stream still, on what is still known as the Dutch Branch. Peter J. Nicholson in 1842 came to Greene county from Washington county, Indiana, and settled in the southern part of Boone township. In 1855 John McElhanen, who two years previously had come to Springfield from Bedford county, Tennessee, settled in Boone township. He was one of the earliest settlers of Ash Grove. His brother, James B. McElhanen, moved to the township in 1840, and both are still living at the present time in Cass township.

ASH GROVE is the largest town and best business point in Greene county outside of Springfield and North Springfield. It has several stores which carry on a large and prosperous trade, and usually presents a busy aspect. It is on the line of the proposed M. S. and C. K. R. R., which has been graded through all the western part of the county. The land on which the town is built was entered by Samuel Russdell, who however, never resided there. Six or seven years before the war a store was started here by Joseph Kimbrough and Charles Shepherd, and this was the first commencement of the growth of the town of which Kimbrough was the first resident. Throughout the war the place, which was then composed of a store and blacksmith shop, was called Kimbrough.

HISTORY OF TOWNSHIPS.

Some time after 1840 a post-office was established at the residence of William G. Summers, and called Ash Grove. After the war it was removed to the town, and Ash Grove then took its name from the post-office. Of late years the place has had a rapid and vigorous growth.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

At the head of Leeper prairie, Hugh Leeper was one of the first settlers, and the prairie was so called from that family. William Latum came from Logan county, Kentucky, in 1837, first settled on the Leeper prairie, and in 1839 came to the head of Clear creek in section four of township twenty-nine, range twenty-three. He had twelve children, of whom four are now living in Centre township. James Wilson came to the township in 1837, and settled on section three of township twenty-nine, range twenty-three, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Matilda Jones. Isaac N. Jones is now one of the oldest residents of the township, and is a man well known throughout the county. E. D. Ripplin has resided in the county for some years. His wife was Susan A. Wallace, the daughter of David Wallace, one of the old pioneer citizens of Wilson township. Henry Paulsell lived in the township for many years. John Yeakley moved from East Tennessee the fall of 1839, then moved to Polk county, and in March, 1840, located in Centre township. His son, Thomas Yeakley, is a well-known citizen of the township. Robert Batson, father of Nathaniel Batson, came to the county in the fall of 1840, and located in Pond Creek township. Since 1847 Nathaniel Batson has been living in Centre township. James Hughes came from Ray county, Tennessee, in 1844, and settled in section nineteen, township twenty-nine, range twenty-three. Several other old pioneers and settlers are living in the township.

Lead mines have been recently opened up in sections thirty-three and thirty-four, township twenty-nine, range twenty-four, and the prospects so far are encouraging. The former county farm is situated near the head waters of the Sac, but in recent years has been removed to the neighborhood of Springfield.

CAMPBELL TOWNSHIP.

CAMPBELL TOWNSHIP embraces the settlements of the Campbells, the Rountrees, the Fullbrights, and other pioneers in the neighborhood of Springfield, to some of whom reference has already been made. William Fullbright, who came to the county in the year 1829, and settled where Fort No. 2 now is west of Springfield, had previously been through what is now Greene county in 1819, but at that time settled in Crawford county. He returned to Tennessee in 1822 and lived in that state till 1829, and then came back to Missouri and settled in the immediate vicinity of Springfield as we have stated. Kindred Rose came to the county in 1831, settled on section thirty-three of township twenty-nine, range twenty-two, and has been living there from that date to the present. Alexander McKenzie from Pulaski county, Kentucky, came 1829 or 1830, and located three miles south of Springfield. Having disposed of his place to William Townsend about 1835, he moved out to Spring River. At an early day a mill stood on a spring branch where Jones' distillery is now situated. William Fullbright about 1830 put up a mill on the Sac where Lawson Fullbright now has a mill. Chesley Cannefax and Benjamin Cannefax put up a mill on Wilson's creek in 1832.

John Robertson, the father of W. B. Robertson, arrived from Tennessee in the fall of 1835, and settled immediately west of Springfield on the farm now owned and occupied by Judge William B. Farmer. Judge Farmer reached Springfield in July, 1840, and after an active business life in Springfield moved to his present farm in 1852. Martin Ingram is one of the old settlers of East Campbell township. Coming to Springfield in 1834, he lived one year in the town, and from 1835 to the present time has been living on his farm in section two. He did a large amount of mechanical work in the days of the early history of the county, and built several mills. Judge Morton settled in the same part of the township in 1836, and the succeeding year brought on his family from Marshall county, Tennessee. Washington Merritt, living also in the north-eastern part of the township, has been an old resident and one of the substantial citizens of the county. William Pursell, the father of John, James F. and William Pursell, settled in 1835 on section twenty-five, of township twenty-nine, range twenty-one. Marcus Boyd in 1840 came from Maury county, Tennessee, and settled two miles and a half east of Springfield. Samuel M. McCorkle, father of N. A. McCorkle, settled on the Ferguson place southeast of Springfield in 1839. He was from Tennessee.

Below we give a list of persons now living in Campbell township, who came to the county in 1840, or previous to that year. For the record we are indebted to A. F. Ingram, County Treasurer.

Born in	Came to Greene Co.	Year
Josiah Rumej	Guilford county, N. Carolina,	1825
John A. Blanchard,	Logan " Kentucky,	1839
Mrs. Mary S. (Waddill) Boyd,	Coke " Tennessee,	1835
Mrs. J. K. Adams,	Marshall " " "	1837
Benjamin Beal,	Chatham " N. Carolina,	1840
Mrs. J. W. Beren,	Masson " Kentucky,	1837
S. H. Boyd,	Williamson " Tennessee,	1840
Bresley C. Beal,	Chatham " N. Carolina,	1840
Chesley Cannefax,	Campbell " Virginia,	1831
Mrs. Chesley Cannefax,	Logan " Kentucky,	1833
John B. Cox,	Randolph " N. Carolina,	1839
Lowery W. Chapman,	Sumner " Tennessee,	1838
Mrs. Albert Cargill,	Roane " " "	1838
Junius T. Campbell,	Maury " " "	1830
Mrs. Junius T. Campbell,	Washington " Missouri,	1830
Mrs. W. F. Dunn,	" " " "	1840
Frank H. Dysart,	Marshall " Tennessee,	1834
Mrs. Sarah A. (Davis) Dysart	" " " "	'37 or '38
Samuel Fullbright,	Madison " " "	1829
Mrs. Sam'l Fullbright (daughter of Berry Cannefax)	Greene " Greene,	1835
John Y. Fullbright,	" " " "	1836
Mrs. J. Y. Fullbright, daughter of U. A. Harden,	" " " "	1836
William B. Farmer,	Robberson " Tennessee,	1840
Mrs. Harriet E. Greenlee,	Cooper " Missouri,	1837
Mrs. Harvey W. Gaul,	Lincoln " Tennessee,	1837
William G. Gray,	Williamson " " "	1840
Thomas Greene,	Miami " Ohio,	1840
Mrs. Thomas Greene,	near Nas'ville, Tennessee,	1840

Born in	Came to Greene Co.	Year
Thomas Hodges,	Logan county, Kentucky,	1831
Mrs. Mary B. Hackney,	Louisa " Virginia,	1840
" R. W. Henslee,	Washington " Tennessee,	1839
Martin Ingram,	Caswell " N. Carolina,	1834
Mrs. Martin Ingram,	" " " "	1834
Arch F. Ingram,	Wilson " Tennessee,	1834
Sidney N. Ingram,	" " " "	1834
Martin V. Ingram,	Greene " Missouri,	1840
Alfred M. Jones,	Knox " Tennessee,	1838
Mrs. Alfred M. Julian,	Sullivan " " "	1836
Fidello S. Julian,	Claiborne " " "	1837
Samuel Jones,	North'berland " Virginia,	1840
Mrs. Samuel Jones,	Sumner " Tennessee,	1840
William W. Jeffries,	Pittsylvania " Virginia,	1840
Joseph T. Morton,	Rutherford " Kentucky,	1836
Mrs. Joseph T. Morton,	Madison " Tennessee,	1837
Henry Mattock,	Washington " Tennessee,	1840
Mrs. Henry Mattock,	Randolph " N. Carolina,	1839
Washington Merritt,	Williamson " Tennessee,	1840
Mrs. Washington Merritt,	Kentucky " Kentucky,	1840
William Massey,	Pendleton dist. S. Carolina,	1836
Robert J. McElhanej,	Granger " Tennessee,	1838
Mrs. Robert J. McElhanej,	" " " "	1838
Mrs. Margaret McFarland,	Kentucky " Kentucky,	1832
Mrs. Williams McFarland,	S. Carolina " S. Carolina,	1836
Pleasant B. Owen,	Lincoln " Tennessee,	1836
H. M. Farris,	Logan " Kentucky,	1837
Joel Phillips,	Granger " Tennessee,	1837
William O. Price,	Russell " Virginia,	1836
John L. Phelps,	Hartford " Connecticut,	1837
John Pursell,	Roane " Tennessee,	1838
James F. Pursell,	" " " "	1838
Jacob Painter,	Burke " N. Carolina,	1831
Mrs. Jacob Painter,	" " " "	1834
William S. Robberson,	Bedford " Tennessee,	1831
Janus M. Rountree,	Orange " N. Carolina,	1831
L. A. Rountree,	" " " "	1831
T. J. Rountree,	Maury " Tennessee,	1831
William D. Robinson,	Burke " N. Carolina,	1839
James Rains,	Mason " Kentucky,	1837
Kindred Rose,	" " Tennessee,	1831
Oscar B. Smith,	Lincoln " Virginia,	1831
A. M. Townsend,	Logan " Kentucky,	1832
T. B. Townsend,	Henry " Tennessee,	1832
William N. A. Townsend,	Logan " Kentucky,	1832
Mrs. R. M. Terry,	Stokes " N. Carolina,	1836
John S. Waddill,	Coke " Tennessee,	1835
Mrs. John S. Waddill,	" " " "	1835
John B. Waddill,	Greene " Missouri,	1840
Joseph J. Weaver,	Maury " Tennessee,	1830
Mrs. J. J. Weaver,	" " " "	1831

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

The first settled place in the township was the farm of Col. John H. Price, section thirteen, township twenty-nine, range twenty, where a man by the name of Davis located about 1822 or soon afterwards. Davis is said to have been killed by the Indians. Edward Thompson and Samuel G. Martin successively occupied the place till 1836, when Crabtree Price secured possession and lived there till his death. The Rev. Mr. Mooney first settled (about 1827) the farm on the James now owned by Julian Foster. On Foster's removal to Polk county, Nicholas Darnielle lived there and died in 1837. Samuel Martin, once Judge of the county court, came from North Carolina and settled on section twenty-four in 1829. On the south side of James River at the present residence of John Caldwell, Edward Thompson, a Tennessean, settled in 1830, and four years afterward removed to the Kickapoo prairie. Andrew and Richard O. Martin, sons of Samuel Martin, lived on the James at an early date, the first in section twenty-three, and the latter in twenty-seven. John L. McCraw, now county surveyor, came to the county in 1836, and settled where he now lives. The Galbreath place was some time previous to 1836, occupied by the family of a French woman by the name of Mrs. Page. Rev. Thomas Potter, a preacher of the Christian church, was an early settler where Richard M. Jones now lives. James Martin in 1836 settled the farm of Thomas W. Sawyers in section thirty-six. Mr. Sawyers, one of the old and respected citizens of the township, came to the county in 1840, and has been living on his present farm since that date. In the fall of 1837, William Dillard came from Monroe county, Tennessee, and settled on section seventeen on the place first settled two years before by Broxton Sams. William Dillard is now ninety-four years of age, and the oldest man, as far as we can learn, now living in Greene county.

The James river was remarkably high in 1830 or 1831; higher by four or six feet than it has ever been since. The highest water since the country has been settled up was in June, 1855. Fish were formerly very abundant in the stream, but have become scarce by reason of the dams thrown across.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON is the southeast township of Greene county. One of the first settlers was James Thompson from Tennessee, who came to the county in 1836, settled in Taylor township a few months, and then moved to the place on the James now occupied by Henry Smith. A man by the name of Phillips was also an early resident, and made a settlement in the southwest corner of the township, afterward moved to Webster county, and is now living at the head of the James. John Gain settled in the south-east corner of the township in 1836. Robert Beattie arrived from Middle Tennessee, in the spring of 1837, and settled where he now lives on section eleven. William Dillard was mentioned as one of the early settlers of Taylor township. His son, R. D. Dillard, has been a resident of Washington township since 1840. William Sawyers, since deceased, came to the township in 1840 from Virginia, and settled in the northeast corner. D. M. Logan who has lived on section eight since 1847, came to the county from Tennessee in 1836, and first settled in Campbell township five miles northeast of Springfield. The Humbles and others are at present old and respected citizens of this part of the county. A. J. Thompson, of Washington township, is now said to be the oldest man living who was born in Greene county.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

CLAY TOWNSHIP, corresponding to all of congressional township twenty-eight, range twenty-one, included in Greene county, is intersected by the James. The Kickapoo prairie extends into the north-western part of the township, and embraces some fine farms. Mention has already been made in the county history of settlements at an early date made along the James within the limits of this township. Some of the Thompson family now living in the township are old settlers of the county. E. M. Thompson came to the county in 1830 and first settled east of Springfield. Col. Charles A. Haden is an old resident of the township and has been identified with his history. The McCorkle family were old settlers of Greene county. N. A. McCorkle is now living in Clay township, and has been a good citizen. He is from Tennessee. When his father, Samuel McCorkle, first came to the county in 1839, he settled in Campbell township southeast of Springfield. Where A. G. McCracken now lives, William H. Anderson, father of W. B. Anderson, settled in the year 1841, and first opened up that farm. Clay township contains some enterprising farmers and prominent citizens, some of whom have become residents of the township of late years.

WILSON TOWNSHIP.

THE settlements on the James in Wilson township were the earliest made in Greene county, and the township likewise has the honor of containing the oldest settler of the county in the person of Albert G. Patterson, who came to his present home in 1822, fifty-four years ago, and has been living there from that date to the present with the exception of some years when the whites were not permitted to inhabit the country on account of its occupancy by the Indians. The locations of the Pattersons, David Wallace, and other of the pioneers have already been referred to. Among other settlers who came in later years was John Briscoe who arrived in 1831, or 1832, from Tennessee, and settled where William M. Ward now lives and died there. His son-in-law was Jacob and Andrew Roller. The former settled the farm of Elijah Gray, and the latter the place where Scott Fry now lives. The Rollers and Briscoes left in a few years. Elijah Gray was from Halifax county, Virginia, removed to Tennessee, and in 1840 came to Greene county, and in 1841 removed to his present residence in Wilson township. Dr. Jewett lived on this same farm before the Grays came. When Elijah Gray moved into his present house in December, 1841, it was then called the finest house in Wilson township. It was built of hewn logs, with a shingle roof and a rock chimney, while most of the old settlers' houses boasted only of board roofs and wooden chimneys daubed up with mud. L. A. D. Crenshaw came to Greene county in 1841 from Nashville, Tennessee, and settled near Springfield. In 1845 he came to Wilson township, and in 1848 settled at his present residence in section three of township twenty-eight, range twenty-two. He had no capital when he came, but has now reached a foremost position among the solid citizens of Greene county. In Wilson township he owns 1200 acres of land all lying in one body, forming one of the finest farms in the county. William T. Ward is an old settler of the township. W. B. Anderson began improving his present farm in the north-eastern part of the township in 1842.

BROOKLINE TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS HAZLETINE was one of the pioneer settlers of township twenty-eight, range twenty-three. He came to the county about 1834, and settled the place now occupied by Charles McClure. Henry Small was also an early settler of this part of the county. The northern and western parts of the township are prairie. Little York is an old settled place. The Atlantic and Pacific railroad extends through the township. REPUBLIC is a station on the railroad, fifteen miles southwest of Springfield, containing several business houses. BROOKLINE is ten miles southwest of Springfield. It is situated on a high prairie, surrounded by a fertile, well improved body of land, and has one church, Cumberland Presbyterian, valued at \$5000, and several stores.

POND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DAVID REYNOLDS was the first settler of Pond Creek township. He came from East Tennessee in 1834, and settled on the farm now occupied by his widow in section two of township twenty-eight, range twenty-four. His death occurred a few years ago. Edward Blades, the father of R. D. Blades, settled in section ten in the year 1836. He was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated to Missouri from McMahon county, East Tennessee. William McDaniel settled in 1836, on section ten, coming at the same time with Blades. Robert Batson settled in section three in 1840. Samuel Garoutte emigrated from Greene county, Tennessee, to Gasconade county, Missouri, and after living there perhaps ten, or fifteen years came to Pond Creek in 1837, and located in section twenty-seven. Anthony Garoutte and William D. Garoutte came from Ohio in 1838. James Garoutte came about the same time. The Garouttes have been public-spirited citizens of the township. They are all descended from an old soldier of the revolution who came over with the French troops to assist in securing the independence of the Americans, and after the war was over, remained in this country, and settled in New Jersey whence his descendants have emigrated West. A man named Conner lived at an early date for a period of two years on Pickrel creek where B. Robinson now lives. John Lese lived on a branch of the Pickrel near the southern line of the township, but he also only remained two, or three years. Magruder Tannehill came about 1840 and settled in the south-east corner of the township. In the southwest corner Robert Carr settled on the waters of the Turnback. G. W. Britain now one of the leading farmers of the south-west part of the county, emigrated to Missouri in 1835, or 1834, first settled ten miles west of Springfield, and afterward came to Pond Creek township. B. N. Neil from East Tennessee settled in section seven in 1836. Stephen Batson came from Ohio in 1842 and lived on the pickrel near the south line of the county, but afterward removed. Esquire John Laney is still living and one of the old settlers. George M. Laney came to Greene county in 1848.

The first school taught in this township was by Robert Batson in a private house built by R. D. Blades on his father's place in section ten. Stephen Batson also taught about in the township as did also William B. Garoutte. The first school-house was built on section ten near where W. C. Garoutte now lives. The first church erected was the Bethel church, a frame meeting-house, used for meetings of various denominations, which stood on section sixteen. Burned down in May, 1872. A Methodist church now stands in the northern part of the township and a Baptist church near the centre, and these are the only two churches in the township. The first white child born in the township was either William Blades, son of Edward Blades, or Jackson McDaniel, the son of William McDaniel. The first marriage was that of Duncan Hood to Nancy Blades.