

History
of
Hickory County
Missouri
1970

By B. B. Ihrig

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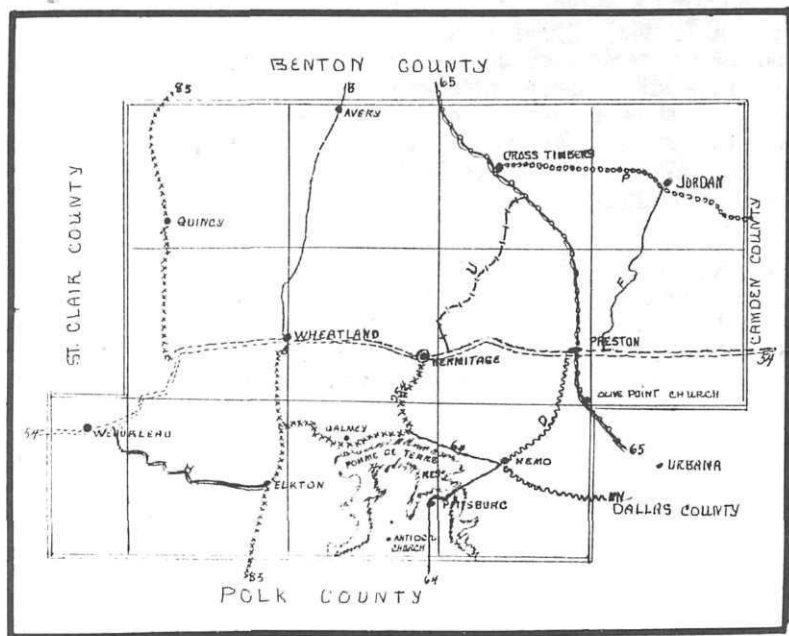
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MAP of HICKORY COUNTY



Hickory County has 410 square miles or 262,400 acres of land. Approximately 48% of the land is timbered, 13% is cropland. The first killing frost in the county usually occurs between October 10th and 20th. The last killing freeze in spring occurs between April 4th and 20th.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express special thanks and appreciation to the following people who contributed information and other assistance in writing this book. A few letters of inquiry concerning events, happenings, and family records in the different towns and communities were unanswered, and we regret that many interesting and historical events in the county will perhaps be lost or never recorded for future generations.

Mrs. Nannie Jinkens
Eugene Harryman
Clifford Morgan
Mr. & Mrs. Bert Hickman
Reverend James Wright
Alice H. Boone
Mrs. R. E. Tull
E. R. Crouch
Mrs. Marjorie Darby
Mrs. Lucille Dorman
Mrs. Perry Reno
John Rogers

Mrs. Opal Butts
Mrs. Deloris West
Mrs. Santford Breshears
Mrs. Juanita Wathall
Mrs. Kathryn Gilbert
Mrs. Raymond Scott
Irl R. Chrisope
Everett Miller
Mrs. Anice McKinley
Mr. & Mrs. Ben Mallonee
Floyd Robertson
Mrs. Lois Hooks

The author expecially wishes to express appreciation to Mrs. Dorothy Culp Bass, Smithton, Missouri, for her help in the preparation of the manuscript.

B. B. Ihrig

INTRODUCTION

E. B. Inrig

THE AUTHOR

Hickory County has much history to tell, its building in
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E. B. Inrig

THE AUTHOR

"This book is dedicated to my devoted wife
and assistant, and to my daughter, Angel
Ihrig Reynolds."

INTRODUCTION

B. B. Ihrig

Hickory County has made history from its beginning in April, 1845, to the present date. The events of importance and accomplishments and deeds of the people should be written down. Memory fades, or is entirely erased, which makes it imperative that history for future generations should be preserved through written pages. Aside from its historical significance, written history is also a background from which we base our progress and note the changing times.

It is no small task to gather and assemble material that is valuable to a book of this kind. Decisions must be made to evaluate the worthy from the worthless. In compiling this history, I have used material from various sources and specific acknowledgements will be found elsewhere in this book; however, I want to place special emphasis on the work and research done by Mr. F. Marion Wilson and that of Mr. Goodspeed in the previous historical findings and recordings of the very early history of Hickory County used in this book. The work of these men has contributed much to our knowledge of the past and it would be difficult to improve or add to their contribution.

So much has occurred through all these years and a great percentage of it has not been remembered or recorded. It is to these men that we are indebted for their endeavors to preserve at least a part of these events concerning the early county organization, settlements, civil war days, customs, early land entries, and some family history. We gratefully acknowledge their efforts and consider it a privilege to perpetuate this information and pass it on to this generation and others to follow. While they labored under difficulties, the writer has also been handicapped in many ways, perhaps the greatest, being out of the county since 1927. However, interest in Hickory County, where the writer was born and reared, attended school, church, etc., in early years, and later taught in the schools, Myers, Clark, White Cloud, Avery, Quincy, Wheatland, and Hermitage, and served as County Superintendent of Schools from 1919 to 1925, remained and created a desire to contribute to the people of that county some written memories of its past history. Hundreds of events and happenings are lost and buried forever. No history is ever complete. The contents of this history of

the pioneers of Hickory County, the ancestors of many of the readers, has many missing links in connecting the old with the new.

In presenting this to you, we hope it will create an interest in the foundations of our present way of life and the progress that has been made over the years. May the present and future generations find it to be a source of information that will inspire them to give more thought to their daily lives and its effect on others.

The past has gone before us,
history changes every day,
It's the events of the moment,
it's what people do and say.
Capture it in printed pages,
carve it deep on slab or stone,
Keep it locked in precious memory,
then 'twill never be unknown.

--B. B. Ihrig

SHORT SKETCH OF EARLY SETTLEMENT - Wilson

It is uncertain as to what year that white people first came to what is now Hickory County, but it is likely that it was as early as 1827. The land in this county was not surveyed and the report of the first survey filed until 1837, and no entries of land were made until 1838. The first settlers evidently came in on the old wagon roads from St. Louis and the counties near St. Louis, and from the Missouri River at Boonville. Two main old roads led out from these points as early as 1821, one from St. Louis southwest through Crawford, Phelps, Pulaski, Laclede, and Webster to Springfield, and the other from Boonville south through Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Hickory, and Polk, to Springfield, and then on to Fayetteville, Arkansas. These roads were marked and cut out and became government roads in 1835 under an act of Congress. The Boonville and Springfield road passed through by Quincy and Elkton.

The early settlements of Southwest Missouri were generally at the heads or mouths of streams, and the settlements up and down the streams followed. Inglis and Zumalt people settled on what is now Inglis Creek in the southeast part of the county probably as early as 1830, but founded no big settlement. Joseph Blackwell came here from Tennessee with his family about 1828, and James S. Blackwell, who resides at Elkton in Tyler Township, was born on the Jonas Brown place north of Pittsburg, nearly 75 years ago. Mr. Blackwell sold this place to Jonas Brown for \$200 in gold. Martha J. Nowell, who afterwards married Philip H. Lacey, and died October 29, 1885, was born not far from Quincy, June 8, 1829. Montgomery Township was no doubt named for Joseph C. Montgomery who lived near the Walker Springs, five miles north of Wheatland, as early as 1832. He was a judge of the County Court of Benton County in 1835 and 1836, and that Township brought the name Montgomery Township with it into the organization of this county. There was a very early settlement northwest of Cross Timbers, about the Benton and Hickory line near or on Turkey Creek, on the head of Prairie Hollow, that had Dawsons, Youngs, Holloways, and Lakes, and organized an old Baptist Church. Samuel Judy, who afterwards entered the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 36, Range 23, December 22, 1838, lying two and one-half miles west of Elkton, and now assessed to W. A. and E. P. Brown, lived near Quincy or perhaps on the present site of Quincy on the "Military" road and ran a blacksmith shop as early as 1832, and the Post Office here run by Aaron

Ripetoe was no doubt the first Post Office in the county. A long time ago, but not nearly so early, there was a Post Office at the Vanrensaler Bennett place, three miles north of Wheatland, named Bledsoe, perhaps following the name of one of the sons of Joseph C. Montgomery who lived near the Walker Springs and may have at an early date kept the Post Office.

John Stark settled near the mouth of Stark Creek about 1830 and died there about 1866. One of the sons, James C. Stark, lived over there in that neighborhood until very recently, and now lives in Taney County, Missouri, but there are several grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the old man, John Stark, in that neighborhood now. There was a man named Drenon, who settled on Little Niangua, not far from the mouth of Stark Creek, as early as 1831, and his descendants may be found in that part of the county. For an account of the early settlement of Little Niangua country, see the history of William Montgomery's settlements under the heading of Family Records.

Jesse Driskill settled some time in the 30's about two miles northeast of where Preston now is, and his numerous descendants may be found down further north along Stark Creek at this time, the eldest of whom are Obediah and James K. P. Driskill. A man by the name of Culberson settled the Thomas Morgan old farm in the 30's, and a man named Clifton first settled the McHuffman old farm on Little Niangua in Section 35, Township 38, Range 20, about 1834. William R. Lopp's grandfather or grandmother lived on the Andrew Alexander place on Lindley Creek as early as 1835.

Most of the early settlers came from Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina; some, however, came from Ohio and Virginia. The following land entries in parts of the county show with great certainty when and in what sections of the county the first permanent settlements were made. Robert M. McCracken, October 22, 1838, S. E. quarter, Section 27, Township 36, Range 23; William J. Metcalf, October 22, 1838, N. E. quarter, Section 27, Township 36, Range 23; Samuel McCracken, December 22, 1838, W. half S. W. quarter, Section 26, Township 36, Range 23. About this time, half a dozen other parties entered other rich lands about Elkton and west of there on and near Weaubleau Creek and on down the Creek as far as Section 1, Township 36, Range 24, where William G. Banyham entered what was called the O. P.

Fletcher place on Big Weaubleau on December 28, 1838. Thomas Holland on December 7, 1838, entered the E. half S. W. quarter and W. half of S. E. quarter of Section 11, Township 36, Range 23, and about that time, John P. Rogers, J. H. Henderson, Bird Estes, Bryans, and others entered all the other land down that little creek to Big Weaubleau Creek. The land in Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, Township 35, Range 23, were entered by James B. Maloch, Robert B. Runyan, John H. Taylor, James McCracken, William R. Vestal, and others, in 1839 and 1840. John T. Thomas entered the W. half N. W. quarter of Section 4, Township 37, Range 23, a little south of Quincy, November 30, 1838, and also land in Section 5. Others shortly afterwards entered lands on down Hogle's Creek. Jonas Brown entered 160 acres, the place where he made his farm two miles north of Pittsburg, May 20, 1842, and other entries up and down Lindley Creek followed in two, three, and four years. Barney Pitts and James G. Pitts entered land up on Pomme de Terre in Sections 28 and 35, Township 36, Range 22, lying immediately north of Hermitage, and William Waldo on April 23, 1847, entered the 40 acres immediately south of the old survey of Hermitage. This started land entries in the vicinity of Hermitage. The first entry made in Township 37, Range 21, was made by Alexander Foster, November 28, 1843, of the S. E. fourth of S. E. quarter of Section 22, and the next by Jesse Driskill, September 2, 1844, of 80 acres lying immediately north of the Fisher graveyard. No other entries were made on Stark Creek until after 1860 except the entry of William Eddee for the W. half N. W. quarter and the N. E. fourth N. W. quarter, Section 24, Township 37, Range 21, made January 18, 1845. Amos Lindsey and James Lindsey entered land in Section 1, Township 36, Range 21, in May and September, 1847, and Amos Lindsey and Daniel Darby entered land in Section 12, Township 26, Range 21. Luke Palmer entered the N. E. quarter, Section 15, Township 37, Range 21, November 28, 1847. Eliza Inglis entered 980 acres in Section 4 and 5, Township 35, Range 21, November 22, 1848. James D. Donnell entered the lands where Cross Timbers is located, July 8, 1848. Samson Norton entered the N. E. fourth of the N. E. quarter of Section 8, Township 38, Range 22, March 31, 1847, and the N. E. fourth of the N. E. quarter of Section 10, Township 38, Range 22, was entered by Alexander Breshears, April 5, 1847. James Atkinson and Ira E. Tilford entered land in Section 15, Township 38, Range 23, December 30, 1843, and the 160 acres where the town of Quincy now is was entered by Isaac M. Cruce, October 11, 1843.



MR. AND MRS. LEVI MORGAN. He was engineer at Morgan's old steam mill east of Preston before the Civil War.



FRIEDE BANDEL'S SAWMILL NEAR PRESTON (1900)



THIS OLD FADED PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS MR. AND MRS. THOMAS SCOTT MORGAN Who settled east of Preston in 1857. He built and operated a steam saw mill before the Civil War and was judge of the Hickory County Court when he died in 1869.



MARCUS WALKER FAMILY Lived east of Preston. Left to Right (top row)—Ina 1896-1966, Crissie 1898-1962, Odus 1894- , Mary Alice 1871-1915, Marcus 1871-1920, Odessa 1892-1969; Front Row—Lester 1903-1956, Velma 1906-1951, Harry 1901-1956.

Noting the location of these entries, it will be seen that they were mainly on lands that were rich, timbered, and well-watered, about the heads and up and down the streams. Level ridges and prairies were not wanted. The pioneers wanted lands that looked somewhat such as they had left behind them in other states. There was also an early settlement near Avery.

The early settlers had troubles and vexations about building their log houses and other log buildings, especially when the logs were large and heavy. Between 1840 and 1850, the country was so sparsely settled that the man who had a house to raise had to go ten or fifteen miles to invite the neighbors to help him. No neighbors ever charged anything for helping, even if he did go fifteen miles and work two days. A man who would have made a charge would have been thought to be too close and stingy for a neighbor and if he afterwards had a building to raise, would not have gotten help. The pioneers also had big log rolling days. The timber in the creek and river bottoms was large, thick, and heavy, and after the land was cleared, the timber cut down and trimmed up, rails made and the land fenced, there were on most fields heavy green logs lying around so that the ground could not be plowed until the logs were rolled together and burned. They had to be out of the way of the plow, and after the house, smokehouse, and corn crib and stable were built, the logs were of no use to the farmer. There were no saw mills in those days. Hundreds of thousands of what would have made the finest of walnut lumber went up in smoke and ashes after these log rollings. The men came from far and near to these log rollings, and many of them were powerfully-built men physically, among whom we call to mind and name a few whom we have known or heard of as follows: The Palmers, Wilson, John and Reuben, William Welchel, Horace Dark, William, John and Merideth Richards, Josiah Dent, Joe Green, and Elisha Stephens, Bill Anderson, the Hicks men, William Bird, Charles Barber, John W. Quigg, Amos Paxton, Amos Lindsey, William M. Dorman, Nathaniel McCracken, John H. Brannon, Camel Jordan, Jacob Bartshe.

The men did not always go alone to these house raisings and log rollings. The wives and grownup daughters often went to a quilting had by the good wife of the man who had the house to raise or the logs to roll, and everybody stayed all night, or within a few hours of morning, and after the day's work was done, the old fashioned fiddle was brought out and tuned, and there was a dance that made the big log house shake, and the puncheon floor rattle. It was not often that there was a house raising or a log rolling without plenty of

whiskey, and "plenty" meant all the people that were there wanted, but it was whiskey that had come from a distillery and not from a cellar or dark room where poisons are mixed, and then called whiskey. Most everyone present drank of the whiskey, including the females, but not as great a percent of them became besotted on pure whiskey then as become besotted now on various combinations of poisons called whiskey. There may have been, and probably was, an excuse for those who invaded and cleared up a wilderness using pure whiskey, but the use of pure whiskey by the pioneers of this country when they were opening up a wilderness is quite a different thing from filling up on a high priced poison when the person taking the poison is not sick. It may have been partly the necessities and dependence of the people on each other that made them so, but no matter what the reasons for it, those who were the pioneers here were much more clever, open handed, and much less selfish than we are now, and we are growing more selfish each year. Borrowing among neighbors such things as meal, coffee, in fact, anything the borrower was without, was a common everyday matter. But very few people had things they would not loan, even half they had or a little more than half, and there was generally no half heartness about it. There was not many of that sort of stingy fellows in the pioneer days whose chins grew to a sharp point before they were forty-five years old, but we have them with us now, and they are increasing in numbers.

Note. - Mr. Wilson did not mention that sometimes the big logs were piled and burned into the coal stage and then covered with dirt so that the fire was put out. Later, the dirt was removed and the coals were used by blacksmiths as they had no coal. Sometimes, the logs were covered with limestone rocks, and lime was made.

EARLY HISTORY - B.B. Ihrig

Some other ideas and makeshift procedures of the early settlers involving ingenuity and forethought were everyday practices among the people so far removed from needed items. In fact, no substitutions were available and they were forced to rely on their own ideas to produce the things necessary for daily living under all circumstances.

As late as the early 1900s there was no screen over the windows and doors of the houses. The babies were placed in old homemade cradles and mosquito netting was spread over them to not only keep off the mosquitoes but the flies as well.

When the old horse operated wooden threshing machines were being used (even after 1900) a large crew was necessary to operate them and all the neighbors swapped work in the process and there were always eight or more. Dishes had to be borrowed from the neighbors to be able to take care of the family and the workers. During the noon hour, boys or girls had to stand around the table to keep the flies away. Swinging the limbs was not the hard part, but standing near the table where the odor of all the good food was so prevalent. Then, too, it took the thresher hands a long time to eat and sometimes there had to be a second table.

In the early 1900s a new kind of rake was used in the hay fields. It consisted of a center piece of a log or a sawed square four inch piece several feet long in which were placed sawed pieces of wood to act as teeth to pick up the hay and on the opposite side similar ones were placed. They extended about three feet from the center and when they were loaded with hay the driver who walked behind as driver reached down and grabbed one of the extended teeth or sticks and raised up on it. The ones in front would catch in the dirt and turn it over and dump the load of hay and it was ready to begin another load without stopping. The teeth were curved at the ends so that it slipped along without catching in the dirt until the back side was raised a little. The attachment for the horses was at each end.

A great improvement was made later when the factory sulky rakes came into use. The spindle had a tongue and two large wheels at each end and a driver's seat on top. Curved iron teeth extended back and down in a part circle and when it was loaded the driver reached down and raised up on a



FIRST AND ONLY UNICYCLE Ever made by Heath & Barnett in 1890's at Cross Timbers. Intended as a straight racing vehicle, it had shock absorbers above and below the axle of the wheel, foot pads to be pressed by foot to lean the wheel either to right or left, and a pneumatic tire for easy riding. Cost \$1800.00. The sulky cart replaced the unicycle before it ever was in production.



RURAL SCENE 8 miles north of Wheatland. Note Rail Fence.

lever handle which raised the teeth and dumped the hay and if the driver was careful he could dump the hay into straight "wind rows" so that it was handy to pick up. In some cases the hay was shocked with a fork and after a day or two, a chain was placed around the bottom of the shock and it would be dragged by a horse to the place in the field where it was to be stacked. A small boy usually rode the single horse used to drag it in. If the hay was to be taken to the barn or some distance the shocks were loaded on a wagon by pitchforks.

A few of the wealthier farmers bought "bull rakes" which had larger and stronger teeth extending from one side only and when they loaded they drug them to the stacking place. They required a team and the wooden teeth were usually capped with pointed iron that slid over the ground easily.

We are now in the machine age and new and efficient machinery has replaced all of the old. The main difference is that it takes thousands of dollars to buy this machinery and it makes it almost impossible for a poor man to farm for himself because of the high cost of the machinery. But, a farmer of this machine age can buy almost any kind of a machine to do his work. The investment in the machinery and its rapidity of work necessitates much larger farms and the number of farmers is decreasing year by year, and the output is increasing. The dairy farmer no longer milks cows by hand but milks a large herd with a milking machine.

The enormous growth of crops necessitates the use of much fertilizer, and water in the soil is being depleted. The water table has gone down several feet. There are two remedies for this--irrigation or growing deeper rooted crops or both. Dams are being built by the government to store and retard the rapid flow of the water to the ocean. It appears that ocean water is going to have to be brought in and another problem is how to extract the salt cheap enough to make the ocean water available at a price that is cheap enough to be used inland. It appears at the present time that his problem is being solved. The byproducts of some of these changes are turning out to be valuable--in some instances more valuable than the original product. Take petroleum for instance. A byproduct was gasoline which, because of its highly explosive nature, was very hard to get rid of. Now, it is of more value than the oil which was refined. The use of gasoline engines gives us a much cheaper power than coal and steam. Again, the dams that are being built to save the water are furnishing cheap electricity which, in some instances, is now replacing oil and gasoline.

LAND ENTRIES - Wilson

The land in Hickory County was surveyed and sectionized in 1838. The first land entries were by William J. Metcalf and Robert H. McCracken, October 22, 1838. Twelve parties entered land that year, and in 1839, the number largely increased. The following are a list of early land entries given by townships:

Township 35, Range 21 - Eliza Ingles, November 22, 1843; George W. Pollock, December 8, 1857; Henry Manship, December 17, 1858; Mary A. Ramsey, May 26, 1854; John Fisher, June 22, 1856; Henry O. Gilger, December 18, 1858; Jesse Zumalt, August 4, 1853; John C. Pitts, April 29, 1854; Jess Zumalt; John McBride, November 13, 1857; Jonathan L. Rix, February 9, 1857; Robert Allen, January 11, 1856; John Richards, March 16, 1857; Meredith Richards, July 26, 1853.

Township 35, Range 22 - John Richards, December 22, 1846; Richard W. Pitts, December 22, 1846; John M. Pitts, November 20, 1849; Wyatt C. and James Williamson, November 20, 1840; Green Lutrell, July 19, 1852; Barney Pitts, January 6, 1852; George W. Still, October 3, 1857; Thomas Spillman, November 20, 1853; John Blair, October 5, 1857; Jeremiah D. Brannen, September 22, 1857.

Township 35, Range 23 - Robert B. Runyan, May 31, 1839; Armisted Runyan, May 31, 1839; James B. Malock, December 3, 1839; James C. Kerchival, May 31, 1839; William R. Vestal, April 30, 1839; James McCracken, June 25, 1840; John H. Taylor, October 15, 1839; James Turner, October 23, 1840.

Township 35, Range 24 - Amos Richardson, November 20, 1839; George W. Pond, April 17, 1840; William W. Ritchey, December 23, 1843; Jackson Richardson, February 10, 1848.

Township 36, Range 21 - Jonas Brown, May 20, 1842; Jacob A. Ramans, May 18, 1847; Abraham Lindsey, September 24, 1847; James H. Gallaher, June 6, 1856; Henry Airhart, June 10, 1857; Daniel Durby, November 9, 1853; James A. Robertson, November 30, 1853; Benjamin F. Fugate, October 3, 1823; Elijah Darby; Charles F. Shook, January 7, 1852; Sylvester C. Fletcher, October 7, 1853; Michael Bower, February 20, 1852; Thomas Glanville, September 28, 1848; Barney Pitts, August 1, 1852; Sandy Richards, August 1, 1853; William Haverstick, November 23, 1846; Josiah Brown, January 9, 1851; Andrew J. Lopp, December 23, 1844; John C. Pitts, August 1, 1853;

David Norfleet, July 7, 1848; Mark Andrews, August 6, 1849; Elijah F. Yeager, March 5, 1846; Jacob Reser, July 5, 1848; Eliza D. Yeager, February 20, 1852; Mark Andrews, August 6, 1849.

Township 36, Range 22 - Abraham Charlton, November 20, 1849; Thomas M. Brown, July 26, 1853; Josiah Brown, December 19, 1846; Young T. Skinner, July 27, 1853; Abraham Charlton, July 27, 1853; also November 20, 1849; also August 23, 1847; James Dooley, April 17, 1852; Richard Brown, November 1, 1849; Michael W. Dorman, January 6, 1852; Young N. Pitts, July 26, 1853; Barney Pitts, August 23, 1847; Elizabeth Washburn, August 23, 1847; James G. Pitts, August 23, 1847; William Washburn, March 17, 1852.

Township 36, Range 23 - Nathaniel Holland, December 7, 1828; William Bodine, December 7, 1838; William Carroll, August 16, 1839; Preston H. Owings, April 5, 1830; Russell H. Morgan, December 7, 1838; Stephen Mitchell, November 5, 1839; Isaac M. Cruce, August 3, 1841; William Hawkins, October 23, 1840; Urias H. Owings, December 9, 1840; William G. Baynham, December 28, 1838; John C. Farmer, December 19, 1839; James Bryans, August 24, 1839; Bird Estes, November 19, 1838; John P. Rogers, December 26, 1838; J. H. Henderson, April 27, 1839; Thomas Holland, December 7, 1838; William J. Metcalf, October 22, 1838; Samuel Judy, December 22, 1838; Robert H. McCracken, October 22, 1838; Samuel McCracken, December 22, 1839; Samuel H. Arbuckle, December 10, 1839; Isham Bradley, January 16, 1839; Archibald Blue, December 7, 1839; Chasteen Linderman, February 26, 1840; William B. Ball, June 13, 1839; Edwards S. Whitehead, August 14, 1839; Samuel H. Arbuckle, December 10, 1839.

Township 36, Range 24 - William G. Baynham, December 28, 1838; Thomas Chessur, March 28, 1838; William Hawkins, October 23, 1840; Nathan Boswell, July 26, 1841; Samuel W. Harris, June 1, 1841; Nathan Boswell, May 27, 1842; Jesse H. Standifer, July 7, 1853; Samuel W. Harris, June 1, 1841; Danuel B. Clardy, October 8, 1839.

Township 37, Range 20 - Lewis B. Hawkins, July 19, 1853; William H. Gregory, September 30, 1853; John Mabary, July 8, 1853; John Little, July 13, 1854; Charles A. Pippin, August 5, 1853; Jonathan Dennis, August 5, 1853; John Miller, May 29, 1849; Joel Hatlow, July 26, 1853; Joseph C. Eldridge, February 27, 1852.

Township 37, Range 21 - Jesse Driskill, September 2, 1844; Jeremiah Fisher, June 28, 1848; Luke Palmer, November

28, 1843; William D. Foster, August 22, 1849; Alfred H. Foster, July 19, 1849; Alexander Foster, November 28, 1843; Barnabas Busch, November 25, 1843; John Dollarhide, August 4, 1853; Martha Foster, August 2, 1853; William Erwin, May 9, 1854.

Township 37, Range 22 - Joseph Blackwell, June 28, 1848; Andrew C. Richey, November 20, 1848; Allen Moody, September 16, 1850; George W. Blackwell, July 16, 1853; Joseph Blackwell, June 28, 1848; Thomas Davis, March 13, 1847; George B. Alexander, August 13, 1849; Andrew C. Richey, October 30, 1848; Samuel Weaver, July 22, 1853; William M. Dorman, January 29, 1852; Thomas Davis, June 5, 1848.

Township 37, Range 23 - Aaron Yarnell, May 24, 1841; Hiram Yarnell, May 24, 1841; Enoch Lester, August 19, 1840; John J. Thomas, November 30, 1838; Bradford Dozier, November 28, 1853; Milly Millsaphs, May 20, 1854; Benjamin Miller, December 9, 1839; John T. Thomas, January 2, 1839; also November 30, 1838; John C. S. Howell, March 30, 1839; Hugh C. Donahue, December 16, 1839; Matthew Woodruff, March 1, 1839; Isaac Elam, June 15, 1839.

Township 38, Range 20 - Benjamin J. McMullen, July 31, 1848; Newberry Hobbs, May 31, 1853; Thomas G. Roney, June 18, 1858; Alexander M. Huffman, April 7, 1852; John C. Green, August 10, 1853; Solomon Mitchell, January 17, 1854.

Township 38, Range 21 - Nathan Lucker, January 20, 1848; William Jenkins, January 30, 1845; William R. Donnell, March 10, 1849; George R. Daniel, October 31, 1843; Sterling B. Miles, November 3, 1849; James D. Donnell, July 8, 1848; John Cooksey, June 6, 1848.

Township 38, Range 22 - Alexander Breshears, April 5, 1847; Samson Norton, March 30, 1847; John W. Quigg, November 20, 1847; Henry C. Butler, June 9, 1851; George B. Alexander, April 2, 1852; Samuel Walker, January 26, 1852; Harrison H. Jameson, December 2, 1853.

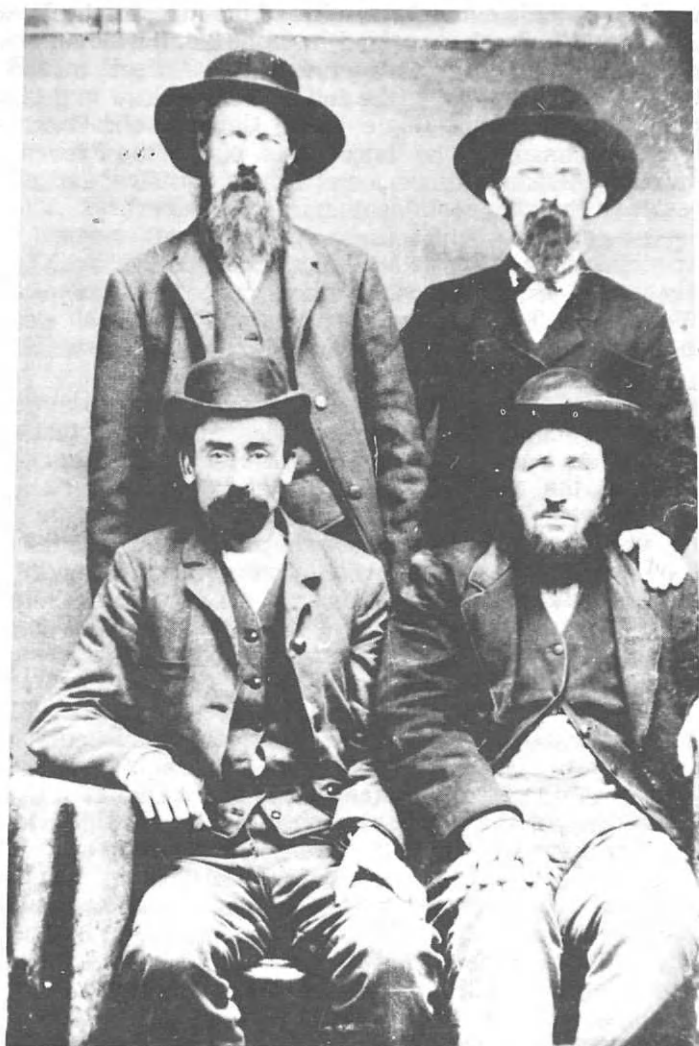
Township 38, Range 23 - Ansel Cook, August 28, 1845; Elisha Cook, January 26, 1843; Albert Crouch, November 4, 1853; Jonathan Harris, July 18, 1853; Christopher Z. Harriman, August 11, 1853; William Woodrum, July 12, 1853; Isaac M. Cruce, October 11, 1843; Henry Whilton, November 26, 1847; Ephraim Jamison, May 30, 1842; Abraham C. Nowell, June 25, 1842; Elisha Cook, June 5, 1848; Gladis Nowell, December 21, 1842; Nowell T. Kennedy for Fanny Kennedy, October 11, 1843; Charles H. Brent, February 2, 1848; Henry Whitlow, November 26, 1847.

PIONEER HISTORY - Goodspeed

Indian Occupancy. - The first settlers in Hickory County were, it is safe to presume, different tribes of Indians, but only the very first white pioneers pressed upon the heels of the aborigines of this particular territory. The "last ditch" dividing the whites and Indians was the Pomme de Terre; then, in 1835, the dusky hunters and maidens, with their keen, black-eyed papooses, struck their tepees and turned their faces westward. The little dwelling together of the two races was marked only by peace and friendship--the Indians wanting beads, whisky, and salt, and the whites desiring furs and precious metals, with, all the time, a furtive eye on the rich lands which were unrolled before their vision. The Indians by their treaty, giving up these lands, retained the privilege to return for a stated number of years in hunting expeditions. They did not exact all their legal rights under this treaty--only coming two or three times; but, it was soon discovered that the whites would be exceedingly nervous about their presence in the country; the women and children especially manifesting alarm, would trump up charges against them about killing hogs, etc. It is the born instinct for a Indian to beg and steal, and, as he had no vote, even the politicians had no hesitancy in telling the truth about him.

The Osages were on the north border of the county and the Sacs upon the southwest. The larger part of Hickory County was unoccupied ground between them in which all the world could hunt and fish. In the pre historic ages, this must have been a noted resort for the powerful Western tribes who followed here the buffalo, that made this a great breeding ground. But few traces are now found of either the buffalo or the early Indian, and there are no remains distinguishable of the Mound Builders.

White Settlement. - The names of the principal streams would indicate that the discoverers of this section were French. The Pomme de Terre (Potato) River, the Auglais, the Gravois, the Weaubleau, etc., are unmistakable in their origin. It is equally clear that the pioneers who followed the discoverers and successfully pushed back the savages, the wild beasts, and the profuse wildness of the face of the country and effected an entrance into its dark and often impenetrable woods and crossed its swollen, bridgeless streams, were Democrats of the Andrew Jackson type--men who partook more of the stern nature of the old hero of New Orleans; resolute, fiery, and unconquerable by nature themselves, they sincerely admired these qualities in perfection of General Jackson, and hence



EARLY RESIDENTS: Thomas Stewart and Samuel Inks posed behind Washington F. Reser and Bill Dollarhide in 1885.

they were greatly pleased to honor their county by giving it his character cognomen, and then further showing their admiration by appropriately naming their county seat after the favorite name of Jackson's homestead. One of the streams in Hickory County, Hogle's Creek, received its name from an Indian trader of that name who settled at the mouth of the creek, he and his partner, Pensoneau, being the first white settlers in this part of the Osage Valley. Hogle was a German, and Pensoneau was a Frenchman. The latter was one of the French who settled in Cahokia, Illinois, and one of the first settlers in that state in the eighteenth century.

Other writers state that from 1819 to 1832, the Kickapoo Indian Treaty made an Indian reservation out of the land west of the Pomme de Terre River. The name "Kickapoo" was the name given to the Indians who came in and out of the territory.

Into Hickory County, there came about the same time two streams of pioneers--one from the north into that part which was at one period a part of Benton County, and the other from the south into the southern part of the county.

The impression prevailing of the old settlers of today is that probably the first arrivals were in the south part. Judge Neihardt, who prepared in 1876 the centennial sketch of the county (which, unfortunately, like all the early records, was destroyed when the courthouse burned), states that about the first white settlement was on the Lindley Creek where now is Pittsburg. Here were two families as early as 1832--the Zumalts and Ingleses; but, which came first, or whether they came together, could not be ascertained. Their given names or what became of their descendants, is not known. The fact is that others of the pioneers all attest that these individuals were living there when they first knew the locality.

E. F. Halbert, postmaster at Hermitage, who has lived in the county since 1842, says that he was often told by Andrew Vandever that this county was his birthplace (born probably some years before 1832). The Vandevers settled on Stark Creek about twelve miles east of Hermitage. Settlements were known to have existed in the southeast part of the county as early as 1832.

In the northwest part of the county, Judge Joseph C. Montgomery settled on what became known as the Samuel Walker place. After him was named Montgomery Township, a part of Benton County when it was first formed in 1835. At that

time, he was one of the county judges of Benton County. Samuel Judy settled on the southwest part or quarter of Section 33 on the place owned in 1889 by Mrs. S. Lollar, a short distance south of Quincy. For years, this was called Judy's Gap on account of being the narrow strip which joins Twenty Mile Prairie and Hogle Creek. Near Judy's, we have John Graham. It is known that these families had settled there prior to or in the year of 1833.

In the northeast portion, west of the town of Cross Timbers on North Prairie, was a settlement, probably as old as any in the county. There were enough settlers there as early as 1833 to form an organization of the Primitive Baptist Church at the house of Washington Young. The ancient church records give the names of the first five members of this church as James Dawson, John Potter, Daniel Lake, Nancy Young, Ann Foster, Nancy Holloway, Nellie Dawson, and James Richardson. The preachers for this denomination were James Richardson, James H. Baker, Hezekiah Parker, Daniel Briggs, Marcus Monroe, and James Walker.

The military road or "the old road" was the first known appearance of an English speaking people in this part of Missouri. This passed through Hickory County as it ran from Boonville on its way to Springfield, Missouri, and thence to Fayetteville, Arkansas. This road, which had been used as early as 1821, was regularly cut out and made a proper United States road by an act of Congress in 1835.

The above list of the very first settlers probably comprises all who were in here prior to 1833. Of course, all who came in before the formation of the county in 1845 are to be reckoned as the county's pioneers. It was soon after 1833 that the great tide of Eastern emigration set in toward the west. General Jackson vetoed the United States Bank in 1832, and following this was the wild scheme of private banks in great numbers, and often by those who proposed no other capital than "talk" on which to found their institutions. These, instead of seeking a place of habitation in the busy haunts of men, rather avoided them as much as possible so as to get their bills in circulation as far away from home as they could and also to make it more difficult for the bills to find their way to the parent bank for redemption. They flooded the country with cheap money and in every way encouraged the people to borrow money for all manner of speculation. Four years from 1832 to 1836 were characterized by a reckless spirit of speculation unknown up to that time in the history of the country. The main field of

speculators then was in the wild lands of the west or northwest. Vast sums of this money found its way to the land offices, and as fast as the Government could open land offices and surveyors could survey and sectionize the lands, great crowds would besiege the offices, eager to invest in lands. It was in this year that the surveyors from Boonville surveyed on their way south the lands in the upper half of Benton County. In the midst of the wildest of this wild spirit of speculation in 1836, President Jackson issued his famous circular instructing the land offices to receive the pay for lands only in gold and silver. The "wild-cat" bills were sent to the banks for redemption, and then came the memorable crash of 1837, which sent financial ruin to the borrowers of the country. While depressing business in all the old states, it had stimulated a wave of emigration to the west that has never stopped, and that perhaps in the course of time will make great centers of population in the Pacific Coast states. California now claims a greater population than New York. If President Jackson had not done this, the great emigration movement to the west would not have started for many years after the years 1833-36. Hickory County, although at a distance from the great waterways leading emigration westward, caught some of the emigrants, and the real commencement of the settlement of the county may be fixed at that time. About that time, too, the county west of the Pomme de Terre was opened to white settlers. In 1839, Archibald Cock, a name afterwards well-known in the Turk-Jones "Slicker War", made a settlement just north of Quincy, and Abraham C. Nowell began his improvements three miles northwest of Cock's.

Three brothers, James, Samuel, and Robert McCracken, came in 1837; Samuel made his improvement on Section 26; Robert settled in Section 27, Township 36, Range 23. In this township in 1837 had located Nathaniel Holland, William B. Bodine, Russell M. Morgan, William G. Bahnham, Bird Estes, John P. Rogers, Thomas Holland, William J. Metcalf. This was at that time the strongest settlement in the county.

John Starks had started on Stark's Creek, whence its name. His place was about twelve or more miles east of Hermitage.

PIONEER HISTORY - B.B. Ihrig

The following article is copied from a old newspaper "New Era Weekly" published every Thursday by McNeil Brothers at Hermitage, Hickory County, Missouri. This issue, dated August 3, 1876, Volume 1, No. 27 (material contributed by Alice H. Boone, 616 West Webster, Springfield, Missouri):

The wants of the people being simple, their devices for the cultivation of the soil were necessarily inexpensive. The wooden mould board and the sickle were almost the sum total of farming implements. As the roads were then only Indian trails, wagons were almost unthought of. Game abounded in endless profusion--panther, deer, bear, wolves, turkeys could be seen at almost any time. The Hizer boys in 1838 killed three bears a few yards above the ford of the River, almost a stone's throw of the present location in Hermitage, and shortly afterward, they shot a panther in the river bottom about a mile above Hermitage, that measured nine feet from the end of the nose to the tip of his tail.

Herds of 50 to 60 deer were to be seen quite frequently. While bees were so plentiful that they were sought more for the value of the wax than for the honey, and in some instances when bee trees had been found, the honey was spilled on the ground, and the wax taken. Honey, being cheaper, was used as a substitute for soap, and often for axle grease. Men would go twelve or more miles to assist a neighbor to put up a house.

The Osage Indians then still held a nominal control of the country, and other tribes often passed through on their hunting excursions. The Osages left in 1837 or 1838, and the last hunting squads of Indians passed through in 1843 or 1844.

Thus were planted the early settlements of Hickory County. A people fearless, daring, and possessed of a fortitude that partook more of heroism than that of mere adventure. Humane, honest, just, peaceable, and generous to a fault. Their doors were ever open to shelter, and their scanty store of provisions ever ready to be divided with those who had come amongst them to share with them the perils of frontier life.

They were happy and contented, and violations of law were of so insignificant a nature as scarcely to produce a ripple on their sea of quietude. But a change was destined to come over the spirit of their dreams.

The year 1841 was a memorable period in the history of the territory now embraced by Hickory County, giving rise, as it did, to the terrible vendetta known as the "Slicker War", which viewed either in the light of the ends to be accomplished, or the skill and daring with which it was conducted, stands unquestionably without a parallel in the history of the early settlement of the Southwest.

Of the real cause of this trouble, the great majority of the actors in this bloody drama were as ignorant as the people of past and future generations. However, the loudly proclaimed animus of their fury was to rid the County of a band of horse thieves. But as no horses had been missing, the band was more imaginary than real. Presuming that supposed causes came within the legitimate sphere of the chronicler, we will give them as they have long been and are now understood to be.

It appears that in an early day, two families, one known as the Hiram K. Turk family, who settled on Hogle's Creek in the northwestern portion of what is now known as Hickory County; and the other, the Andrew Jones family, settled on the place now owned by Wilson Henderson, on the Pomme de Terre River north of Hermitage. Not much is known of the antecedents of either, other than what their subsequent actions would point out. They appeared to be families of wealth and distinction in the older states. But being possessed of a restless and wandering disposition that spurned the restraints and conventionalities of a more advanced civilization, sought what was then called 'elbow room' in the wilds of Southwest Missouri. The Indians, having almost disappeared, but little, other than the animating sports of the chase, was found to amuse spirits like these. Equally, or paramount to these, the fascination of the card table gave them other opportunities to satiate their thirst for savage life. They looked at the card table as the better way to spend either their time or money; and what began in a matter of merriment, became serious, as one party rapidly grew richer, and the other, poorer. It was the heart burnings and jealousies engendered by the losing game at cards that ushered in that dreadful and deadly feud that for two years hung like a funeral pall over this goodly land, blighting it with a curse, driving away many of the more orderly and peaceable citizens, and deterring others from becoming such, where any day their wives and children might become widows and orphans.

The first overt act of the contending factions of Turk and Jones occurred in this manner: The Turks' and Jones' were

one day at a shooting match, and after returning in the evening, they, as usual, sat down to spend the night at the card table. Thomas Turk pulled out a bowie knife, laid it on his side of the table, and remarked, 'This is hark from the tomb'. Jones then pulled out a pistol, laid it on his side of the table and said, 'and this is doleful sound!'. This rejoinder of Jones irritated the Turks beyond measure, and from that time they were open and avowed enemies. Shortly afterwards, there was a public meeting of some kind held at Quincy where the Turks and Jones again met and renewed the quarrel, resulting in a fist fight between Hiram K. Turk and Jones. During the progress of the fight, James Turk drew a pistol, declaring his intention to use it. A bystander, one Abram Nowell, interfered and told James Turk not to shoot as Hiram K. Turk was abundantly able to handle Jones. James Turk was much incensed at this interference and threw the pistol at Nowell. For this act, James Turk was indicted by the Grand Jury at Warsaw, and Nowell was summoned as a witness.

Afterward, while proceeding to trial at Warsaw, Nowell in company with a neighbor named Sutley, was overtaken by James Turk. Turk, upon overtaking them, ordered Nowell to return home and not appear against him, which Nowell refused to do. A second time he made the order and a second time it was unheeded. A third time and a refusal, when Turk turned upon the witness with the avowed intention of shooting him. Nowell, being wholly unarmed, and seeing his danger, reached over, grabbed Sutley's gun, and shot and killed James Turk--he being the first person who lost his life in this bloody drama.

About the time of the personal encounter between Turk and Jones at Quincy, another circumstance took place which added fuel to the already kindled fire of personal vengeance. A man by the name of Morton in the northern portion of the County took up a stray horse. The Turks claimed the horse, went over to the house of Morton and demanded its possession. Legal proof of ownership was demanded, which was refused by the Turks, intimating that they would take the stray without the consent of Morton. Morton got his gun and compelled them to leave without the animal. The Turks and Morton afterwards met at Rankin's (now Hickman's Mill), and the Turks took Morton a prisoner, and took him back to Tennessee, where they claimed there was a reward for him for the commission of some felony. Jones, hearing of the capture and transportation of Morton, followed, also on horseback, with the intention of releasing Morton, but did not overtake them until their arrival in Tennessee. All the parties, including Morton, soon returned, from which it appears that the reward on Morton was not offered.

This act of the Turks also allied Morton with the Jones party. Shortly after the killing of James Turk, Hiram K. Turk was waylaid on the Morton road, not far from where John W. Quigg now resides, and shot, and died from the effect of the wound some five or six weeks afterward. These acts were the immediate forerunner of what is now known as the "Slicker War", so named from the peculiar mode of punishment. Deciding that someone deserved chastisement, a committee was named to capture him. The victim was then tied to a tree, usually a blackjack, and "slicked", that is, whipped severely with hickory withes, and ordered to leave the country in a given time.

Articles of agreement were prepared and signed by the "Slickers" in which it was stipulated that the object was to rid the country of horse thieves. These articles were freely and openly circulated, and persons refusing to sign were called 'anti-slickers', by the "Slicker party" and treated as enemies.

Afterward, a religious meeting was held on Weaubleau, by Richard Owings, a Predestinarian Baptist, who in the course of his sermon, casually, and no doubt, unintentionally, made some remarks which the "Slicker Party" considered to be against them, and which irritated them beyond measure. Thereupon, they added other articles to their former articles of agreement to the effect that in case the Baptists should rise against them, they should also be put down. This last measure caused immense excitement among the people, and many allied themselves with the "Slickers".

Active operations were now begun by the "Slickers" by the organization of a company under the command of Captain Drafton with the purpose expressed in their articles of agreement.

A Mr. Meadows, a man heretofore of an irreproachable character, was tied to a tree and whipped almost to death. Other men of like good character were treated in the same manner. Meetings were held, and speeches were made in which it was boldly declared that all who did not ally themselves with the "Slickers" should be accounted horse thieves and treated accordingly. Abram Nowell, the witness against James Turk, above mentioned, was waylaid at his own house and killed from the brush, while in the act of washing preparatory for breakfast. His widow, though raised with all the advantages of a more civilized life, but with a heart as bold as a olden knight, after the cowardly murder of her husband and son-in-law,

Dobbins, habitually carried a rifle and two pistols with the avowed determination of using it should she ever meet the cowardly assassins who had made her and her daughter widows, and her children orphans.

At one time Capt. Drafton rode to her house and stated that he had been informed that her house was the hiding place for stolen property, and asked if such property was concealed there. She coolly told him that if he would wait a moment she would show him, walked to the further side of the room, got a rifle and was about to shoot, while her daughter was immediately behind her loading another gun! The Captain afterwards stated that he saw death in her eye and made a hasty retreat.

The recital of the killing of one man particularly, chills the blood. The murdered man was visiting a neighbor who was sick. Two men approached the house in the dark, fired through the door shutter, one of the balls killing him, while the other passed through the cap of an aged lady (Mrs. Bonds), cutting her ear and clipping her hair on the side of her head.

The so-called "anti-slickers", assisted by the civil authorities, were for a long time equally vigilant in the prosecution of their object. They killed none, but captured a number and held them for trial, but without avail. The accomplices of the captured parties invariably succeeded in obtaining acquittal by jury. The civil authorities soon became so paralyzed that but feeble efforts were made to bring the perpetrators to justice, and such efforts were wholly ineffectual, and opposition to the "Slickers" was soon exhausted. In this dilemma an appeal was made to the Government who sent a body of 100 militia in command of Col. Rains, with orders to kill or capture the perpetrators or compel them to flee the country. This body of troops made strong efforts and partially succeeded in restoring quiet, and put civil authorities in a better control of enforcing the law.

Some of the "Slickers" were forced to flee the country. Five were captured but were soon released either to leave or pass into an oblivion more galling than the exciting scenes of their warfare, capture, or trial.

But the feud, although ended as to the so-called "anti-Slickers", did not cease of its deadly acts. Spirits like these could not return the sword to its scabbard and rest content. The same wild and restless nature still pervades these men,

and that with a force that only augmented the scenes of last year. Such desperate men must be doing something and for want of an enemy to fight and annihilate, they fight and kill each other. The more active participants scattered themselves from the mouth of the Pomme de Terre, Benton County, to the Dry Fork in Polk County.

This scattering instead of quieting the "Slickers", only tended to augment the strength of the contending fellows who still harbored in their breasts a bitter hatred of their old enemies, the so-called "Anti-slickers". Men attended the sanctuary on the Sabbath day, armed to the teeth.

At this point it is perhaps not inappropriate to speak of the subterfuges to which the active participants would resort in order to induce the more orderly to take an active part in the affair. They would visit a man, perhaps in his field, and after telling him of all the crimes of the opposite party, request his assistance in exterminating them. Failing in this, they would, under cover of darkness, go near his place of abode, dig a grave, post up a notice with the request that he assist them, leave the country, or take the dread alternative of a plot of ground, 3 x 6.

"But a house divided against itself cannot stand"--the parties soon lost their leaders and the followers longed for peace. Their principal leaders were either killed or fled the country, and at least peace was again had in the community.

Thus was ended one of the most unnatural, unreasonable, and unholy feuds that has ever existed in any community--with no real cause known to many of the actors, it subsisted principally upon misrepresentations, and revenge for real or supposed wrongs. The active participants were for many years proscribed by the community, which proscription remained in the minds of the people until the commencement of the late War. The tragedy of two of the principal leaders who outlived this unholy cause in which they had risked their lives will close this chapter. One fell at the head of a mob in the far off state of Mississippi or Louisiana, pierced by seven balls, while the other, the Captain of the first Company, through remorse of consciousness, committed suicide in a neighboring county.

EARLY HISTORY - Wilson

If the young people of Hickory County, just now growing into manhood and womanhood, could live one month under the surroundings and conditions that existed here in 1840, 1845, and 1850, and even to a great extent, up to 1860, they would get a large amount of information and experience that they can never get anywhere in this county.

As late as 1850, sawed boards or planks were not seen or used in or about the construction of dwellings or other buildings. The sawmills were not started then, and there was not a mile of railroad in Missouri. The only chance to get freight from outside the state was by steamboat lines that plowed the waters of the unimproved rivers. All heavy freight to this part of the country was brought up the Missouri and Osage Rivers to Jefferson City, Boonville, Tuscumbia, Linn Creek, Warsaw, and Osceola, and then hauled out among the people with ox teams, taking about ten days to make the trip to Boonville back home. Springfield at that time hauled the greater part of the goods sold there from Linn Creek, then called Erie. For building houses, the broad axe to hew the logs and puncheons and the froe to "rive" or split the blocks into three and four foot board to cover houses and outbuildings were always in demand. These boards were laid on the building on what were called ribs and ridge-poles, which were laid on top and run from one end of the building to the other. No such things as nails were used. The boards were laid down and weighted down with logs running from one end of the house to the other, usually not so large as the logs used to erect the walls of the building, but large enough to hold the boards. The man who was an expert with the broad axe was in great demand at as high as fifty cents a day in corn, bacon, or wheat, actual cash not being much in use. Deer skins and furs were next to legal tender. The schoolhouses were little if any inferior to the best dwelling but were often built of round logs without hewing, and the roofs put on in the same manner as they were put on the dwellings, the floors made of split logs or puncheons, smoothed on the broad side with the broad axe, and many of them were bare ground inside the log pen or schoolhouse. The cracks in the houses were smoothly daubed with yellow clay with some man's naked hands, which left the fingerprint to show for itself. Trowels were of no use in those days. Naked hands were made before trowels. Stone was plentiful, but the easiest and usual way to build a chimney to a schoolhouse or dwelling

was to cut a hole in one end of the building six or seven feet high and build a pen of split logs as high as the hole, then draw in the chimney by using shorter timbers and building it a little higher than the building with split timbers and pieces or poles. A chimney was no good unless it tapered from about seven feet above the ground to the top, as it wouldn't draw. Here again good daubers were a necessity, for unless the chimney was so well daubed with clay, or some other dirt, as to cover every bit of the wood, there was great danger of the house being burned. In the fireplace, it was a great convenience and safety to build a back wall of most of any kind of loose stone and stand up large flat stones against the walls of the chimney on the right and left of the fire. "A fellow could chew tobacco and squirt the tobacco juice into the fireplace and hear it fry, with great ease and satisfaction. Nobody but a numb-skull would have bought a spittoon if he had known of such a thing. No quarrels in the family then about a person missing the spittoon and hitting the carpet because there was no carpet. Some of the few people built chimneys of stone a long time ago but they were of the more wealthy class and were regarded by their neighbors as slightly "stuck up", and didn't have much more influence in the community than a millionaire would have had in a community of Populists in 1878. The seats for the children in the schoolhouses were made of puncheons like those in the floors, if there was a puncheon floor. It was easy and cheap. An auger was procured and two holes were bored at each end of the puncheon in the rounding or sap side and pegs or legs were driven into the holes in the puncheon, and was turned over and set up on the floor, and there was your bench for the children. It was often about the right height for the big boy or big girl, but awfully awkward, unhandy, and tiresome for the little boys and girls who had to sit all day long with their feet hanging down and not reaching the floor. Many a poor little boy and girl whose legs went to sleep and they, themselves, went to sleep and fell off onto the floor. The writing desks, too, were cheaply and easily made as were also the windows in these schoolhouses. They were just immense for cheapness and durability. Here again, the auger was brought into use with the puncheon and holes were bored on the inside of the building in one of the straight logs in the wall, and several long pins driven into the holes and the floor puncheon, as nice and smooth as one could be found was laid on these long pegs or pins that were driven into the wall, and the puncheon pushed back against the wall where it lay as solid as the "Rock of Ages", if one of the pegs did not break or season and work out of its place. Then the next

thing was light - a window, that was not troublesome to locate, since the writing desk was up. The first log in the house above the writing desk was cut out or sawed out, and there was plenty of light, and fresh air right in your face when you were sitting at the desk. Young man, if you had gotten your schooling with all these conveniences about you, you would have known some things you do not know. Of course, there was plenty of wood and a wide fireplace in the schoolhouse, but the people usually preferred to have their school in warm weather. The country was sparsely populated or settled and the roads to the schoolhouse for some of the children were long, and none of the children had more than two winter wraps, and the question of shoes was a serious one to conquer when winter was coming on. The quick tanneries (steam) that burned up the leather were not in operation then, and the leather to make the shoes had to be tanned near home, and the shoes made near home. If "Old Brindle" or one of the yellow steers died, the hide was peeled off and was taken to the old man Clark's tan yard, and he by some kind of process, mostly with ashes and the currying knife, took the hair off and put the hide in a box in the ground that he called a "tan vat", and it was necessary for it to stay there for eighteen months to two years and soak in a lot of ground or pounded black oak bark, and the ooze or juice that it made before it was tanned leather and fit to make into shoes. It often happened that cold weather came on and neither "Dad" nor "Grand-daddy", nor old man Jones had any tanned leather to make shoes, so the children and the old folks had to have shoes or go bare-foot all winter, which the children sometimes did; so, a hide was taken out of the "tan vat", not more than half tanned, and it was made into shoes that would swell, stretch, and crawl off the children's feet in wet weather, and when the shoes became dry, they would shrink until many a poor boy and girl raised a squall at the idea of putting on their shoes when their feet and ankles were sore because of the cuts and bruises of the raw hide shoes. The old folks fared no better on the shoe matter. Every cobbler who could peg raw hide into shoes was in demand, and some outrageous looking things were made and called shoes. They were put together with an awl, hammer, wooden pegs, and flax thread gummed with wax, or what was called "whang leather", made of the dressed skins of deer, squirrels, house cats, etc. A man or boy would not or could not dress one of these hides so it would not get hard after becoming wet and then drying, didn't know much about "whang leather". (Of course, the whites could always go back to the Indian moccasins when nothing else was available.) The children took their dinners to school with them,

which generally consisted of cornbread, made of coarse corn meal with a good deal of bran in it, water and salt, and no grease; also fat meat, or some of a lean hog that had been killed in the woods and had probably never eaten a grain of corn and sometimes a bottle of milk. Cows gave down their milk just as they do now, and gave plenty of it, but there were no Jerseys, and no reds, roans, or Herefords to make beef. Sometimes, the people had wheat bread, but the wheat had been flailed out with a club or tramped out on the ground by horses traveling in a circle over the bundles with the heads up; the hoofs of the horses beating the grains of wheat out of the bundles and driving them down through the straw to the dirt floor, making a mix-up with the dirt, chaff, and offal of the horses that tramped the wheat. Then the wheat was gathered up, piled, and loose wheat swept into a heap on the tramping floor and fanned a time or two through a little machine called a wheat fan that stirred about as much wind as pulling a turkey backwards. The wheat was then taken to a mill having little machinery to take the refuse out of the wheat, or bran out of the flour. It was such flour as this as the people used here as late as 1855, but they would not use it now and are almost ashamed to say that they ever did use it. Further, about the schools: Some of the teachers had been over to Rule 3 in Smiley's Arithmetic, but others did not know multiplication, subtraction, and division. Everyone in school talked, read, and spelled aloud. No student was ever punished for making a noise. It was the more quiet ones who were scolded because they were regarded as not being studious if they did not make a noise in "getting" their lessons. At the busiest time during school hours, you could hear the children a quarter of a mile away, spelling and reading. Some big "leather-head" of a boy would try to spell louder when "getting" his spelling lesson than anyone in school, and he was usually commended by the teacher as the most studious boy in school. Back in these years and times that we have been attempting to give a glimpse of, the first institution or business, a new town like Hermitage, Preston, Pittsburg, and Quincy needed was supposed to be a grocery store in which was kept green coffee, dark brown sugar, powder and lead, and a lightning quality of whiskey. It was the rule for the boys and men to gather at these places every Saturday and on all public days, going there on horseback, on foot, and with ox teams and wagons. A great many of the boys and men bought and traded for a good supply of whiskey, had a few fights before they went home and took home coffee for the women to parch, and some brown sugar to hide from the children. The men and boys usually leaving

the "grocery", very late in the evening, and getting home after dark to the women and children, log houses with dirt floors, with coarse, rotten paper in which the coffee and sugar were wrapped and part or all of the coffee and sugar were wasted (rare cases only). In that case there would be no coffee for the women to parch and no sugar to hide from the children. In these times, no man had an outfit for living and raising a family without a rifle gun, shot pouch, and powder horn, a pair of bullet molds, a stock of flints that would make the fire fly, and two or three dogs, and a great many men took this outfit with them to town on Saturdays where the "grocery" was situated, and if they would not get a man to fight, the dogs would get up and fight, and that often caused the men to fight. The fights were generally a fair fight with clinched and naked fists, but occasionally, a knife was used, but that was regarded by most of them as being cowardly. The man who worked a team of horses with leather harness was looked at as "high-toned". Prior to 1860 to people here did not wear "store clothes", like they do now, and in 1850 to 1855, if you went to church or other gatherings, no one man or woman to the hundred had about them one thread of any clothing not manufactured in and about the home by spinning wheel and loom. If one did wear "store clothes", he or she was regarded as something of a "dude", although the people had never heard the word "dude" up to this time. Only a very few full suits of "store clothes" until about 1858, and they were worn by some men from the cities or came from up North or East, and these were few and far between, for northern and eastern people were not generally welcome in a slave state. A man then who wanted the "nigger" freed was a black abolitionist, and it was thought by a great many that if he got justice, he should be run out of the country, but sentiment has so changed now that perhaps no man in the county wants negro slaves. A Vermont Yankee Doctor came into the neighborhood of Preston before the Civil War, and to make himself agreeable and a fit man to live in a slave state, bought a crippled "nigger" cheap, and went with the Confederacy when the Civil War came up.

Farming that was done in the 50's would be thought to be done at a great disadvantage if done that way by the farmers of today, but it was sufficient for its day. Farmers opened up and plowed all their land and raised all the crops they needed for home consumption. They did not need much surplus because there was next to no market for a surplus of any kind of crops, and for cattle and hogs that could be sold in the larger towns, or driven on foot to St. Louis, then not as large as Springfield,

Kansas City, Springfield, St. Joseph, and Chicago were all on the map, but half a dozen fat cows and two dozen fat hogs would have overstocked the market of the largest one of them in any day in the year. Besides, if fat four-year-old steers had been driven to the Chicago market on foot, it would have been necessary to have taken them to a blacksmith shop and having them shod before starting to market.

The land put into cultivation for the most part were small fields of rich timber lands that were cleared of their brush, saplings, and trees. Strong, heavy rail worm fences were erected around them. The ground was broken the first time with yokes of oxen with nearly all sorts and shapes of strong grub plows and coulters made in the country or village blacksmith shop of iron, for the purpose, and generally to suit the man who wanted the plow made. There was some steel but it was scarce and high priced. Horses were not used in plowing new lands, and few of them were ever hitched to wagons to draw them. The farmer usually said that when he wanted to pull a heavy load, he wanted a yoke of oxen (big steers). Most of the steer calves were yoked together at one and two years old with a wooden yoke that rested on the top of their necks, and for larger oxen, with strong bows of hickory or white oak, so bent as to be nearly in the same shape as a well-shaped hen egg. This bow was put on the oxen's neck from below, and the upper two ends, which usually stood seven or eight inches apart went through large auger holes in the yoke that lay on top of the oxen's necks, and key holes and key through the ends of the bows that extended above the yoke kept the bows from slipping down and releasing the oxen from the yoke. The load to be drawn was made fast at the center of the yoke between the oxen by means of a staple that went up through with a ring in the staple, these being made of iron by the country blacksmith. When "Old Tom and Buck" and "Jack and Ball" were hitched to a heavy load, one pair of oxen before the other, and urged forward with their shoulders pressing against the bows and tops of their necks and front withers pressing against the yoke, with a man behind them with a platted rawhide whip six feet long and a cracker on the end two feet long, and the whole whip outfit well fastened to the little end of a tapering green hickory pole, about as long as whip and cracker both, and an inch and a half in diameter at the big end, and the driver would pop his whip until you could hear it distinctly for half a mile. The load behind these four oxen would move if it wasn't everlastingly fast to the earth. The farmers for plowing land for first plowing in the Spring that had some stumps and roots out of it, used what was called

a Carrie plow, and "Carrie" was probably the most suitable name that would have been given, for one of them would carry dirt from one end of the row to the other can carry it back to the same place. The stock or wood work of these plows somewhat resembled that of the modern breaking plow, but iron was scarce at that time and steel too scarce and valuable to make into plows; so, if you will go and buy a modern Peoria or Moline 12 or 14 inch breaking plow, and take it to a blacksmith shop, and have all the back part of the wing, shear or turning side cut off about two-thirds of the way forward towards the point, and leave the shear or wing in shape so it will have three spoints, and then supply the place of steel you had cut off with a wooden piece about a third longer than the steel you had cut off, and twisted or turned in the same shape of the steel, you will have a wooden "mold board", and complete "Carrie", except that the metal will be steel instead of iron, and you may be sure that it will carry dirt. To plow corn, the farmers had shovel plows which were single iron plows on a wooden stock. The plows were somewhat like the plows on a cultivator but were larger. The bull tongue plow was also in use. It was a single plow with a wooden stock, but the plow part was longer, stronger, and narrower than the shovel plow. Some of these old plows could be seen in the country not many years ago. (We had one when I was a boy at home although it had not been used for many years.) There were no steel and garden rakes and hoes, except those made by the country blacksmith, and but few such things were ever made. In the 50's the grain was nearly all cut with the scythe and cradle, but the old fashioned sickle had not been forgotten. (One of these old scythes was found in the grass and weeds on the bank of a spring on our old home place slightly after 1900. It had a deep cover of rust and had not been used for many years. Persimmon trees surrounded the spring, and it might have been hung up in one of these trees years before. One had to get down on his knees to use it, and it was used in later years to cut grain that had fallen over and could not be cut with the cradle.) The cradle was used in new ground containing stumps long after the binder came into use. The writer followed the cradler many times when he was young and bound the grain into bundles after which it was shocked.

The chopping axe was probably the most used tool in these years, and cash had to be paid for a new one, and the blacksmith who could "upset"-put steel into the edge of one that was worn out so it would chop only in a poor way, and temper the steel so that it would not break or bend about the second

stroke that was given to a sound log-was a valuable man to have in the community, and was worth going ten miles to see. The blacksmith who could make smooth horseshoes and horseshoe nails from old wagon tires and other old iron was very much in demand. The people did not need much horse-shoeing, but they sometimes wanted the oxen shod when they wanted to make long trips, and the blacksmith was expected to make all the shoes and nails, largely out of old irons; so, you see, the blacksmith was a necessity in every community. Blacksmith shops were so necessary and useful that shops were comparatively numerous and many a spot at a crossroad or along the public road, or in a town where a blacksmith shop has stood and the blacksmith has hammered old irons has been forgotten, but are found occasionally by finding a pile of old cinders. All the blacksmiths in this section of the country burned charcoal. Perhaps a load of stone coal was never brought to this county until after the Civil War. The manufacture of articles made of iron and steel in the great shops of the country has driven a great many country blacksmith shops out of business in the past 45 years. (Today there are no country blacksmith shops nor have there been for many, many years, '63.)

The man now who was a boy in the early 50's, large enough to go to mill ten to twenty miles and ride the old family horse on a bag of corn or wheat containing about a bushel and a half had sorrows and troubles of his own on these milling trips. If the old gentleman didn't yoke up the steers, and hitch to the wagon or cart, and take three or four bushels of corn to the mill the boy was in it for the trip, and he was put on old "Sorrel" with the bag of corn or wheat, generally corn, and started for the mill and many a poor boy's bag of grain fell off on the ground, and he cried and tugged and tugged and cried, trying to get it back on his horse until he could see stars, and wished he were dead, and then had to wait for someone to come along and put it on for him. If the bag fell off as he went back home, so much the worse, for it was likely that he had set around the corn cracker (mill) waiting for his turn to be ground, until he was very hungry, and if in winter, almost without a fire, and was nearly frozen to death. Those old millers never did have a fire except a lot of smoking chunks.

When the spring and summer came, he probably had an old "Missouri Ague" chill with a shaking that made his teeth rattle, which was almost immediately followed by such a high fever that the boy almost burned up. Such chills and fever were so

common that everyone had them, and when you first got out after having one of these chills, you felt like a thin, old house cat looks, and you didn't feel any worse than you looked. After you had them for a while, which you were very likely to do, if you didn't take quite a good deal of bitter tea, made from roots and herbs, and a lot of quinine if you could get it, and then stay out of the morning dews that fell on the tall weeds and grass every night almost like rain, the chills would come back again. A Missouri shaking ague was a terror, but the old fashioned kind of it left the country when the thousands of wild turkeys left it, and neither have come back to stay and never will. Clearing up the woods, broadening the farms, plowing almost half the lands, the building of more numerous residences, more schoolhouses and churches, has driven out the shaking ague, the deer and turkeys, and a great many of the old "fogies".

In the 50's, the young people in their courting and making love affairs, were at a great disadvantage, but they did not realize it. Horses were not plentiful, but the going to meetings was done on horseback, or on foot, or by yoking up the oxen, hitching to the home-made wagon drawn by oxen; putting the good wife, and every little brat of a child in the wagon bed; calling only about two of the dogs and starting out from the home, with "Dad" issuing the usual commands to the oxen: "Wo-haw, Buck; gee, Jerry!" Everyone was in clean home-spun clothes, and all jolly and happy. If the young man wanted to "spark" his girl, he had to crawl into the wagon with the family, he and his girl go on foot, or if he was up in the world enough to own a scrub saddle horse, he and his girl could both ride the horse. It was just delightful for a young man to have such a horse to take his girl to meeting, night and day. The horse saddled, his tail tied up, the rider on him rides up to a stump, log, or block, and his girl hops up behind him on the horse, as light as a feather, and away they go five, ten, or fifteen miles to some place where there is to be preaching at the residence of some man who has a roomy log house. The girls didn't need any "highfalutin'" riding skirts. In these days when the boys and girls went to preaching in their home-spun clothes with the girl riding behind him at nearly all hours of the day or night, there were not many Harry-Evelyn-Thaw-Stanford White cases. Virtuous conduct seemed to be adhered to for virtue's sake.

No attempt will be made to give a description of all the household furniture of these days, but as the author of this little book all through life has been fond of sleeping and

eating, a description of bedsteads and cooking utensils will be given. There were many kinds of contrivances called bedsteads, some of which were made by boring two holes in the inside wall of the house near the corner, and putting one post out in the floor with two auger holes through it near the top end. There were two poles or railing driven into the holes in the wall and the other ends went through the holes in the posts which made a stout platform. But the best and most substantial bedstead of the good farmer had four posts with places mortised into them for the ends of the bed rails to be driven into and pegged with wooden pegs driven into a small auger hole. These bedsteads were strong and substantial. In both the long and short rails were auger holes, about six inches from each other, made with a half inch auger, through which were woven across the bedstead, from side rail to side rail, and from end to end of each rail, about one hundred feet of half inch cotton or hemp rope. On this web of rope the beds were spread, and on them the old people and infants slept, while children two or three years old, and on up almost to manhood and womanhood slept on what was called a "trundle" bedstead, made on the same plan of the larger bedstead, but small enough to be shoved under the large bedstead, out of the way during the day. The ropes or cords in the bedstead would stretch in a few months until two persons sleeping in the same bed would roll up against one another, and then the ropes had to be drawn tighter to make the bed comfortable enough on which to sleep. Many a poor innocent babe, two weeks to three months old, was smothered to death by the parents rolling together on one of these beds after the cords had sagged down.

Perhaps not a cook stove was brought to Hickory County until after 1860. Cooking was done with several cooking vessels, but the leaders were cast into iron tea kettles, in which coffee was boiled until it was black; the skillet, a cast iron vessel, with a long solid cast iron handle, cast iron legs about two inches long, which, when twelve inches in diameter, was about three inches deep, which was for the purpose of frying meats, eggs, etc., and baking bread. But, when bread was to be baked, a cast iron lid was used as a cover. A pile of live coals was taken out of the fireplace on the flat stone or hearth or even the naked ground where a flat stone hearth should have been, in front of the chimney place (fireplace), and the skillet set on the hot coals, the dough for bread put in it, and the lid put on the skillet, and a lot of coals put on the lid. The dough being between two fires was usually cooked pretty quick. The oven was much like the skillet with the

long handle broken off. It had ears to lift it by, and had a lid like the skillet and was used for making bread, and sometimes was used as a skillet.

The dinner pot was a necessity. It was cast iron with legs, usually two or two and a half inches long; the bowl or main body of it was nearly round with an open top. It was set on coals or upon the wood in the fireplace, and was used to boil meats and all sorts of vegetables. It had ears on two sides at the top, and a bail could be hooked in these ears to lift it. These vessels were all made by pouring molten iron into molds like "running" bullets in bullet molds. The iron outside of them was somewhat rough, but the inside was as smooth, black, and slick after they were cooked in once or twice as the skin on a young negro girl's forehead.

The first mill built in the county that was of much importance was built by Amos Paxton for a man named Rankin in Section 34, Township 38, Range 22, down the Pomme de Terre River, below Hermitage, about six miles by the roads if there had been any. It was a water mill and was patronized for twenty to thirty miles around when the water of the river was sufficient to run it. The Lopp people also built a dam across the river about three miles above Hermitage a short time after Rankin had his mill built, and Jonas Brown built one on Lindley Creek above the ford on the Bolivar and Warsaw road, something like three-fourths of a mile, but these could not be run when the streams were low, and the people were forced to go to the Brice mill at Bennett mill old place, twelve miles this side of Lebanon, the Deloney-Howard mill on Little Niangua about fifteen miles below Almon, or the Hightower mill, where the Arnholdt mill now stands, about five miles above the mouth of the Big Niangua. About this time, William Montgomery built a mill (small) on Mill Creek, about 23 or 24 miles east of Preston. The older Cruce also had a tread mill on what was known as the Joseph S. Naffziger place southwest of Wheatland about five miles, in Section 32, Township 37, Range 23. Mills could be operated for a longer time in the year on the Nianguas than on Pomme de Terre and Lindley Creek and at the Brice Mill, because the Nianguas are almost made of springs, and the spring near Brice does not rise and fall very much. William Dollarhide ran a distillery on the John Jackson old place southeast of Preston and got his meal ground to make his "still beer" at the Jonas Brown mill on Lindley Creek. Mr. Dollarhide probably had the first distillery in the county. The first steam mill was built by the Donnells, William L. and Thomas, about where the mill now

stands that is owned by Doak and Scruggs, north of Cross Timbers. (This mill built at the crossing of Turkey Creek on the old Warsaw road has been gone for so many hears that it has almost passed out of memory now in 1963.) They also had a store a short distance southwest of the mill. These water mills built in what is now Hickory County were probably all built from 1842 to 1846. Prior to this, of course, milling was more unhandy, the country being more sparsely settled. The first blacksmith shop in what was Stark Township was probably at the William L. Brookshire place, about a mile south of Judge Hickman's residence, and was run by William Bone, and very early, Daniel Epley had one about 150 yards east and a few degrees to the north of where the residence of John M. Dollard now is. From the later 40's through the 50's the tan yard of Thomas Davis situated near the town survey to the north of Hermitage was probably the largest thing of the kind in the county area. Signs of it may yet be seen at the place. A man by the name of Feaster was the expert leather "currier" at this tan yard for several years.

The principal crops raised by the early settlers were corn and vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, and onions. As the settlers increased, crops of wheat, oats, rye, and small crops of timothy and red top hay; but, wheat was probably not raised much until the close of the Civil War. At this time, the farmers had learned the value also of hay crops and Hungarian grass, a kind of millet was raised to feed cattle before the War, but it was not much of a success, either as a crop or a feed. Alfalfa, red clover, and kaffir corn were not on the list of crops. Molasses cane or sorghum began to be cultivated about the middle of the 50's, and the juice was mashed out of it with wooden cane mills that had rollers from 16 inches to 2 feet in diameter and you could hear one of those cane mills screaming and squalling at a distance of half a mile, no matter which way the wind blew. When the juice was mashed out, it was put into iron wash kettles and boiled to the proper thickness for molasses. When this new way of making molasses was in its early days, it was amusing to see the children and some of the older people sopping into the kettles where it was boiling, and getting half-made molasses all over their faces and hands and in their eyes and hair. The molasses when finished was not the cleanest mess on earth, but it was cheap, and sweet, and filled the place of the dirty cane molasses that the people who were able to buy had been buying for several years. The first of the molasses made was unclean, but it was only a few years until zinc pans were on sale, made for the purpose of boiling juice down to molasses,

and greater care was taken as to cleanliness, but when the people first commenced making this molasses, many a poor boy groaned with pains in his stomach after drinking too much of the cane juice, or sopping the kettles too much. One young man who had drunk two quarts of the juice from an old wooden mill asked the man who was doing the grinding of the cane if he thought that two quarts of the stuff would hurt a "feller".



DAUGHTERS OF THOMAS S. MORGAN Were Sarahine Morgan shown at left, who later wed William Padget; and Cynthia Morgan at right, who later married Washington F. Reser. In center is Sam Selby. The picture was made in 1875 or 1876, probably at Preston.

CUSTOMS - Goodspeed

The early pioneers had customs in common with the dangers and hardships which met such hardy nation-builders as they fought their slow and wonderful way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. They had left behind them the resources of civilization and were compelled to rely upon their own quick wits and keen intelligence in every emergency. They, perforce, were, therefore, trained in the best school in the world to breed up a race of men not born to be slaves; that of self-reliance and the broadest principles of independence. They faced the rough side of life, but that made their natures strong and tough. Beneath their coonskin caps were strong and vigorous brains, and enraped in with the blood of life. There was nothing effeminate in their natures, and they were as resolute as they were generous. From head to foot they made their own clothes. Help was freely given to build the newcomer's house, which would be put up in a day and dedicated with a grand frolic at night. A "yarb" would supply the place of the "medicine" man among the Indians. He used in his practice herbs, chants, faith, magic, or humbug, or all combined. The people were very superstitious and very credulous, but they did not believe the Indian as a rule, no matter how plausible his story. They put their entire faith in the Lord, but always carried their guns to "meetin' ". It is a noticeable fact that a "still" was always provided before a church was built. Never was a people more sociable and neighborly, but, when a feud arose, in no instances in history were men more implacable. "Here's a heart for any fate," was true of every draught they swallowed, whether from still or bubbling spring. The men engaged in the chase for meat for their families; the boys trapped and fished while the women tended their truck-patches and spun and wove the domestic goods required. Many a pioneer made his own leather jerkin. In that generation, distances were less than they are now with all our railroads. On foot, on horseback, or the family ox cart, one thought nothing of the trackless miles before him to visit a neighbor, or to go to church, or to a mill. None were rich, but men among them lived to venerable years and never saw a pauper.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION - Wilson

By an act of the legislature approved on the 14th day of April, 1845, the boundary lines of the county were fixed as they now exist, except that the Northeast corner of Section One (1),

HICKORY COUNTY

Here in the Ozark Highland of Missouri, Hickory County was organized 1845, and named for U.S. President Andrew Jackson, known as "Old Hickory." Lying in the Osage land cession of 1808, the county area was early known to French trappers. From 1819 to 1832, a Kickapoo Indian reservation was west of Pomme de Terre (Fr. Potato) River in the county. Settlers from Tenn., and Ky., came in the late 1820's.

Hermitage, the centrally located county seat, on the Pomme de Terre, was laid out 1846-47, and named for Andrew Jackson's home in Tenn. South of town, 3 miles, in a beautiful scenic area, construction began in 1957 on Pomme de Terre Reservoir and Dam, flood control and recreation project.

Through west Hickory County ran the route of the famed 1858-1861 Butterfield Overland Mail. In the county there was a relay and meal station at Quincy and a relay station near Elkton. During the Civil War, the county suffered troop movement, skirmishes, and guerrilla raids. The only railroad in the county, the K.C., Osceola & So. (Frisco) was built through Weaubleau, 1898.

(See other side)

Erected by State Historical Society of Missouri
and State Highway Commission, 1960

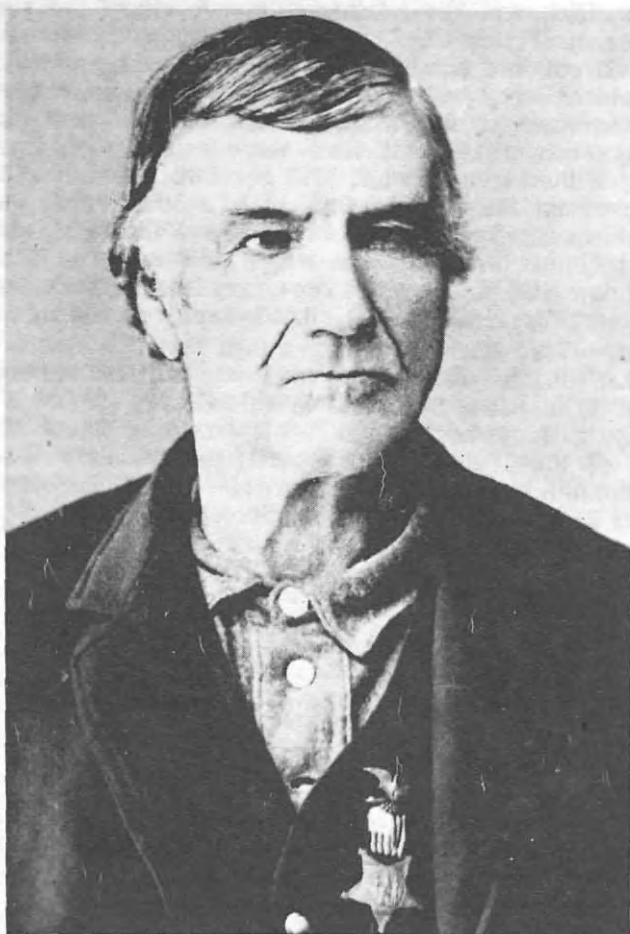
HICKORY COUNTY HISTORICAL PLAQUE Which stands on the Court House lawn at Hermitage. It was erected by the State Historical Society in 1960.

Township 38, Range 20, instead of the Northeast corner of Section Twelve (12), same Township and Range. The act provided that three commissioners (Henry Bartlet, William Lemon, and James Johnson) should meet at Judge Joel Halbert's residence, then located on the Warsaw and Buffalo road, one mile south of where the town of Cross Timbers is now located, on the first Monday in May, 1845, for the purpose of organizing the county. Prior to the date of this meeting, on April 25th, 1845, John C. Edwards, Governor of the State, appointed Joel B. Halbert President of the county court, Jonas Brown and Amos Lindsey, associate justices. Jonas Brown lived about two miles north of what is now the town of Pittsburg, where Napoleon D. Lewis now lives, and was buried near his old residence about 1865. Amos Lindsey resided on the east side of the county, near the county line in Section 12, Township 36, Range 21, about five miles southeast of the town of Preston. John S. Williams was appointed sheriff and collector, Thomas Davis, treasurer, and Albert H. Foster, Clerk of the county court and clerk of the circuit court, probably May 6th, 1845. These officials, and the commissioners appointed by the Act of the Legislature met at the residence of Judge Halbert in May, 1845, and transacted quite a large amount of business. A great deal of the county records having been burned in the destruction of two court houses by fire, it is impossible to tell where the county court met again after May, 1845, until August, 1846, but it probably met at the residence of John Heard, about half a mile north of what is now the town of Wheatland, on the 10th day of August, 1846. Having been elected judges of the county court, Amos Lindsey was commissioned as President of the court, and Jonas Brown and Armstead Runyan, associate judges, and it is believed that the court thereafter met at the residence of Thomas Davis, county treasurer, near the southeast corner of the original town of Hermitage, in the old log building belonging to Mrs. Eva Liggett-Crowley. On the 23rd day of December, 1846, the legislature passed an Act appointing William Green of Camden County, William Divern of Polk County, and Charles H. Yeater of St. Clair County, as commissioners to locate a permanent county seat for the county to be named and known as "Hermitage". These commissioners met and selected the present town of Hermitage some time in 1846 as the permanent county seat, which action of these commissioners was ratified by a majority of the people, but the good people of the west side of the county continued to advocate county seat removal until 1896. On August 10th, 1846, Jacob A. Romans, who was afterward a member of the county court, was appointed county seat commissioner, and as soon as the county seat location

was settled, and the northwest one-fourth of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 37, Range 22, was surveyed and laid out into lots, streets, and alleys, he proceeded with the sale of lots, and from the receipts of the sale of lots paid into the county treasury in the end amounted to \$840.21 1/2. County accounts at that time were kept to one-fourth of a cent. With this money and \$200 borrowed from the "Internal Improvement Fund", May 3rd, 1848, a court house was built on the west end of Lot 2, Block 8, in Hermitage, where the iron building owned by the widow and heirs of Ezekiel D. Blair now stands. It was a two-story frame building and was destroyed by fire in 1860, the lower room being used for school. The jail was of heavy logs hewn with the broad-ax and had double thick walls, and was built on the south end of Lot 4, in Block 3, the lot on which Harry M. Lopps photography gallery now stands.* It was abandoned about the close of the Civil War and shortly afterwards was sold and torn down, and some of the logs are now a part of a barn standing on Lot 2, Block 15, in Hermitage, while other of the logs are in an ice house near the same place.



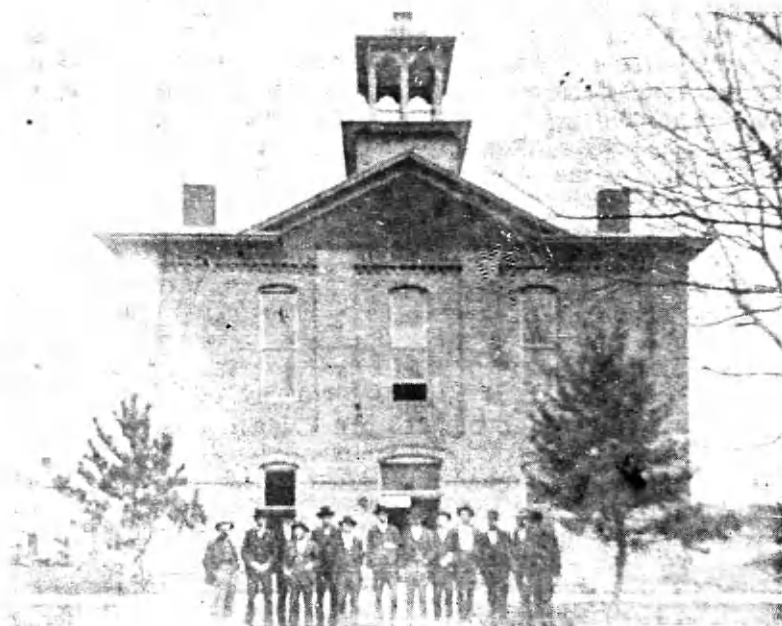
HICKORY COUNTY JAIL BUILT IN 1870



JOHN WESLEY QUIGG, Sheriff and Collector of Hickory County from 1863 to 1869.

A second court house was built in 1860 on the south side of the public square, south of where the present court house stands. It was a substantial brick, two stories high, 40 by 42 feet, and built very nearly on the same plan as the present court house, and was destroyed by fire January 6th, 1881, with the important records of circuit court, county court, and deed and mortgage records. The records of the probate court and collector's books were not destroyed. The roof and part of the upper story of this court house were blown away

by a cyclone in April, 1879, and repairs had been finished only a little more than a year when it was destroyed by fire. In 1870-71, the stone jail now standing in the northwest corner of the public square was built by Philip Schleifer of Polk County, James A. Brakebill, supervisor, at a cost of \$4,500. It was unroofed by a cyclone of 1879, and joists and roof burned out in 1899, and it was repaired on the inside with a heavy coat of cement, and steel cells put in. It had never had cells, and prisoners had frequently escaped from it. The question of removal of the county seat which had disturbed the county from 1845 was settled in 1896 by the building of the present substantial court house. As we have said, a second court house was burned January 6th, 1881, and up to 1896, about fifteen years, the county was without a court house.

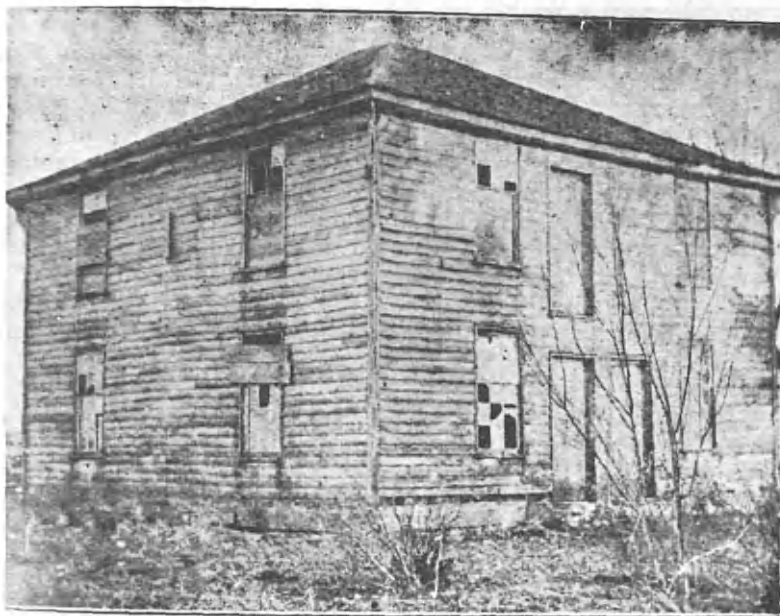


HICKORY COUNTY COURT HOUSE In 1903. Left To Right—S.C.S. Vaughn, assessor; John McCaslin, collector; James H. Sharp, presiding judge; Joe Hartman, probate judge; M. H. (Doc) Cooper, eastern judge; Paul Murphy, county clerk; Tom Taylor, circuit clerk; Hazen Green, prosecuting attorney; Lewis Hogg, sheriff; Dee Blair, deputy sheriff; E. Eklof, county surveyor; Ellis Morton, treasurer; ——— Nunn, western judge.

Courts were held, and officers stored away in any sort of building that could be rented in town, and county expenditures for rent were enormous. A court house could not be built unless two-thirds of the voters of the county favored it, and a two-thirds vote could not be had because many of our good citizens wanted the county seat removed. It began to be talked pretty strongly by the opposition to removal about 1889 that a court house could be built by subscription, but the talk did not receive much encouragement for a while. In the early part of 1895, the author of this book at the earnest solicitation of Judge William C. Hickman, who resided on the Warsaw and Buffalo road three miles south of Cross Timbers, wrote a subscription paper, giving a complete description of the brick work of the present court house. Judge Hickman caused numerous copies of the petition to be made and found plenty of enthusiastic Hermitage and East side people to circulate them. The result was that the money was raised except about \$350 to build a court house costing about \$5,350, and in 1896, it was finished. The money was principally raised in Center Township and in East Side Townships. A few men on the west side contributed liberally. Now to resume our story about the officials of the county and official succession, Thomas Davis took the county treasurer's office at the organization of the county in 1845, served in the office until the Civil War came on in 1861, and on March 18th, 1850, he was commissioned judge of the probate court while holding the office as treasurer. Ephraim F. Halbert who now resides in Hermitage, and is past 76 years old, was commissioned county treasurer, and again elected in 1866 and in 1868, and was succeeded by James R. Wilson, father of Robert F. Wilson of Wheatland, who served four years, when Mr. Halbert was again elected to that office and served until 1876, and was succeeded by John A. McCartney, who served six years, and was succeeded by William Howard on January 1st, 1893. Mr. Fugate was re-elected November 6th, 1894, and served until February 19th, 1896, when John W. Montgomery was appointed to succeed him. John T. Ferguson was elected to this office November 3rd, 1896, and served four years when he was succeeded by John E. Morton, who served four years, and was succeeded by Dee Blair, who served two years, and was succeeded January 1st, 1907, by Allen M. Huckaby, the present incumbent.

*Harry M. Lopp's photograph gallery was across the street a little west of south of the Hermitage Bank building. A part of the roof was made of glass to furnish light for picture making.

We left the county court in 1846, composed of Amos Lindsey, John Brown, and Armstead Runyan. On August 7th, 1858, Amos Paxton was elected one of the judges of the county court. On August 7th, 1850, it is found that Isham B. Hastain signed his name to the record as President of the county court, but have found no record of his appointment or commission. November 5th, 1850, we find William F. Bradley was President of the county court and continued to be so in 1851, but we find no appointment or commission in the records. In 1852, Lewis B. Hawkins was a member of the court. Charles Brent was commissioned President of the court, August 4th, 1852, and on the same day, William F. Bradley appears in the record as a member of the court. Marcus S. Graff was President of the court in 1854-55. Alfred H. Foster, who had been clerk of all the courts, was commissioned President of the county court, October 19th, 1855, as were also Isham B. Hastain and Urias H. Owings commissioned as judges on the same date. On August 6th, 1858, Alfred H. Foster, Jacob A. Romans, and William Woodrum were elected judges. John L. Hall was elected one of the judges of the county court in August, 1860. January 14th, 1862, Jacob A. Romans was appointed



RESIDENCE OF JUDGE THOMAS SCOTT MORGAN,
Built about 1858.

judge, but resigned in August of the same year. On January 23rd, 1862, Isham B. Hastain was appointed, and on June 9th, 1862, William Woodrum was appointed, and on August 15, 1862, Ephraim Dent was commissioned. In January, 1863, John Lawrence was commissioned as judge for six years and was re-elected and served until January 1st, 1876. He was noted and eulogized as being the cause of this county not getting a fraudulent railroad bond debt saddled on it as was done by the county courts of all the counties adjoining Hickory County, except Camden. On April 17th, 1865, John Pitts and Isham B. Hastain were appointed as associates of Judge Lawrence, and in November, 1866, Henry C. Butler and Thomas S. Morgan were elected as associate judges. Judge Morgan died July 23rd, 1869, and was succeeded by William F. Bradley, who was elected November 5th, 1869, and in the November election, 1868, John A. Pare was elected and served six years. In 1870, Mansfield H. Bernard was elected as associate judge, and on November 5th, 1872, James H. Nunn, who then wrote his name "Nun", was elected associate judge and served until January 1st, 1879. James M. Gardner was elected associate judge, November 7th, 1876, and served two years. At the November election, 1878, Marmaduke E. Ferguson was elected President of the court with William C. Hickman and Joel N. Boone as associates. This was the first that had been elected since 1860 that was Democratic in politics. Judge Ferguson's term was for four years, and in November, 1880, Nathan K. Pope and Thomas H. Lord were elected associate judges. At the November election, 1882, James H. Nunn was elected President of the court with William C. Hickman and James T. Wallen as associate judges, and November 4th, 1884, Thomas C. Anderson and James T. Wallen were elected associates. On the 2nd day of November, 1886, James A. Brakebill was elected President of the court, and Ben L. Mallonee and James M. Gardner, associates. About the 1st of March, 1888, Judge Brakebill resigned, and on March 12th, 1888, Joseph S. Hartman was appointed to serve until January 1st, 1889, and on November 6th, 1888, Ben L. Mallonee was elected President of the court, and James M. Gardner and Achilles Morgan, associate judges. In November, 1890, Judge Mallonee was again elected President of the court with Joseph Riddle and James K. Moore as associates. On November 8th, 1892, Joseph Riddle and Vincent T. Cunningham were elected associate judges. At the election in November, 1894, Francis J. Hooper was elected President of the court, and Peter Solberg and Vincent T. Cunningham, associates. In 1896, James H. Sharp and Peter Solberg were elected associate judges. In December,

1897, Judge Hooper died, and Ephraim F. Halbert was appointed on January 3rd, 1898, to serve until January 1st, 1899. James Cossairt was elected President of the court on November 8th, 1898, and James H. Sharp and Joseph Riddle as associate judges. November 6th, 1900, Henry F. Blair and James H. Nunn were elected as associates. At the November election, 1902, James H. Sharp was elected President of the court and James H. Nunn and Melville H. Cooper as associates. Judge Cooper was re-elected associate judge in November, 1904, with William L. Caslin. On November 6th, 1906, Joseph Riddle was elected President of the court with D. E. O. Thomas and William L. McCaslin as associates, and were succeeded January 1st, 1909, by Nathan K. Pope and Joseph O. Carpenter, the present incumbents. Josiah Dent sat as a judge of the county court at the July term, 1865, but have found no appointment or commission on record. The record does not show that a term of county court was held after October 4th, 1861, until August 4th, 1862. This was because of excitement caused by the Civil War.

From the organization of the county in 1845 to 1890, funds known as "Internal Improvement Fund" and "Road and Canal Fund"/donated to the counties of Missouri by the general government under acts of Congress had accumulated, and been loaned out to our citizens until these funds amounted to about \$8,500, although large amounts of these funds had been misplaced or lost. County courts had not seen fit to use them for any other purpose than as loanable funds. But the court on June 21st, 1890, composed of Ben L. Mallonee, President of the court, and James M. Gardner and Achilles Morgan, associate judges, decided that these funds would be more beneficial to the people of the county if used in the erection of a bridge across Pomme de Terre River near Hermitage, so on June 21st, 1890, the court by Patrick Chancellor, surveyor and road and bridge commissioner, and F. Marion Wilson, clerk of the county court entered into a contract with the "Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio" for construction of an iron bridge across the river half a mile east of the courthouse for the sum of \$5,699. The bridge company soon took up the work, and early in the year 1891, the bridge was completed and paid for from the "Internal Improvement Fund" and the "Road and Canal Fund". A wooden bridge had been built across the river in 1860 and 1861 by Alanson F. Doak and Thomas Wilson about one-fourth of a mile above where the iron bridge is now located.* A big rise in the river washed it away in a few days after it was built. After the iron bridge was built and paid for, the

county court elected in November, 1894, Francis J. Hooper, President of the court, and Peter Solberg and Vincent T. Cunningham, associate judges, discovered that there was almost enough of the "Internal Improvement Fund" and "Road and Canal Fund" left to build another bridge across the river, so that on May 5th, 1896, they entered into contract with D. M. Eddy and J. A. Dice of Warsaw, Missouri, for the construction of a wire suspension bridge across the river a short distance above the south ford and about a fourth of a mile from the courthouse for which they paid \$2,000.

*A new iron bridge was built a short distance north of the original iron bridge at the time the highway was moved further north.

We must now go back to the organization of the county and trace another line of officials, and we select the office clerk of courts. From the organization until January 1st, 1883, the same clerk filled the offices of circuit clerk and recorder clerk of the county court, and in some years, clerk of the probate court. Alfred H. Foster was the first clerk of the courts of the county and was probably first commissioned about April 25th or May 6th, 1845, and while he recorded the commissions of all the other officers of the new county, did not record his own commission unless he recorded it only in the circuit court record. He served until after the August election in 1853, and was succeeded by William Paxton, who last signed the record on October 8th, 1859, and was succeeded by Alanson F. Doak early in 1860, who last signed the record as clerk, April 2nd, 1861. During the time he was clerk, Robert F. Doak, his son, who now resides at Cross Timbers, appears to have been his deputy and did the greater part of the work. From this date to July 7th, 1862, no county record was made, but on the 7th day of July, 1862, William H. Liggett was appointed clerk of the county court by the judges of the court by a writing signed by the three judges and recorded in the county court record. On June 1st, 1862, he was appointed clerk of the circuit court and ex-officio recorder, by Burr H. Emerson, judge of the circuit court of the 7th judicial circuit, and was sworn into office at Linn Creek, Missouri, on June 9th, 1862, by Thomas J. Kelley, judge of the probate court, and served by this appointment and a subsequent election until January 1st, 1867, when he was succeeded by William Q. Paxton. Mr. Paxton served eight years and was succeeded by Moses N. Neihardt on January 1st, 1875, who served eight years and was succeeded by Samuel Dent, as to the county clerk's office, and by William

L. Pitts as clerk of the circuit court and ex-officio recorder. Mr. Dent served four years and was succeeded by F. Marion Wilson, January 1st, 1887, who was succeeded by William F. Coon, January 1st, 1891. Mr. Coon served eight years and was succeeded by Moses N. Neihardt, January 1st, 1899, who served four years and was succeeded on January 6th, 1907, by Len G. Mallonee, the present incumbent. William L. Pitts served eight years as clerk of the circuit court and ex-officio recorder, and was succeeded by Benjamin F. Creed, January 1st, 1891. Mr. Creed served four years and was succeeded by Samuel L. Williams who served four years, and was succeeded by Thomas J. Taylor, who served four years, and was succeeded January 6th, 1907, by Amos F. Cossairt, the present incumbent.

The offices of sheriff and collector were held by the same man until 1874. The first sheriff and collector of the county was John S. Williams. He was appointed on May 6th, 1845, to serve two years, and by appointment and election, served until September 1st, 1850, when he was succeeded by John Mabary, who served until August 12th, 1854, when he was succeeded by Henderson Dollarhide, who died in office in the summer of 1855, and Zebulon Lewis appears to have acted as sheriff until September 4th, 1855, when Alanson F. Doak was appointed. Mr. Doak held the office until the election in August, 1858, when he was succeeded by William Y. Evans, who served until sometime in 1861. We do not find that the county had another sheriff and collector until August 12th, 1862, when Harrison H. Jamison was appointed. Mr. Jamison appears to have been elected November 4th, 1862, but resigned about July 1st, 1863, and on July 11th, 1863, George S. Selvidge was appointed to fill the vacancy, but only served for a few months, and was succeeded by John W. Quigg, October 15, 1863. Mr. Quigg by this appointment and subsequent election held the office until he was succeeded by William A. Pitts, who was elected November 3rd, 1868. Mr. Pitts served four years and was succeeded by John D. Pitts, who was elected November 5th, 1872, and served two years in both offices, but was defeated for the office of sheriff, November 5th, 1874, by William D. Harryman, but was elected to the office of collector. Since that time, the offices of sheriff and collector have been separate. Mr. Pitts held the office of collector until about March 1st, 1876, when he defaulted. Jesse M. Cooper was appointed by the court to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Pitts. W. D. Harryman was again elected sheriff in the November election, 1876, and was succeeded at the November election, 1878, by William L. McCaslin, who was

succeeded by William McCracken, who was elected November 2nd, 1880, and was re-elected November 7th, 1882, and was succeeded by Thomas H. Lord, who was elected November 4th, 1884, and was re-elected November 2nd, 1886, and was succeeded by George W. Lindsey who was elected November 6th, 1888, and again elected November 4th, 1890, and was succeeded by Melville H. Cooper who was elected November 4th, 1892, and was succeeded by James K. Moore, who was elected November 6th, 1894, and re-elected November 3rd, 1896, and was succeeded by David E. Hitson, who was elected November 6th, 1898, and was re-elected November 8th, 1900, and was succeeded by Lewis W. Hogg, who was elected November 4th, 1902, and was re-elected November 8th, 1904, and was succeeded by David E. Hitson, who was elected November 6th, 1906, and was succeeded by Thomas H. Lord, the present incumbent. In the office of collector, Ezekiel D. Blair succeeded Jesse M. Cooper, who was appointed March 13th, 1876. Mr. Blair was first elected November 7th, 1876, and was re-elected in 1878-80, and was succeeded by William McCracken, who was elected November 4th, 1884, and was succeeded by James Vaughn, who was elected November 2nd, 1886, and was succeeded by Amos M. Paxton, who was elected November 6th, 1888, and re-elected November 4th, 1890, and was succeeded by Edwin H. Yeaw, who was elected November 8th, 1892, and was re-elected November 4th, 1894, and was succeeded by Wash F. Reser, who was elected November 3, 1896, and was re-elected November 8th, 1898, and was succeeded by John H. McCaslin, who was elected November 6th, 1900, and re-elected November 4th, 1902, and was succeeded by Eugene T. Lindsey, who was elected November 8th, 1904, and re-elected November 6th, 1906, for a term of four years.

The first probate judge of the county was Aaron Triplett, who was appointed by the Governor on August 24th, 1849, but no term of court was held until December 3rd, 1849, although the record shows that Alfred H. Foster did considerable writing and signed "as clerk" on vacation. John S. Williams was present as sheriff at the court. Thomas Davis was commissioned probate judge March 18th, 1850, and was succeeded by William Paxton, who was commissioned by Governor Sterling Price, September 5th, 1853, and served until this court was merged into the county court December, 1859. In 1867, the probate court was re-established by an Act of the legislature on July 23rd, 1867, William H. Liggett was appointed judge of the court. He was elected November 3rd, 1868, and by successive elections served until January 1st, 1879, when he was succeeded by George S. Selvidge who served

until January 1st, 1883, and was followed by Charles S. Esser who served four years, and was followed by Moses N. Neihardt, January 1st, 1887, who served four years, and was succeeded by James Ramsey, January 1st, 1892. Judge Ramsey served four years and was succeeded by Luther J. Slavens, who was elected November 6th, 1894, and served eight years, and was succeeded by Joseph S. Hartman, January 1st, 1903. He served until after the November election, 1904, and resigned and moved to Aztec, New Mexico. John W. Montgomery was appointed to fill the vacancy November 29th, 1904, and served until January 1st, 1907, when he was succeeded by James H. Holt, the present incumbent.

James Lestor was appointed assessor November 1st, 1846, John Dollarhide was elected assessor in 1850-52, and Joel J. Bradley was elected in 1854, and John Dollarhide was again elected in 1856, but the legislature changed the law in 1857 and he served only one year. Under the law of 1857, the county was divided into four districts, running north and south through the county, and appointments made by the county court, District No. 1 was Stark Township, and in that township in 1858, Asa Johnson was appointed. In District No. 2, Dr. B. F. Barnes was appointed. In District No. 3, Robert Allen was appointed, and in District No. 4, Harrison H. Jamison was appointed. In 1859, District No. 1 had Lewis B. Hawkins, No. 2, John C. Dollarhide, No. 3, Marcus S. Graff, and No. 4, Harrison H. Jamison. In 1860, the law had again been changed and Harrison H. Jamison was elected county assessor. Harrison H. Jamison was appointed county assessor February 7th, 1862, but Vanrensaler Bennett made and returned the assessments for 1862-63. Lymon Stiltz was appointed assessor in February, 1863, but being in the army in Co. "B", 8th Regiment, Missouri State Militia, he refused to quit the army and become assessor. Lycurgus Coon was appointed assessor June 22nd, 1863, his term to end at the November election, 1864, and the record recites that his appointment was made because of the resignation of Vanrensaler Bennett, Lyman W. Stiltz, Martin K. Pitts, Amasa Yeaw, and Asa Johnson refusing to serve. Mr. Coon gave bond and took the oath of office. Robert Allen was appointed on October 1st, 1864, and the record of December 29th, 1865, shows the appointment of Ephraim Dent. On November 6, 1866, James A. Brakebill was elected assessor, and by re-election in 1868, served two terms, turning the office over to F. Marion Wilson, who was elected November 5th, 1870. Samuel Dent was elected November 3, 1874, and was succeeded by Amos M. Paxton, who was elected November 7th, 1876, and was re-elected and

served four years, and was succeeded by William F. Coon, who was elected November 2nd, 1880. On November 7th, 1882, James A. Pine was elected and was re-elected November, 1884, served four years, and was succeeded by Melville H. Cooper, who was elected November 2nd, 1886, and succeeded himself by re-election November 6th, 1888. William A. Lightfoot was elected November 4th, 1890, and was re-elected in 1892, and served four years, and was succeeded by Herod H. Holt, who was elected November 6th, 1894, and re-elected in 1896-98, and retired January 1st, 1901, and was succeeded by S. C. S. Vaughn, who was elected November 9th, 1900, and re-elected in 1904-04, his last term expiring January, 1909, and was succeeded by Thomas S. Hall, the present incumbent.

Under the law of this state up to March 9, 1872, there was no office of prosecuting attorney, criminal prosecutions being attended to by a circuit attorney who visited all the counties in his judicial circuit, but on May 22, 1867, the county court appointed Charles Kroff county attorney, and the record shows that he was continued in office by his election November 4th, 1868. In 1872 on November 5th, Sidney Wilson was elected the first prosecuting attorney, and in 1874, was re-elected, but resigned about May 1, 1876, and was succeeded by Ernest P. Baldwin who was appointed May 31, 1876. At the November election in that year, Charles Kroff was elected to this office and served two years, being succeeded by Ernest P. Baldwin on January 1st, 1879. In November, 1880, Mr. Baldwin was again elected for a term of two years, at the end of which he was succeeded by Alexander W. Brownlee on the first day of January, 1887. Mr. Brownlee served two years and was succeeded by William D. Harryman who was elected on the 6th day of November, 1888, and re-elected in November, 1890, and was succeeded January 1st, 1893, by William L. Pitts who served two years, and was succeeded by John W. Robertson on January 1st, 1895. Mr. Robertson served two years and was succeeded by William A. Dollarhide who was elected November 3rd, 1896, and served two years, and was followed by Hazen Green who was elected November 6, 1900, and was re-elected in 1902, served four years, and was succeeded by William A. Dollarhide, January 1st, 1905, who served two years, and was succeeded by John W. Montgomery on January 1st, 1907, and was succeeded by F. Marion Wilson, the present incumbent.

The coroners so far as the records show have been: William H. Duncan, James H. Gill, Ephraim Dent, Madison Maxwell,

Dr. Samuel L. Coble, William P. Daughtery, David C. McNeil, Peter Solberg, Henry C. Brookshire, William C. Gentry, William F. Warren, John J. Bramberg, John W. Mowell, John H. Newman, George B. Viles, William C. Gentry, Albert S. Johnston, William C. Gentry, and William S. Woodford.

Superintendent of Schools were John Whitaker, Abel E. Martin, and David B. Biddle.

County School Commissioners were David B. Biddle, Alex Murphy, Millard F. Butler, Alex Murphy, John E. Bradley, Charles D. Tharp, Edward F. Wright, Harry H. Rogers, L. H. Morton, Arthur Davis, and S. Z. Odenbaugh.

Surveyors were James Blakemore, Benjamin H. Massey, Dan E. Davis, Jno. W. McAndrew, Patrick Chancellor, Arthur H. Edwards, Eric Eklof, and William F. Simpson.

Public Administrators were John S. Williams, William Paxton, James R. Wilson, William L. McCaslin, F. M. Butcher, A. J. Butcher, Samuel W. Ream, Levin B. Wright, Jr., William L. McCaslin, Joseph Nease, and Theo Lindsey.

The following are the names and dates when first Justices of the Peace were commissioned in this county.

CENTER TOWNSHIP

Andrew C. Richey, August 5, 1845
James McEwin, August, 1845
William R. Donnell, August 3, 1845
James E. Foster, August 20, 1845

STARK TOWNSHIP

John Neal, August 3, 1845
Riley Riddle, August 3, 1845
Asa Johnson, August 3, 1845
James C. Driskill, August 3, 1845

TYLER TOWNSHIP

Urias H. Owings, August 5, 1845
William Rountree, August 5, 1845
Armstead Runyan, August 20, 1845
Alvin Poe, August 20, 1845

GREEN TOWNSHIP

Charles F. Friend, August 3, 1845
Thomas Glanville, August 3, 1845
Isham B. Hastain, August 3, 1845
William M. Dorman, August 3, 1845

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP

John Cyrus, August 3, 1845
Robert C. Crockett, August 3, 1845
William Walker, August 3, 1845
John W. Murry, August 3, 1845



Ralph B. Nevins, Prosecuting
Attorney Hickory County 1927-
30, 1935-36, 1941 to present (1970).

ATTORNEYS - Wilson

Attorneys Who Have Been in Hickory County

Burr H. Emerson, a Judge of Circuit Court, died in Bolivar. James D. Perkins, killed by the guerrillas at Warsaw, Missouri, 1864.

Henry H. McKee, moved to Joplin.

Chas. Kroff, moved to Brownington to practice law.

J. Edgar Kenton, went down south of Springfield.

Sidney Wilson, who went to Arkansas and died in that area.

Wm. R. Hudson, became president of Bank of Humansville.

Amos S. Smith, came from Maryland in 1868; died in Wheatland, 1890.

Ernest P. Baldwin, came from Maryland, 1869, became a State Senator.

F. Marion Wilson, filled many County offices and died in Hermitage.

Russell G. Pendleton, moved to Aztec, New Mexico.

Thomas M. Nesmith, went to Iowa.

Alex. W. Brownlee, died in Hermitage in 1889.

L. F. Naffziger, became a Banker in Kansas City.

Chas. E. Robson, who became a wanderer.

William L. Pitts, was a Banker, too, but retired in Hermitage.

Chas. S. Essex, went west, became Judge of Circuit Court in Colorado.

John H. Davidson, moved to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, practiced law.

William G. Robertson, went to Muskogee, Oklahoma, to practice law.

Geo. S. Selvidge, on farm at Wheatland, and sometimes at Meade, Kansas.

Robert A. Vance, lived and died in Cross Timbers.

Ralph W. Emerson, son of Burr H. Emerson, went to Kansas.

J. Houston Childers, moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma, to practice law.

Lewis F. Hart, moved west.

S. Harrison White, moved to Pueblo, Colorado, to practice law.

David M. McKinney, died in Arkansas.

Austin J. Pickett, died near Weaubleau in the 90s.

William D. Harryman, lived in Wheatland, in law and milling business.

William N. Carpenter, went to DeWitt, Arkansas, to practice law.

William M. Holland, went to Dade County, became Probate Judge.

James J. Ramsey, moved to Elbert, Colorado, to practice law.
John B. Triplett (no knowledge).
Don. J. Irvin, moved to Buffalo, Missouri, to practice law.
John D. Irwin, went to Kansas and is City Attorney of some city.
John A. Woodford, became Principal of School at Cabool, Missouri.
John W. Robertson, went to Eufaula, Oklahoma, to practice law.
Hazen Green, moved to Eufaula, Oklahoma, to practice law.
Luther J. Slavens, moved to Aztec, New Mexico.
Lillard E. Brown, reared and lived near Cross Timbers; then, to Springfield, Missouri.
Chas. N. Simmons, lived on farm near Cross Timbers, elected Prosecuting Atty.
Lycurgus F. Lindsey, went to Dallas Co., became Probate Judge of County.
William A. Dollarhide, elected Prosecuting Attorney and practiced law.
Theo. Pruett, went to Anadarko, Oklahoma.
R. M. Lindsey, moved to Morgan County.
Abner Jones, moved to Unionville, Missouri.
Robert F. Tyree (no information).
John W. Montgomery, Prosecuting Attorney of County, and practiced law.
Irl R. Chrisope, Prosecuting Attorney, teacher, and other offices.
Ralph B. Nevins, present Prosecuing Attorney, practiced law, etc.
Geo. Miller, went to Pettis Co., became member of General Assembly, law.

COUNTY OFFICIALS - B.B. Ihrig

PRESIDING JUDGE

B. L. Mallonee - 1891-'94
Frances Hooper - 1895-'98
James Cossairt - 1899-1902
James H. Sharp - 1903-'06
Joseph Riddle - 1907-'10
Melville H. Cooper - 1911-'14
Thomas R. Wilson - 1915-'18
George W. Wright - 1919-'22, 1927-'30
James S. Blackwell - 1923-'27, 1931-'34
H. E. Shumate - 1935-'36
J. S. Tilford - 1937-'38
Wm. R. Sundwall - 1939-'46
Elihu Owsley - 1947-'54
Chas. A. Pack - 1955-'56
Bernie Carter - 1957-'58
Truman Breshears - 1959-'68

JUDGE OF EASTERN DISTRICT

Joseph Riddle - 1891-'94, 1899-1900
Peter Solberg - 1895-'98
Henry F. Blair - 1901-'02
Melville H. Cooper - 1903-'06
D. E. O. Thomas - 1907-'08
Nathan K. Pope - 1909-'10
George P. Miller - 1911-'12, 1931-'34
J. H. Russell - 1913-'14, 1919-'20, 1925-'26
John T. Hurt - 1915-'16
John H. Morgan - 1917-'18
Andrew Alexander - 1921-'24
Wm. R. Sundwall - 1927-'30, 1935-'36
J. M. Robertson - 1937-'38
P. W. Darby - 1939-'42, 1945-'46
Oral T. Park - 1943-'44
C. W. Pennell - 1947-'50
E. E. Bruner - 1951-'54
J. P. Boyd - 1955-'56
L. O. Burton - 1957-'62
Frank Meadows - 1963-'66
Darrell Turner - 1967-'68



ERIC F. KLOT
County Surveyor



AMOS F. COSSAIRT,
Circuit Clerk and Recorder.



ALLEN M. HUCKABY,
Treasurer.



THOMAS S. HALL,
Assessor.



EUGENE T. LINDSEY,
Collector of the Revenue.



JAMES H. HOLT,
Judge of the Probate Court.



NATHAN K. POPE,
Judge of the County Court E. District.



ASA B. WILSON,
Representative.

JUDGE OF WESTERN DISTRICT

James K. Moore - 1891-'92
Vincent Cunningham - 1893-'96
James H. Sharp - 1897-1900
James H. Nunn - 1901-'04
Wm. L. McCaslin - 1905-'08
Joseph O. Carpenter - 1909-'12
George Wright - 1913-'16
A. W. Miller - 1917-'18
James F. Breshears - 1919-'22
Jord Williams - 1923-'24
Frank Sperry - 1925-'28
A. H. Crawford - 1929-'30
Lee Shockley - 1931-'34
Wayland P. Gardner - 1935-'38
L. O. Thompson - 1939-'42
Earl Box - 1943-'44
W. T. Palmer - 1945-'46
C. W. Thornton - 1947-'48
Charles A. Pack - 1949-'52
B. A. Mason - 1953-'56
Jim Bullington - 1957-'60
Clyde Stokes - 1961-'62
T. B. Hunt - 1963-'64
W. A. Samples - 1965-'68

PROBATE JUDGE

James J. Ramsey - 1891-'94
Luther J. Slavens - 1895-1902
Joseph F. Hartman - 1903-'04
J. W. Montgomery - 1905-'06
James H. Holt - 1907-'14
J. C. Riddle - 1915-'26
Isaac W. Clark - 1927-'34
Elbert Crouch - 1935-'68

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

William L. McCaslin - 1901-1900
Theodore Lindsey - 1905'08
Paul Murphy - 1911-'16
C. M. Bentley - 1917-'32
Geo. P. Wilson - 1933-'50
D. G. Freeman - 1961-'62
(Records for above were incomplete.)



JOSEPH O. CARPENTER.
Judge of the County Court W. Dist



LEN G. MALLONEE.
Clerk of the County Court



LIEUT. LYCURGUS LINDSEY.



F. MARION WILSON

CIRCUIT CLERK AND RECORDER OF DEEDS

Benjamin F. Creed - 1891-'94
William U. Morton - 1895-'98
Samuel L. Williams - 1899-1902
T. J. Taylor - 1903-'06
Amos Cossairt - 1907-'10
U. Grant Gardner - 1911-'14
Elmer Wilson - 1915-'18
Irl R. Chrisope - 1919-'22
W. D. Jackson - 1923-'26
Clyde Holland - 1927-'30
Chas. W. Wright - 1931-'34
Stanley Ingram - 1935-'46
Clem Ferrell - 1947-'50
B. H. Chaney - 1951-'62
Sidney F. Kittel - 1963-'68

COUNTY CLERK

Wm. F. Coon - 1891-'98
Moses Neihart - 1899-1902
Paul Murphy - 1903-'06
Len C. Mallonee - 1907-'10
Arthur Davis - 1911-'14
Alvin T. Bruner - 1915-'18
D. Ray Owsley - 1919-'26
Cecil Walker - 1927-'30
J. Olen Taylor - 1931-'42
B. N. Forehand - 1943-'54
Ray Sherman - 1955-'58
Homer A. Wilson - 1959-'68

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

S. Z. Odenbaugh - 1909-'14
O. J. Watkins - 1915-'18
B. B. Ihrig - 1919-'24
Mrs. B. B. Ihrig - 1925-'26
Elzie Miller - 1927-'42
John Owen - 1943-'44
Mrs. Ruth King - 1945-'46
Mrs. Nannie Jinkens - 1947-'66

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

W. D. Harryman - 1891-'92



THOMAS H. LORD,
Sheriff



JOSEPH RIDDLE,
President Judge of the County Court



ELBERT CROUCH, Hickory
County Probate Judge serving
the county since 1935, and son
of J. H. Crouch.



EZEKIEL D. BLAIR.

Wm. L. Pitts - 1893-'94
John W. Robertson - 1895-'96, 1899-1900
W. A. Dollarhide - 1897-'98, 1905-'06, 1931-'34
Hazen Green - 1901-'04
J. W. Montgomery - 1907-'08, 1913-'14
F. Marion Wilson - 1909-'12, 1921-'22
Charley Simmons - 1915-'20
Irl R. Chrisope - 1923-'26
Ralph Nevins - 1927-'30, 1935-'36, 1941-'68
George H. Miller - 1937-'40

SHERIFF

George W. Lindsey - 1891-'92
Melville H. Cooper - 1893-'94
J. K. Moore - 1895-'98
David Hitson - 1899-1902, 1907-'08
Lewis W. Hogg - 1903-'06
Thomas Lord - 1909-'12
James A. Hooper - 1913-'16
John P. McCaslin - 1917-'20
James H. Phillips - 1921-'24
L. A. Burton - 1925-'28
W. F. Sperry - 1929-'32
F. C. Vandeman - 1933-'36
Charley Benedict - 1937-'40
H. E. Carlstrom - 1941-'44
M. F. Taylor - 1945-'60, 1965-'67
Wm. Verl Kennedy - 1961-'64, 1968

COLLECTOR OF THE REVENUE

Amos Paxton - 1891-'92
Edwin Yeaw - 1893-'96
Wash F. Reser - 1897-1900
John H. McCaslin - 1901-'04
Eugene T. Lindsey - 1905-'10
John T. Gerguson - 1911-'14
Ross Coon - 1915-'18
Eric Eklof - 1919-'22
H. E. Shumate - 1923-'26
J. Orlie Vaughn - 1927-'30
J. T. Swicegood - 1931-'34
Ira Dooly - 1935-'38
Frank McCoy - 1939-'46
Gerald Parson - 1947-'54
Irvin Allen - 1955-'62
Gerald Floyd - 1963-'68

ASSESSOR

Wm. A. Lightfoot - 1891-'94
Herod M. Holt - 1895-1900
Sherman Vaughn - 1901-'08
Thomas Hall - 1909-'12
Thomas Sanders - 1913-'16
S. L. Pack - 1917-'20
Ivan Hargrove - 1921-'24
O. E. Blackwell - 1925-'32
Ben Mallonee - 1933-'40, 1945-'56
J. S. Bybee - 1941-'44
John Hammond - 1957-'60
Ray Reavis - 1961-'68

TREASURER

E. D. Blair - 1891-'92, 1905-'06
Richard Fugate - 1893-'96
John T. Ferguson - 1897-1900
Ellis Morton - 1901-'04
Allen Huckaby - 1907-'16
Hunter Crouch - 1917-'32
Roscoe Thatch - 1933-'36
J. C. Franklin - 1937-'38
Alva Davis - 1939-'50
C. E. Wilson - 1951-'52
Wm. H. Russell - 1953-'68

CORONER

Dr. Wm. C. Gentry - 1891-'94, 1899-1906
Dr. George B. Viles - 1895-'96
Dr. Wm. S. Woodford - 1907-'10
Dr. Henry C. Brookshire - 1911-'12
Dr. Roscoe Nevins - 1913-'14, 1953-'56
J. W. Clark - 1915-'16
Dr. A. S. Johnston - 1917-'20, 1937-'40, 1945-'46
Dr. L. A. Glasco - 1921-'24, 1929-'30, 1931-'34
Dr. Joe L. Johnston - 1935-'36
Dr. J. M. Edwards - 1941-'44
Marvin Holt - 1947-'48
Dr. J. E. Briggs - 1949-'52
Dr. G. R. Easton - 1957-'60
Gilbert Hathaway - 1961-'68

SURVEYOR

Patrick Chancellor - 1891-'96
Arthur Edwards - 1897-1900
Eric Eklof - 1901-'08, 1911-'18, 1925-'30, 1935-'38
Wm. F. Simpson - 1909-'10
Alvin Kelley - 1923-'24, 1931-'34
J. P. Boyd - 1945-'48
M. J. Losure - 1949-'50
Harold C. Davis - 1951-'56
Garrett Bartshe - 1957-'60
Virgil McNabb - 1961-'64
H. E. Gieger - 1965-'68
(Records on above were incomplete.)

HIGHWAY ENGINEER

Eric Eklof - 1913-'14
George P. Miller - 1915-'16
Chas. Kirkpatrick - 1917-'18
J. S. Tilford - 1919-'20
J. O. Carpenter - 1921-'24
Virgil McNabb - 1949-'50
(Only partial data recorded.)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

O. B. Whitaker - 1929-'36, 1939-'42
O. E. Blackwell - 1937-'38
W. H. Bybee - 1943-'44
Edde Pope - 1945-'50
J. L. Wright - 1951-'64
Selby King - 1965-'66

There may be some errors in the names of the county officers and their tenure in office as data on these was sometimes incomplete.

The first County Commissioner of Education found in the records obtained was Capt. W. H. Liggett, 1868 (Goodspeed, p. 597), Alex Murphy, 1891-'94, Chas. D. Tharp, 1895-'96, Edward Wright, 1897-'98, and Harry Rogers, 1899-1900. From that time on until 1908 data was incomplete but it is known that during those years L. H. Morton, Harry Paxton, Arthur Davis, Monte Robertson, and perhaps others acted as Commissioners until the office was changed to County Superintendent of Schools.



MR. AND MRS. IRL R. CHRISOPE—Both were teachers and county officials, she serving as county superintendent of schools and he as circuit clerk and recorder as well as prosecuting attorney.



CHRISOPE FAMILY CHILDREN (Left to Right) Gladys Chrisope Inks, Irl R. Chrisope, Jr., Carl, Rex, and Mildred Chrisope Parker.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION - Goodspeed

Boundary. - The act of the legislature organizing Hickory County bears the date of February 14, 1845. It directed the three commissioners to meet in March at the house of Joel B. Halbert (incorrectly spelled in the Act with an "o"). The boundary lines of the county were described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 37 north, of range 20 west; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 12, Township 38 north, of range 20 west; thence west along the sectional line to the northwest corner of Section 7, Township 38 north, and of range 23 west; thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of Township 37 north, of range 23 west, thence west to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 36 north, of range 24 west; thence south along the sectional line to the southwest corner of Section 3, in Township 35 north, of range 24 west; thence east along the sectional lines to the north (south) east corner of Section 1, Township 35 north, of range 21 west; thence north on the range line to the northwest corner of Township 36 north, and range 20 west; thence east along the township line to the place of beginning.

The boundary lines here remained as originally made.

The three commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice for the county - Henry Bartlett, William Lemon, and James Johnson - duly met at Halbert's. Judge Halbert's house was on the Buffalo and Warsaw Road, on the west side of North Prairie, about nine miles northeast of Hermitage, where Jeremiah Young now resides (1889).

The Governor appointed Amos Lindsey presiding judge, and Joel B. Halbert and Thomas Davis associate judges of the county court. They held their first meeting to perfect their county organization at Judge Halbert's house -* the temporary seat of justice. Alfred H. Foster qualified as clerk, and John S. Williams, sheriff. The court divided the county into five municipal townships as follows: Montgomery, Center, Stark, Tyler, and Green. These were made voting precincts. The county was divided into school districts and numbered respectively from one to fifty. These apparent preliminaries being effected, the court adjourned.

Township Formation. - Montgomery Township was formed

while the north part of the county was a part of Benton County, and named for Judge Joseph C. Montgomery, who was one of the county court in the formation of the county. In the establishment of Hickory County, the judge became one of its citizens, and all that part of the original township south of the north line of the county retained its name and the boundary lines in the new county. It contained eighty-eight sections and formed the northern part of the county, or rather northwest part of the county. Its south line was along the range line between Townships 36 and 37, to the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 37, Range 22; thence north along the section lines to the north line of the county.

Tyler included all that portion of the county south of Montgomery to the south and west county lines. Its east line was extended to and runs with the river by the act of the court of 1881.

*The meeting held at Joel B. Halbert's house was said to have been held in a new corncrib.

Stark Township, lying east of Montgomery, occupies all the territory in the northeast part of the county.

Green Township occupies the southeast portion of the county.

Center Township, as its name indicates, was the central territory of the county, Hermitage being near its central part.

Cross Timbers Township was formed by the county court in 1873, and it became the north and northeast part of the county, being mostly carved from the territory of Stark Township. In 1881, its western boundary was reduced to run with the river north and south.

Weaubleau Township, which was formed at the May term of court in 1881, was taken from the west side of Tyler Township, and it now forms the southwest corner of the county, being six sections wide and seven sections from north to south.

Wheatland Township was carved from Montgomery and Cross Timbers Townships in 1881. Its south line is Tyler Township, its east line starting at the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 36, Range 21, and along the sectional lines to the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 37, Range 21; thence due east to the Pomme de Terre River; thence along that stream to the north county line.

County Seat. - Jacob A. Rowans was appointed county seat commissioner, and the new county was hardly on its feet when arose natural rivalry between the east and the west for the location of the county capital. As noticed the first meeting by law at the house of Judge Halbert, on the east side of the river. The good people of the west side were wide awake, and brought sufficient influence to bear upon the authorities to cause them to fix the second meeting at Heard's Spring, a little north of where Wheatland now stands—the farm of John Heard. Upon the argument that turnabout is fair play, the west side gained the first decided advantage in removing the court from the east to the west side. Probably they held out the hope to those opposing that, after they had had it one term, it could go back again to the other side. If this was done, the promise was delusive, as the seat of justice has remained on the west side of the river. The county seat commissioners struggled mightily with the great question of Halbert's or Heard's and soon came to the conclusion that a fair compromise was the only way out of the troublous question. Therefore, the most eligible place to be found, and nearly halfway between the two points was selected on the banks of the dividing river. If the location chosen had been over the river, half and half, as it were, the result would have been most happy, and the wild contention on the subject have at once and forever ceased. Upon a close examination of the final action of the commissioners in choosing the spot they did, it brings to light the remarkable shrewdness displayed in complying to the letter with the demands of both sides. They—commissioners and friends—selected a clear day, and about noon, came to a place where the river made a change (a sharp loop) and turned nearly due south in its course; by looking at their shadows, it was seen that they were on the east side of the stream, and, not having crossed that day, they knew in fact that they were on the west side. What more could grasping, hungry county-seaters want? The town stood on the east bank of the river, and that was the main thing desired. No Delphian oracle ever was so adroit in reconciling conflicting circumstances. These county-seat choosers have embalmed their memories in this remarkable feat of founding a city and building it on the east side or east bank, while in fact, it stands on the west side of the river. Evidently, nature looked out for this very thing, as the town is on the only spot, and that, too, almost in the center of the county, where this equitable and just division of the conflicting claims of the east and west sides could be happily adjusted. It is on the northwest or north and west side of Section 23, Township 37, Range 22. Then no one lived at the place, and

hence no carping critics could accuse the commissioners of being influenced in their choice by the temptations held out by some resident's clearing.

As soon as the county heads were notified of the location of the permanent county-seat, Clerk A. H. Foster moved the county seat to its new home. Perhaps the records were in his hat, weighted down with a bandana handkerchief, and, thus loaded, the movers arrived in Hermitage, and their first seat of justice was a stump which still stands as a memento of those stirring times. It is on the side of the road leading to the south ferry. Mr. Foster and the records had hardly left Heard's Spring before there arose a new party to the county-seat question. This was no other than Mr. Heard and his followers, who had tasted the sweets of having the seat of power, and they longed to retain it. So far as the west side was concerned, it was a side divided against itself—Wheatland and Hermitage. The east side now turned about and championed the cause of Hermitage, and now for forty years, the contest has gone on; but victory has always resulted in favor of Hermitage. Those favoring removal to Wheatland have, generally, included John Heard, John Wesley Quigg, Amos Paxton, William Paxton, Samuel Walker, H. C. Butler, and V. Bennett; while the opposition to removal has been sustained by Judge Halbert, Thomas Davis, A. H. Foster, Williams, Doak, James D. Donnell, W. E. Dorman, and others. The Wheatland party secured enough petitioners in 1864 to have the question submitted to a vote at the general election. Under the law, it required a two-thirds vote to make the removal. The project was defeated by a very small majority. There was much interest, and hard work done in the campaign by the respective champions. In 1872, the matter was again submitted to a vote, and again a spirited campaign was inaugurated. On election day, one party had taken possession of the southeast corner of the courthouse square, and opened their last and strongest argument. Unfortunately, the zeal of some of the participants overcame their judgment, and it is Judge Neihardt's recollection that he was the most wounded man on that day (though not a partaker in its pleasures), a rock thrown with force at someone else, came near hitting his head. The election, however, was a signal triumph for Hermitage. Had not the courthouse burned, this last vote would, no doubt, have permanently settled the question; but the result of the fire has kept it alive in the shape of a refusal to vote bonds to build a new structure. The county now (1889) has no courthouse, and it is impossible to say exactly when a new one will be built.*

*The present courthouse was built in 1896 by subscription (\$5,350).

County Buildings. - The first courthouse was built in 1847—was a story and a half frame on lot 1, block 1, on the southeast side of the square—where is Dorman's old store-room. It was burned in 1852, and for the next eight years the county had no courthouse. Then the two-story brick was erected in 1860, in the public square. This afforded comfortable facilities for the courts and offices, and jury rooms. The court room was on the second floor, where were two jury rooms, and below the second floor, the building was divided into four rooms, with a north and south hall running through it. This was burned on the night of January 6, 1881. The fire was discovered about four o'clock in the morning, and, when reached, the most of the building was in flames. The loss of records was the greatest injury. The deed records saved were A, B, C, and N, O. P. The county minute records destroyed were A, B, C, and D.

About the time of the building of the first courthouse, a log jail was put up on lot 3, block 3, southwest of the public square, where William McCracken had a residence. It was double walled of hewn logs, two stories in height, with an old fashioned trap door in the second story. It was condemned, and was sold and torn down and the logs carted away in 1870.

The present solid two story stone jail, erected in 1870, was contracted at the price of \$4,000, and when completed, the court allowed the contractor \$600. These two amounts represent the total cost.

An item of some interest is the fact that, when the court was held at the tanyard, one prisoner was held in custody, and he was retained with a log chain. This was the noted "slicker", Isam Hobbs, and the manner in which he conducted himself around town, rattling his log chain, was a source of much amusement to the crowd. Isam was a noted character, and probably the worst desperado ever on the borders, but withal, full of fun; and it is said, that, in some of his practical jokes, if it became necessary to beat some poor fellow to death, Isam would do so rather than have the joke miscarry.

THE COURTS

Circuit Court Proceedings.—The time and place of the first meeting in the county of the circuit court is now mostly tradi-

tion of which there are no records to verify the exact dates. E. F. Halbert, a son of Judge Halbert, was ten years old in 1845, and is under the impression that the circuit court held a session at his father's house though this may have been only the County Court.*

*All records in reference to the county court and acts from 1848-60 were destroyed in county courthouse fire. It is known that Urias Owens, John L. Hall, and William Woodrum were members.

Judge Neihardt, whose recollection, from preparing the centennial sketch, is perhaps, the best obtainable, thinks the Circuit Court first met in Hermitage during the later part of the summer of 1845. It was held in Thomas Davis' house in the southeast part of town. The property now belongs to Judge Liggett. The grand jury was impaneled and retired for deliberation under a large tree near by. The stump of the old tree is still there (1889), something of a monument to the first Hickory County Circuit Court.

The county was a part of the Seventh Judicial District (Circuit), and Hon. Foster P. Wright served as presiding judge; A. H. Foster, clerk, and John S. Williams, sheriff. Two members of the grand jury survive and reside in the county--Mr. Lindsey and Simon Creed.

There was no business other than merely organizing the court at this session. The grand jury returned no bills, and there were no causes set down for trial. The court convened late in the forenoon and adjourned early in the afternoon. The second term of court was in the northwest part of the town in a tanyard where there was a small building. It is supposed that the third term was in the new frame courthouse, southwest of the public square.

Notable Cases.-The people were quiet and peaceful farmers mostly, and, even among the rough element there was nothing serious happened until 1848. A man named Mullins became engaged with another individual in a affray on the streets near where it is now the county clerk's office. Some blows were struck on each side, when Mullins drew a knife and killed outright Jack Dorris, and stabbed John Hobbs in the arm so severely that this member was afterwards amputated. Mullins fled to the woods, and, although hotly pursued, was never captured. Indictments were found against him and carried on docket many years before they were stricken off.

Among the early trials on the criminal side was that of a slave, indicted for criminal assault upon a white woman. He was convicted and punished. After the close of the war, society was greatly demoralized and criminals prowled over the county (country) to the terror of good people. Horse stealing became common, and the honest farmers felt compelled, in self-defense, to organize themselves into a vigilance committee. Soon after their organization, Burton Moore was found dead between Pittsburg and Preston. It became known later that the vigilantes had swooped down on him at night, killed and left him. The public had, of course, their surmises as to who did it and why.

Soon after Burton was killed, a man named Washburn had two horses stolen from his farm south of Hermitage. He and party claimed that the thieves were two men named Moore and Pitts, to whom the vigilantes sent word to meet them at Hermitage on a certain day to settle the affair. Pitts and Moore came heavily armed, entering Dorman's store, and remaining there some time. About that time, from all directions, appeared some seventy-five men on horseback, and fairly surrounded the town. Pitts came out of the store and went to the courthouse, spending a few minutes in the clerk's office. Going out at the south door, he was approached and called upon to surrender, but with an oath, refused, and commenced to draw his pistol. The crowd was now close upon him, and two men at the same time, one on each side, and the balls entered the base on each side of his jaw, and passed up into his head. Springing into the air, he fell dead. Moore had escaped from the store taking to the woods when he saw the crowd surrounding his partner. Another man who was charged with being in the company of Moore and Pitts a great deal was taken in hand by the vigilantes, but afterward released. After the affair was all over, Capt. Rogers made a brief address to the crowd, when the horsemen departed as quietly as they had come. This was in open daylight, with no attempt at secrecy or masking faces. No arrests followed.

The Allen-Clayton feud is of comparatively recent occurrence, and is well remembered. In 1886, Thomas Allen was marshal in the town of Wheatland. There had been some difficulty between him and Clayton, and afterward, in attempting to arrest him, Allen was attacked with a club, and, it is said, was fired at, when he drew his revolver and shot Clayton dead. A brother of the latter then appeared and shot Allen, severely wounding him in several places. The injured man was taken home and lay for a long time suffering from his wounds. Clayton was fined for shooting Allen.

March 20, 1886, Thomas Moore, aged 26, and Lyman Stiltz, aged 18, at Quincy in this county, were engaged in a game of cards, over which arose a dispute, and the parties were about to come to blows when bystanders interfered. A few hours later, the parties again met, at the place of the first difficulty when the quarrel was renewed. A bystander again stepped between them, when Stiltz reached over the man's shoulder and shot Moore in the mouth, the ball ranging downward. The latter lingered several days and died. Stiltz had a preliminary examination and was not recognized to the court. He then left and went to the Black Hills. When the circuit court met, the grand jury found a bill against him for murder. He was brought back to the county, tried twice, and each time the jury could not agree; on the third trial, he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of ten years. His case was appealed, but he had been in the penitentiary eight months when the superior court reversed and remanded his case. This released him from confinement, and he is now out upon bonds to appear at the next term of court.

In 1874, in the fall, the county safe which was in a small building in the courthouse square, now occupied by Judge Neihardt, was blown out the greater portion of one side of the building. There was a large amount of money in the safe, but, fortunately, the thieves, evidently being frightened off, secured only about \$800, and a large portion of this was in drafts. Some arrests were made but with no positive proofs appearing the court reversed and remanded the case. After a further investigation within the year the suspects were released.

In 1875, William Taylor killed Nathan Gann in Elkton in a street affray. He was sentenced by trial to hang, but was granted a new trial and sent to the penitentiary for a fifteen years' term.

County Court.—Commencing with the organization of the county, the county and probate courts were one and the same, and members were called "county justices". In 1847, the county court officials became "judges", consisting of a "presiding judge" and two associates. February 22, 1849, the probate court was established as a separate court with entire jurisdiction in probate matters. This division of the courts continued until 1860, when it was again merged in the county court, and so continued until 1867, when the two were again separated, and have remained since as they exist now. By the law, a probate judge may at the same time be county judge, and vice versa.

Early Meetings.—As mentioned before, the first meetings of the county court to perfect the work of organization was at the house of Judge Joel B. Halbert. The members of the court were Amos Lindsey, Joel B. Halbert, and Thomas Davis. This important meeting, important because the duty devolved on its members to start properly Hickory in the sisterhood of Missouri counties—was held April or May, 1845, and found a room for the transaction of business in a newly erected stable (or crib), of Halbert's where they were sworn into office, and where they received, and examined and approved the bonds of the other county officers. A. H. Foster was clerk, and John S. Williams was in attendance as sheriff. When these preliminaries had been properly performed, then came the very vital and important question of levying a tax proper to defray the county's expenses, fix a permanent county seat, erect county buildings, and at the same time, pay the salaries of the county officers. Some of the idea of the sound conservatism of this honorable body may be gained from the fact that the total amount of the county taxes for 1845 was \$83.65. They were guileless on the proposition that the greater the tax the greater the public blessing. The healthy public economy then prevailing may be traced in the fact that the next year, 1846, the tax was \$475; in 1852, it had only risen to \$515.98 1/2. In the meantime, county buildings had been erected, courthouse and jail, and the running expenses paid. They were true nation builders—transmitting to posterity great and rich empires, void of paupers, poor-houses and asylums. To the infinite credit of Hickory County, the successors of this first honorable court have never placed taxes mountain high upon the people, and they have sternly refused, court and after court, to the present time, to encourage or entertain the vast schemes of plunder of wildcat railroad subsidies to even the extent of submitting to the people a vote on any of these Rob Roy plans of enriching this county. There are perhaps not half a dozen counties in the State that have been so fortunate in the matter of wise and corruptible courts; while nearly all of these have been about ruined by voting recklessly aid to roads that were never built.

The second meeting of the county court was held at Heard's Springs at John Heard's house on the northeast Section 24, Township 37, Range 22, a short distance north of where Wheatland now stands. At this meeting, the court proceeded to divide the county into municipal townships and provide voting precincts. The latter was not a pressing necessity because then, under the law, a man could vote at any polling place in the county. At that time, the necessity arising caused frequent

special meetings of the county court, as before it came questions of granting all licenses and also all probate business as well as other exigencies attending the formation of a new county, and successfully putting the wheels in motion.

The third meeting pursuant to call was held in Hermitage. It should have properly been stated before that at the first meeting the court appointed Jacob A. Romans, county seat commissioner, and certainly much is due to his wise economy in the public account. It was his duty to sell, under the order of the court, at public sale, the town lots at the new county seat, and from this source, procure the funds to expend in the new county buildings.

Probate Court.—As has been stated, the court was separated from the county court and established as an independent court February 22, 1849, and, as such, continued to transact all probate business until its December term, 1859, when it was again made a part and one with the county court. Thus, it remained merged until Monday, October 14, 1867, when, by law, it again was made a separate court.

Aaron Trippett was the first probate judge; the county clerk, Foster, being an ex-officio clerk. The jurisdiction of this court extends to all matters of inheritance and the estates of deceased persons with or without wills, and with or without heirs. The public administrator is an officer of this court to act only in the absence of any person in the State possessing the legal right, neglecting to administer on the estate of any deceased person. By law at this time, the probate judge is his own clerk and keeps his own records. No questions possessing any public interest have arisen in this court.

Hickory County Bar.—Here, as elsewhere, are found those members of this legal fraternity whose wisdom, learning, and insight into all affairs of interest have been of material benefit to the people of the community. Among members of the bar at this time may be mentioned Charles Kroff, F. Marion Wilson, J. Houston Childers, James J. Ramsey, W. L. Pitts, M. N. Neihardt, Robert A. Vance, William C. Carpenter, W. D. Harryman, J. D. Irvine, John H. Davidson, and A. J. Pickett.

County Officials.—The following list includes the names of those who, in an official manner, have served Hickory County in different capacities at the time mentioned. The list is as complete as can be obtained.*

*All records in reference to the county court and acts from 1848-60 were destroyed in county courthouse fire. It is known that Urias Owens, John L. Hall, and William Woodrum were members.

Of the circuit judges, Foster P. Wright served in 1845, followed in 1851 (September) by Waldo P. Johnson; 1854 (September), Dewitt C. Ballou; 1859, Foster P. Wright; 1862, Burr H. Emmerson; 1872, Robert W. Fyan (elected to Congress, 1882); 1882, Benjamin P. Alton (appointed); 1884, Washington I. Wallace.

The county judges have been: 1845, Amos Lindsey, Joel B. Halbert and Thomas Davis; 1848, Amos Lindsey, Joel B. Halbert, Enos Brown; 1860, A. H. Foster, Judge; Jacob A. Romans, William Woodrum, associates; 1861, John L. Hall, associate; 1862, Isham B. Hastain, judge; Jacob A. Romans, William Woodrum, associates; 1863, Ephraim Dent, John Lawrence, associates; 1865, Hastain, Lawrence Dent; 1865 (May), John Pitts, associate; 1867, Thomas S. Morgan, judge; Hastain and Lawrence, associates; 1867, Henry C. Butler, associate; 1869, Judge Morgan died in the latter part of the year; 1869, John A. Pare, judge; Butler and Lawrence, associates; 1869 (December), William F. Bradley, associate; 1870, John Lawrence, judge; Bradley and Pare, associates; 1871, Mansfield H. Bernard, associate; 1873, John A. Pare, judge; James H. Nunn, M. H. Bernard, associates; 1875, M. H. Bernard, judge; Lawrence and Nunn, associates; 1877, James H. Nunn, judge; James M. Gardner, John Lawrence, associates; 1879, Marmaduke E. Ferguson, judge; Joel W. Boone, W. C. Hickman, associates; 1881, Thomas H. Lord, N. K. Pope, associates; 1883, James H. Nunn, judge; William C. Hickman, James T. Wallen, associates; 1885, T. C. Anderson, James T. Wallen, associates; 1887, James A. Brakebill, judge; James M. Gardner, Benjamin L. Mallonee, associates; 1888, Brakebill resigned (February): Joseph S. Hartman appointed; 1888, Benjamin L. Mallonee, judge; James M. Gardner, Achilles Morgan, associates.

The list of probate judges includes the following: 1849, Aaron Trippett (court established); 1850, Thomas Davis; 1853, William Paxton; 1853, W. H. Liggett; 1857, A. H. Foster (merged in county court); 1867, W. H. Liggett; 1871, W. H. Liggett; 1879, George S. Selvidge; 1883, Charles S. Essex; 1887, M. N. Neihardt.

Among the circuit and county clerks are: A. H. Foster in

1845; 1852, William Paxton; 1858, A. F. Doak; 1862, William H. Liggett; 1886, William Q. Paxton; 1870, William Q. Paxton; 1874, M. N. Neihardt; 1878, M. N. Neihardt; 1882, Samuel Dent; 1886, F. Marion Wilson.

The circuit clerk's office was made separate in 1883 when William L. Pitts was elected, and also in 1888.

The first sheriff and collector in 1845, John S. Williams; in 1850, John Mabary; 1855, Henderson Dollarhide (died); 1856, A. F. Doak (appointed); 1858, William Young Evans; 1862, Harrison H. Jamison; 1862, George S. Selvidge; 1868, William A. Pitts; 1872, John D. Pitts; 1874, W. D. Harryman; 1876, W. D. Harryman; 1878, William L. McCaslin; 1880, William H. McCracken; 1882, William H. McCracken; 1884, Thomas H. Lord; 1886, Thomas H. Lord; 1888, George W. Lindsey.

The collector's office was separated in 1874 when John D. Pitts filled the position; 1876, E. D. Blair; 1880, E. D. Blair; 1882, J. S. Hartman; 1884, William M. McCracken; 1886, James Vaughn; 1888, A. M. Paxton.

In 1845, the county treasurer was Thomas Davis, who held the office until 1861 when he left the county to go to war, and for two years, there was no county treasurer; 1863, E. F. Halbert (appointed); 1864, E. F. Halbert; 1866, E. F. Halbert; 1868, E. F. Halbert; 1870, James R. Wilson; 1872, James R. Wilson; 1874, E. F. Halbert; 1876, John A. McCartney; 1878, John A. McCartney; 1880, John A. McCartney; 1882, William Howard; 1884, James R. Marsh; 1886, B. F. Creed; 1888, B. F. Creed.

PHYSICAL FEATURES & RESOURCES - Goodspeed

Geology.-Hickory County is one of the most interesting studies for the practical geologist. Here Nature's great chemist's laboratory has played with its inconceivable forces through the geological aeons of the past, writing that oldest of all history on its enduring pages of minerals and rocks, the eternal story of its creation, or at least its change from the intensely heated gases to the solids; and, passing on to the age when all this was the deep bottom of the great Silurian Sea, where began the deposits that were to make the Rocky Mountains, the ragged, rough hills, the undulations of the land's surface, upon which the flowing waters were to wear the deep gorges and the wide and fertile valleys, in Nature's great and wonderful workshop, may well be studied with incomparable interest, as here is the foundation of all science-all knowledge. As every practical farmer is more or less a geologist, learning from experience the nature and quality of the soils from which comes all that he can possess, therefore, this chapter is appropriately made the leading one in the history of the county. The economic geology of Hickory County is worthy of the fullest study its people can give it, as it possesses all the lessons a successful farmer should know, as well as that special information of the mineralogist which enables him to turn to profit the vast wealth that is stored beneath the earth's surface.

Topography.-The face of the county is divided into rough and hilly timber lands and high rolling prairies. The Big Pomme de Terre enters the south side of the county about the center of Range 22, and crooks and winds through the central part of the county, and passes into Benton County at nearly the same range point at which it enters on the south. This is the large stream of the county. Among the west banks of this stream, Rocky Ridge, which sheds west and northwest. A curious spectacle is found here in the west watershed leading away from the Pomme de Terre, or running north and parallel with it. East of the river is a divide, and from this, on the west side, the streams flow northwest to the river, on the east side, rising and flowing to the northeast and passing out of the county. Thus there are found three distinct watersheds; but the trend of the whole county, as indicated by the waters, is from the south to the north, denoting that all this region of the country is but the larger watershed of the Osage River.

West of the Pomme de Terre River the county is about one half prairie, consisting of Twenty-five Mile and Weaubleau

Prairies, the former passing from south to north nearly entirely through the county, while the other occupies the southwest corner of the county. East of the river are the Fifteen Mile and North Prairies.

Along the larger streams are many wide and second bottoms, on which are extensive farms, the land being as rich and productive as any agricultural lands in the world. The rough, broken and rocky ridges and hills run in ranges through nearly the center of the county. There are spots too rocky for vegetation, but the grasses (especially the bluegrass) which come spontaneously when pasturing, prove favorable for the stock raiser.

The whole face of the country is perfectly drained, and there is no stagnant water. The prairies are high and gently rolling and from every elevation are presented as lovely landscapes as the eye ever beheld.

Streams.—Pomme de Terre River, as it flows to the north, enters Hickory County near the center of Section 5, Range 22, and passes out at the north line of the county in the east part of Section 10, Range 22, about two miles east of a direct line through the county. Its windings form nearly a system of horseshoes through the entire county; the longest curve, however, from east to west, being about three miles; the many sharp curves indicate the difficulties encountered on their way among the rocks and hills. It is a strong and beautiful stream of water, fed by innumerable springs from its source to its mouth.

The Little Niangua River is the main stream on the east side of the county. The six head branches of this stream rise flowing north, joins it in Section 26, and passes the east line of the county in Section 24, re-entering in Section 13, where two other tributaries join it as it flows north about one mile from the east county line; passing north, it curves into Cross Timbers Township, and, turning in a southeast direction, leaves the county at Section 25, in the last named township.

Huffman's Creek rises in Section 16, Stark Township, flowing northeast into Niangua in Section 2, in that township. Stark's Creek rises in Section 36, Range 21, Stark Township; one of its head branches rises in Section 30, and joins the main stream in Section 13; thence it flows northeasterly to Section 16, Range 20, Cross Timbers, and turns southeast and empties into the Niangua in Section 23, Range 20, in Cross Timbers Township.

Little Mill Creek heads in Section 34, Township 38, Range 21, flows northwest, and empties into Pomme de Terre in Section 24. One of its branches rises in Section 32, joining the main stream in Section 30; others rise in Sections 17 and 18. Big Mill Creek rises in Section 27, Township 37, Range 21, going north to Section 10; thence west to Pomme de Terre, joining it in Section 11. It has several tributaries—one rising in Section 16, and emptying in Section 8; another in Section 27, and joining it in Section 13. Crane Creek, which rises in Dallas County, enters at Section 1, Range 21, Township 36. It has ten tributaries which join it in Township 36, Range 21, flowing northwest into Pomme de Terre, just below Hermitage. Two tributaries flow into it at Section 31, coming respectively from Sections 27 and 21. Lindley Creek enters the county at the southeast corner and passes south into Polk County and re-enters in Section 3; running northwest, it enters into Pomme de Terre in Section 12, Township 36, Range 22. Its principal tributary rises in Sections 27, 26, and 23, and flows west, joining it in Section 21. A spring branch rises in Section 1, Range 22, on the south county line, and flows a little west of north into the Pomme de Terre, in Section 14, Township 36, Range 22. On the west, there is but one stream flowing east into the Pomme de Terre River; this rises in Sections 10 and 17, and going northeast strikes the river in Section 14, Township 37, Range 22. In the northwest corner of the county is a small stream rising in Section 1, running west and out of the county in Section 34. Three miles above this, another passes out in Section 15. It rises in Sections 25 and 12, running west. The main stream in the wouthwest portion of the county is Weaubleau Creek. It enters from Polk County, in Section 3, Range 23, running northwesterly through Sections 3, 34, 37, 28, 21, 20, 17, 18, 13, 12, 6, and passes into St. Clair County in Section 31, Township 37, Range 22. It has six north side tributaries and one from the south. Above this, a little over two miles and running nearly parallel, is the North Branch Weaubleau, which heads in Sections 7 and 12, Township 36, Range 23, and has tributaries rising in Sections 14 and 9 on the south, and in Section 36, Township 37, Range 23, and in Sections 34, 33, and 28; a small spring stream, its two branches heading in Section 20, Township 37, Range 23, joins in Section 30, flowing thence into St. Clair County.

Passing to the north, the next important watercourse is Hogle's Creek, which heads in Sections 34 and 15, Township 37, Range 23, and runs north and passes into Benton County in Section 7, in the northwest corner of the county. Toward

the east is Little Pomme de Terre, running nearly parallel with Hogle's Creek, and about three miles distant. It rises in Section 25, Township 37, Range 23, and leaves the county on the line between Sections 10 and 11. Montgomery Branch empties into Little Pomme de Terre in Section 15. It heads in Section 4, Township 39, Range 22. Trinity Branch rises in Section 29, flows northwest, and leaves the county in Section 11.

This is nature's arrangement both for the supply of living streams of water, and for the drainage of the county. Along all these streams are springs bubbling up their clear and cold waters; indeed, the heading of all streams and their small branches have their rise in Springs.

Soils.—A deep black alluvial soil overspreads the prairies of the county; in many places is distributed through this soil float rock, called cotton rock, from its soft character. This soil is full of plant food, and its yields of corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, rye, potatoes, and the vegetables of this latitude, are in great abundance. The nature of the soil enables it to withstand the greatest degree of wet or dry weather, the sand and gravel substratum absorbing the excess of water rapidly, and again giving it up by capillary attraction when the drouth prevails.

The timber land has generally reddish clay soil, and often the dark loam is found in broad belts. Both these soils are good, and it is only the rough and broken hills that are frequently too rocky for cultivation or the better kinds of pastures.

Every variety of soil in the county turns, under cultivation, to the production of bluegrass, and, therefore, there is but little of the surface that is not either the best of agricultural land or pasturage. There are plateaus in the timber lands where are already some excellent farms, but the farms that cannot be excelled in the world are in the second-bottoms along the streams. These valleys are wide, and now some of the finest farms in this portion of the state are being cultivated.

The rocky hills will remain of little value, except for the minerals they may contain. On the west of them are only a stunted growth of oaks, and a few cedars; but where they are nearly free of rocks, there is a deep rich soil, and here are great forest trees; when the underbrush shall have been removed a rich growth of bluegrass will give the finest stock pasture. The predominating soil is the dark limestone, with portions of the dark freestone and reddish clay.

Caves.—There are no wellknown caves, simply because they have not been fully investigated. A short distance north of Hermitage is an opening in the side of the bluff, with every appearance of a wide-mouthed cave. Parties have gone over 300 feet into this and report a well-defined roof and nearly level rock floor. The full extent of the opening has never been followed out, as the roof descends and becomes low at that distance. South of Hermitage is Wild Cat Cave, which, after following about 100 yards, one finds to branch both to the right and left. No serious efforts to follow this up have ever been made. In the soft cotton rock, worn by the waters into fantastic jutting bluffs, may be seen great holes and lateral openings leading back into the rocks, bearing strong indications that the wild animals once made homes here from the inclement weather, or for breeding places. In riding over the rocky ridge road along the Pomme de Terre, a strong impression is made that beneath is an unexplored world that is full of curious and fantastic regions and apartments, the knowledge of which has passed away with the native wild animals. It can really be seen that the mouths of the caves have been closed by the debris which has gathered from the wash and surrounding vegetable growths. The uplifts that have brought these ragged hills from the sea-bottoms have been comparatively swift in their movements, and the arched and bent rocky layers indicate natural roofs and floors for great labyrinthian caves.

Minerals.—Lead, zinc, iron, and the noted Missouri potter's clay, together with baryta and tripoli, are found in portions of the county. The principal yield so far has been in the zinc and lead. "Jack" is found in surface outcrops, and has been obtained in vast quantities and in numerous places. No machinery for mining this has been introduced, nor has there been any prospecting or attempt to follow the ore more than a few feet beneath the surface. The magnesium lime series is found nearly all over the county, and the lead and zinc ores are found inhabiting the cavities and fissures of the earth in the rocks. These offer unsurpassed advantages to the miner. Heretofore, no other better mining machinery than the shovel and pick has been attempted to be used, and within a few feet of the surface, the waters would drive the prospectors out, when it would be necessary to select some other spot to scratch over the surface and pick up the float minerals that came to hand. Fifteen or sixteen years ago, just at the time that there came the depression in the market values of lead and zinc, the prospectors were coming in force to the county, and, except for this depression, the mining interests would

have become of immense value. A company sunk a shaft three miles south of Hermitage 115 feet, following a strong vein of lead, which improved at increased depth. Near that town, a vein was followed forty feet, and near J. H. Jones', over a mile west, parties sunk a shaft fourteen feet. One peculiar feature of the country that, without improved machinery, will make prospecting for minerals difficult, if not impossible, is the fact that nearly every shaft so far that has been sunk to much depth, becomes a flowing well, the water coming with such volume that it would require a strong pump to keep it in workable order. Scientific and practical men, with modern appliances for mining, will find in Hickory County rich and bountiful harvests.

A well-defined vein of channel coal is found on Robert Brownlee's farm, four miles southeast of Quincy. In this part of the country, coal is mined from outcroppings in several localities. The vein is two and a half to three feet thick. Again, it is found outcropping in Cross Timbers Township, and at several places it is mined and supplies the local trade. There has been no attempt, it seems, to learn the full extent of the coal measures in the county; but, the indications are that it may, in time, be developed into a great industry.

Iron is here in inexhaustible quantities and of excellent quality and easily mined. So far, this has received no attention on the account of the distance of markets and the absence of transportation.

Resources.—Hickory County occupies the center of the undeveloped but naturally richest district in the world—rich in everything which contributes to the glory and splendor of modern civilization. All her resources, developed to their full extent, would support an empire in nearly all the staple products that contribute chiefly to man's necessities. Water, climate, soil, minerals and hard timbers, building rock of the finest quality, and clays yielding to the deft touch of the potter, iron in great hills and never to be exhausted, are some of the natural resources of the county. These sources of wealth are supplemented with agricultural advantages that cannot be surpassed anywhere. The enormous crops of grain of all kinds, but more especially corn, oats, and wheat; the certainty of the annual yield are the palpable evidences that, in this respect, Hickory County has but few peers in the rich garden of the great Northwest. Here can be raised cotton and tobacco, and side by side king corn and the staple of life for man, wheat. Apples, peaches, grapes, and all varieties of small berries

grow here in great perfection. These rugged hills, now considered nearly valueless, except for meager pasturage, will someday be crowned with rich vineyards. The soil being underlaid with limestone is well adapted to produce bluegrass, timothy, clover, and all tame grasses.

So far, little else than the old time native cattle and horses have been bred in the county. In the line of improved domestic animals, there is a great future for the county—especially in cattle and horses. In the bottoms are grasses, on which, in winters of light snow, cattle will feed abundantly. Every one of the innumerable springs is an inviting spot for a creamery, and here again, are vast stores of wealth to be developed for the thrifty husbandman. The Pomme de Terre River is to Hickory County much as is Fox River to Kane County, Illinois. Here is a motive power for a vast system of machinery, the products of which may well be sent throughout the civilized world. The county has attracted but little attention, has been but little known to outsiders, because (1) it does not lie in the great highway of the westward march of empire, and (2) it has been to no pains to advertise itself. It has been by sparse accretions from the nations of the Old World. A number of Swedes are in the east part of the county—perhaps 500 altogether—and elsewhere are a number of Germans and other nationalities. They form a cosmopolitan community, bright and active, and have been compelled to adapt themselves to their surroundings, influenced, of course, greatly by the absence of quick and cheap transportation to the world's markets. But with the certain change, will come these necessities; and, when the density of population per square mile taxes to the full the resources of the county, then will this region be pointed to as one of the earth's remarkable granaries and manufactories, wherein will be a noted and wealthy population. The climate is not excelled in the great Northwest.* Malaria is an unknown quantity, and the region is noted for the health of the people. On account of the elevation (about 900 feet), the purity of the air and the excellence of the water, the county will one day be one of the great health resorts. To promote these vast and inexhaustible resources, lavished so profusely on the land by nature, is the work at hand that will occupy the present generation, and so richly repay them. One of the readiest means to do this is no longer "hide your light under a bushel". 'Tis the duty of Hickory County to tell the innumerable seekers in the old communities that here is the haven and the rest for the poor man—cheap homes, where all industries meet with quick response, and, while this marvelous statement may not be believed at first, time

will justify its truth. All around, even in adjoining States, are multitudes suffering under loads of oppressive taxes that are yearly growing more grievous, or, from the killing blizzards of the North, are freezing or starving to death, or others appealing to the world's charity for sustenance. These would soon come to Hickory County and be cured of their afflictions, did they but know what awaits them here.

The composite population mentioned above works at all times to the enlightened and liberalizing tendencies that add frankness, a cheerful hospitality and a generous breadth of view to a community. Here is found a locality free from all forms of meaningless constraint, and in the very air is a spirit of manly independence and honor that is most to be welcomed by those seeking new homes. Here the honest and industrious are helped and encouraged with generous accord, while the idle and vicious are frowned upon. Hence, a warm and hearty welcome, so characteristic of the openhearted Westerner, is extended to all worthy newcomers. It is no small matter to the home-seeker to know that he will be welcomed by all and antagonized by none. The people are ready to aid and encourage every new enterprise that may wish to enter.

In riding through the county, one is often struck with the magnificent dressed rock chimneys often running up the outside of even log houses. Some of these huge structures would be valued ornaments to the modern outside (seaside) cottages, similar in architectural design. These are made of what is commonly called cotton rock, quite soft when first quarried, and as easily worked as soft wood; it is of a light color, and on exposure to air and light becomes very hard and firm. It always looked bright and clean and fresh. Thus, the county has an incalculable supply of the fairest, cheapest, and best building material to be found in the country. The jail at Hermitage has stood for over twenty years,* and, to look at it, one would suppose it had just been built hewn from solid rocks.

*The jail built in 1870-71 is still standing in good shape at this date, 1963, after a lapse of more than 92 years.

The timber on the uplands is, as a rule, young and thrifty oak, hickory, walnut; and everywhere, sassafras, sumac, hackberry, hard and soft maple, mulberry, dogwood, locust, and often a dense undergrowth of hazel and blackberry—all indicating the strong soil on which these varieties usually grow. The heavy timber is in the bottoms.

THE PRAIRIES - B.B. Ihrig

Prairies.—Pomme de Terre River flows almost south and north across the County with timber and brush covering the banks of the river and tributaries for a short distance on each side. Then there is a wide strip of prairie on each side bordering the timber.

This open prairie was not very well understood by the early pioneers who came to the County mostly from Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas where they had spent the most of one generation in the timber land. So, it was impossible for them to immediately adjust themselves to the prairie land. When they came to the County, they chose the timber land that grew along the branches and streams of the area. This choice was made because the timber land contained almost all the necessities they needed. For instance, the streams furnished them plenty of water and fish for food; the timber was available for fuel, logs for building purposes as well as wild animals for food. Then, too, we must realize that sugar was a great necessity in those days. All they had to do to get a good substitute for sugar was to go out in the timber and cut a bee tree and rob the bees of the honey. The timber also furnished material for fences. It cost nothing. They merely cut down a tree and split it into rails or posts. In later years the timber furnished the material for all kinds of lumber of which walnut trees were very plentiful. Even to this day, Missouri is the greatest source of walnut in the entire union.

There was a distrust as to the fertility of the prairie soil. They felt that if it would not grow trees, neither would it grow crops. The prairie was used mostly for pasture or a temporary place to live until they could get a place to live in the timber. (It is alleged that a man in Saline County planted crops on the prairie soil and got good results. The Gentry families who settled in Pettis County located on the prairies and afterwards became among the wealthiest families in Pettis County. A few of the mansions they built at the time are still standing. This proved that prairie soil was fertile.)

The pioneers of South Missouri were slower to adapt themselves to the use of the prairies than those of the north. Had they known that the Indians were largely responsible for the prairies, things might have been different. Every fall after the frost had killed the grass, the Indians would burn all the

prairie land off. It is said that one of the great reasons that the Indians burned off the prairies was that it forced the animals to seek refuge in the timber which helped to make their hunting grounds much better. This made it impossible to grow trees because the fire would burn and kill all the sprouts.

All kinds of grass grew on the prairies—some it is said grew eight or nine feet high. One can imagine what a terrific fire it would make while burning, especially when the wind was blowing. An old pioneer told me that the prairies were larger when he came to the County. When the prairies were burned off the fire edged into the timber a little each year and kept enlarging the prairie. After the settlers came in, there were no regular grass fires. The land next to the timber was generally hilly and was used mostly for pasture. The timber and sprouts crept a little more over the prairie line and slowly made the prairies smaller. He pointed out to me that the trees and brush were much smaller next to the prairie. Back from the line a short distance, there were big trees which plainly showed where the line had been.

When the early settlers decided to farm the prairie land, they met with some difficulties. It was practically impossible for the team to pull the plow after it was in the ground because of the deep sod. Some went to the blacksmith shop and had sharp blades made to fasten on the tongue and on to the plow share. Although the blade shaved off the grass and sod, they found that there was another problem, and later, new machinery came into use and the problem was completely solved.

The passing of the prairies meant a great loss in some ways. The prairie chicken was an important source of food. As the prairies passed out, so did the prairie chicken.

In the late 1950s, the Missouri Department of Conservation purchased 1,360 acres of native prairie meadows in St. Clair County north of Taberville, and 85 acres in Vernon County west of Milo. Acquisition of the prairies was for the purpose of setting aside a bit of prairie to serve as a refuge for the prairie chickens with the hope at least one flock of these birds might be kept for the people of Missouri to enjoy. Facilities in the form of blinds are provided by the Department of Conservation for the people who wish to observe the annual courtship dance of the "prairie boomer". Many individuals, some from out of the state, have enjoyed the opportunity to view the show. There are birds that have become extinct with the going of the prairie; also many forms of the prairie animals. The prairies also had many kinds of wild flowers. The open season for the prairies was closed in 1906, never to be reopened.

THE CIVIL WAR - Goodspeed

General View.—There were few localities in the United States that felt more keenly the prolonged agony of the Civil War than did Hickory County. It has been stained with brothers' blood—assassinations in cold blood of neighbor by neighbor, and the awful resort of slaughtering unarmed prisoners without any form of trial; house burning, robbery, and theft—every able bodied man in the county driven by awful times from home and family; and the destitute and impoverished people left at home to sleep in the brush, and in the open day to prowl and move cautiously in the often vain effort to find something to eat. Those who were small children here then will never need further telling that all war is a scourge and cruel calamity, but that all civil wars are the most unholy things that ever maddened men's brains or shed brother's blood. Even common salt could not be obtained in many localities and the dirt under where they hung their meat in the smoke houses was dug up and drained with water to obtain salt. The people of Hickory County did not divide on the question of slavery. It was rather a question of Union and State's rights. The strongest and most outspoken men, in many instances, were the largest slave owners, while the most active rebels were men who never even expected to own slaves, but who believed in State's rights; and today, between those who believed in State's rights and had the courage of their convictions and went into the regular armies of the South, and the volunteer soldiers, there existed as high respect by their old neighbors who thought the other way, as there was before the blood issue was joined.

On the other hand, there were men on both sides who seized upon the disrupted state of society, and who, in the false name of fealty to their respective sides, made the fair face of the county a blackened hell.

The emigrants to the county had been poor men—farmers and stock-raisers mostly—who had gone to work, and had just begun to conquer their way toward comfort and competence, all to be wasted and destroyed, many killed and many crippled, and then to gather their families together and commence the work of life anew. This was the condition in which they emerged from the six years of horrid nightmare.

Organizations.—Nearly a thousand men from the county, from first to last, were in some way connected with the respective



CIVIL WAR CAMP NEAR WHEATLAND

armies. Major John Cosgrove was a leading spirit on the Union side. The Union men had all been ordered to leave the county, and a large number started for Jefferson City to join the Federal forces. Upon reaching Warsaw, stories were heard to the effect that Hickory County was swarming with armed rebels; that a lot of Texas rangers were overrunning the country. Maj. Cosgrove and Lt. L. Lindsey called for volunteers to return and drive them out. A squad was raised which came down to Cross Timbers; finding no enemy, they pushed on to Preston, where a rebel squad was camped, and dispersed them.

One man named Mooney was killed, and the Union forces then burned the town. In December, 1869, John Cosgrove raised Company B, Eighth Regiment Calvary, Missouri State Militia. He was first Captain, and, then promoted to Major, was succeeded by John Lindsey; the first lieutenant was Lycurgus Lindsey, and the second lieutenants, William W. Owens, John Lindsey, and William R. Rains. This company made up of Hickory County men and there were a few from the county in Company C., same regiment. The second lieutenant was Preston Richardson.

In Company I, B. A. Reeder was captain, succeeded by Jacob Cossair; Ethan Paxton was second lieutenant. This regiment was mustered out in May, 1865.

In the Sixtieth Regiment, E. M. M., Joel B. Halbert was lieutenant-colonel, entering the service October 13, 1862. Of Company C. William A. Liggett was captain; first lieutenant, William A. Pitts; second lieutenant, Hiram Dixon. Company D (second lieutenant, Joseph Whitaker) was composed mostly (partly) of Hickory County men.

Company B, in this regiment formed mostly of men from Hickory, had John A. Pare as captain and W. V. Murray, lieutenant. Capt. W. L. Snidow succeeded Capt. Pare.

In another Company, William L. McCracken was second lieutenant.

Among the first Union troops raised in the county may be mentioned 300 Home Guards under Major Hastain.

In the early part of 1862 occurred the attack on the invalid Iowa soldiers, mostly at Quincy, under the noted Capt. Rafter. The men took refuge in a building which the rebels surrounded and set on fire. One of them killed Rafter with a small pistol. On the Union side, John T. Frames was killed, and Lt. William Charlton wounded.

On the retreat of Shelby through the county, a part of his command went into camp near Hermitage. Capt. James Coissart called soldiers and citizens and charged upon them, scattering and killing a large number, who were left unburied where they fell.

At one time. Capt. Robert Allen's company was camped in Hermitage, and had four prisoners guarded in the courthouse. A man entered town on horseback at full speed and announced that the rebels were coming in force. The prisoners were shot and killed except one, and the company retreated south across the river. The alarm was a false one. One of the prisoners, the only one known to be a Hickory County man, though badly wounded, recovered.

Review.—Some of the richest farming neighborhoods, especially in the southeast part of the county, presented but a sad scene of desolation at the close of the war. It is said that there were roads on which one could ride for miles and see nothing but the blackened chimneys left standing to mark the spot where were once happy homes. The people had learned to sleep in the brush, and very few dared sleep in their houses. Light ceased to shine through windows; women barred the doors,

and, when their men would be on their chance visit to their families, there was one of the family on watch to warn of the approach of any party. If they were not dressed when the signal warning came, they went without clothes, as their lives depended upon the quickest possible movement. About all property had been destroyed; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and provisions and feed for domestic animals; rails about the farms went to campfires, and armies had eaten up and destroyed the sustenance of the people. Besides this was the loss of men killed, crippled, and physically ruined, and the loss of six years of time, and from this point, all or nearly all had to commence life and its labors anew.

The Confederates generally went off to join Price's army or Claib Jackson's. The only regularly enlisted organization in the camp on that side was Capt. John Mabary's company. The estimates by those on the grounds were that about a equal number went to the respective armies. When the cruel war was over, there was no bitterness of soul between those who chose to go south and those who went to the opposite side. They crossed bayonets in civilized war, and, then the war was ended, the conquerer respected the vanquished, and on both sides, no old scores or old sores remained. It was the irregular bands on both sides who seized upon the times to assassinate and rob and destroy. Their days for evil were over, and then the vanquished Confederates in line laid down their arms and surrendered.

None of the people here on either side had any hand in plunging the country into war; on the other hand, they had done all they could to prevent it. The cruel calamity was forced upon them. And, when the storm had passed, the respectable elements in society had no criminations to make, but shoulder to shoulder, they went to work to rehabilitate the county, to heal the wounds, rebuild their homes and be good and loyal people.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY - B.B. Ihrig

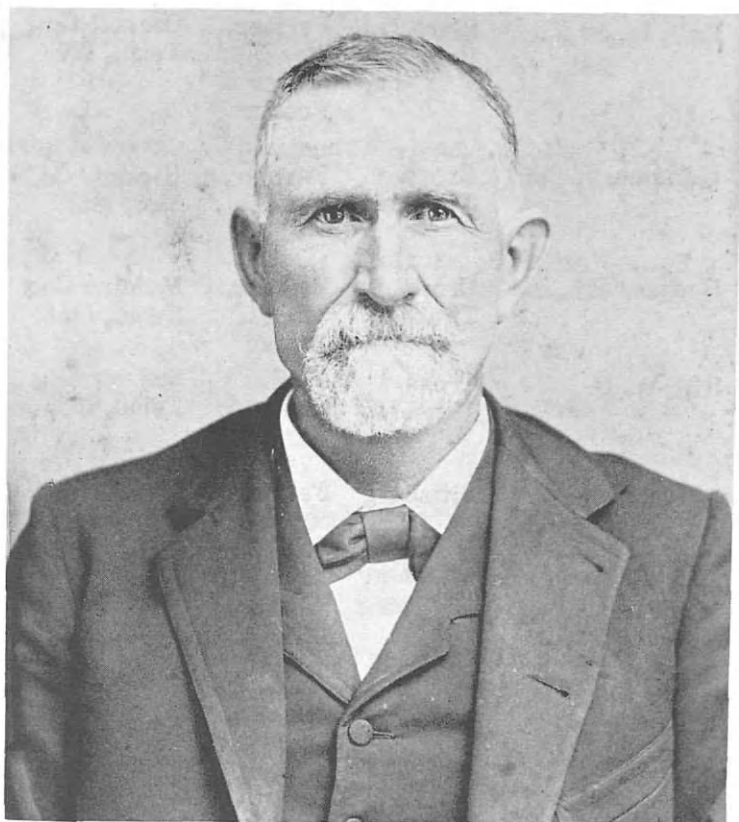
Name	Post Office	Business	Nativity
Amiss, L. F.	Weaubleau City	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Montgomery Co., Va., 1870
Blair, E. D.	Hermitage	Coll. of Revenue	Jo Daviess Co., Ill., 1855
Baldwin, E. P.	Hermitage	Prosecuting Atty.	Prince George Co., Md., 1871
Brookshire, H. C.	Hermitage	Physician & Surgeon	Hickory Co., Mo. 1848
Butcher, A. J.	Quincy	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Macoupin Co., Ill., 1866
Brownlee, A. W.	Quincy	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Atty.	Washington Co., Pa., 1863
Bernard, M. H.	Quincy	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Cooper Co., Moc., 1855
Bernard, Jno. C.	Quincy	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Morgan Co., Moc., 1854
Boone, J. W.	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Judge of Western District	Burke Co., N. C., 1854
Burber, Emerson	Weaubleau	Pres. of School, Minister, P. M.	Morrow Co., Ohio, 1879

Butler, O. W.	Wheatland	Farmer & Justice of Peace	Sullivan Co., Pa., 1865
Brown, Jno. B.	Cornersville	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Cambridge, England, 1853
Bandel, Leopold	Black Oak Point	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Anhalt, Prussia, 1866
Browder, J. A.	Black Oak Point	Stock Raiser & Breeder	McMinn Co., Tenn., 1859
Beezley, E. E.	Urbana	Prop'r of Home- stead Nur- sery	Vermilion Co., Ill., 1839
Brakebill, J. A.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Carpenter	Monroe Co., Tenn., 1858
Bliss, H. G.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser	France, 1866
Cook, J. D.	Wheatland 1 1/2 mi. N. W.	Farmer, Trading	Huron Co., Canada, 1862
Chancellor, P.	Quincy	Surveyor of Hickory Co., Farmer	Woods Co., Pa., 1870
Childers, Josiah	Quincy	Physician, Surgeon, Farmer	Blount Co., Pa., 1865
Crates, Joseph	Wheatland	Farmer & Wagon-maker	Stark Co., Ohio, 1858

Crouch, A. A.	Quincy	Druggist	Hickory Co., Moc., 1855
Collins, Wright	Wheatland	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Cooper Co., Mo., 1844
Condley, E. T.	Cross	Hdwe. Merchant, P. O.	Halifax Co., Ky., 1873
Clark, I. R.	Hermitage	Surveyor and Farmer	Union Co., Ky., 1866
Crutsinger, J. G.	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dealer	Sullivan Co., Tenn., 1856
Davidson, J. H.	Wheatland	Silby & Davidson, Attys., Davidson Hotel	Warren Co., Ky., 1867
Dent, Ephriam	Wheatland	County Assessor Farmer, Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Mo., 1847
Daugherty, W. P.	Wheatland	Blacksmith- ing & Re- pair Shop	Athens Co., Ohio, 1866
Dent, Sam.	Wheatland	Farmer, Deputy Circuit Clerk	St. Claire Co., Mo., 1847
Darby, E. F.	Urbana	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dealer	Vermilion Co., Ill., 1838

Dickerson, N. M.	Cross Timbers	Farmér & Stock Raiser	Sumner Co., Tenn., 1840
Dickerson, J. W.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dealer	Benton Co., Mo., 1865
Dollarhide, Sr., W. M.	Black Oak Point	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Scott Co., Va., 1837
Daniel, S. P.	Cross Timbers	Farmer	Benton Co., Mo., 1856
Doak, R. F.	Cross Timbers	Farmer	Wilson Co., Tenn., 1856
Diener, Geo.	Elkton	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Voge, France 1869
Durnal, M. N.	Weaubleau	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dealer	Simpson Co., Ky., 1838
Dimmitt, J. H.	Humans- ville	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Clermont Co., Ohio, 1869
Dorman, W. E.	Hermitage	Farmer, Proprietor of Dorman Hotel	Tenn.
Dorman, O. L.	Hermitage	Farmer	Hickory Co., Mo., 1872
Estes, W. B.	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Trader	Hickory Co., Mo., 1850

Edde, Joseph	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Feeder	Warren Co., Tenn., 1842
Edde & Reser	Black Oak Point	General Merchants	
Ferguson, J. T.	Pittsburg	Dry goods, Groceries (General)	Ga., 1860
Fugate, B. F.	Urbana	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Decatur, Ind. 1845
Ferguson, M. E.	Quincy	Pres'g Judge, Mechanic, Farmer	Randolph Co., Ill.
Griffin, G. W.	Cross Timbers	Physician & Surgeon	Roane Co., Tenn.
Gentry, J. M.	Quincy	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Feeder	Ky., 1867
Gover, E.	Quincy	School Teacher	Hickory Co., Mo., 1855
Gerber, C.	Wheatland	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Ky.
Green, R. B.	Black Oak	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Feeder	Tenn.
Grimes, W. W.	Cornersville	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Ohio, 1865



WILLIAM C. HICKMAN—An early-day county court judge.

Hickman, W. C.	Cross Timbers	Co. Judge, Farmer, Stock Dealer	Wilson Co., Tenn., 1858
Hudler, Fred	Pittsburg	Farmer, Stock Feeder & Dealer	Craven Co., N. C., 1876
Hires, Lewis	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Feeder	Smith Co., Tenn., 1866

Hall, David W.	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Feeder	Carroll Co., Tenn., 1863
Huffman, J. C.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Hickory Co., Mo., 1851
Hodges, A.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser	McMinn Co., Tenn., 1865
Hill, W. B.	Cross Timbers	M. E. Minister, Farmer	Sumner Co., Tenn., 1853
Hartman, Levi	Pittsburg	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Washington Co., Tenn., 1847
Hartman, J. S.	Pittsburg	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Wapello Co., Iowa, 1867
Holmes, Geo.	Wheatland	Merchant, Groceries, General	St. Louis, Mo. 1867
Heard, E.	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Handler	Hickory Co., Mo., 1830
Hollingsworth, A.	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Feeder	Knox Co., Ind., 1871
Howard, Wm.	Hermitage	Druggist, Wines, Liquor, Tobacco	Dallas Co., Mo., 1876
Harryman, W. D.	Wheatland	Merchant, Farmer, Feeder, Trader	Hickory Co., Mo., 1849

Howser, T. H.	Corners- ville	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Allen Co., Ky., 1866
Hartley, Calvin	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Caldwell Co., Mo., 1853
Inks, S. P.	Urbana	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dealer	Dallas Co., Mo., 1854
Jordan, W. R.	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Warren Co., Tenn., 1860
John A. A.	Weaubleau City	Carpenter, House Jointer & Constr'n	Clermont Co., Ohio, 1876
Jenkins, W. W.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Orange Co., Inc., 1850
Jenkins, M. C.	Cross Timbers	Farmer & Miller	Orange Co., Ind., 1860
Jenkins, T. J.	Cross Timbers	Miller & Engineer	Benton Co., Mo., 1860
Kroff, Chas.	Hermitage	Atty., Real Estate Agent	Monroe Co., Ohio, 1866
Keeling, D. F.	Humans- ville	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dealer	Polk Co., Mo., 1876
Kuntz, C. F.	Wheatland	Mennonite Parson, Farmer	Buto, Prussia 1865
Kern, Fred	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Wurtemberg, Gy., 1866

Liggett, W. H.	Wheatland 1/2 mi. North	Farmer, Real Agent	Guernsey Co., Ohio, 1859
Lollar, H. A.	Quincy	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Iredell Co., N. C., 1878
Lehmann, P. S.	Elkton	Farmer, Mennonite Parson	Berne, Switzerland, 1852
Lindsey, John J.	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Butler Co., Ky., 1838
Lindsey, L.	Lone Springs	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Feeder	Butler Co., Ky., 1838
Lindsey, A.	Urbana	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Feeder	Butler Co., Ky., 1838
Lindsey, Alfred	Black Oak Point	Dealer, Dry Goods (General) P. Med.	Butler Co., Ky., 1837
Liggett, A. A.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Fayette Co., Iowa, 1865
McCaslin & Czarlinsky	Wheatland	Gen. Merchandising Produce	
McCartney, J. A.	Hermitage	Shop, Wagons, Black- smithing, Co. Treas.	Shelby Co., Ill., 1874
Moore, E. F.	Wheatland	Job Work Neatly Done	Washington Co., Neb., 1867

McCaslin, W. L.	Wheatland	Sheriff of County, Merchant, Banker	Monroe Co., Tenn., 1854
Murphy, Alexander	Wheatland	County Comm'r of Schools, Teacher	Randolph Co., Ind., 1852
Moore, H. A.	Wheatland	Editor of Wheatland Star, Job Work	Marion Co., Ind., 1870
McAndrew, J. W.	Wheatland	Ex-county Surveyor, Farmer, Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co., Ky., 1860
Mosser, Jacob	Wheatland	Miller at Union Star Mills	Waterloo Co., Ky., 1869
Myers, Joel	Weaubleau	Principal of High School, Minister	Mahoning Co., Ohio., 1879
Marsh, J. R.	Urbana	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Ozark Co., Mo., 1870
Mabary, John N.	Goose Neck	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Hickory Co., Mo., 1841
Mackey, Sylvester	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Feeder	Athens Co., Ohio, 1866
Morgan, Achilles	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Vermilion Co., Ill., 1857

Marsh, James A.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Henry Co., Ill., 1868
Mitchell, J. M.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Trigg Co., Ky., 1870
Mashburn, T. J.	Hermitage	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Hickory Co., Mo., 1840
Neihardt, M. N.	Hermitage	Co. Clk., Circuit Clk., Re- corder, Real Est.	Williams Co., Ill.
Naftzger, John	Wheatland	Miller at Star Mills	Wilmot Co., Canada, 1858
Naftzger, David	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Waterloo Co., Canada, 1858
Naftzger, J. S.	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Miller	Baden, Germany, 1850
Naftzger, L. S.	Quincy	Dry Goods Store, Hdwe., P. M.	Wayne Co., Ohio, 1876
Nease, J. H.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Mason Co., W. Va., 1857
Naftzger and Mosser	Wheatland	Proprietors, Union Star Mills	
Phillips & Co.	Weaubleau City	Prop. of Steam Saw Mill at Weaubleau	

Pendleton, R. G.	Hermitage	Attorney- at-law	Cumberland Co., Ky., 1866
Pack, J. R.	Hermitage	Physician & Surgeon	Buncombe Co., N. C., 1872
Pine, J. A.	Wheatland	Justice of Peace, Farmer, Stock Raiser	Lincoln Co., Mo., 1853
Paxton, Amos M.	Wheatland	Druggist	Benton Co., Mo., 1845
Phipps, T. J.	Weaubleau City	Merchant & Engineer	Coles Co., Ill., 1879
Pope, N. K.	Black Oak Point	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Allen Co., Ky., 1877
Pippin, W. G.	Urbana	Farmer, Stock Dealer & Raiser	Warren Co., Tenn., 1850
Parks, D. J.	Goose Neck	Farmer, Prop. Park Mill, P. M.	Bedford Co., Penn., 1863
Parks, Jas. K.	Goose Neck	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Searcy Co., Ark., 1863
Piper, T. C.	Black Oak Point	Mfr. Wagons, Plows, Blacksmith	Washington Co., Va., 1876
Pitts, A. J.	Pittsburg	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Davidson Co., Tenn., 1844
Pickett, W. S.	Cross Timbers	Justice of Peace, Co. Agent	Mason Co., Ky., 1868

Paxton and Harryman	Wheatland	Dealer Drugs Chemicals, Paints, Wines, Li- quor, Toilet Articles, Tobacco	
Robbins, P. E.	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dealer	Hawkins Co., Tenn., 1866
Ream, S. W.	Wheatland	Farmer, Made Sorghum	Cambridge Co., Ky., 1867
Reser, J. W.	Urbana	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Vermilion Co., Ill., 1838
Robertson, J. A.	Urbana	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Washington Co., Mo.
Rule, Wm.	Elkton	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Knox Co., Tenn., 1872
Robson, C. E.	Hermitage	Atty., Collector, Real Estate Agt.	New Orleans, 1880
Selvidge, Geo. S.	Hermitage	Probate Judge, Abstract Books	Monroe Co., Tenn., 1855
Sherman, N. B.	Wheatland	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Wayne Co., N. Y., 1867
Snidow, W. L.	Weaubleau City	Rep. Farmer, Stock Raiser	Giles Co., Va., 1856

Silsby, Harry D.	Wheatland	Hardware, Imple- ments, Drugs, Books	Missouri, 1874
Stoll, J. P.	Wheatland	Farmer, Stockman	France , 1872
Stalnaker, G. M.	Elkton	Justice of Peace, Black- smith, Farmer, Horses	Roane Co., W. Va., 1869
Simmons, B. F.	Black Oak Point	Justice of Peace, Farmer, Stock Raiser	Greene Co., Mo., 1865
Selby, S. B.	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1860
Scruggs, W. H.	Cross Timbers	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Cumberland Co., Va. 1867
Snow, Geo. W.	Pittsburg	Druggist, Oils and Paint	Bradley Co., Tenn., 1872
Tucker, T. J.	Weaubleau	Mgr. of Weaubleau Steam Mill	Tennessee, 1862
Tillery, A. J.	Elkton	Farmer, Stock Dealer & Raiser	Polk Co., Mo., 1850
Tanksley, N. A.	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Dealer	Greene Co., Tenn., 1863

Wilson, F. M.	Hermitage	Lawyer	Callaway Co., Mo., 1866
Whitlow, S. M.	Quincy	Farmer, Stock Raiser	St. Claire Co., Mo., 1878
Whitaker, Jos.	Weaubleau City	Rep., Stock Raiser, Farmer	1859
Wright, J. H.	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Henrico Co., Va., 1866
Walker, A. P.	Goose Neck	Farmer, Stock & Dealer	Hickory Co., Mo., 1865
Williams Virgil S.	Cross Timbers	Operate Hotel, Farmer	Allen Co., Ky., 1857
Young, A. J.	Black Oak Point	Farmer, Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co., Ill., 1865

BRIEF YEARLY HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS

- B. B. Ihrig

- 1830 John Stark on Stark's Creek (Wilson, p. 153). Sam Judy at Judy's Gap. J. C. Montgomery, north of Wheatland.
- 1832 Zumwalts and Ingleses settled on Lindley Creek. (Goodspeed, p. 215).
- 1833 Antioch Primitive Baptist church organized. James Richardson and Elijah Williams, ministers. (Lay, p. 62).
- 1834 Wax sealed letter from John West to Wm. Montgomery, Little Niangua, Missouri. (Wilson, p. 153).
- 1835 Boonville to Springfield "old road" cut out. (Lay, p. 10). Land west of Pomme de Terre opened to whites. (Lay, p. 12).
- 1836 Emigration and cheap money.
- 1837 Financial panic. Alfred Lindsey settled south of Hermitage.
- 1838 First land entered by twelve parties. (Goodspeed, p. 221).
- 1839 Land entered by Runyan, Malock, Kerchival, Vestal, Taylor, McCarroll, Owings, Mitchell, Farmer, Bryans, Henderson, McCracken, Arbuckle, Bradley, Blue, Ball, Whitehead, Chessur, Clardy families.
- 1840 Slicker War began at Judy's Gap. (Lay, p. 39).
- 1841 Land entries by I. M. Cruce, Nathan Boswell, S. W. Harris, Aaron Yarnell.
- 1842 Land entries by Eliza Ingles, Johas Brown, Ephraim Jamison, A. C. Nowell, Joseph Edde.
- 1843 Antioch Christian Church organized. M. Y. Pitts, Minister.
- 1844 Mastodon skeleton (20,000 years old) discovered near Avery (1839) sold to British Museum. W. S. Pickett settled near Cross Timbers.

- 1845 Hickory County formed from Benton and Polk. First meeting of County Court met in a newly erected crib or stable at Judge Joel B. Halberts. Members—Amos Lindsey, Joel Halbert, and Thomas Davis. County taxes for the year \$383.65.
- 1846 Second meeting of the county court met at Heard's spring one half mile north of Wheatland at the John Heard residence.
- 1847 Hermitage platted. Jacob A. Romans, County Seat Commissioner.
- 1848 Court house built at Hermitage. Quincy platted.
- 1849 Gold rush to California. First probate court in the county. Aaron Trippett first probate judge.
- 1850 W. F. Bradley, presiding judge of county court. Population 2,329. W. B. Estes settled near Wheatland.
- 1850 Little Niangua Baptist church organized.
- 1851 Land entries Josiah Brown, H. C. Butler, J. W. Huffman.
- 1852 Elkton Baptist church organized. Total county taxes \$515.98 1/2. Court house burned, (Goodspeed, p. 238).
- 1853 Micajah Turner and Martha Brookshire married Dec. 26 by Asa Johnson, Justice Peace.
- 1854 Dry year in Missouri. J. C. Bernard settled at Quincy.
- 1855 Jonathan Chaney and Elizabeth Starkey married September 4, by minister Wm. Henderson. E. D. Blair settled at Hermitage.
- 1856 William C. Pitts and Martha E. Richards married February 28 by Rev. Thompson Pitts.
- 1857 Financial panic. Preston platted.
- 1858 Great Comet. W. E. Dorman built a two story hotel in Hermitage and put up a dinner bell.
- 1859 Wm. Pippin and Margaret Bybee married April 28 by Joel Harlow, J. P.

- 1860 Wooden bridge built across Pomme de Terre was destroyed by high water before it was finished. New Court House built. County population 4,510 (Goodspeed, p. 233).
- 1861 Civil War Co. D Osage Regiment Missouri Home Guards raised.
- 1862 Attack on invalid Iowa soldiers at Quincy, under the noted Capt. Rafter. (Goodspeed, p. 243).
- 1863 John Lawrence commissioned as judge. Served six years. Prevented railroad bonds. J. K. Parks settled at Goose Neck.
- 1864 "Nearly 1,000 men connected with the armies—about divided." (Goodspeed, p. 242).
- 1864 Civil War closed. Weterans returned.
- 1866 Hermitage Lodge A. F. and A. M. No. 288 chartered. Wollen mill at Quincy.
- 1867 First county attorney, Charles Kroff.
- 1868 Capt. W. H. Liggett, School Commissioner. (Goodspeed, p. 597).
- 1869 Pittsburg Baptist Church organized. Wheatland plotted. Hermitage "Enterprise" first published. "Hickory County Mirror" by Wm. Moore.
- 1870 Stone jail at Hermitage and Wheatland flour mill built. County population 6,452.
- 1871 Pittsburg Baptist Church house built. Cross Timbers plotted.
- 1872 First store at Weaubleau. W. C. I. organized. John Whittaker, founder.
- 1873 Weaubleau Christian College building finished.
- 1874 Dry year. Macedonia Baptist Church organized.
- 1875 Baptist annual meeting—W. W. Palmer, Moderator, J. H. Stonecipher, preacher.

- 1876 Cross Timbers school house built. Swedes come to county. Election returns for Governor—Phelps (D) 403; Finklenburg (R) 627.
- 1877 Swedish Baptist Church near Almon.
- 1878 First Democratic Court since 1860. For Congress A. M. Lay (D) 303. A. Underwood (R) 439. James Boyd (Greenback) 393. (State Almanac, 1879, p. 94).
- 1879 Cyclone unroofed jail and court house. Alexander Murphy began ten years service as county school commissioner. (Goodspeed, p. 602).
- 1880 Weaubleau surveyed. Election for Congress. Philips (D) 464. Rice (Greenback R) 754. (Official Directory of Mo. 1881, p. 47) County population 7,387.
- 1881 Second court house burned. Hermitage Brick Church house (M. E. South) built.
- 1882 Weaubleau Baptist Church organized. Democrats elect Geo. S. Selvidge State Representative. Hill (R) elected Supt. of Schools. (Official Directory of Mo. 1881, p. 62).
- 1883 Pittsburg Annual Baptist Meeting—J. M. Russell, Moderator, L. J. Tatum, Clerk.
- 1884 First issue of The Index. Election 1063 (R), 626 (D).
- 1885 Cross Timbers M. E. Church built. Two story frame school house built in Wheatland.
- 1886 Seven hotels in Wheatland. G.A.R. organized at Hermitage. (Hickory Co. Dem. 4-23-86).
- 1887 Hermitage School House built. Galmey P. O. established. Wheatland I.O.O.F. organized.
- 1888 Wheatland Union Church house built. Elkton Baptist Church built. Clark School House. S. S. organized. Ten doctors in the county.
- 1889 Twelve members of the Bar in Hickory County (Goodspeed, p. 239). Four advertised at Hermitage (Index). Hickory County Bank organized at Hermitage. W. H. Liggett, President, James Vaughan, Cashier. Capital \$5,000.

- 1890 Judge Ben L. Mallonee re-elected. Durnell Chapel Baptist Church organized. County Population 9,453.
- 1891 Iron Bridge at Hermitage (\$5,699). Preston steam flour mill built.
- 1892 Nemo Baptist Church house built. Wheatland Baptist Church organized. Seven Christian Churches reported in the county.
- 1893 New College building at Weaubleau. Cross Timbers Bank organized (\$10,000). Financial panic.
- 1894 Zinc mining boom near Pittsburg. Republican Primary cast 1198 votes.
- 1895 Optimistic prediction, "Hickory County will double in population and Hermitage will have 1,000 inhabitants in next three years." (Index, August 15, 1895).
- 1896 Present court house built by subscription (\$5,350). Wire suspension bridge (\$2,100).
- 1897 More Mining for zinc and lead.
- 1898 Hermitage Camp N.W.A. organized. Seven miles of railroad in the county. Station at Weaubleau. Elkton Christian Church organized.
- 1899 Hermitage Baptist Church and Preston M. P. Churches built. Weaubleau Bank organized (\$5,000).
- 1900 Zenith reached in population 9,985. Election 1281 (R), 773 (D). J. H. Jones in Wheatland revival.
- 1901 Dry year. Dr. B. F. Cox reported trip to I. T. and Oklahoma. (Index, August 5, 1901). First telephones.
- 1902 Hermitage reunion July 25-26. Weaubleau Christian Church house built. Teachers' Institute at Hermitage, Holly Morton, principal.
- 1903 Wheatland item, "Roads are muddy as usual; passable as unusual." (Index, May 21, 1903) First Hickory County Fair.
- 1904 Hermitage Lodge I.O.O.F. No. 670 organized. Jordan, Missouri, steam flour mill built.

- 1904 W. W. Graves of Cross Timbers bought automobile from A. M. Harlan of Sedalia. This was the first automobile brought into Hickory County.
- 1905 Weaubleau flour mill erected. Hermitage Christian Church organized.
- 1906 \$15,000 fire at Hermitage. Citizens Bank organized, W. F. Coon, President.
- 1907 Hickory County Fair, August 27-30. Wilson's History of Hickory County published.
- 1908 Pittsburg mines re-opened.
- 1909 M. N. Neihardt wrote from Winona, Missouri. "Keep sending your paper to Weaubleau and I'll pay for it when I get ready even if it is not worth a darn. Wife says it is all right." Walter Coon's auto visits Hermitage Fair and steals the show. First automobile many had seen.
- 1910 Index sponsored Piano Contest. Election 689 (R).
- 1911 Center Baptist Church organized, Dallas Erickson, Pastor.
- 1912 Demonstration of Majestic Ranges for sale—Knight and sons. Election 730 (R), 421 (D), 375 Progressive, 57 Socialist.
- 1913 Weaubleau Christian College approved by State normals. Fred Cooper, President. Spring School at Preston with Irl R. Chrisope, Principal. First High School Building at Wheatland built.
- 1914 Young's High Flyer will fly at Hickory County Fair, August 25-28.
- 1915 Queen Incubators advertized. (Index, May 5, 1915). Fair buildings burned.
- 1916 Rural Mail Carrier's Examination at Wheatland. Many California letters to Paul Murphy, publisher of the Index (October 12, 1916).
- 1917 533 names registered in the county for the War Department (July 12, 1917).

- 1918 United War Work Campaign. Influenza epidemic.
- 1919 County Conference of S. S. workers at Wheatland, H. E. Shumate, President. Big fire at Wheatland.
- 1920 The Index purchased from Paul Murphy by U. Elmer Wilson. Republican Primary 1150 votes.
- 1920 Weaubleau M. F. A. organized.
- 1921 Ford touring cars advertised for \$415.00 by Don Harryman of Wheatland and Ashcroft Motor Company of Weaubleau.
- 1921 Enclosed car, Ford Coupe, \$595. Don Harryman, Wheatland and Ashcroft Motor Company, Weaubleau, agents.
- 1922 Articles on Consolidated Schools published. New High School building at Hermitage. Primary election, 2307 (R), 305 (D). Wheatland Christian Church dedicated. Dr. A. L. Fisher, Dr. A. S. Johnston, H. H. Rogers, leading donors.
- 1923 New touring car, Ford—\$295. F.O.B. Detroit, Parker Motor Company, Wheatland, agent. The Index is the only paper in the county. Nine died (February 8, 1923).
- 1924 \$2,000 fire in Hermitage. County to have 56 miles of graded graveled roads. 34.6 miles already built.
- 1925 Lead mines at Seed Tick Prospect near Cross Timbers. Mill Creek Company selling shares \$10 each.
- 1926 Mining machinery still coming. Several hundred acres of land leased by Westerman Brothers. Election 1895 (R), 722 (D).
- 1927 Extension work to start. O. V. Singleton, District Extension Agent. High School at Pittsburg. Hickory County Fair at Weaubleau.
- 1928 Hickory County farmers motor 150 miles to market. Radio programs advertised in Index.
- 1929 Clover and Prosperity Days, July 30-31. Two summer resorts near Hermitage—Gum Spring and Dorman Springs.

- 1930 4-H Baby Beef Calf Show. A. T. Mahanay began 16 year county pastorate. Highway 54 designated across county. R. W. Hoffman closed six year county pastorate.
- 1931 Bus transportation for pupils at Hermitage. H. H. Bybee, Supt. O. B. Whitaker serving tenth term in State Legislature.
- 1932 W. H. Coulter, first Vocational Agriculture Teacher in the county at Wheatland. Election Hoover 1858, Roosevelt 878.
- 1933 Wet and Dry election—260 Wet, 1088 Dry. (Index, August 24, 1933).
- 1934 CWA Women's Work, Dorothy Boller, Director.
- 1935 Pave U. S. 54. Association formed. George H. Miller admitted to the Bar.
- 1936 Election—Landon 2310, Roosevelt 904.
- 1937 Permanents \$1 to \$5 at Ruth's Beauty Shoppe, Hermitage. Thirteen children from County at free Warsaw clinic.
- 1938 Summer camp for Baptist girls at Gum Spring, June 14-16. Election—Caulfield (R) 1449, Clark (D) 610.
- 1939 U. S. 54 paved. Terraces built on R. E. Tull farm. County S. S. Convention at Hermitage July 2.
- 1940 U. S. 54 open through county. History of Draft Order numbers 637. (Index, November 14, 1940) County Population 6,506.
- 1941 World War II began.
- 1942 War Relief Fund for Red Cross \$473.78. AAA dinner at Brick Church (Hermitage). 9th anniversary of AAA.
- 1943 New Marriage law explained. Ration Book 3 applications. War Fund Campaign \$1,500.
- 1944 Soybeans for Hickory County recommended by County Agent L. W. Doran. Gerald Parsons awarded the Purple Heart.

- 1945 20,000 fish planted in Hickory County waters. Achievement Day Program for Extension clubs September 29.
- 1946 New Empire substation built east of Hermitage.
- 1947 Old age assistance \$98,290 for county. Monthly average \$25.34. School lunch program.
- 1948 Balanced Farming Field Day at Floyd Pearson Farm. 200 present. New buildings for County Fair. Owsley Pie Supper Proceeds-\$163.60. Donald Shull, teacher.
- 1949 \$75,000 fire at Hermitage. Loss of Lightfoot, Troxel, Pope, Dorman and Day buildings. County assessed valuation \$4,706,386. Weaubleau Baptist and St. Bridget Catholic churches at Hermitage dedicated. World War I and II Memorial at Hermitage.
- 1950 County population 5,377. County Historical Society organized-Ralph Nevins, president.
- 1955 School Building of Cross Timbers for sale; Owsley School House and one acre of land for sale; Hazel Valley School House and equipment for sale.
- 1958 Quincy dispatches 700 pieces of mail commemorating the Butterfield Mail Centennial. Markers were erected at location of stage stops then known as Salem in 1840, later known as Judah's Gap. Name changed later to Quincy approximately 1840.
- 1959 Wheatland Community changes to dial phones. 202 subscribers.
- 1959 Hermitage work on City Water System. Will have 100,000 gal. water tank. Minimum rate per month \$3.60. 86 customers.
- 1959 Hermitage dial 'phone service goes into effect in April.
- 1960 Old Gist Hotel in Wheatland advertised for sale. Mail service on new temporary route from Hermitage to Collins begins. Stops to be made at Wheatland and Weaubleau. No Sunday or holiday service.
- 1960 Results of Special Election called to vote on courthouse. Results: Yes, 867; No, 1,230.

- 1960 Old grade school building at Weaubleau, one of the early land marks of the town, is to be razed. 58 years old.
- 1960 Weaubleau M. F. A. buys Weaubleau Mill property for storage.
- 1960 Old Avery Store property and equipment advertised for sale.
- 1960 Orel Gist quits business in old Czarlinsky store. Building razed.
- 1960 Message to voters: 1. County Courthouse has no vault space for records. 2. The jail has been condemned. 3. Outside offices must be rented because lack of space in Courthouse. 4. Rest rooms are a disgrace to Hickory County. 5. Hickory Countians realizing these needs should support plan proposed. 6. Cost of present building in 1896 was \$5,350.
- 1960 Hickory County voters asked to vote on 15¢ increase on County levy of 50¢ which was established in 1932. Present County valuation of \$6,446,814 results in having borrow money to operate business. (July)
- 1960 Special election ordered by County Court to vote on proposition of issuing general obligation bonds in amount of \$135,000 for the purpose of repairing courthouse and building an addition thereto. Also purchase of furniture and equipment for said building. Polling places designated: Jordan, Cross Timbers, Preston, Hermitage, Pleasant Ridge, Pittsburg, Wheatland, Elkton, Weaubleau, Quincy, and Avery.
- 1960 County Court set bounty on old wolves at \$15.00 and \$3.00 on young wolves. (February).
- 1960 Hermitage School District approves Elementary School addition of two class rooms and a corridor extension on north side of present elementary building. (December)
- 1960 Bids asked for relocation of seven cemeteries in Pomme de Terre Reservoir area. Those that will cease to exist are Carter, Cooper, Delmont, Inglis, Mashburn #1 and #2, and Pitts Cemeteries. (October).
- 1961 The Catholic Church in Hermitage (built in 1949 at

- original cost of \$25,000) has been subject to vandalism. Church ordered windows to be covered with plywood.
- 1961 New Gist store opens on site of old Czarlinsky store.
- 1961 Baker Cemetery east of Weaubleau, one of the oldest, has at least one stone dated back to March, 1841.
- 1961 Hickory County has a total of 70 business places, not including service and professional places. (Dun and Bradstreet, Kansas City).
- 1961 Total county valuation \$5,547,548.00.
- 1961 Wheatland votes to change from village status to a fourth-class city by overwhelming majority.
- 1961 New 1,680 ft. Lindley Bridge opened and State Route D cost \$535,000 Federal money.
- 1961 Old overhead bridge constructed about 1918 gives way to new plate girder span of 400 feet on south highway out of Hermitage over Pomme de Terre. Cost \$286,000.
- 1961 Only known grave of a veteran in the War of 1812 in Hickory County (Burwell Pitts) has new government marker and grave moved from old Pitts Cemetery in Pomme de Terre reservoir to Pittsburg Baptist Cemetery.
- 1961 Examination for fourth class Postmaster in Quincy announced. Salary, \$2,254.00.
- 1961 Hermitage Bank assets: \$1,699,726.36.
- 1961 Pomme de Terre Lake when full will cover 7,280 acres to an average depth of 29 ft. and will reach approximately 18 miles up Pomme de Terre River and 11 miles up Lindley Creek and will contain 243,000 acres of water and have 105 miles of shoreline.
- 1962 700,000 Wall-eyed (Jack Salmon), 67,000 large mouth Bass fingerlings, 107,000 Blue Gill fingerlings, and 239 brood size Crappie were released in Pomme de Terre Lake.

Item. Hickory County has more nice homes than we

have ever known, and more up-to-date business places. Some of the homes are in the \$30,000 and \$40,000 class, and more are being added. Likewise, a number of new business places, and some not so new, are just as nice as you will find anywhere. Prospects are good that we will be seeing more under construction this spring. Land is selling at an all time high, and bank deposits continue to climb. (May).

- 1962 Hickory County Historical Society, organized in 1950, has a number of interesting projects in operation. Some of these include location and listing the old cemeteries in the county. Facts pertaining to the naming of post offices, mail routes, school buildings, school enrollments and teachers. Studies of old residents included Selvidge, Swicegood, Boone, and Shindler families. A history of the Mennonites in Hickory as given in the book, "The Bernese Anabaptists", as well as old articles of apparel, linens, fancy work, and other articles used in the 1800s.
- 1962 441 deer permits were sold in Hickory County during this season.
- 1962 An automatic gas heater has been installed in the Hickory County jail. Water was installed some time ago.
- 1962 Dun and Bradstreet report 68 business places in Hickory County this year. This does not include service and professional businesses.
- 1962 The Hickory County Board of Equalization has raised the valuation of the real estate property. The total valuation of the real and personal property is now \$6,003,202.
- 1962 A siren is established at the Pomme de Terre Dam to warn fishermen and others who may be in or near the water below the dam at the time changes are made in the control gates.
- 1962 Votes cast in Hickory County for Senator in Congress: Crosby Kemper (R) 902, Edward V. Long (D) 375; State Auditor: Joseph M. Badgett (R) 883, Haskell Holman (D) 378; Representative in Congress 7th District: Durward G. Hall (R) 902, Jim Thomas (D) 373;

County Representative: J. L. Wright (R) 950, no Democratic opposition; County Presiding Judge: Truman C. Breshears (R) 953, no Democratic opposition; Judge of Eastern District: Frank Meadows (R) 457, no Democratic opposition; Judge of Western District: T. B. Hunt (R) 461, no Democratic opposition; Probate and Magistrate Judge: E. R. Crouch (R) 953, no Democratic opposition; Circuit Clerk and Recorder: Sidney F. Kittel (R) 953, no Democratic opposition; County Clerk: Homer A. Wilson (R) 952, no Democratic opposition; Prosecuting Attorney: Ralph B. Nevins (R) 944, no Democratic opposition; Collector: Gerald Floyd (R) 952, no Democratic opposition; Treasurer: William H. Russell (R) 953, no Democratic opposition.

- 1963 Wheatland water customers connect to new water system.
- 1963 Preston Post Office is moved to a new modern building with new equipment located on Highway 54 east of former location.
- 1963 Zip Code, new system to improve mail dispatch, goes into effect July 1, 1963. Area code numbers are Cross Timbers 65634, Hermitage 65668, Pittsburg 65724, Preston 65732, Quincy 65735, Weaubleau 65774, Wheatland 65779.
- 1963 Rural Area Development Committee seeks to revive courthouse plan.
- 1963 Hermitage to have new and improved street lighting by Empire Post Electric Company; 20-year franchise given to Company.
- 1963 Mrs. Imogene Nazar of Kansas City, who owns the Bill Stewart old farm on Pomme de Terre north of Hermitage, was informed by a miner from another state that he had located an old silver mine on her farm.
- 1963 St. Louis Francisco Railroad Company gives notice of abandoning passenger service in Hickory County.
- 1963 New M. F. A. bulk fertilizer mixing plant is now in operation in Weaubleau.
- 1963 The Conservation Commission licensed for a period of twenty-five years the right to use and occupy eleven

irregular parcels of land and water areas under the primary jurisdiction of the Department in the Pomme de Terre Dam and Reservoir areas for development of fish and wild life management.

- 1963 20 cars of wheat shipped by Frisco from Weaubleau. Price received at station was \$1.83 per bushel.
- 1963 The Sallee Lumber Company on Highway 54 in Hermitage burned. Estimated loss, \$6,500.
- 1963 Attention was called to the fact that the Pomme de Terre Dam was one of the seven engineering wonders in Missouri for the year of 1962 as determined by the Missouri Society of Engineers.
- 1963 Hickory County has 410 sq. miles, 262,400 acres, and is bordered by Dallas, Polk, St. Clair, and Benton counties.
- 1963 Hermitage Lions Club sponsors meetings to discuss ways and means to buy 600 additional feet of fire hose to add to the 400 feet already in use as subscribed already for purchase of 2" dacron hose at \$1.65 per ft.
- 1963 Wheatland celebrates its annual 4th of July celebration with usual attractions and old fashioned square dancing.
- 1963 Wheatland prepares to connect new water system.
- 1964 Average amount of income by farmers alleged to be \$1,177.
- 1964 Wheatland replaces old incandescent lights on streets with modern mercury vapor fixtures. (March).
- 1964 Wheatland Commercial Club sponsors project to buy fire truck—capacity, 300 gal. tank with pumps of 500 gals. per minute. Approximately 100 enrolled as volunteers to fight fires in either town or country.
- 1964 Dr. Easton opens clinic in Weaubleau. Old country Doctors in horse and buggy and Model T days have gone forever.
- 1964 Thieves take 225 foot log chain from around the town square in Cross Timbers, which was a landmark of the old horse and buggy days. The chain was run through

cement posts back about 1910. It was used for hitching purposes.

- 1964 Churches, Lodge, and cemetery receive a gift from the John S. Williams estate. The Wheatland Christian Church received \$1,500; Wheatland Methodist Church, \$1,000; Wheatland Baptist Church, \$500, and the Hogle's Creek A. F. and A. M. Lodge of Wheatland also received \$1,000. The Hermitage Cemetery Association received \$1,000.
- 1964 The St. Louis/San Francisco announced September 21 that the High Line from Springfield to Kansas City would remain in operation to service small industries in Hickory County. Weaubleau is the only freight receiving station in the county.
- 1964 The Index office installs a rebuilt Meihle machine to replace old time Scott newspress. As the Index begins its 79th year, the publisher, Earl Jenkins, announces more improvement in the near future—a new format—and also expresses thanks and appreciation to the more than 2,000 subscribers as of December 31, 1964.
- 1964 The old building in Wheatland called the "old iron" building has been torn down; also other buildings adjacent to it. The Hogle's Creek Masonic Temple Association will build on the south a new lodge hall on this location—the lower part will house the new Post Office. This building was dedicated July 11, 1965.
- 1965 Hermitage Fire Department organized. (October)
- 1965 Citizens express need for Hospital District for Hickory County needed especially for adequate care of the elderly.
- 1965 Another viewpoint—Story in St. Louis Post Dispatch points to the courthouse building at Hermitage as a link with the distant past. Native citizens agree that it is unique and are proud of their picturesque old building (the courthouse) but feel that if the building could be modernized and presented to the public in a better state of preservation it would be a better advertisement for Hickory County.
- 1965 Hermitage City Council passed an ordinance to open public alley back of the business buildings on west

side of the public square to be known as "Dorman Drive".

- 1965 5,800 seedlings are delivered to the Extension Center in Hermitage to be picked up by those ordering seedlings for planting. Available trees were Scotch, Jack, White, and Loblolly pines, also Red Cedar and Black Walnut.
- 1965 Dr. Joseph L. Johnston of Springfield and a son of the late Dr. A. S. Johnston of Hickory County has been appointed to the Board of Regents of Springfield Teachers College.
- 1965 Hickory County valuation is \$6,927,000: \$5,077,015 in real estate, and \$1,849,985 in personal.
- 1966 Cross Timbers town board is constructing a public water system. Contract for well at a cost of \$6,710-50,000 gal. water sphere, \$22,700; distribution system \$37,545; \$85,000 in revenue bonds; voted July, 1965 by citizens.
- 1966 New modern clinic building is in process of completion at Hermitage. This is project of the old Hickory Development Corporation.
- 1966 Circuit Judge W. E. Neff, studies petition for injunction against Board of Education, Hickory County, and District School Superintendent by Cross Timbers residents. They ask that board members be restrained from operating a consolidated grade school at Preston. Previously, grade schools had been operated at both Preston and Cross Timbers and Urbana. Petition was overruled and grades two, three, and six housed at Preston where equipment had been moved from other schools.
- 1966 500 deer killed during seven day hunting season. (November)
- 1966 Index installed late model Heidelberg Press. (July)
- 1966 Open house held in new Post Office building on the west side of the square in Hermitage. Mrs. Gloria Merritt, postmaster. Moved in November, 1965.
- 1966 Hickory County Court discontinues polling place in

Avery, Wheatland Townships; also in Pleasant Ridge, Green Townships, to cut down election expenses.

- 1966 Wheatland volunteer fire department has a new building. Also used for City Hall and other public uses.
- 1967 Elkton Christian Church votes to build new addition to church. Rest rooms at courthouse to be modernized. Office of County Superintendent of Schools discontinued. Water and sewage projects completed in Weaubleau. Hickory County graduates sixty Seniors.
- 1968 Old Preston mill torn down. The Bandel brothers, Fred, Jim, and George were millers there for many years. 5-acre addition to town of Wheatland plotted and surveyed. There are 16 lots in the addition to be known as the Plainville Addition to the town. The location is in the extreme Southeast of the city across east of the school building. Fifty-three people in Preston voted unanimously for \$65,000 in revenue bonds to construct a water system for the district—one mile each way from the junction of highway 54 and 65. For Sale: Old Frisco Depot at Weaubleau to highest bidder. A section of the floor of the Old Swinging Bridge at Avery gave way and fell into the Pomme de Terre River. Old Liggett Farm near Wheatland containing 663 acres sold to Jay and Orrie Cumley. Old Hickory Industrial Development Corporation of Hermitage has new office building north of square. The building will be known as "Old Hickory" and will provide office space for the Hickory County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, also the local Selective Service Office and a bookkeeping and income tax service. 501 deer were checked in at the local checking station during the 10-day firearms deer season. Hickory County court accepted a contract presented by Corps of Engineers for construction of a bridge east of White Cloud and running in a westerly direction off highway 65 north of Cross Timbers to near the Stewart farm. The bridge will cross the Pomme de Terre River affected by the Kaysinger Reservoir.
- 1969 Post Office will lease a building on the south side of Highway 54 to relocate the Post Office in Weaubleau. The assessed valuation of Hickory County stands at \$9,425,700.00. King Variety Store in Hermitage closes out. Two new business places open in Hermitage: Penny's Variety Store and Hermitage House of Flowers.

1970 Direct mailing discontinued from Wheatland to Hermitage on orders from Postal Department April 14, 1970. Wheatland mail will go to Springfield in the evening and be routed back to Hermitage the following morning.
April 10-Woods fire burns Clark School House east of Hermitage built in 1890.

THE TOWNS - Wilson & Ihrig

Avery.—This village is situated on a line between the counties of Hickory and Benton in Section 9, Township 38, Range 22. The first stock of goods brought there was by Wright and Rash, February 10, 1890. This store was opened in one room of George W. Wright's residence, about one mile east of the present site of the village. Sometime in the summer of 1889, a post office at the residence of John M. Breshears was established, and he was the first post master. This was on the Benton County side of the line. It was kept there about a year when George W. Wright was appointed post master and the office was moved over into Hickory County side of the line, into the Mr. Wright's store. John A. Breshears was later appointed post master and moved the post office over into Benton County. In 1897, William A. Byrum built the first store building on the present site and was appointed post master, and the post office was again moved into Hickory County. A little later, Thomas S. Heath, then doing business in Cross Timbers, built a store house a little over in Benton. He put in a stock of goods with John A. Jones as manager, which later burned. One store is all there has ever been on this site on the Hickory County side. Five or six years ago, Andy Breshears put in a store on the Benton County side of the line and has since built a roomy building and has done a good business. There is another store there now owned by Josiah Ketchum, and he is doing a prosperous business. A. B. Butler has a blacksmith shop there and is doing a great deal of work.

Henry Breshears moved from Tennessee in 1859 and set up a shop in what was afterwards known as "Breshears Valley". The little town of Avery, Missouri, sprang up here later as a trading point. It is just off the Pomme de Terre branch of the Lake of the Ozarks and sixteen miles south of Warsaw. From this vigorous blacksmith in after years, five hundred Breshears people inhabited the valley.

Its 6,000 acres are hemmed in on every side by hills. There was only one entrance. Fossils discovered there indicate that prehistoric animals inhabited the valley. Mastodon bones have been found there almost intact. A mastodon skeleton (alleged to be 20,000 years old by scientists) was discovered near Avery in 1839 and was sold and shipped to a British Museum in 1844.

Henry Breshears built his home of oak logs, firmly wedged

together with wooden pins. It was two stories high and contained eight rooms. He built with the expectations of a family and built well. His expectations were fulfilled and other homes were built.

The home of Henry survived him and the ravages of weather and the deterioration of time. With the advent of the saw mill, it had been clothed in lumber, which became weatherbeaten and belied the strength Henry had built, but the many Breshears families who were sheltered in it felt its security. It was said for many years none but a Breshears and his family could live in the valley. The ownership of the land maintained the tradition largely when a good road was built over the hill to admit motor cars. Even bad economic conditions little disturbed the security of the valley.

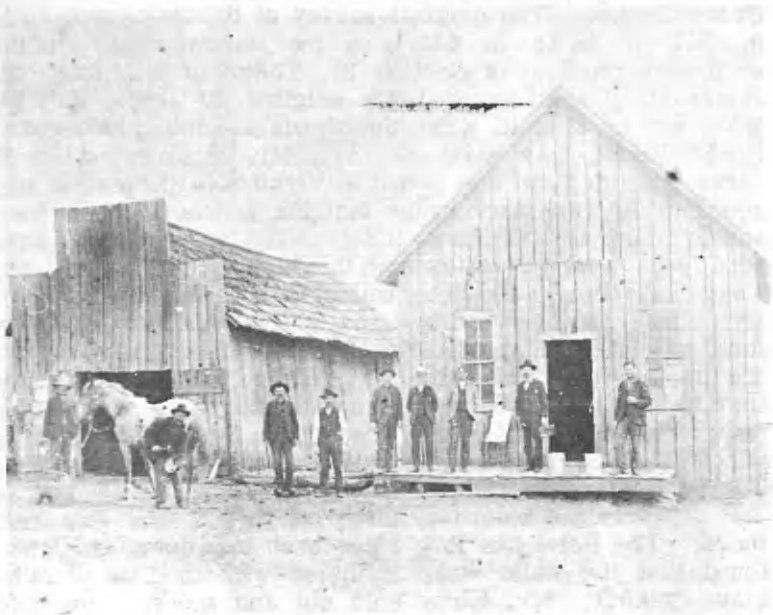
In January, 1933, a tornado dipped into the Breshears ancestral valley, and the little town of Avery, and wrecked houses rich in memories of the descendants of Henry Breshears. Little by little, other changes occurred. The old stores are no more, the school consolidated with the Wheatland school, the voting precinct was removed and so it remains a town that is a town only in the memory of its inhabitants.

The area in which this valley is located will be mostly covered by the waters of the Kaysinger Dam Reservoir when it is completed and this change in the geographical aspect will bury forever this beautiful valley and its treasures of the past.



Almon.—This village is not laid out and platted as a town. It is in the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 37, Range 20, on Little Niangua Creek. The land on which it is situated was entered August 9, 1853. The first men who sold goods there were George C. Dunn and George W. Mabary, about 1870. Afterwards, Daniel J. Parks, Alex. Gregory, Dock Burris, Sherman Vaughn, Samuel P. Gregory, Geo. Cook, Allen Hall, Geo. W. McDowell & Co., and G. W. Pennell. The present merchants (1908) are Henry R. McCain and Sons, James K. Parks, and Martha Parks Pennell.

A water mill was built about 1854 by William or Amos Paxton. It passed into the hands of Asa Johnson and was repaired or rebuilt about 1856, has been operated by Daniel J. Parks, Cebon Bennett, and George C. Dunn, John D. Young, and Herbert K. Porter, M. N. and Daniel R. Jones, and Peter



ALMON, Mo. IN 1905—Left to Right: Gus Hall, Marshall Green, George Pennell, Henry McCain, Frank McCain, Dr. Lee Hurt, Charlie McCain, Dr. Losey and Jim Parks. In background at left is Marshal Green's blacksmith shop and at right is the Parks Store.

Gillispie, and is owned at the present time by William Mitchell and Marshall Green. A post office was established in 1868, with William J. Parks as post master and the name given to it was "Goose Neck". Post masters that have been there since then: Alex. Gregory, Dock Burris, Sherman Vaughn, Samuel P. Gregory, Geo. Cook, Charles Green. The present post master is Henry R. McCain. The Missionary Baptist Church has a strong membership in the neighborhood. A church organization was effected in 1858, or earlier, called "Little Niangua Baptist Church". Some of the leaders were Alex. McHuffman and George P. Epley. The first built a church in 1870. Previous to this they held meetings at private residences and in green groves. In 1888 a more commodious church building was built about a mile southwest of the business part of the village.

No data is available on this place as the little town ceased to exist many years ago.

Cross Timbers.—The original survey of this town was made in 1871 by Isaac R. Clark on the southwest fourth of the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 38, Range 21. James D. Donnell entered the original 40 acres, July 29, 1853, but in 1871, it, with other lands adjoining, belonged to Elisha Kirby. As early as 1865, Mr. Kirby owned this 40 acres and the farm now owned by Virgil S. Williams and sold goods in the two-story frame building just north of the town survey, now the Williams Hotel. The store of Kirby was kept in the room which is now the dining room in this Hotel. The other rooms in the Hotel had not been ceilinged or floored. Mr. Kirby and his family lived in log houses about 50 feet further west until about 1867. About the time Mr. Kirby had the town surveyed and platted, he sold the farm and lands about town to Virgil Williams and built a residence on the town survey near where the residence of Mrs. W. H. Scruggs now stands. (The Virgil S. Williams farm was in the north end of town. The public school building stands on the southwest corner of the farm and it extended north, northeast, and east from there. The Hotel has long since been torn down, and it was found that the walls were insulated with mud put there by slave labor.) Mr. Kirby sold out and moved to the state of Texas about 1874. The plat of the survey was recorded; the record was burned in the courthouse January 6, 1881,



VIEWS OF CROSS TIMBERS 1907



VIEWS OF CROSS TIMBERS 1907

and it has not been re-recorded, which makes it difficult to trace title to lots in the old survey or additions. The first store in town was owned by John C. Brown and William S. Pickett. Later, the firm was John C. Brown and John Winfrey. The store building was built by John C. Brown and stood about 80 feet west of where the new building now stands, recently built by the Bank of Cross Timbers. Dr. Campbell of Warsaw and a firm by the name of Brickey sold goods in a building built by Mr. Kirby just within the town survey south of the Williams barn lot near the northwest corner of block 6. James Johnson and Matthias Jenkins in 1873 built a steam mill down north of town where there is a ford across Turkey Creek where the Warsaw and Buffalo roads crossed. Later, Charles H. Scruggs and Alanson H. Doak rebuilt or built another mill at this location. Thomas S. Heath's father, Callaway Heath, was also in the mercantile business at the Campbell-Brickey place about 1872-73. Perhaps it was Mr. Heath who brought the Campbell-Brickey store there. Thomas S. Heath, who in past years did an extensive business at Cross Timbers, Avery, and Weaubleau, clerked in one or more of those old stores at the Campbell-Brickey stand. About 1874, Elisha T. Condley and Asa Johnson engaged in the mercantile business in a building at the northwest corner of the south half of block 5. They were followed by Mr. Condley and William Y. Bennett. Later came R. G. Mitchell, James Whillock, Heath-



SOUTH SIDE OF SQUARE, Cross Timbers, 1907.

Noland & Co., Heath-Noland & Doak, Heath & Barnett, Heath & Spickart, Halbert & Manuel, Burris & Crudginton, George W. Crudginton, Condley & Halbert, John Spickart and others, no doubt, forgotten by the author of the sketch. Mr. Virgil S. Williams has kept Hotel at the present place since about 1872, and at one time had a very large trade. But of late years, has about quit the business. Burdette Daniel kept Hotel in a building that was rolled away from the place where the Graves Hotel now stands. Mr. Francisco was also in the Hotel business at that place. The first blacksmith shop, except one run by Mr. Kirby, was perhaps that of Jenkins, an Indiana man, who came there about 1871. He had a shop on the northwest corner of Block 5, about 80 ft. west of the J. M. Crawford building; just south of this in 1872-73, William L. Duvall had a saloon. Up to about 1874, the children in and about town had to go to school in an old church known as the "Halbert" old church that stood at the edge of the timber near a mile and a half north and west of town. About 1876, a reasonably good two-story frame schoolhouse was built in the southeast part of town just north of the present site of the Christian Church. In 1905-06, the school district (mainly the town) built a magnificent two-story brick school, the best in the county, on a piece of land purchased from Virgil S. Williams a short distance north of the northwest corner of the town survey, the main rooms being 24 x 56 feet and it fronts the south, with a space cut off downstairs for cloakroom, stairway, etc., 28 x 14 feet. There are two entrances, the main entrance



CROSS TIMBERS BAND IN 1900's: (Left to Right) L. Dean Sands, band instructor; John Crawford, Hurd Martin, Ezra Harvey (little fellow), Willie (Bill Dad) Dickerson, Willie Smith (with clarinet), Malchom Dickenson, Perry Bliss (little fellow), Pete Rose, snare drummer, and Ralph Gregory, bass drummer.

on the south and one from the east. Two of the rooms in the building are large enough to make four rooms for school if needed. The town had no church until 1885 when the M. E. South people procured an acre of land from Virgil S. Williams on the east side of the northwest fourth of southwest quarter of Section 22 within less than a fourth of a mile of the town survey, and on this acre built a very handsome church, which was later moved up into town and now stands on the northwest corner of the public square. In 1895-96, William W. Graves built on the south side of the public square his well-furnished three story frame, forty-two room Hotel, much the best Hotel in the county. The Bank of Cross Timbers was organized May 2, 1893, by George W. Crudington, Joseph H. Hartman, William Bradshaw, William McCracken, The Hickory County Bank, then of Hermitage, John Crudington and J. Houston Childers. It was incorporated for fifty years with a capital stock of \$10,000—three-fourths paid up, it grew and prospered,



CROSS TIMBERS GROUP—(Left to Right) Minnie Drennon, Henry Kugler, Jessie Graves Bliss, Zadie Sally Owsley, May Driskill, Bertha Downs, B. B. Ihrig, Grace Graves Robertson.

and in 1906, George Crudington, President of the Bank, built a new building across the street from the southwest corner of the Public Square. The building is 42 x 66 feet, fitted with a modern fireproof vault 8 x 10 feet and a Mosler Patent Screw Door Bank Safe with triple time lock. The building itself is built of cement blocks and faces the east. The north room is occupied by Mitchell Brothers general store. There are 130,000 lbs. of cement in the building.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized August 26, 1905, by John Spickart, Asa B. Wilson, J. E. Harvey, George A. Bliss, Fritz Muller, L. H. Davis, Henry G. Bliss, Granville C. Smith, Eli S. Williams, Elijah Crawford, John C. Brown, C. T. Davis, W. H. Gallaher, Emory E. Lacy, W. S. Davis, Hoyt E. Brown, William W. Graves, J. E. Scruggs, Herman Ritter, Herman Pfitzner and John Sally. It incorporated for a term of fifty years with a capital stock of \$10,000 half paid up. This substantial bank is located on the south side of the square.



CROSS TIMBERS GROUP 1905—Bottom Row (left to right): Henry Kugler, Lona Gregory Harvey, Willie Gist, Neeta Hickman Scruggs; top row—Fay Hickman, Jessie Williams, B. B. Ihrig, Lola Crawford Dickenson, Lula Gist Kugler.

The merchants of the town at this time (1908) are: Gregory and Thomas, General Store; Joel B. Halbert, General Store; Mitchell Brothers, General Store; James M. Crawford, General Store; John T. Ihrig, Hardware and Implements; J. E. Harvey, Groceries and Confectionery; T. H. Jenkins, Groceries and Restaurants; J. W. Newton, Furniture; Dr. A. C. Curl, Drugs, who was one of the early physicians to locate in the town. Other physicians have been: Alfred E. Ruby, George W. Griffin, M. G. Witter, George N. White, John White (a brother of George N.), Johnson Williams, J. M. Havelly, John W. Mowell, J. B. Harris, and H. C. McHaffie. Mr. Graves owned the first drug store in town, built the first two-story house after the town was surveyed, built his three-story (42-room) Hotel, and has since built the bank building in which the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Cross Timbers is now located.



ELISHA T. CONDLEY STORE BUILDING 1890's

Cross Timbers was first called Garden City. The name was changed when the post office was established there. The townspeople were very much dissatisfied with the new name and many continued to call it Garden City for several years afterward. The flouring mill, which was located on the north side of Turkey Creek on the old road running north out of Cross Timbers to Warsaw, advertised many years under the name Garden City Flouring Mill. There was also a woolen mill operated by a man named Hague at the same location but on the south side of Turkey Creek. It is said that the name Cross Timbers originated from the name of an old settler whose name was Cross. He settled and built a log cabin on the edge of the prairie in the vicinity of where the village is now located.

People traveling from Boonville or Warsaw to Springfield often inquired for a stopping or rest place between the two cities and they were told that an old settler named Cross lived on the edge of the prairie in a log house surrounded by timber and that he would provide food and lodging. Later in answering the question his residence was referred to as the Cross timbers. The name became familiar and the town has since been recognized by that name.

Naturally the town had a substantial growth for several years

due to its location on the highway between Warsaw and Springfield. The Missouri Pacific Railroad was extended to Warsaw from Sedalia in 1881. This resulted in increased transportation thru this area. It was finally decided to extend the railroad from Warsaw to Springfield and a survey was made running just east of Cross Timbers. New business places were built. W. W. Graves built a three-story, 42-room hotel and a large livery barn to take care of the "Freighters" and others who traveled that way. The railroad was not built, business of all kinds decreased, and the Seed Tick mines, which had operated for many years west of Cross Timbers closed down due to transportation expense. In 1889 the town contained 240 people. The 1960 census shows a population of 186. For many years Cross Timbers was a lively town. The citizens had many kinds of amusements. They produced local plays in the city hall, masquerade parties, box suppers which caused spirited bidding between the young men for the fancy boxes decorated by the young ladies and which held a lunch of pastries, sandwiches and other "goodies". The town was musical from the town band organized by Dean Sands with their red bandwagon to the church choirs. The Methodist and Christian young people united in their work and joined talents to make for a better community. The annual Halloween parties found lots of fun and frolic but none of the damage and trouble side found in some communities.

Special days of the year always brought the townspeople together to celebrate the occasion. Christmas was marked by a large program in which all participated with real cedar and pine Christmas trees decorated with popcorn and homemade trinkets in one of the churches. Easter was a time when eggs were secretly taken from the hen's nests a few at a time by the children and hid away until after the Easter Church Service when the members had an annual "egg roast" in a nearby picnic ground. On Memorial Day, flowers were brought from home gardens to decorate the graves, a memorial talk was given by a minister or other person in the cemetery grounds and small flags placed on the soldiers graves. Other special days thru the year were observed in some way arranged by leaders in the community. One must not forget the patriotic expressions on the 4th of July. Flag poles of much height were not available in those days and on one occasion the town blacksmith bolted poles together, graduating from a large one at the bottom to a small one at the top, and this pole flew the flag high above the buildings. The Fourth was also observed by parades of men on horseback in pairs carrying small flags (the leader carried a large flag). The parade would form in

Cross Timbers, ride to Preston and on to Hermitage and then back to Cross Timbers.

The McCubbin Brothers were experts in organ music and were asked many times to entertain at socials.

It may be said that Cross Timbers young people were contented, happy, resourceful, and closely knit together and many of them went out into the world and contributed much in many ways.

But along with the good there was some evil, tragedies and feuds came to Cross Timbers and some of its people. Many people were involved in one way or another. Murder, cruel words, hasty decisions and dangerous guns brought sorrow to relatives and friends. Some of these people are still living and even though these incidents would be interesting to the readers, they will not be written in these pages.

Since there were no hospitals or rest homes available to the community the people in the homes and neighbors attended the sick. Weddings were usually in the homes and an old fashioned charivari followed in the evening with the couple treating the guests with cigars, cider, candy or other refreshments prepared. In early days telephones were few and far between, reports on the weather were not issued daily as there was no immediate news media. However, W. W. Graves had access to a telephone and did receive daily weather news. He also used a system of flags sent out by the government weather bureau to indicate weather conditions and each day a certain flag telling the weather story was raised on a pole high over the three story hotel to tell the townspeople what they might expect as to weather conditions that day.

Traveling artists came thru often during summer months and furnished entertainment under their tents with plays, music, etc., for several days at a time. This was a real treat for the country town which had very little contact with people outside Hickory County.

Some of the Superintendents and teachers in Cross Timbers from 1933-1951 were: Perry Edde, Wayne Doughty, Cecil L. Pitts, Elmer D. Harpham, L. T. Utterback, Dwight Condren, Loren Murray, George H. Lott, M. H. Lewis, Earl Robinson, Beulah Poindexter, Mrs. Opal Murray, Clinton Smith, Cleatis Headlee, Brockus Armstrong, Edra Cox, Lillian Wubben, Alvin Boyd, Clinton Coonrod, John Owen, Etna Louise Moore, Dorothy Robinson, Robert Thomas, Dorothy Kneeland, Elizabeth Maxey, Edna Jones, Mrs. Josephine Little, Fred Umstead,

Mrs. Pauline Smith, Mrs. Edith Roberts, Mrs. Hazel Condren, Yvonne Waddell.

Some of the resident physicians not mentioned in earlier history were Dr. W. S. Woodford, Dr. Wallace W. Simonds, Dr. John White, Dr. Leak, and Dr. Monroe Kneeland, O. D.

Merchants additional to earlier history were Ed Rose, grocery; Luther Rose, saddle and harness work; Allie Ligget, Ben and Desha Pickett, drugs; Jennie Nease, millinery shop; Mrs. Admire and Warstadt Upholstery, ----- Schreckler, Charles Rose, butcher shops. Others were Sam Gregory, Don P. Miller, C. O. Little, D. G. Oldfield, Jesse Miller, Ira Maxwell. Garage operators, Joe Scruggs, John Crawford, Eual Johnson, Paul Ryan, Robert Lear and J. D. Hull.

Merchants at present time are: W. C. Little, groceries and feed; Richard Riddle, hardware; Archer Feed Store; Beulah Bybee Upholstery Shop; Harold Moore, druggist; Bert & Gladys McCubbin, tavern; Wilma's Beauty Shop; Wm. Jenkins, filling station; Gene Lake, filling station; George Owen, welding shop.

Postmasters serving Cross Timbers down to present time have been: Lemuel Dickenson, R. H. Jenkins, Herd Martin, C. O. Little, Nannie Kugler, and May Stoner.

In a short time (1971) Cross Timbers will have reached the century mark. Through these years as a country town it has served a useful and continuing service to hundreds of people, not only in the town itself, but, to a large area in all directions. It has provided educational facilities for its children, products necessary to home living from its stores, religious instruction in its churches, family services, hospitality and many other conveniences needed as a community base. Through these years it has also lost many of the things it supported and thought necessary. The local school building is now unused and the children sent by bus to Preston and Skyline Schools. Many other changes could also be mentioned. Only time will be able to answer whether all the changes made, the old versus the new, will be an improvement over many things the people in early years marked so hard to obtain.

It has been said "the first 100 years is the hardest." At the beginning of a new century there is a new challenge—that the citizens of the town and surrounding area will strive to surpass the old and keep Cross Timbers on the map, a treasured and everlasting memory to the people who grew up in its environment and continue to call it home.

CORNERSVILLE

Little is known of this little "farmer" post office which existed way back in the 1880's. This store and post office was located south and east of Weaubleau along, or near, what is now known as Highway H between Weaubleau and Elkton. Its exact location was moved two or three times but in the same general area. Its last location was just a little red brick building which was also the home of Uncle Billie Grimes, the postmaster, and Aunt Annie, his wife. There were no rubber stampers in those days and letters and other mailed articles were cancelled by writing the name of the post office across the end of the envelope. A spring near the store furnished water for the household. Now in later years the spring has been cleaned out and an old bathtub makes a good watering tank for stock. The country store, in connection with the post office, held only meager supplies of the actual necessities. Sugar, coffee, spices, salt, dry meats, a small amount of dry goods and sewing supplies. From one source, we learn the mail was carried on horseback by John Gentry, the son-in-law of Uncle Billie, from Collins, Missouri, where it was brought by the Kansas City, Springfield and Clinton railroad. This railroad was also referred to as "The Leaky Roof". There is another possibility that the mail (at least part of it) came by way of Quincy, then known as Judy's Gap. The Butterfield Stage route travelled south from Judy's Gap following what is now known as Route 83 and angled in a southwestwardly direction past the old Union Hill school to Cornersville, Beatem School, and on south to Bolivar and Springfield. In later years the post office was moved to Elkton. Another post office, Bledsoe, had a short life about the same time and was located for a while about four miles north of Wheatland near what was known as the Walker Springs.

The many years since the days of Cornersville and Bledsoe have taken their toll, the people, dwellings, and other material man made things have all perished with time and yet, the Good Earth with its hills and streams and rock and trees is still there. True they are changed somewhat but still they stand firm and silent. Man's weak efforts rise and shine temporarily and then fade out of existence. Soon new faces, industries and ideas advance and the pendulum swings back and forth into a new era.



Elkton.—The lands on which this village stands has never been surveyed and platted as a town. The land where stands the

store building of Kelley and Williams was entered December 30, 1839 by Samuel H. Arbuckles. There are a number of buildings on the east side of the road. There are also buildings owned by Archibald Blue, entered on June 15, 1840, and Edward S. Whitehead, entered March 28, 1839; James Brown a long time ago kept a store something like a quarter of a mile north of the business part of town on the west side of the public road and afterwards moved up to near where the Kelley and Williams store building now is and sold goods there. The date when the first store building was built on the northeast corner of Section 26, where the Kelley and Williams building now stands is not certainly known, but it was as early as 1865. Mr. Grimes had a store further north as early as 1865. It probably stood where the Brown old store building stood. The first house on the town site was probably built by Dr. Archibald Blue. Alex. McFarland was there in business as early as 1854, and sold out to a man named Glazebrook who did business there. Joshua Hartzell was there in business in 1869-70, and James K. Estes in 1872-73, and he was succeeded by Frank V. B. Thomas who was succeeded by Judge William L. McCaslin in 1875, and he and Charles Czarlinsky, now a merchant in Wheatland, sold goods there in 1875-76. Mr. Czarlinsky drove over the country and bought furs. James Vaughn was there in business in the early 80's and as late as 1886. His brother, Sherman, followed him in business and remained there for quite a while, moving to Almon, and in those years, Marion C. Rule bought the farm northeast and north of town, improved the farm, and built a handsome residence north of town. (Marcellus B. McCracken was a partner of Rule.) Mr. Rule was followed by William C. Kelley and Samuel L. Williams, and that firm has been in business there since, except that the widow of Mr. Williams succeeded him, at his death, about four years ago. Lincoln Hackleman came there from Cedar County in the 80's and did a drug and notion business and was succeeded by Dr. Charles V. and Andrew Steward who are yet there in business. The village now has a good roomy frame schoolhouse, a Baptist church built in 1888, and good business firms and people, among whom are William C. Kelley and his daughter, Annis A. Williams, with a large stock of General Merchandise, the Steward Brothers, and a stock of Hardware and Farm Implements, and an up-to-date stock of Drugs, Cigars, and Notions. J. Henry Bass also has a full General Store and is doing a prosperous business. W. P. Blackwell deals in Produce, and Leonard McCracken has a nice stock of Groceries. William Walters and A. F. Hastain are the village blacksmiths. Mr. Hastain has been at and around Elkton for a little less than a hundred years.

Samuel Emery keeps Hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public.

Some of the resident Physicians who have been there are Archibald Blue, J. B. Remington, George N. White, Charles V. Stewart.

The Elkton Christian Church organized October 8, 1898, at Prairie Valley School with seventeen members. The Elkton Church was built in 1907 just north of the main part of town.

Elkton got its name from an Elk Lick that was once there. Some of the businessmen not mentioned in earlier Elkton history were blacksmiths --- Stonicker and Jake Walker. Jim Yoast also ran a blacksmith shop there at one time. Carlos Palmer was mail carrier from around 1900 for about 50 years. Homer Coon was a patron on his route when Mr. Palmer made his first and also his last delivery. Willa Jean Blackwell was the last postmaster at Elkton and Annis Williams was among the first. There are now two stores in Elkton, one operated by Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Brenner and the other by Mr. & Mrs. Erven Blackwell and son Jerry. Each is a grocery and gas station.

Elkton has a new Baptist Church built in 1968 to replace the old one built in 1852. There is also a good Christian Church located there. It will be remembered that Elkton was one of the stations on the Butterfield Stagecoach Route. The above information was given by Mrs. Chloe Bain Breshears.



Galmey.—Galmey is a trading point, not surveyed for a town, situated near the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 36, Range 22. The first business there was a blacksmith shop run by William T. Bennett, who now has a shop in Hermitage. James A. Hooper, who now lives near Pittsburg, put in a stock of goods there about nine years ago. Erasmus J. Kelley succeeded Mr. Hooper in the Mercantile business, and Elijah Parkhurst succeeded Mr. Kelley. William McCown is now selling goods there. H. Schoof succeeded Mr. Hooper in the Mercantile business, and Elijah Parkhurst succeeded Mr. Kelley. William McCown is now selling goods there. H. Schoof succeeded Mr. Bennett in the blacksmith business and is there now. A post office was established there in 1888 and Erasmus J. Kelley was the first postmaster. A concrete church building was built in 1901, and

is a great convenience to the community for church services, or any other kind of respectable gathering.

Note: We are indebted to Mrs. Lucile Dorman of that locality for the information concerning later history of the Galmey area.

The first Galmey Church was a concrete building but was eventually torn down and the present Church was built on the same foundation in about 1925 by the Christian Church folk and well-wishers. This building was falling into disrepair, so was renovated in 1967 and 68 by interested members of Galmey as well as other communities, and, may be used by any denomination for services.

The Dooly Bend Church and cemetery east of Galmey is well kept and is an attractive landmark.

The Dooly Bend School, also east of Galmey, has been bought by the Wheatland School, moved to the town, and is being used as a Home Economics Building.

The Galmey Store was built in 1901 by George Martin for Elijah Parkhurst, according to Eric Agee who is the oldest living native of the Community. Eric, at 89 years of age, has a very clear mind and memory.

The Store had been run by several different individuals over the years including Elijah Parkhurst, Willie Cowan, Eric Agee, V. A. Rush, Sr., Roy Worthington, Lewis Burchett, Joe Dooly, Lloyd Floyd, Emmitt Burchett, and perhaps others. It had always experienced good business and was owned and operated by Emmitt Burchett at the time that it was destroyed by fire in 1956. This was about five years before the Pomme de Terre Dam was completed.

In the early 1900s a Blacksmith Shop was opened by William Bennett and later taken over by H. Shoof, and others followed him in managing it and also it was moved several times, and eventually abandoned.

A telephone exchange office was run at this time by Margaret and Fayette Dooly, husband and wife, in their home east of the Galmey store, but this also was abandoned.

Many changes have occurred since the U. S. Government put in a dam across Pomme de Terre River and inundated many acres of farm ground which they bought from the owners.

Consequently, instead of seeing farms and houses, we see good roads, businesses, lovely motels, trailer courts, and subdivisions.

The Store was never rebuilt at the original site, but other businesses have sprung up since the new lake has been opened up to tourist and local business. In 1962, Wesley Dorman built a Cafe, known as the Galmey Cafe, on Highway 254 just west of the corner where the Galmey Store stood, and for two years, it was the only business in the Community. However, there now are several on the north side of the road including the Wagon Wheel Motel, Lakeway Market, Bennie Dorman's Station and Boat Storage, Wesley Dorman's Bait and Tackle Shop, Laundry and Trailer Court, and Dorman's Trailer Sales. There is an insurance office owned by Donald Hunt on the corner of 254 highway and the old Galmey Road which runs north. Also, there is a real estate office and trailer court on the south side of the road built by Wesley Dorman on the Josh Cowan place, but is now owned and operated by Albert Quick and son Alan.

There is a pizza and taco parlor just east of Galmey, also on Highway 254.

So, from a trading point for the quiet surrounding farm community, to a place of much activity, Galmey has been called the fastest growing community in Hickory County. Though never having been surveyed as a town, growth here continues and much progress is expected as tourists continue to come to the Lake to swim, ski, fish, camp and sight see. Retirement homes are springing up as people continue to

Mrs. Lucile Dorman



Hermitage.—Hermitage, the county seat, was surveyed and platted in 1847, and included the northwest fourth of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 37, Range 22, and is within sixty rods of the center of the county. William E. Dorman (Buck) moved his groceries and liquors and the log house in which he had kept his store in Pittsburg to what is now Hermitage, before it was surveyed as a town, and it is not certain as to the time Aaron Trippett came, but he and William Waldo were in business here shortly after the town was surveyed. The exact date of when the town was surveyed is not known, as the certificate made by the Surveyor, who



MORGAN HOTEL, HERMITAGE, MO.

surveyed, is not dated. The land on which it was located was entered by Thomas Davis, but was not entered until January 30, 1847. He probably settled in the southeast fourth of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 37, Range 22, which corners with the town forty at the southeast corner in 1843, or, early in 1844, and built and lived in the log house now standing there, as early as 1844. One room of that house standing there is at least 64 years old, and in it, Mr. Davis kept the first Hotel and gave room for the courts. The second Hotel or boarding place was opened by William E. Dorman at what is now the Ephraim F. Halbert property which was then outside the survey of town. Mr. Dorman was a single man and managed to run a Hotel for three years before he married. In 1860-61, he built a new Hotel where the Morgan Hotel now stands on Lot 4, Block 8. In 1847, William Waldo built a new business house on the north end of Lot 4, Block 2, near where the barber shop now is. John Lawrence, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Dorman, built on the northwest corner of Block 1 where Mrs. Nancy F. Blair's residence now stands. Oliver Edwards built where John H. McCaslin's residence now stands on Lot 1, Block 3, and it was his daughter, Mary E. Edwards, who became the wife of Williamson Dorman. Mr. Dorman put up his second saloon building on Lot 3, Block 2, and dug a cellar under it, some of the rubbish that was in this cellar being found when Charles Manuel and Slavens and Coon & Company dug the trenches for the foundations for their buildings fifty years later. John C. Dollarhide kept a saloon in town at the same



HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS. Shown are D. V. Goodman and Angel Ihrig.

place in 1859-60 and sold out to Alex. Hall. The Donnell boys, Thomas, and another one, built the first business house on the southeast corner of Lot 1, Block 4, and George W. Blackwell, Sr., and Charles M. Welchel were keeping store there in 1865; it stands there yet. Mr. Dorman built a store house where the first courthouse stood, after it burned. The houses where C. M. Bentley lives was built by George B. Alexander two or three years before the Civil War. William M. Dorman, the father of Williamson E. Dorman, bought the lot and built a log house where Mrs. Minnie McCaslin now lives, about 1848, on Block 1, and that log house is now a part of the residence that stands there. Along in those years, mills were scarce and Mr. Dorman built a mill run by oxen tramping a tread wheel and could grind about 80 bushels of grain a day. It stood about 40 feet south of where Albert Pitts lives. Later, he and others built a steam mill near the south ford of Pomme de Terre about a quarter of a mile from the public square. This mill did a good business but was about worn out at the close of the Civil War, but continued to run until about 1874. About 1883, Mr. Dorman and his son, Oliver L. Dorman, and Joseph S. Hartman built a new steam mill on Block 13, in the north part of town; this continued to be run until it was superceded in 1902 by a new mill built by Eugene Belknap of Urbana, Missouri, which was burned June 28, 1906. Two weeks after the burning July 12, 1906, the stone store building



THE MORGAN BROTHERS AND NEPHEW, JOHN HENDERSON MORGAN with their wives. Left to right are John Morgan and his wife, Matilda whom he wed in 1872. John lived from 1848 to 1933; Achilles and Samantha Morgan, wed in 1872, Achilles life span 1843-1924; John Henderson Morgan and wife, Nancy whom he wed in 1882. His life span was 1858-1929. The latter operated a hotel and livery stable at Hermitage for many years.

and warehouse of Slavens and Coon & Company, situated on Lot 3, Block 3, was destroyed by fire. The store and warehouse probably contained \$15,000 worth of goods, of which \$2,000 worth was saved. They had insurance to the amount of \$8,000, most of which was paid to them. The main store building was 28 x 100 feet, and the frame warehouse south of it was 28 x 42 feet. The town has had many disastrous fires. In 1881, the people in and about the town built a substantial church of brick with the second story for the Masonic Hall on Lot 2, Block 4, and it is now used as a union church—Christian and Methodist, below, and the Lodge, of course, is still above. The main protection given to the town from 1862 to January 1, 1865, was largely given by Company "C", 60th Regiment, enrolled Missouri Militia, commanded by Capt. William H. Liggett, many of whom lived in this county at this time for years but have been greatly thinned out by death. They used the courthouse as quarters.

In 1887, the School District, (mainly, the town), built a new two-story brick school building which cost \$2,400 which is yet in fairly good shape.

In 1889 the Missionary Baptist built a substantial frame church on the west side of the street running to the south bridge and near the river bluff.

The first newspaper in town was edited and run by James R. Wilson and James W. Richey. Its publication was commenced in 1869 and it was named "Hermitage Enterprise". It went into the hands of Harry H. McKee, and in a short time, went out of business. In 1875, John D. Pitts, then County Collector, bought the plant of the "Hickory County Mirror", which was being run in Wheatland and moved it to Hermitage. This plant was bought by F. Marion Wilson, late in 1876, and with it, Wilson and Ernest P. Baldwin published the "New Era" until sometime in 1880, when Wilson sold the plant to Courtney M. Wilson and it was taken to Stockton, Cedar County, Missouri. In 1882, Alex. Humble, an Illinois man, came with a new plant and started the "Hickory County Herald", which he continued to publish until after the November election in 1886. In July in 1885, William McCracken and F. Marion Wilson bought a plant from Charles L. Curtis, at Buffalo, Missouri, and in that month commenced the publication of the "Index". In December, 1885, McCracken sold his interest to Al R. Miller, and Wilson sold his interest to Alanson M. Halbert; Miller in 1887 or 1888 sold his interest to Charles M. Bentley, and later Bentley bought the interest of Halbert and became the sole owner, but soon sold an interest to Alanson H. Dent, who remained only a short time, when he sold his interest to Bentley, who continued to publish the paper until he sold out to Luther J. Slavens, who had it in June, 1895, commenced the publication of the "Hermitage Gazette", and afterwards purchased a Prouty Power Press. The consolidation of the two papers under the name of the "Index-Gazette" which Slavens sold to William U. Morton, who had been formerly interested in the "Index" and in 1906, he sold the plant to Paul Murphy, and he has published it since that time.

Early in 1898, John W. Armstrong bought a newspaper plant and established the "Hickory County Democrat", ran it about three years, and sold it to Wilson and Creed, who changed the name to the "Hickory County Republican", ran it something like two years and sold it to Hazen Green, who sold it early in 1906 to Newton Franklin, who moved the office to Urbana, Dallas County, Missouri, and has since been using the plant to publish the "Dallas County Republican".



DON HARRYMAN FAMILY, One of the largest family groups stemming from pioneers and still living in the county, descend from William D. Harryman. Left to Right—3rd row from front, are the Harryman children and mother: Barbara, W. D., Irene, Rees, Mrs. Harryman, Eugene, Anna May, Don (who died April 19, 1945), Kathryn and Vivian. The husbands and wives stand in the back row, the grandchildren in the two front rows.

The Hickory County Bank was organized here January 26, 1889, by William H. Liggett of Wheatland, James Vaughn of Hermitage, Andrew J. Tillery and William Q. Paxton of Humansville, and continued to do business here until it was removed to Wheatland about April, 1894. It had a capital stock of \$5,000 paid up and was not incorporated.

In June, 1894, Joseph S. Hartman, William L. Pitts, Arthur L. and Sarah A. Fisher organized the Hermitage Bank and commenced business June 30, 1894, with a capital stock of \$5,000 paid up. It was not incorporated. It continued to do business and prospered until deposits reached more than \$100,000 and in October, 1906, William L. Pitts, who had become sole owner, sold to the Citizens Bank of Hermitage.

The Citizens Bank was organized August 7, 1906, by John H. McCaslin and Leroy Mansfield of Wheatland, William J. Edde



JOHN BENTON IHRIG FAMILY JANUARY 7, 1906:

The occasion being a surprise dinner honoring their mother, Mary C. Ihrig with all present except one son, Benton M. Ihrig of Denison, Texas. Photographer was Mr. Fryette. Children (front row) Buel and Earl Thompson, sons of Ada Thompson and Wendell Ihrig, son of W. L. Ihrig; back row, Cecil Thompson, son of Ada; Marieta Ihrig Hickman, daughter of W. L. Ihrig; Anna Lane Ihrig Apolius, daughter of Anna Lane Ihrig; Margerite Thompson, daughter of Ada. Front Row Standing: Grace Graves Robertson, Ada Ihrig Thompson, Cora Selby Ihrig, Herman Leon Ihrig, Bernice Ihrig Hartnett, Minnie Dent Ihrig, Genevieve Graves Robertson, Jessie Graves Bliss, Esther Kugler Ihrig, Grace Holmes Ihrig. Back Row: Herman Leon Ihrig, Mrs. Mary Condley Ihrig, Buel Byron Ihrig, Luther Ihrig, Homer G. Ihrig, John T. Ihrig. John Benton Ihrig, husband of Mary Condley Ihrig, died in 1893.

of Preston, William F. Coon and John W. Montgomery of Hermitage with a capital stock of \$5,000 all paid up. It is not incorporated. The bank is mainly under the management of John H. McCaslin, Cashier, and is doing a prosperous business.

In the early 90's Joseph S. Hartman and J. Houston Childers

bought from George S. Selvidge a set of abstract books and commenced an abstract and loan business which has been continued through all the years since it was established by Messrs. Childers and Hartman, Childers and Bentley, and C. M. Bentley, who have run it very successfully. The abstract books and the abstract business are now owned and run by Dr. Alva Fisher, a very careful and painstaking businessman. During Mr. Bentley's connection with the Abstract and Loan business, he was also postmaster for about eight years, but voluntarily retired from the position in 1906 and was succeeded by Roscoe C. Coon.

The mercantile business of the town consists of the General Stores of Edgar H. Bandel and Albert Pitts, the Grocery, Clothing, and Notion store of Ira Dooly, the Harness Shop of Fred Tillery of Flemington, Missouri, the Drug Store of Bandel and Richards, the Feed Store of Ira Dooly. John H. Morgan owns and runs the Hotel on the east side of the square, and James K. Moore owns and runs the livery and feed stable south of the Hotel. The town at this time has about 200 inhabitants.

The Hermitage Lodge, I. O. O. F. #670, was organized under charter dated May 19, 1904, and was granted to F. Marion Wilson and a number of others. The first elective officers were Moses N. Neihardt, N. G.; Austin F. Pack, V. G.; F. Marion Wilson, Secretary; Henry C. Brookshire, Treasurer. This lodge has long since been discontinued.

Hermitage Lodge A. F. & A. M. #288, commenced work under Charter dated October 15, 1866. The Charter members and officers were: John W. Snyder, W. M.; Ephraim Dent, St., W.; William J. Snyder, Jr., W.; Samuel Miller, Treasurer; L. J. Tatum, Secy.; Perry J. Snyder, Sr., D; and John A. Morton, J. D. The present officers are William L. Pitts, W. M.; David E. Hitson, Sr., W.; J. T. Amlin, Jr., W.; Henry F. Blair, Treas.; and Thomas J. Taylor, Secy.

Hermitage Camp N. W. of A. #3544, was organized May 19, 1898. They, too, have been discontinued.

Physicians who have been residents of the town are: Benj. F. Barnes, Samuel L. Coble, Madison Maxwell, William Moore, Wm. J. Snyder, James R. Pack, Henry C. Brookshire, R. G. Scroggs, Zenis L. Slavens, Geo. W. Pack, B. F. Cox, Henry S. Kelley, and John Oakes.

Hermitage has the unique distinction of having perhaps the most picturesque location of all the towns in Hickory County. Situated in the hills surrounded on two sides by the Pomme de Terre River on her doorstep with the Pomme de Terre Reservoir a few miles beyond and two large bridges spanning the River to the south and to the east, it is a place that invites tourists and then turns some of them into poets. Here is one poem written by Patricia Banner who, with her traveling husband, used to stay at the Brazeale Hotel in the early part of the century.

Hermitage-In-the-Hills

When I'm burned out, I sometimes go
To a little town—perhaps you know—
of Hermitage.

Such a peaceful place where the noonday sun
Beams upon your face as you sit on a bench
On the courthouse lawn and watch the squirrels
As you stretch and yawn;



730 OLD HILL East of Hermitage 1918. Shown are Mrs. W. N. Heard, Mrs. B. B. Ihrig, Angel Ihrig (Reynolds) and a C.M.S.C. representative.

And you feel at peace as you scan the ridge
That encircles the town
of Hermitage.

In a small hotel you can cozy be
As sweet hickory logs crackle merrily;
At a small cafe, simple meals you get
Served by Mom and Dad,
Always with regret, I leave this town;
As I cross the bridge, I wave farewell
To Hermitage.

Prior to 1898, Hermitage held what was known as The Hermitage Reunion, which was later expanded into The Hickory County Fair. This was held in an area directly East of the property owned by Bernie Coon, or around and north of where the Public School building now stands. After the organization of the Fair, the grounds were extended to the southeast. The entrance was near where the school entrance is now and on entering, one passed a bandstand and going south, the concessions lined the main walk way leading south to a raised seating arrangement to watch the races on the race track which was in an area on the west part of the main grounds and north of these seats. This land was owned by the Liggett family of Wheatland. The horse and cattle barns were south and east of the race track. The exhibits at that time were small in comparison with Fairs of today but they were an incentive to the farm people to improve their livestock and other farm products and provided a few days of relaxation, entertainment, and social contacts. Many people camped in tents or covered wagons and on one of these occasions, a heavy storm occurred at night causing the Pomme de Terre to rise, and six people were drowned while returning to their homes the next morning. They were of the families of Rad Kelly, George Moore, and John Mason. Lack of leadership and interest finally overtook this organization, the cattle and horse barns burned, and the Fair was discontinued some time during the early 1900's.

Since the county offices are located in Hermitage, in a sense, it belongs to the whole county, and a good percentage of its citizens are connected in one way or another with county affairs. The only newspaper in the county is located here, as well as the only Bank.

The Hermitage School System has made progress along with other factors leading to a better and more modern com-

munity. The two-story brick building built in 1887 has given way to an up-to-date High School and Grade Building in the east part of town located on a part of the land where the Fair Grounds were situated in the early 1900's. (Dates and changes in the buildings and additions are given elsewhere in this history.) A few of the Superintendents and teachers who taught in Hermitage from 1932 to 1951 are given below.

Hobart H. Bybee, B. B. Ihrig, R. B. Hastings, Dean Dobbins, H. H. Bybee, Devoy Ryan, Henry W. Harlan, Paul W. Stephens, Karl Akars, Cal Thompson, Jack Farnham, Charles Evans, Edith Whitby, Merton Wheeler, Mrs. Hobart Bybee, Mrs. Irl Chrisope, Esther Pickett, Victor Peterson, Norryn Glover, Marita Ihrig, Erma Bower, Russell Sage, Erma Bowen, Lela Owen, Mrs. H. H. Bybee, Fred Marsh, Frances Gladson, Lois Church, Mrs. Edde Pope, Leon E. Ricker, Mrs. Kathryn Watkins, Mamie Lou Robertson, Lowell Breshears, Elva Blackwell, Mrs. Opal Murray, Mrs. Anna M. Wilson, and Erma Bybee.

Businesses in Hermitage at this date, 1969, are: Chapman Brothers Furniture & Appliances; Family Shoe Store - Gambles Store; Denny's Service Center; Smitty's Welding Shop; Bank of Hermitage; Lightfoot Hardware; Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company of Hickory County; The Index; Cox Super Market; Byrd's Cafe; Phillips 66 Station (Wilson Brothers); Ethel's Beauty Shop; Joy Spradling Rotary Drilling Company; Hermitage Clinic (Spillers, D. O.); Liedtkes Standard Service (including AAA); Hermitage Beauty Shop (Nell Corwin); Lightfoot Hotel; A. S. C. Office; County Health Center; Welfare Office; Post Office; King's Novelty Store; Ernie's Food Store; Payne's Recreation Room and Coffee Shop; Clark's Jewelry Shop; Extension Office; Bob's Barber Shop; Farm Bureau Office; Bob McCoy's Realty Company; Boller Realty Company; F. H. A. Office; Car License Bureau; Ralph B. Nevins, Atty.; Irl R. Chrisope, Atty.; Bentley Title Company; Chicago Title Insurance Company; Hermitage Locker Plant; McCoy Motel; Southwest Regional Library; Vickers Service Station; Salee Lumber Company; Teen Town; City Hall and Fire Department; Boller Enterprises; Redwood Gables Motel; Stroud's Laundry; Long's Plumbing Shop; Selective Service Office; Lukehart Termite Service; S. P. Gas Service; Hickory County Insuror's; C. D. Pace, Contractor; "We Have It" Antique Shop; Deaton Bird Drilling Company; Driftwood Cafe, Motel, and Service Station; Dr. S. A. McCool, Dentist.

The following article written by Bev Chamberlain in the

August, 1962, issue of the Missouri Conservationist concerning Hermitage and the Pomme de Terre Reservoir Area nearby is included for the detailed report it gives concerning the town of Hermitage and vicinity.

Pomme de Terre Lake was fashioned, aptly enough, from the Pomme de Terre River when floodgates of a 4,630-foot dam were closed last fall. It is Missouri's newest large impoundment. The dam and an auxiliary dike 2,790 feet long back up the Pomme de Terre River and its tributaries, Lindley Creek and Decker Branch, to make a reservoir that will contain 7,820 surface acres, or 243,000 acre-feet, if you like acre-feet. It was built for flood control, and these size figures are for the lake at its normal, or conservation pool, level. At this level, where it will be maintained most of the time, the shoreline will be 105 miles and the average depth will be 29 feet. From the dam about a mile and half south of Hermitage the lake will reach 18 miles up the Pomme de Terre and 11 miles up Lindley Creek.

Hermitage is the town that will be most affected by the new lake. It is the largest town in the lake area. The "Pommey" River, as it is known to the locals, enters the Osage River at the upper end of Lake of the Ozarks. This part of the Osage inspires arguments over whether it actually is Osage River or Lake of the Ozarks.

Hermitage is a place of some 328 souls, according to the 1960 census. It should contain many, many more by the time the 1970 census is taken. The developers are already moving into the area and the price of land near the lake is skyrocketing. Hermitage, a matter-of-fact county seat, soon will be a byword among anglers, boaters and other aquamaniacs, along with towns like Eldon, Camdenton, Warsaw and Branson. The lake will be quite a shot in the arm for a town like Hermitage whose most obvious attraction, aside from the lake, is a small red brick courthouse which, with wilting defiance, exhibits the date 1896 over one of its doors.

I saw Hermitage for the first time early on a Sunday afternoon. It was quiet, as any town should be when the temperature is barely avoiding the 90s. Two Highway Patrol cars, just pulling away from the courthouse, created the only island of motion in the otherwise ghost-town atmosphere. A half-dozen of the local gentry idled on the courthouse lawn. On all four sides of the town square, which could have been put together by a Hollywood set designer for a small-town movie, the shops and offices were closed and still.

The sign that read, "O P E N" could hardly be trusted in the Sabbath Stillness. Yet, lights were on inside the corner office and another sign advertised maps of the lake-free. The coolness inside was tinged with the smell of new plywood and fresh paint and the office showed signs of recent re-decorating.

The office was the Don G. Freeman Realty Office and presiding at the moment was a man named F. M. (Kelly) Wilson. Wilson launched into a description of the lake and readily answered questions about it.

He provided maps of the lake area and advertising brochures explaining the benefits of living on Pomme de Terre Lake. He pointed out the locations of existing and future public use areas and explained that two organizations have been formed to publicize the new lake. These are the Pomme de Terre Dam and Playground Association and the Lake Pomme de Terre League. Hermitage has no chamber of commerce, Wilson said, but the local Lions Club has worked hard toward promoting the lake and its "gateway" town.

Wilson pointed the way to picnic grounds near the dam and, if anything, undersold them. The Federal government has built a picnic facility on a tract overlooking the dam and lower portion of the lake. The area has running water, rest rooms, picnic tables and an observation deck. More such development is planned, however, by the Army Corps of Engineers, builders of the lake and while the area will increase in popularity as a recreation spot the proposed facilities should go a long way toward accommodating the crowds.

Timber along most of the 105 mile shoreline has been cut back to three feet beyond the conservation pool level, but in many places in the shallower upper end of the lake the trees have been left standing in the water as a fishing attraction. The shoreline is deeply cut with coves and branches that will make excellent hiding places for large fish. The Pomme de Terre River is known as a fertile river and a source of good fishing, and fishing in the new lake is expected to be among the best in Missouri.

Plans for recreational development on the new lake include seven federal and two state areas. The state areas will be parts of the state park occupying two peninsulas or points.

Among the features in the state park areas will be approved

water systems, 180 overnight camp sites, 20 house trailer sites, an activity building, open shelter houses, fire places, picnic tables, fishing docks, boat docks with a total of 260 slips, a floating fuel and repair shop, six boat launching ramps, a swimming pool, a 20-room lodge, 24 rental cabins and an air strip.

The Federal areas, in addition to the 60-acre dam site area, will be the outlet area below the dam, 30 acres; the Nemo area, 85 acres; the Lightfoot area, 175 acres; and the Pittsburg and Adonis areas of 120 acres each. These areas will have approved water systems, launching ramps, shelter houses, picnic tables and fireplaces, and rest room facilities.

In addition to these facilities, three commercial boat docks will be built under contract with the Corps of Engineers.

The Corps of Engineers owns the lakeshore and will give permission to individuals and resort operators to build roads to the lake. The roads will then become public property and will be open to public use. If for some reason public use is denied, the Corps will close the road to all including the builder.

Some roads in the area have been rebuilt and remnants of the old roads lead into the water. These old pavements are being used as boat launching ramps. With few shady spots existing near the water in this early stage of development, tourists are even using the slight shade beneath the new bridge over the Lindley Creek arm near Nemo. They drive their cars right in between the piers and spread picnic lunches.

According to the Conservation Agent of Hickory County, the Corps of Engineers will restrict water skiing on the lake, prohibiting such activity within 100 yards of the shore. The exceptions, of course, are the access points where skiers enter and leave the water. This rule will give fishermen many miles of undisturbed shoreline where they may fish in safety. Buoys will be used to mark the restricted areas.

Of course, there are some roads planned for the vicinity which have not yet been built or are still in an unimproved condition. Some of these are on maps of the lake. If you should try to follow these roads you may end up oilpan deep in weeds or faced by an outcrop of bedrock with no place to turn around. Nevertheless, exploring the lake country can be interesting for those whose spirits demand adventure of a rather mild sort.

The creeks and branches that contribute to Pomme de Terre Lake, like all creeks and branches in remote parts of the Ozarks highlands, have fanciful names. Most counties in the hill country have a Dry Fork, and in many places among the dolomite ridges there are creeks called Sinking Creek.

This lake is the first flood-control reservoir to be built in this state on the Missouri River drainage system. It was designed to reduce flooding along the Pomme de Terre and the Osage Rivers. It was built at a cost of about \$16,100,000. Although it was not built as a power dam, the Pomme de Terre dam has the features of one. Power generating facilities will not be installed until and unless the need is approved by the Federal Power Commission.

The Pomme de Terre is scheduled to be one of the Midwest's outstanding recreational lakes, and Hermitage, along with other nearby towns, is expected to flourish as development of the area continues.

Lake Pomme de Terre

Lake Pomme de Terre is located in Hickory County three miles south and west of the county seat, Hermitage, Missouri. The lake has proven to be one of God's blessings to the poor County with a low income.

This lake filled with water the winter of 1962 and '63, and has proven to be a tourist attraction, as millions of people have found their way to its clean, shady shores. Many of these people have liked what they found, returned, purchased lake lots, and built summer homes. Other folks have come and built permanent homes for their retirement where the scenery is beautiful, restful, and fishing unexcelled. They catch bass, cat, jacks, crappie and drum, also many other species.

The swimming beaches, that have been sanded and roped off, are filled to overflowing.

The parks are crowded each weekend with campers. These parks are equipped with modern rest rooms, showers and fountains; also, some have play equipment, ball parks, riding trails for saddle horses.

Also, there are a number of modern motels and several stores, gift shops and many nice cafes and sandwich bars

located on the lake roads. There are also air strips to accommodate any small craft wishing to land.

The farm people who owned the land in the valleys of Pomme de Terre and Lindley Creek were paid many times what the land would have sold for before the plan of the lake was formed. Town lots and farm land close by have increased much in value.

Pomme de Terre Lake has placed Hickory County on the map in many ways. Every town within its boundaries has profited.
Anice Chaney McKinley

THE HISTORY OF HERMITAGE INDIAN TRIBES AND EARLIEST SETTLERS

(Material provided by Nannie Jinkens)

Perched atop a high bluff overlooking the Pomme de Terre River is the quiet county seat town of Hermitage. If we look far enough back into its history, we learn that the first people who lived here were probably the Ozark Bluff Dwellers who wove beautiful baskets from the willows growing alongside of the streams. These were followed by the Hopewellian Indians. They made crude pottery decorated with cord markings. These people probably lived here before the time of Columbus. The Osage Indians later took control of this part of the country and held it until 1819 when our government made a treaty with them which caused them to move away peacefully, leaving it in the possession of the white people. The first houses were built of logs and when a man wanted to build a home, he invited all his neighbors for miles around to come and help. Some of the men cut logs, some hewed them, notched them, and laid them, while others split shingles for the roof. The fireplace was made of field stone put together with a slacked lime and sand mixture. The floors at first were hard clay. The women cooked over open fires. Some of the delicacies not known to modern times were corn light bread, barbecued venison, dried pumpkin, etc.

The first school in Hermitage was a small log house located near where the locker plant now stands. The brick school was built in 1886 north of Highway 54 where locker plant is. There was also a negro school with twelve children in southeast part of town. The brick building was torn down in 1939. The new high school was begun in 1923.

Jordan.—This is a trading post started in 1904 by the building of a steam flouring mill. The main promoter being Geo. W. Jordan of Drakeville, Iowa, who was assisted by Geo. T. Pulliam and W. P. Clifford of Appanoose County, Iowa, formed a joint stock company with \$5,000 or 50 shares of \$100 each. The members of the joint stock company who subscribed lived in the neighborhood of the projected mill and were James C. Stark, Thomas L. Stark, Alfred Stark, James M. Stark, Obediah Driskill, Marion Driskill, Clement S. Ashley, Henry Ashley, Charles Ashley, William Owsley, Elijah Owsley, David M. Gates, Charles Astrom, Claus Nelson, Ole Nelson, John Johnson, Thomas S. Hall, and Fritz Muller. It is situated near Stark Creek near the southeast corner of Section 20, and the southwest corner of Section 20 about 5 miles directly east of Cross Timbers. At this time, the mill is owned and operated by James M. Stark and Geo. W. Huffman, and they manufacture flour, meal, and chops, buy corn and wheat, cattle, hogs, and horses, and are doing a prosperous business.

There are two general stores, one kept by J. J. Bradbury, and the other by William H. Ashley, and both are doing a nice business.

Jordan as a town has passed out of existence. The last business there was operated by Homer Bartshe until a few years ago.



Nemo.—This is a trading post and post office, seven miles southeast on Hermitage and Buffalo road, at the crossing of the Warsaw and Bolivar road. A good district school was built near the crossroads in 1888, and a good roomy church building was built by the Baptist people in 1892. A blacksmith shop was built there several years ago, but we have no date. The first store was run by Thomas Bridges in 1896. He sold goods for quite a while and sold out to Charles Parker, who, in turn, sold to James A. Bush. Mr. Bush gave place to Allen M. Huckaby, the present County Treasurer, and was followed by J. W. Hooper and G. M. Dyer. Mr. Dyer sold his interest to John T. Ferguson, a former County Treasurer of this county. Harrison Reser eventually secured the store and operated it for a number of years.

The first record that I have found on "Nemo", which began first by the name of "Cross Roads", as it is located seven

miles southeast of Hermitage on what was known then as the intersection of the old Hermitage to Buffalo Road and the Warsaw to Bolivar Road. Later in years known as Highways K and D and NN from Nemo to Highway 65 just north of Urbana about two miles, and now Highway K has been changed to Highway 264 to the Dam Site and on to Highway 83 near Wheatland.

The first beginning of Cross Roads was the building of a nice little one-room country schoolhouse in 1888, which was called "Cross Roads School" and some of the first teachers were Miss Henretta Wilson, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Charley Hogg, Misses Osa and Effie Sanders, and Miss Mary Duncan.

The next notable event took place at the Cross Roads school house on August 30, 1890, when Brother A. H. Dent, Missionary for Old Path Association, met with fifteen other Baptist people and organized what was known as Cross Roads Bethel Baptist Church. Those charter members were J. T. Fergerson, C. Y. Hitson, E. M. Taylor, G. W. Fergerson, W. F. Campbell, John Wrinkle, J. M. Taylor, F. C. Fergerson, W. B. Jones, W. S. Jones, A. J. Taylor, Elizabeth Hitson, Lucy A. Campbell, Florence M. Campbell, and Sarah J. Jones. They held church on one weekend of every month at the school house until they raised enough money to build a church house on two acres of land donated by Aaron Darby located on the southeast corner of where these two roads intersected and left a large area on the north side of church for the cemetery. Two pie suppers were given at the school house to start the "building fund" for the church house and several others donated money, logs for the lumber, teams and wagons to haul the logs and other necessary things and nearly all the men in the community donated their work, and it was finally finished in the Spring on 1892, and the same building is still there and in use although it has had several repair and re-decorating jobs since 1892.

A part of the two acres given to the church was put in use for a cemetery just east and north of the church house and in 1893, a Mrs. Tolivar, Miss Para Lee Fergerson and a Mr. Crawford and his son were the first ones to be buried there. There are approximately 250 or more graves here at the present time.

The Post Office was established in 1894 and then was discontinued in 1914. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Cross and family located almost a mile north and west of the cross roads

was where the first Post Office was located, and Mr. Cross was appointed in the Garfield administration as Postmaster. Since there was another Post Office in Missouri with the name of Cross Roads, the Post Office Department gave this Post Office the name of "Nemo", which is the Latin word for "Nobody" and believed to mean "little". Only three other American towns in Illinois, South Dakota, and Texas, bear this mysterious name, which may have been borrowed from Captain Nemo, the hero of the enormously popular romance by Jules Verne, TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA (1870). When the Post Office was first established there wasn't any postal route and mail was only delivered direct to the Post Office once or twice a week and everyone had to come to the Post Office for their mail and to send out their letters and parcels. The rural route was organized in 1912 and was first operated in 1913 by the late Alva Fisher, then by Scott Bentley in 1918-19, with Earnest Johnson as substitute carrier for two years before his permanent appointment in 1919, and Earnest has carried it now for the past fifty years up until he underwent a serious operation this past winter and since then his substitute carrier, Mr. Bill Dickerson, has been on the job. Many of the older folks can remember Earnest when he first began this job and his enclosed buggy equipped with a small wood stove with its little stove pipe sticking out a hole in the side during the winter months to provide heat for his all-day trek through the cold, snow, and muddy roads, up one hill and down another, fording all the creeks and branches and sometimes not getting home until after dark.

The first store building was built and operated by Mr. Tommy Bridges on the southwest corner of the road intersection and just a little north and west of the church house in 1896. Tommy had previously rented one room in the Ben Jones home about two miles east of the Cross Roads and operated a small store there for about a year, then moved his stock of merchandise to the new building. He later sold his building and stock of goods to Mr. Charles Parker, who soon sold his business to James A. (Bud) Bush, who later traded the business to Mr. Allen Huckaby for a plot of land known as "The Old Milligan Place" located in Haver Stick Hollow. Mr. Huckaby remained in the store business several years and also held an office at the courthouse in Hermitage at the same time. He later sold out to J. T. Ferguson who in turn sold out to Eppie Carder. During the time, Mr. Dan Hooper built a blacksmith shop on the corner in front of this store building and ran it for some time until he sold out to Harrison Reser. Sometime during this changing of businesses,

Mr. George Dryer and Mr. Robert Meadows built another store building just west of the first one on the south side of the road in approximately 1903-04. They operated this business until Will Hooper traded a place (now the Hoyt Adkins farm) to Robert Meadows for his part in store business and then bought out George Dryer. Mr. Dave Lindsey bought out the business of Mr. Eppie Carder, then sold to Mr. Tom Hitson. Mr. Harrison Reser and Mr. John Taylor purchased the business of Mr. Hitson in about 1912; then Harrison bought out John's interest and also purchased the blacksmith shop from Mr. Kinsey Hooper, who had taken over his father's business. In 1922, Mr. Arthur Nelson moved there and established a produce business in partnership with Harrison Reser in a small building just south of Harrison's store, and it caught fire from an oil stove and burned down. In about 1927, Harrison and Mabel purchased land on north side of road near corner and built a new store building of metal, also put in gas pumps and oil. In about 1927-28, Mr. Henry Hooper moved the former Quincy Dobbs residence up the corner on the south side of the road and opened up a grocery and feed and produce business which he and Dona operated until about 1933-34, when he sold out to Mr. & Mrs. Noah Richards. Mr. & Mrs. Richards sold out in about three months to Mr. & Mrs. Velzie Fisher, who stayed in business a year or more and sold out to Mr. & Mrs. Romey Reser. Mr. & Mrs. Reser operated the business about a year and sold to Mr. & Mrs. Russel J. McKinley on February 11, 1937, and they remained in business there for over 21 years and finally closed the store in December, 1958, because of their age and the lack of business due to the competition of the larger towns and better transportation. Mr. & Mrs. Harrison Reser had closed their business place across the road in 1943 by having an auction sale before they left to find employment in California where they worked a few years before coming back here to retire. With the closing of McKinley's Store in 1958, there wasn't any business places in Nemo until 1961.

On March 1, 1961, Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Tipton purchased an acre of land from Mr. & Mrs. Al Sawyers on the north side of Highway K (now Highway 264) and west of the school house and grounds. The Tiptons built a small store and service station and later added sporting goods, a bait shop and several boat storage buildings after purchasing more land on the north of the present acre. Raymond also added plumbing business and installed several pumps and plumbed several homes with the help of his stepson, Mr. Robert Breshears, who has taken over the plumbing business completely because

of Raymond's health. On February 26, 1968, the Tiptons sold their complete business place and boat storage to Mr. & Mrs. Russel Groves and family of Kansas City. In the latter part of 1968 and the first of 1969, the Groves added on more room to their grocery and sporting goods store and added several more boat storage stalls and changed the location of their gas pumps to the west end of the building due to the new highway being built.

In 1962, Mr. & Mrs. King Reser built and operated the first cafe that was ever had here. They also opened the former store building of their father's for a shop and garage and service station and used part of it for living quarters in the back. In about a year, they leased the cafe, shop, and station and living quarters to Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Wray and family, then to Mr. & Mrs. Herman Lemley, then later on to Mr. & Mrs. Doc Weaver, and then to Mr. & Mrs. B. N. (Wimpy) Winfrey of Sweet Springs, who operated the business until the fall of 1968 and were forced to close because of the state highway buying most of the property for the new highway being built.

In June, 1963, Mr. & Mrs. Earl Berry and son, Bruce, of St. Joseph, purchased 22 acres of land from Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Wilkerson about one-half mile west of the intersection in Nemo, and on July 21st, they opened a grocery, sporting goods, and packaged liquor store, built out of cement blocks, with a dwelling under the same roof. Later, they added a 20-stall enclosed boat storage building just west of the store building.

Mr. & Mrs. Joy Spradling and two children of Philipsburg moved their mobile home and well-drilling equipment on to a small plot of land joining the Tipton's business place on the west side sometime in 1963-64. They lived at this location about two years, drilled several wells here in the lake area as well as surrounding communities, and then they purchased a small acreage of land from Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Wilkerson just south of the Wilkerson home and built a lovely three bedroom home. They also sold their small well drill and bought a large rotary well drill, which is much faster and better, and they do a very good business.

Mr. & Mrs. John Henry Turner and three children of Urbana purchased two acres of land from Al Sawyers just west of the Spradling's first location near Tipton's, and built a large cement block building in the fall of 1963 and spring of 1964, and in April, 1964, they opened up a business called "The

Hickory House Barbeque", which specializes in barbequed ribs and steak with John Henry being the "chief cook". In 1966, they built a nice home on the east side of their business establishment.

In the fall of 1964, Mr. & Mrs. Don Carter and two boys purchased part of the old school house yard and spent the winter and early spring months building a Dairy Queen. In May, 1965, their business opened up and is known as "Nemo Drive In". They usually open every spring in May and then close sometime in September or October.

In 1965, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon (Jake) Jacobson of Michigan purchased two acres of land from R. J. McKinley on the south side of Highway K (Highway 264) joining the Al Sawyers home on the east side and just across the road from the "Nemo Drive In". The Jacobsons live in a nice mobile home there and Jake built a mechanic shop near the highway which he operates himself. In the fall of 1968, they had to close his shop because of the new road right-of-way taking a large part of the building. He purchased the building back and moved it back several feet and put on another concrete floor and re-opened for business in the spring of 1969.

In the spring of 1966, Mr. & Mrs. Carl Reser and daughter came back here from California and purchased 27 acres of land on the north side of Highway K (Highway 264) from R. J. McKinley, and by the middle of July, they were in business which added the first beauty shop known as "Nemo Beauty Mart" and Reser's Real Estate Office. In 1967, Carl built a large 53-stall boat storage building just north of the beauty shop. In the spring of 1968, he built and opened a car wash and added 18 more boat storage stalls to his boat storage building.

In 1966, Mr. & Mrs. Ed Ginnings and family of Pittsburg purchased two acres of land from R. J. McKinley that joins the Jacobson's on the east side. They built a large cement block building in which they put in a grocery store, bait shop, and service station, and were doing good business until the fall of 1968 when the new highway right-of-way took all of their frontage and the gas pumps, too. They had an auction sale in the fall of 1968 and sold all of their stock of goods and equipment. They have living quarters in back part of business building and are living there waiting until the highway is completed before remodeling and reopening for business.

Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Kirby of Kansas City purchased an acre-

age of land from Al Sawyers on the west side of the Hickory House Barbeque property in the winter of 1964 or spring of 1965 and built a 10-unit motel on the north side of Highway K, now Highway 264, and named it "Highway K Motel"; later, they built a dwelling at the west end of it. They sold it to some people by the name of Van Buskirk from Iowa, and they had it one season and sold to Mr. & Mrs. Murl Stephens of Stockton. They were here one season and during that time, Mr. Stephens suffered an apparent heart attack while fishing on the lake and passed away, so Mrs. Stephens turned it back to the real estate office and it was resold and opened in the spring of 1969 by Mr. & Mrs. Dick Willis of LaComb, Illinois.

I failed to mention that in approximately 1962-63, Mr. & Mrs. Wallace French of Illinois purchased about two acres of land from Al Sawyers between the Tipton's Grocery and Bait Shop and the Hickory House and built a nice home and a shop where Mr. French did electrical work on small appliances, and then later worked at various jobs in large cities in electrical wiring. Mrs. French (Inga) was a native of Germany and a natural born artist and designer, and she purchased a kiln and held classes on doing ceramic work in her basement of her home until they sold their home and acreage back to Al Sawyers and moved elsewhere in the fall of 1968. Mr. Sawyers moved into the home in 1968 as the Highway right-of-way had purchased his old home, and he was forced to move to a new location. Al's daughter and husband, Mr. & Mrs. Sam Girard, purchased the old home of Al's and had it moved to a lot several hundred feet west of the old location and remodeled it for their home.

In approximately 1964, Mr. & Mrs. Charles King and boys purchased several acres of land from Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Wilkerson on the east side of Highway K (Highway 264) and built a lovely home there where they now live. In 1967, they sold two acres on the south end of it to Mr. & Mrs. Charles White who moved a mobile home there. Mr. White passed away in 1968, and Mrs. White has just recently moved away, taking her mobile home with her.

Mrs. Marjorie Darby



Pittsburg.—This place was no doubt named Pittsburg because a number of the Pitts family settled near it before the county was organized.

The first man who sold goods there was Chas. F. Friend, and he kept his store in a small log house that he built near where the east end of the Creed Hotel now stands. He was there until 1846, for he was appointed Justice of the Peace of that Township in 1846. A more substantial store building was built by John L. Hall a short distance north of where Friend's building stood, probably as early as 1844. John L. Hall was afterwards elected Judge of the County Court of this county and was later a wholesale merchant in Sedalia, Missouri. Andrew J. Pitts came to the neighborhood in 1845 with the family of his father, Burrell Pitts, from the State of Mississippi, near Vicksburg. Dillard Pitts and Young Mims Pitts, sons of Jack Pitts, had been there four or five years. Lewis Edwards then lived on the high hill south of Pittsburg, and Charles lived in the log house mentioned and sold goods in one room of it. William M. Dorman had made a settlement and lived near a spring on what is now the Joseph Davis farm a little northwest of town. A man by the name of Beavers lived about a quarter of a mile west of where the business part of town now is. The first schoolhouse in the neighborhood was south of the road at the John Jump old place about a mile south of where the town now is. Isaac Goodson was there in business in the 40's. Jonas Brown lived about two miles north of where the town is and had at that time the following children: William Brown, Preston Brown, James Milton Brown, Josiah Brown, Columbus (Muns) Brown, Sarah Ann Brown, who married a man named Foster and went to Wet Glaize in Camden County, Missouri, and Jane Brown who was the first wife of Michael W. Dorman. William E. Dorman had a small log building there in which he kept what then was called a "Grocery", the principal goods kept being sugar, coffee, spice, and pepper, and white whiskey. When the excitement arose about the county seat going to be located at Hermitage in 1846, Mr. Dorman hauled his house, store, and all, to Hermitage, and after clearing away the post oak brush where the residence of Mrs. Nannie F. Blair now stands in Hermitage, rebuilt his house and ran his grocery store. The store building built by Mr. Hall was repaired and added to and used perhaps as late as 1880. Ben L. Mallonee, now the leading merchant of the town, and his brother, Leonard G. Mallonee, now of St. Louis, Missouri, sold goods in the Hall old building in 1867-68; Ben L. Mallonee, now of St. Louis, continued his business later. Edward J. Kendall was in business in the house at that place in the early 70's. John T. Ferguson, now a merchant at Nemo, was there in business in 1878. William H. Houser did business there later. Judge Ben L. Mallonee erected a new store building north and west of the

Hall building or where it once stood, about 1889, and again went into business; has since built a new and better building and is still in business.

In 1886 and later, Abel Benson ran a blacksmith shop on the east side of the road north of the business part of the town about where the public road crosses a little branch and bridge. He lived in that neighborhood as early as 1852. The largest and most convenient building to strike in 1870, and for several years thereafter, when a man was hungry, was a three or four room building, one story, situated about where the building stood where Charles Friend kept the first store near where the Creed Hotel now stands.

The zinc mining business in the town and around it sprung up in 1894, gave the town a boom, but owing to the distance that the mineral must be hauled over rough roads with no bridges between there and the nearest point on the railroad, work has been almost abandoned. A hotel building was built a number of years ago, but was destroyed by fire in 1901. A new hotel was built by John Lightfoot in 1900 and is now kept by Herschel Creed. A steam flouring mill was built in 1894 by John M. Gourley and William H. Houser and has been repaired and improved and is now owned and operated by John Hobson. A public house is near a quarter of a mile away to the northwest of town and was built about 1881. In 1894 several of the good citizens of the town and vicinity formed a stock company and built a nice, large, two-story building in the east part of town to be used for religion and other meetings, and societies meetings. The first story now belongs to the M. E. Church South and the second story to the M. W. of A.

The Pittsburg Camp M. W. of A. was organized June 7, 1898, with eighteen charter members. It has now passed out of existence.

Some of the resident physicians are: B. F. Barnes, William C. Gentry, Jasper Millikan, George W. Pack, B. F. Cox, S. W. Igou, and Thomas D. Wrinkle.

The steam flour mill recalled in the early history of Pittsburg was discontinued in the early 1930s. A store building owned by George P. Miller burned in 1916, and another store owned by Edde Miller also burned. The old school building burned in 1921. A new school building was built and used until the district was consolidated with the Hermitage district. The school building is now used for Community programs of

various types. The Bank of Pittsburg closed about 1928. The population, which at one time was around 100, has dropped to 40. The business places in the town are as follows: Gideon Grocery, Moore's Variety Store, Davis Filling Station and Grocery, E. and L. Package Store, Weaver Cafe, Amlin Filling Station, Post Office. Ben Mallonee and Mrs. Mallonee have been residents of Pittsburg since early years and Ben L. Mallonee, his father, was a businessman and postmaster in Pittsburg in 1867. The Pomme de Terre Reservoir area has not contributed to the growth of the town, but its nearness has stimulated some business interests and provided close recreation for its citizens.



Preston.—The town survey of this town is situated on the southwest fourth of the northeast quarter of Section 22 and the southwest fourth of the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 37, Range 21. It is about 18 feet over five miles and one-eighth mile east of Hermitage, the south line being with the north line of the town of Hermitage. The main street in the town running north is on the line of the town of Hermitage. It is between Sections 22 and 23. The east side was entered by Richard I. Robertson, February 20, 1855. The west side of the street was entered by Joshua Owen, December 7, 1849, but Silas C. Howard was owner in 1857. On the 8th of December, 1857, Silas C. Howard and Richard I. Robertson caused the town to be surveyed and platted by Daniel D. Davis, and Deputy County Surveyor, under Benjamin H. Massey. It was laid out into eight blocks, block #8 being designated church lot, and block #7 was not divided into lots. Blocks 7 and 8 are 211 1/3 feet square. The deed to the public for the streets, etc., was made January 21, 1858, and was acknowledged before Amasa Curtis, J. P. Silas. C. Howard was the first man to put in a store, and he and Richard M. Robertson were in business there before the town was surveyed and afterwards up to the Civil War. Robertson and Staten did business together and Trentham also did business there. In 1860, William R. Rains, who was afterwards Second Lieutenant in Company "B", 8th Missouri State Militia, had a wood shop there. By 1861, the town had grown to be an important business point, but at the commencement of the Civil War, nearly all its inhabitants sympathized with the Confederacy and went South so that the town was almost deserted in 1862. Early in 1861, the people of the town and that section of the county became greatly excited about the issues of the Civil War. John Mabary, an ex-sheriff and collector and a highly respected citizen,



MR. AND MRS. JOE EDDE OF PRESTON

with the assistance of others, enlisted in a Company of State Guards, at the insistance of Claiborne F. Jackson, then Governor of the State, and in a very short time, Union men became so stirred up that Lycurgus Lindsey, Thomas S. Morgan, Aaron Darby, William H. Liggett, then a young school teacher, and others, raised Company "D" Osage Regiment Missouri Home Guards, under an order of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was then in command of Federal troops in the state, and who was killed in the Battle of Wilson Creek, August 10, 1861. Lycurgus Lindsey was Captain of Company "D" and Aaron Darby was a Lieutenant. After serving six months, most of these men went into service of the United States for a term of three years. Capt. Mabary died in 1863. Some of his men went South and were in General Sterling Price's army; some of them quit the service after a short time and came home or went elsewhere; some even went into the Federal army later. Richard I. Robertson lived north of town about where Wash F. Reser's residence now stands. His residence and all the business houses and other buildings in town were burned during the war except a little frame building that stood near where Thomas W. Stewart's residence now stands; a small log building on Block 7 and a double log building were burned a few years ago where Alfred Lindsey's Hotel now stands. In 1865, Benjamin A. Reeder, who had been Captain of Company "I" 8th M. S. M., sold goods in double log buildings, and in 1866, Alfred Lindsey and his brother, Anthony W. Lindsey, brought their store there



LEOPOLD AND NANCY DENNIS BANDEL FAMILY, Picture thru courtesy of Hickory County Historical Society. Left to Right in front of rail fence: James Bandel, Nancy Dennis Bandel holding Infant Eddie Bandel, Nancy Bandel, George A. Bandel, Leopold Bandel, Amea Bandel, Cora Bandel. Behind the fence are Mary, Frede G., Edgar, Lois C. and William A. Bandel.

from Buffalo and continued in business in these log buildings until Anthony W. Lindsey bought the farm where Theodore Lindsey now lives east and northeast of the Fisher Cemetery, and moved it, and Alfred Lindsey built the present post office building and continued in business until about 1896. Since that time, Joseph Edde, Sr., A. H. Crouch, T. H. Camp, Wash F. Reser, Samuel P. Inks, Edde and Lewis, George W. Inks, Hulet Shumate, William J. Edde, Jr., James R. Marsh, S. P. Gregory, and others, have done business there. The leading businessmen of the town are: George W. Inks, Winer D. Reser, Anthony W. Bowcher, and A. E. Tideman, blacksmith shop, wood work shop, and flouring mill. The blacksmiths have been: Newberry Hobbs, Joel Hobbs, Martin Hobbs, Theodore C. Piper, John B. Cross, Thomas Humphrey, Calvin Cook, George



JOHN MORGAN FAMILY Lived east of Preston. In 1890's (left to right) they were: Arthur, Vora, John, Raymond, Tom, Ora, Lyman, Matilda, Nora and Eathen.

C. Cook, D. W. Hartnett, and A. E. Tiderman. In 1867 or a year earlier, an old hewn log schoolhouse stood about 200 yards above the mill, but was probably never used after 1866. A frame schoolhouse was erected on the present school ground, probably about 1877. The bond given by T. C. Piper for deed for the lot to the school district was dated 1876, but no title to the lot was had until it was decreed by the Circuit Court in 1883. The old schoolhouse was removed and the present school built, probably in 1895. The church on Block 8 was built in 1873, for a union church, but those of the Baptist persuasion perhaps took more interest in the building of it than any other denomination. Members of the Masonic order built the second story, but the order never got title to the property. The Methodist Protestant Church east of town was built in 1899 for the use of the Methodist Protestant Church members of that church; many others not members of that church contributed liberally. That division of the Methodist has a large following in the town and neighborhood.

The steam flouring mill, about 80 rods south of town, was built by James A. Brakebill about 1891, and although it has



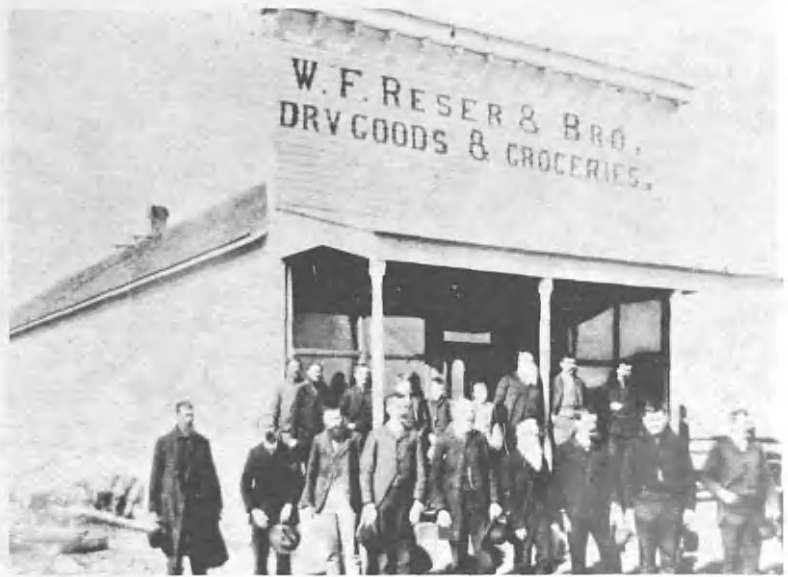
ACHILLES MORGAN HOME EAST OF PRESTON IN 1900. Left to Right—John Andrew Johnson 1868-1926, Eva Brooky Johnson 1896-1954, Nancy Eliza Morgan 1872-1951, Homer Hamilton 1899- (held by mother), John O. Hire 1887- , Achilles Morgan 1843-1923, Samantha Morgan 1839-1923, Cora E. Morgan 1877-1966, Elmer H. Johnson 1893-1946, Thos. W. Morgan 1871-1961.

changed hands many times, it has always done a good business. It now belongs to A. E. Tideman, who hammered out enough money to buy it in his blacksmith shop, and chief miller is James A. Brakebill, a son of Judge James A. Brakebill, who built the mill.

In 1881, Preston Lodge #432 A. F. & A. M. was organized in the hall in the second story of the old church. Sometime after 1889, the organization was broken up and the members went to other lodges.

Preston Lodge #131 I.O.O.F. was organized about July 1, 1888, with George W. Pack as N. G.

Preston Lodge #8675 M. W. of A. was organized in September, 1901.



WASH RESER STORE AT PRESTON 1890. Front Row (left to right)—Tom Stewart, Sam Inks, Henry Brakebill, Washington Fain Reser, Dr. Milikan, Alf Lindsey, Dan Lopp, Joe Edde, Tom Humphrey, and son, Claud Humphrey; Second Row—Emil Tiederman, Mr. Tiederman, (unknown), Bruno Brakebill, Winer Reser, Earnest Brakebill, James Brakebill, John Brakebill, Sam Selby and Ott Reser (behind post).

The following physicians have been residents of the town: Richard I. Robertson, Justice A. Powers, Alfred E. Ruby, A. H. Crouch, George W. Pack, George S. Millikan, Byron Ferguson, Thomas Reser, and William S. Woodford.

Preston was first called Black Oak Point, but in its early life, the name was changed to Preston because of another post office named Black Oak Point in Missouri. It is thought that the name Preston was selected in honor of Gen. Preston, a Union general in the Civil War. The post office is now located south of Highway 54 across from the square. Mrs. Loren (Ada Edde) Lynch is the postmaster. Some of the older business places not mentioned were: W. D. Reser, who ran a general merchandise store in the early days. He kept an



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS W. MORGAN Of near
Preston. Picture made in 1953.

open barrel of candy and one of crackers by the side of the aisle through the center of the store, and the children of the customers were invited to help themselves on their visits to the store. Trading stamps were unknown then, but the customers also received a gift of candy with their purchases. This was good advertising and, no doubt, increased sales.

W. V. Bonner, groceries and produce; Preston Roller Mills, Bandel Edde, produce; Bank of Preston, Farmers Bank of Preston, Bill Dalton, blacksmith shop; J. M. Robertson, drug store; Patterson Garage, Richard Kittel Garage, George Helms, barber shop; Fay Smith, barber shop; Margaret's Beauty Shop, Lindsey Hotel, Robbins Hotel, also Doctors Losey, Hodges, and Parrish. No dates on these were available.

Business places in Preston in 1968 are Mitchell's Market, general store; B & W Auto Parts; The Bargain Spot, proprietor, Paul Reser; Ozark Antique and Gift Shop, Mrs. Walter Marriot; United Methodist Church, nearly a century old; Bible Baptist Church, and Skyline Grade Schools.

The junction of the primary highways 65 and 54 is a short



CLIFFORD AND BETH MORGAN With their children,
Tommy and Kathy.

distance east of Preston and new buildings have been erected between Preston and this junction, and also in each direction from the junction, business places there are The Paradise Doughnut Shop, Sinclair Station, The Mustang Cafe, Pete's Diner, Sutts Garage and Salvage, King Motel and Texaco Station, Warner's Court and Angus Farm, proprietor, Mamie Lou Robertson; Highway Department State Barn, R. E. A. South-west Missouri Co-op., Phillips 66 Station, D-X Station, Pete's Beauty Shop, Hook's Court, Conoco Service Station, Blakes United Realty, and Blackmore Realty.

Some Superintendents and teachers in Preston from 1935 to 1951 were Delbert L. Wheeler, Forest Moore, Byron Rea, Selby King, Olin H. Boatright, Helen Harris, Edward J. Morgan, Marita Hickman, Betreria Watt, Rugh Harris, Ruth King, Mrs. Pauline Smith, Inks Mabary, Mamie Lou Robertson, James

L. Long, Ruth Boatright, R. W. Moore, Mrs. Edna Smith, Deborah Claxton, Mrs. Esther R. Morgan, Ralph D. Thompson, Marie Browns, Alma Jo Rile, and Otis Jackson.

Some notes taken from "The Index" of Hickory County:

June 3, 1886 - Preston, a small village of 75 has two dry goods stores, drug store and a blacksmith shop.

October 1, 1887 - Preston has three general stores, a drug store, two blacksmith shops, a wagon and general woodwork shop, picture gallery, hotel, church and school.

December 15, 1887 - "Preston population 100." Another item of same date: "Preston large cattle raisers, W. F. Reser, 200 head, A. Lindsey, 40 head, T. W. Stuart, 60 head, Pleasant Wilson, 200 head, Joe Edde, 250 head."

January 2, 1908 - "The mail route from Preston to Almon has been discontinued and a R. F. D. has been established. Sam Edde as the carrier who will make his first trip Thursday."

January 22, 1970 - Hickory County Water District No. 1 declared in working order and ready for users to hook on.



Quincy.—The land on which this town is situated was entered by Isaac M. Cruce, October 11, 1843, but the place was settled ten years or more before that time. William Kirkpatrick entered the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 38, Range 23, January 6, 1843, which lies less than a quarter of a mile west of town. Gladis Nowell and Ephraim Jamison entered tracts north and northwest of town in Sections 19, 29, and 30, as early as 1842. James Atkisson and Ira Tilford entered the land northeast of town in Section 15, December 30, 1843. The place before it was surveyed and platted in the name of "Judy's Gap", because Samuel Judy had a blacksmith shop there, and operated it for several years, and there was a gap or opening near this point between Hogle's Creek prairie and twenty-five mile prairie. Mortimore Payne succeeded Judy, and about this time, Aaron Ripetoe put up a country store and secured the appointment as postmaster. He was, no doubt, the first postmaster within what is now Hickory County. He kept his store and post office for several years, and in 1843, John Hunter succeeded him in

business and it was quite prosperous until some time after 1852. He was there in 1852, and received a deed from Isaac Cruce dated May 8, 1852, conveying lots 7 and 8 in Block 1 to him as Trustee for the school district for schoolhouse and church purposes. There was a man in partnership with Hunter or in business there alone by the name of Armstrong. The town was evidently platted and surveyed at the insistence of Isaac M. Cruce in 1848, as he owned the land at that time. The deed to the first lot was made by Isaac M. Cruce and his wife to Murry, dated February 3, 1849. The date of the survey of the town cannot be given because the Deed Record containing the plat and the Surveyor's certificate was burned in the Court House fire January 6, 1881. Mr. Hunter sold out his business to Whitlow & Miller, who carried on a successful business until 1861. In the meantime, William Eastwood ran a stage line on the old "Military Road"; Charles Madden and George McGowan ran a saloon; and William Bird had a stock of drugs and groceries; and old man Raymond put up the first mill. John McDowell had a carding machine run on the same plan. Then, that destructive Civil War came up and put a stop to business, and most of the citizens of the town and surrounding country went into the Union Army or went South, and the town was almost vacated. About 1863, James H. Raymond was discharged from the army to take charge of the post office, and he came home and ran a little store, and it was robbed when Captain Rafter, a guerilla officer, was killed here, and John T. Thomas killed, and William B. Charlton and Thomas Wilson seriously wounded. Until the war was over, a number of persons ran "dives" and small businesses here. After the close of the war, William Thomas and Dr. William S. Swicegood set up and ran a general store, and Bennett Wellman and a Mr. St. John ran stores for a while. After this, William Flesher ran a general store here. A steam saw and gristmill were built on the creek half a mile west of town, but was sold out and moved to the east side of the county, and the machinery finally bought and moved back again about 1874. A log house stood about a half-mile north of the town in which there was a school from four to six months in the year. In 1866 or 1867, there was a woolen mill built in the southwest part of town that carded, spun, and wove some of the coarser cloths, and exchanged cloth for wood. Somewhere about 1874, Marmaduke E. Ferguson, James B. Brent, and Lyman Stiltz built a steam saw and grist mill in Quincy, and soon after it was erected, a very good schoolhouse in which a public school is kept up from seven to nine months in the year. In 1908, the flouring mill was operated by J. E. Discus; a general store and post

office run by Bert E. Lord; a general store and harness shop by Hally Amrine; a blacksmith shop by L. W. Baldwin and William Stiltz; a grocery store by Samuel Estes; dry goods, clothing, etc., R. C. F. Cagle; a drug store by Lyman Stiltz; a millinery shop by Miss Rena Stiltz and Mrs. E. E. Cagle; and Samuel Estes has a steam saw mill with corn burr attachment.

The A. F. & A. M. owned a fairly good hall in the town in which Hogle's Creek Lodge met for years, but was later moved to Wheatland.

M. W. of A. Camp was organized March 13, 1896. It has long since passed into history.

The town has no church building, but services are held in the lower room of the Masonic building by Methodist, Baptist, and Christians. The members of the Christian Church are more numerous.

Some of the resident physicians have been: ----- White, William S. Swicegood, James A. Sisler, Benj. F. Stephens, Jeff J. Stephens, T. C. Hatton, Thos. J. Sheldon, W. E. Miles, Geo. W. Dalgliesh, and J. B. Harris.

Time is a robber in many ways, and the little town of Quincy has suffered loss of various kinds in the past sixty years. Some of the things missing are: the blacksmith shop, tread wheel mill, drug store, steam saw and grist mill, carding mill, woolen mill, flour mill, harness business, dry goods store, millinery shop, jewelry store, school house, lodges, hotel, physicians, and post office. All of these were a necessity during that period, and the people who made up the population were busy and provided much that was a benefit to all the county. It would be an interesting volume if a record of the pioneers who lived there at the time could be procured, concerning the everyday, business, social, and spiritual lives of the men and women and youth of those days; but that, too, like a thousand other happenings, is buried with the people who are there no more.

Perhaps the last resident physician there was Dr. J. W. Murray who lived at one time in what was originally a hotel on the west side of what is now Highway 83 running south from town. Vinson Cunningham had a general store for several years prior to 1920. Some postmasters and merchants in the past were Lyon Nowell, Ray Creed, and others who combined the office with their stores. Rena Stiltz served as post-

master before and after the year 1914. Later, Eula V. Gilbert was commissioned as postmaster and served until the early 1940s. Ardith D. Scott became Military Acting Postmaster but retired in 1959. Following her retirement, Mrs. Minnie M. Taylor and then Mrs. Lucille McCaslin served as acting postmasters until March, 1962, when Mrs. Kathryn Gilbert was commissioned as postmaster and served until April, 1969, when she was transferred to the position as clerk in the Weaubleau office. Quincy still has a postoffice and a short rural route. The population is 23. There is a hall building used for community programs of various kinds. Raymond and Lucille Scott have a feed house, also a grocery store and gas station.



Weaubleau.—This town is situated on lands in Section 11, Township 36, Range 24, entered by William Hawkins October 23, 1840. It was the earliest land entry in the township, except two, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 1, and the other a part of the N. M. Durnell old farm southeast of town. These entries were made in 1838 and 1839. The first town survey was made at the insistence of Rev. Emerson Barber, by Patrick Chancellor, County Surveyor, December 3, 1880, on the northeast fourth of the southwest quarter of Section 11, and the name given to it was "Haren". The first addition to the town was caused to be surveyed by A. A. John, August 20, 1883, by Patrick Chancellor. The survey was an addition to "Haren", and was not described as being on any forty acres, but was said to be south of "Haren". The next addition was made by Robert Dey, who caused lots to be surveyed on the southwest fourth of the southeast of the northwest quarter of Section 11, May 29, 1886, by Patrick Chancellor. This was also named as an addition to "Haren", and on the same date, William D. Harryman and Calvin Hartley caused to be surveyed twenty-two lots on the southwest fourth of the southeast fourth of the northwest quarter of Section 11 lying south of Dey's addition, and described as the south half of blocks 5 and 8 of Dey's addition and known as the town of Weaubleau. The college addition was surveyed and platted on the southeast fourth of the northwest quarter of Section 11, July 28, 29, 1893. Gentry's addition was surveyed and platted June 10, 1898, by P. M. Burns, Surveyor of Polk County, and is described as being a part of the northwest fourth of the southeast quarter and part of southwest fourth of the northeast quarter of Section 11. Upton & Leonard's addition made by Joseph B. Upton and Ben F. Leonard was surveyed by Patrick Chancellor, March 8-11, 1898, and was located on the south two-thirds of

the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 11. Broadway Heights addition was made by Ben. F. Leonard and B. T. Perriman, and was surveyed by Rev. Green M. Botts, County Surveyor of Polk County, June 2, 1904, and is located on the northwest fourth of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 36, Range 24.

The first man who sold goods in Weaubleau, or what is now Weaubleau, was Jeff Sharp. He had a little store building and store there as early as 1871. It stood west or northwest of the institute building. About that time, the first brick College building was erected in the tall grass where it now stands, and is used for a Christian Church and other purposes. The principal contributors to the College building were John Whitaker, Joseph Whitaker, Thomas Whitaker, Sr., William Swink, Francis Yoast, Dr. A. C. Marquis, Hon. Samuel S. Burdette, Thomas J. Tucker, C. M. Largent, Geo. W. Durnell, Sr., and Monroe Durnell. After the walls of the building were up, a wind storm blew the second story down, and that made quite a hitch about getting it rebuilt and ready for school. The Principals of the school in the old institute building were Prof. John Whitaker, ——— Wingfield, Rev. Emerson Barber, and Rev. Joel Myers. In 1880 or 1881, Thomas Phipps and Daniel Rogers built a saw mill at the old mill place on the southwest fourth of the northwest quarter of Section 11, and a little later, Mr. Phipps and Joseph J. Conn and his son put up a steam flouring mill. This mill passed into the hands of William D. Harryman and Calvin Hartley, and was moved to Collins, St. Clair County, about 1889. A. A. John built a store building where the town now is near where Dr. Wm. C. Gentry built the two-story building where the store of James A. Hawkins now is. Mr. John continued in business until 1894. L. D. John built and went into business in 1886 at or near where he is now doing business. There were built about 1881 or 1882 two buildings near the old mill place, perhaps on the southeast corner of the northwest Quarter of Section 10, and in one of them, Wm. D. Harryman and Calvin Hartley sold goods, and in the other, a Hotel was kept by an old man by the name of Hardy, father-in-law of William E. Crouch. Harryman and Hartley quit business there about 1885 and built a business house with I.O.O.F. Hall in the second story about a quarter of a mile east of there. An I.O.O.F. Lodge was organized in 1883, but it was organized in the second story of the college building. The first public school building stood north and near where the old College building stands, and a larger and better school building was built in 1884, in the northwest part of town. Perhaps Charles G. McMahan first kept hotel in town, but John



OLD WEAUBLEAU RAILROAD DEPOT

Baynham was there in a hotel where Mr. Pruett now runs the Commercial Hotel about 1882. Robert Orr and John O. James were also there in the hotel business, and not far from that time, before perhaps, William E. Crouch kept hotel east of the old mill place. August W. Doerman came there about 1884, and went into business and continued in business until about the first of the year 1887. Along about these years, Thomas H. Bird, Patrick Chancellor, and James J. Ramsey, were in the mercantile business there. Had not A. A. John, L. D. John, and Weaubleau Christian Institute been there after the flouring mill was removed and other men whom we have named went out of business, the town would have been almost abandoned. The conditions were very discouraging for the school for some time. There were not a great many such prosperous farmers and large well-cultivated farms in the neighborhood of the town in those years, and not a railroad nearer than Appleton City and Clinton. But this was not allowed to be continued. In 1892, enterprising citizens of the town and neighborhood laid plans and determined to awaken an interest in the high school and put new life into the town. This was carried out in 1893 by laying out the College addition to the town into lots, streets, and alleys on July 28-29, 1893, and the building of the present commodious and convenient College building at the north end of town, away from the

business center. The association that represented the builders was incorporated by the Circuit Court of Hickory County, November 23, 1893, with William E. Crouch, Robert Dey, Thomas J. Tucker, C. M. Largent, and Thomas H. Houser as Trustees. Before the completion of the new College building, the town began to grow, new residences and new business houses were built, and the town put on a great amount of new life, but only gradually, until the Kansas City, Osceola, and Southern Railroad, now Frisco, came in August 13, 1898. This put entirely new life and many new people in the town. Prior to the coming of the railroad, the Baptist people had erected a commodious church building in the west part of town. The residences and business houses built in anticipation of the coming of the railroad, and immediately after the arrival of its trains are too numerous to mention. August 13, 1898, was a boom day for Weaubleau. In the spring or early summer of 1898, the T. A. Miller Lumber Company put in a lumber year, and in the fall of 1898, B. F. Tucker, an enterprising and wealthy young man, who was born, raised, and educated there, put in a lumber yard and is there in business now, he having purchased the stock of T. A. Miller Co. In 1904-05, Mrs. Margaret Forshe, who had been in the hotel business almost from girlhood, erected a handsome, roomy hotel on the northside of main street leading from the main business part of town to the depot, which she sold to Thomas J. McCracken in 1906. Also in the years 1904-05, William H. Nichols, with the assistance of others, erected near the Frisco depot, a fine large, steam, full roller process flouring mill which has done a large business since its erection. It has now passed into the hands of John P. Monroe & Son, the large stock feeders of Weaubleau Township. A large convenient brick public school building was built in 1902, and the Methodist Episcopal church people and the people of the Christian Church (sometimes called Campbellites) have nice, commodious church buildings, while the other Christian Church (sometimes called New Lights) keep in repair and use the lower story of the old institute building as a place of worship.

July 25, 1899, the Bank of Weaubleau was organized by Joseph Whitaker, Laura O. Whitaker, Thomas H. Whitaker, Della Whitaker, Ida Whitaker, and George Clinton Hardy. It has a capital stock of \$5,000 all paid up and is a substantial, convenient and safe institution. In 1906, Thomas H. Whitaker, Cashier of the Bank of Weaubleau, and Prof. John Whitaker, who has represented the county in the lower house of the State Legislature, built a large, magnificent brick build-

ing of two stories with two rooms below suitable for any sort of store rooms, one of which is now occupied by Mason & Robbinett, Druggists, and the other is occupied by William U. Morton, General Merchandise.

The business and the businessmen of the town are as follows: L. D. John, General Store; Ben F. Tucker, Assignee for T. S. Heath & Son, General Store; William U. Morton, General Store; William S. Goans, Dry Goods and Groceries; and L. L. Roberts, Groceries and Meat Market; Allee and Son Harness; Famous Clothing House, Clothing and Gents Furnishing; Weaubleau Pharmacy, Drugs; Charles D. Tharp, Dentist; W. B. McCord, Dentist; W. C. Gentry, Physician; W. J. Mason, Physician; Marlow Brothers, Second Hand and Racket Store; T. A. Griffin, Produce; J. C. Lowe, Produce; Hartley & Davis, Barbers; Knight & Son, Hardware and Implements; E. D. Brown, Groceries and Restaurant; R. G. Kittel, Photographer and Jeweler; N. E. Estes, Books and Stationery; Thomas J. McCracken, Hotel; W. E. Pruett, Hotel; Owens Brothers Livery, Feed, and Sale Stable; T. S. Durnell, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable; W. W. Tharp, Marble and Granite Works; J. J. Ashinurst, Blacksmith; Howard Buckalew, Blacksmith; Chas. Fields, Wagon Maker; Mrs. L. D. John, Millinery; Mrs. W. J. Mason, Millinery; T. J. Tucker, Dairyman and Ice Dealer; B. F. Tucker, Lumber; John P. Monroe & Son, Flouring Mills; Bank of Weaubleau; C. C. Brookshire, Real Estate; Weaubleau Telephone Company.

Some of the resident physicians have been: Emerson Barber, A. L. Fisher, Zachariah Barnes, Geo. B. Viles, E. L. Burke, L. B. Selvidge, William C. Gentry, H. C. Brookshire, Wm. J. Mason, and Byron Ferguson.

Weaubleau Camp, M. W. of A. #3886 was organized April 2, 1898. Present officers are: J. E. Bradley, V. C.; E. W. Fentress, W. A.; I. O. John, E. B.; W. W. Tharp, Clerk; W. C. Durnell, Escort; F. C. McCarney, Watchman; I. A. Knight, Sentry.

Hickory Camp, W. O. W. #505 was organized April 25, 1906, with the following officers: J. A. Jamison, C. Com.; J. McNabb, A. Lt.; J. D. Sims, Banker; Guy Robinett, Clerk; W. A. Leach, Escort, D. Wilson Whitson, Watchman; H. Nelson, Sentry. Present officers are J. A. Jamison, P. C. C.; Guy Robinett, C. C.; J. W. Thompson, A. Lt.; J. D. Sims, Banker; W. A. Leach, Watchman; W. J. Fitzhugh, Sentry; T. J. McCracken, Escort; and G. M. Priest, Clerk.

Weaubleau Dist. Court #655 Court of Honor was organized April 13, 1900, with the following officers: Theo. Pruett, Chan.; Mrs. S. C. Gentry, V. C.; Mrs. N. E. Estes, P. C.; M. J. Morton, Recorder; Mrs. E. A. Cox, Chaplain; B. I. Lively, Cond.; Wm. C. Cox, Guard; A. Wilkins, Sentinel. Present officers are S. E. Hendrickson, Chan.; Mrs. L. Tharp, V. C.; N. J. Mitchell, P. C.; L. L. Roberts, Recorder; Mrs. Frances Roberts, Chap.; W. W. Tharp, Cond.; E. W. Ryan, Guard; Mrs. S. E. Hendrickson, Sentinel.

The following item taken from the December, 1939, Index is a good summary of Weaubleau's progress at that period.

Weaubleau has undergone several changes during 1939. In addition to its transformation due to the construction of highway 54 through the main part of town, its widening of streets and cutting back of buildings, etc., the Knight hardware company has erected a fine new brick building, which they now occupy. Swicegoods have remodeled their brick store building (the old Citizens Bank building) which is soon to be occupied by Murnan & Orr for groceries and cafe. Mr. Phillips has about completed his filling station which is convenient and modern just across the street from Crithfield's garage. Ashcroft is building a bunch of tourist cabins a-top the hill east end of town, same to be equipped with light, water, shower bath, etc., and drilling a deep well to make sure of water supply. The Baptist Church moved, remodeled and full basement added. Many changes and improvements are constantly taking place and the remark that "everything looks so different" is common even among residents of the town. We are optimistic enough to believe that other changes and improvements are coming in the way of additional dwellings and business houses and even the cement paving of highway 54 which means a mile of paved street for Weaubleau, the value of which cannot be overestimated for so small a village. Every old time citizen of Weaubleau, who left here a few years ago, has a real surprise coming to him when he returns to his old home town for a visit.

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We are indebted to Eugene Harryman, local historian of Weaubleau, for the following articles.

The town of Weaubleau is located in the southwest part of Hickory County in the state of Missouri and has a name all its own.

At one time, Weaubleau supported as many as three hotels, several rooming houses, dry goods, grocery, and racket stores, blacksmith shops, wheel makers, livery stables and feed barns, millinery and ladies ready-to-wear, photo shops, a flour and saw mill, scale lot, and elevator, and two banks.

For many years now, hitch racks, stomping of horses' feet and passenger trains have disappeared. Old families, too, are disappearing, and a new breed is taking their place. Instead of the old passenger depot, a new freight depot has taken its place since the fall of 1967. This is quite a contrast to what it was in the days of the railroad, and when Weaubleau had several trains a day to take care of both freight and passenger traffic between Kansas City and Springfield, where now the freight runs each way every other day.

Weaubleau, like many small towns, has had its ups and downs, and now after many years, it has had water and sewage since December, 1967, and is looking forward to a better day. People in retirement are on the move: they are looking for retirement homes away from the city's humdrum of life; they are looking for property where they can build a modern home with all the modern facilities.

Weaubleau is coming to the front as exchanges of property are being sought, and many new homes are being built.

WEAUBLEAU'S BUSINESS FIRMS OF TODAY

Today, as of many years ago, most businesses will be found along the main right-of-way. As of yesterday, so it is today.

So, as one follows Highway 54 east, the following businesses are: Texaco Gas Station, Charles Keith, Prop.; Frosty Freeze, Mr. and Mrs. Alton Warner, Owners; The General Telephone Company Booth is next door; Glen's Gift and Georgia Ruth's Beauty Shop, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Jennings, Owners; Groceries and Meats, Alfred White, Prop.; Antiques and Fixit Shop, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Surrite; Woblo Wood Works, Mr. and Mrs. Art Ussery; Weaubleau Locker Plant, Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Higgins; Sallee Lumber Company since 1967; Weaubleau Cemetery; Cong'l Christian Church, U. C. C.; Baptist; Methodist; Disciples of Christ and Assembly of God Churches; Gail R. Easton Clinic; '64 Grade and High School; built December 5, 1968; Chiropractic Clinic, June 1, 1969; Welding Shop, Herb Buckner, Prop.; Red's Tavern, Red Leagon, Prop.; Phillips 66 Garage and Filling Station, D. O. Fugate and Sons; Knight and Hardy were agents for the Model T. Ford here

at one time, and on a later date, Harry Ashcroft had the agency. He dropped it and took the agency for the Durant and Star. In 1925, my father, Don Harryman, who had the Ford Agency in Wheatland and Holden on earlier dates, came to Weaubleau with his family and was agent for Henry's Model T. through 1927 and continued the garage business through 1931.

Other businesses in the town of Weaubleau are M. F. A. Insurance Agency, John Endley, Agent; Weaubleau Laundry Mat; House of Antiques; Knight Hardware Company, May Carpenter, Mgr.; Henton Vaughn's Drygoods Store, Dorris Cunningham, Mgr.; Drugs and Sundries, Leonard Hart, Prop.; Grocery and Meats, C. E. Stephenson, Prop.; Lion's Club and Fire Department, Standard Oil Company Office, W. W. Parke, Mgr.; Malone Building; Used Clothing and Shoes; Carpenter's Insurance Agency, Fred Carpenter, Agent; Barber Shop, Charles Hemphell, Prop.; Lois' House of Beauty, Lois Scott, Owner; United States Post Office, Elvin Meredith, Post Master.

EARLY DAY BUSINESS PLACES

Feed and Livery Stables, W. E. Crouch; Weaubleau Hack Lines, S. Helton; Weaubleau Emporium, A. A. John; Berry Selvidge, M. D.; General Merchandise, A. W. Doermann; City Drugs, James & Orr; Drygoods, Notions, Groceries, and Stationery, Steve Helton; Student Headquarters and Post Office, W. E. Crouch; Drugs, Books, and Groceries, J. J. Ramsey & Company; Drugs and Groceries, James & Hire; Weaubleau Star Store, Ladies Hats, Notions, Hardware, Tinware, Harness, Saddles, etc., Stationery, Furniture, and Undertaking Supplies, L. D. John; Hardware, We sell Queensware, Old Hickory Wagons and Farm Equipment, B. F. Tucker & Company; T. A. Miller Lumber Company, A. B. Weir, Mgr.; Books and Stationery, W. S. Knight; Steam Laundry, E. P. Rimer; General Merchandise, Lively & Son; Theodore Pruett, Attorney at Law; Blacksmith and Repair; G. W. Mason, M. D.; Monroe Swafford, Dentist; Cash Produce, F. H. Claypool; W. J. Mason, Mason; The World, W. C. Collins, Editor and Publisher; Weaubleau Mills, J. A. Murray; Weaubleau Drug-gists, H. C. Brookshire & Son; Forshee House, Mrs. M. Forshee; City Barbers, Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Sea Foam, Dying of Mustaches and Beards done in latest styles; Bank of Weaubleau, Joseph Whitaker, Pres., T. H. Whitaker, Cashier; Stockholders, T. H. Whitaker, Joseph Whitaker, Laura and Della Whitaker, G. C. Hardy, and Ida Whitaker.

WEAUBLEAU BUSINESSES IN MIDDLE AND LATER YEARS

Hotel Operators—Wm. Pruett, W. T. Moreland, Mrs. Wm. (Essie Bennett) Glazebrook, Harry Ashcroft, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Kenney, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Dorman, Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Bell. General Store and Mercantile Businesses—W. U. Morton; ——— Redman; Marshall Morton; Wm. S. Goans; C. O. Vaughn; Sig. Jondrow etl. Barbers—Hartley & Davis; Harry Hartley & Son; Harry Hartley & Ben Brown; Horace Black; Johnny Allen. Hardware Merchants—B. F. Tucker; I. A. Knight & Son. Groceries and Meats—Orval R. Magnuson; J. R. Lucky; E. D. Brown; Clyde Edde; Marsh & Fellers; C. E. Miller; Melvin Brown; Oliver Hunt; Murnan & Orr; Clarence Blackwell; Tom Hudson; Coxie Franklin. Variety Stores—Bart Owens; Euna Franklin. Drugs and Sundries—Guy Robinett and wife, Madge; Elmer Looney; Ray McDaniel; Neil Morton. Attorney at Law—Oscar L. Rogers. Millinery and Ladies Ready-to-wear—Mrs. L. D. John, Mrs. A. F. Kuykendall; Mrs. Lee (Elsie Fentress) Brookshire. Cafes and Restaurants—E. D. Brown; Ed. Starkey; Eb. Durnell; Glen's Diner; Jennings Cafe; Williams & Hartley Cafe; Moreland Restaurant. Furniture Stores—Marlow Brothers, Harrison and Lee; John C. and C. O. Vaughn; Bernie Carter; Leonard McCracken. Elevator—Crit Edde. Scales and Stock Pins. Dentists—Charles D. Tharp; Horace Reser. Undertaker—Horace Reser; ——— drove Horse Hearse. Produce Houses—Swift Produce, E. C. Wheeler, Mgr., T. A. Griffin, A. W. Vanderford; Farmer's Exchange, Jess Monroe etl. Shoe Shops—T. R. Alley & Son, Harness and Shoe Repair; Roy Mason & Ernest Route; Eb. Durnell et. Photographers—Richard G. Kittel, Photographer and Jeweler; A. F. Kuykendall, Photographer, Cabinet Maker. Hatchery, Feeds—Mr. & Mrs. Bart Owens; Clyde Edde; Livery, Feeds & Sales Stables, Owens Bros.; T. S. Durnell; C. C. Brookshire etl. Marble & Granite Works—John Barnes; W. W. Tharp. I.O.O.F. and M.W.A. Lodges. Doctors—W. J. Mason; H. C. Brookshire; Wm. C. Gentry; W. U. Hodges; Dr. Bowerman; Dr. Wolf; C. C. Slaughter. Doctors of Osteopathy—H. R. Taylor; Dr. Abel; G. R. Easton. Chiropractic Doctors—Dr. Clara Majors. Blacksmith Shops—A. L. Davis; Tom Hudson and Son; Howard Buckalew; Charley Jennings; Damon Hudson had one at his residence for a while, and as the years passed, blacksmithing and forging disappeared from the scene. Lumber Yards—Hurley Tucker Lumber Company, later R. J. Hurley Lumber Company. Weaubleau Telephone Company—Operators: Charles D. Tharp; Effie (Pruett) Downs; Mary Delozier; Cora Bowman; Rena Elliot; Zoe Lloy; Mary Durnell.

WEAUBLEAU ROLLER MILLS

It has been mentioned elsewhere that my Grandfather

William D. Harryman and Calvin Hartley had owned and operated a mill in the town of Weaubleau on the west side, but in 1904-05, the first steam roller flour mill was built along the Frisco tracks near the depot by William H. Nichols and later came into the hands of John P. Monroe and Son, large cattle feeders in the Weaubleau Township. Cullen Messer had it for a while; Jess Monroe, Jim Samples, and Joe Fugate all had ownership of it; and during this time, Emmet Goodnight and Bill Horn were the millers.

On a later date, the Farmer's Exchange bought the mill and Jess Monroe became manager. The mill burned under this ownership, and again the property changed hands. Under the new ownership, Mr. Lee Fitzpatrick, a new mill was built in 1935. George Stump of Humansville, Missouri, was the millwright, and the carpenters were Arlie Richter and Paul Vanderford.

A young man by the name of Singer operated the mill for a short time; then, after Mr. Fitzpatrick's death, the Farmer's Exchange once again became the owner in the fall of 1960, and it has been used for storage since that time.

Weaubleau Bakeries—Owsley and Replogle; George Biles. Weaubleau Draymen—Fellers and Marsh; Wick Shockley. U. S. Post Office—Nadine Estes; Charles C. Brookshire; Charles O. Vaughn; Fay B. Swicegood; Gene Hammond. Rural Carriers—Will Roman; Walter Foster; Gene Hammond. Substitute Carriers—Don Harryman, my father; Elvis Samples; Kenneth Breshears. Standard Oil Bulk Station—W. R. Parke. Sinclair Bulk Station—Lee Brookshire and Earl Swicegood. Weaubleau Cleaners—Earnest (Skeet) Malone. Kittel Radio and TV Service—Sidney Kittel. Jessie Lee's Beauty Salon—Jessie Magnuson. Knight Sales Company—International Harvester Products, Parts, etc., Paul Firestone and W. C. Owens, Managers. Rooms—Dot Halbert. John Deere and Implements—C. E. Stephenson. Filling Stations—D-X, Ernest Martin, George Atwood, C. A. Blair; other, Tommy Baldwin etl. Weaubleau Locker—Marsh & Fellers; Will Leiber. Carpenters—A. F. Richter, Ed. Richter, Ross Vaughn; Paul Vanderford.

THE FRISCO RAILROAD

The freight runs each way every other day. The passenger had its last run May 27, 1954. A new freight depot was built in the fall of 1968, and the old passenger depot was put up for sale.

In October, 1968, the building became the property of the town of Weaubleau, providing it would be moved within one year from that date. The Lion's Club is now in the process of getting the building ready to move to its new location in the near future. It will be used for historical and meeting purposes when completed.

WEAUBLEAU SCHOOLS

Weaubleau has had several schools, but there is one, a frame building, which was once built on what is now the property of Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Wheeler. The old school well in the front yard has furnished water for the household for many years.

Miss Eva Wiggins, before her marriage to Mr. P. V. Vanderford, taught the last term of school here in the fall and winter of 1902-03. The term was finished in the new two-story brick building which was ready for use in that year with Ezra Devins as Superintendent.

And again, I find where my Grandfather Wm. D. Harryman and Calvin Hartley had a hand in another land transfer in the early days of the town of Weaubleau.

An Abstract and Title which is in the hands of Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Wheeler reads as follows:

W. D. Harryman and Nancy M. Consideration \$50.00
Calvin Hartley and wife Jane
To Weaubleau School District No. 1
 Transacted October 5, 1883
 Filed October 15, 1883

Weaubleau School District by
G. C. Hardy, Pres. W. J. Mason, Sec.
To W. A. Lively Consideration \$216.00
 Dated 1903

The school building was moved later and became a part of the old Commercial Hotel. The top story of the building was taken away many years ago, and the building was used for a Cafe, Laundry Mat, Barber Shop, and other purposes as years passed.

The two-story brick school building mentioned above was sold along with the lots to the highest bidder in February, 1960, bringing a total of \$1,300.00. Lots are being sold today and new homes are being built on this property.

Such were the historical sites and has-beens of the past; but, they had their purpose, and we today should be thankful that these things truly happened and may we as men and women today trust God in what He may bring to the future generations, and may they look back on this small village as something to be proud of.

WEAUBLEAU CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE AND CHRISTIAN COLLEGE 1867-1969

Soon after the Civil War, a young man by the name of John Whitaker, who lived with his widowed mother near what was once known as "Haren", became a minister, and he, with a few followers, held meetings in his mother's home.

(There is little trace of Haren today, but its location is at the western edge of Weaubleau's city limits, and near here was once a house and the home of Mrs. Whitaker and her minister son, John.)

Through these meetings, Rev. John Whitaker proposed the building of a house for religious and educational purposes. So, in the year 1867, he, through the will of God and the small Christian group which followed him, built a house of brick two stories high to be used by the church and for the benefit of man. The first story was used for a chapel and the second for an academy. The building had a square roof with four gables and a belfry. This formed some sort of an attic or room that was used for a boys dormitory at one time. The upper rooms were approached by an outside stairway which many people will remember was a common sight in the early days. When the walls of the building were up, the second story blew down in a windstorm causing quite a hitch in rebuilding and getting ready for school. The cornerstone was laid in July, 1869, and in October, 1871, a school was started by the same pastor with six students. Such was the beginning of the Weaubleau Christian College. For several years, the old Christian Institute, sometimes called "the old brick", struggled for existence. Yet for twenty years, the school honored God and benefited man. The school was patronized by persons of all religious beliefs and all were made to feel at home without any attempt to proselyte for the school was designed to be Christian and not sectarian. More and more students were coming to this great school and after twenty years, a new commodious structure containing 10 rooms was finished and ready for occupancy by the fall term of 1893. It was just 400 yds. northwest of the old brick and away from the business center. Before the college was finished, the

town began to grow and expand, but only gradually until the Kansas City, Osceola, and Southern Railway, later called Frisco, came in August, 1898. This put new life and brought new people into the town. The iron horse with its magic speed came and went with cargoes of mail, passengers and merchandise twice daily.

Another ten years had been added and a total of thirty years had passed since the doors of the school were thrown open to the youth of the country. Another generation was to supercede the one which founded the school; yet the school survived and prospered.

Almost two thousand students had received instruction here. Twenty-three classes with an aggregate of nearly eighty young men and women graduated from the school. Weaubleau College had furnished superintendents and principals for many grade and high schools besides college and academy instructors, not only throughout Missouri, but Oklahoma Territory, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

The various professions and business colleges had among their leading representatives students from the Weaubleau Christian College. John Whitaker, the founder, was President of the Board of Trustees 25 of the 30 years of the school's progress.

Back in the days of few railroads, the town of Weaubleau, described as being the only village by that name in the world, was located on the spot of the old Christian Institute which was built on a beautiful prairie in the southwest part of Hickory County. It was 115 miles southwest of Jefferson City.

After the railroad was built, Weaubleau was described as being sixty miles north of Springfield and 150 miles southeast of Kansas City on what is now the Frisco Railroad.

The Weaubleau Christian Institute, once known as the "old brick", was located in the southwest part of Hickory County on a beautiful and wild prairie in a well-watered locality. When the house was built, there was but one near it. The school was begun when but one dwelling was nearer than half a mile.

Since then, the school village grew up around the brick and was called Weaubleau, but was known on an earlier date

as Haren. Weaubleau was an exceptional and thriving school village of three hundred progressive people with no dram shops or other dens of vice such as were often found in other towns and cities.

There was no railroad through Weaubleau, but the Kansas City, Clinton, and Springfield had a station at Collins about five miles west and was connected by a hack line which met the lines twice daily. The Kansas City, Osceola Railroads was expected to come through Weaubleau at an early date.

During Weaubleau Christian College's 31st year, 1902, 1903, the active members of the Board of Trustees were William R. Davies, Pres., J. O. Ware, Sec., I. J. Tucker, W. E. Crouch, T. Durnell, I Wiggins, John Monroe, John Whitaker, and S. W. Whitaker.

Some of the faculty included John Whitaker, Pres. and Prof. of Mental Philosophy, W. D. Weber, Prof. of Latin and Greek, Mrs. Lulu Wilson Whitaker, Prof. of Mathematics, S. W. Whitaker, Prof. of Education and Pedeg., Martin C. Schricker, Inst. in Instrumental Music and Voice Instructor, and J. B. (Book) Orr, Inst. in Vocal Music.

Mr. Whitaker returned to Weaubleau and took over the school through 1913-14. The building then stood idle until about the year 1918, then was used for a high school until the winter of 1931, when it was destroyed by fire, the school year being finished in the various churches about town.

In 1910, the Weaubleau Christian Institute, sometimes called "The Old Brick", was razed and replaced by a beautiful church building known as the Christian (brick) Church. The original title, Christian "Connexion", Bible Christian, or New Light. The church merged with the Congregationalists in 1936, and in 1963, another merger caused another slight change and is known today as Weaubleau Congregational Christian Church (United Church of Christ).

The Congregational Christian Church U. C. C. has gone through many changes, not from outside appearance so much, but within: within heart and spirit of the people themselves. Olivar B. Whitaker was paster of the church for many years, but as years passed, others took his place. One might recall Rev. Frank Rafe, a graduate of Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, when in the early stages of its history.

There were also Jessie M. Kauffman, Pat Chancellor, John D.

Simms, Albert Goodby, Dr. Frederick Cooper, Thomas V. Crance, ——— Suiter, ——— Garland, Marvin Williams, J. R. Moore, and on later dates, many Drury College students who were studying for the ministry. Others in recent years were C. A. Hughes, Rev. Z. Willard Gunckel, Wm. Bradshaw, Dr. C. H. Evers, Rev. Joan R. Jonas, Henry F. (Hank) Liebeck, Wm. Burger, Robert Shank, Rev. Forrest Brown, and at the present time, Charles Gillespie, Humansville, Missouri.

Officers as of January 1, 1969, are as follows: Church Clerk (1937-1969), Eugene Harryman; Church Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. (Virginia) Murnan; Pianist, Mrs. W. A. Murnan; Board of Trustees: Mr. Paul Vanderford, Pres. and Moderator; Elva Durnell; Arthur Moore; and Eugene Harryman.

The college grounds were eventually turned over to the Weaubleau School District, and a new one-story structure was built and ready for the fall and winter term 1932-33. This building also burned December 5, 1957, and the students again had to finish the school term in the town's churches.

Just a year later, and on the same date, the school was again restored by a new modern structure, housing both grade and high school students.

—Eugene Harryman

Superintendents and teachers in the Weaubleau school system from 1933 through 1951 were Cecil T. Snow, Joe Howard, Edde B. Pope, Russell Payne, Sam Prock, Thera Avender, Bessie Nickel, Nine T. Dittmars, Pearl Hopkins, Virginia Ann Kratti-Murnan, Elmer Manka, Kathryn Marksberry, James Halsey, Lucille Wormington, Mary Frances Vaughn, Pearl Wheeler, Carl Hayward, Mrs. Edna Firestone, Mrs. Blanche Remington, Gerald F. Page, Betty Lee Bainter, Marylinn Reser, Roy Reichert, Doris Simms, Charles G. Foster, Mrs. Marian F. Vaughn, Eva Louise Schreiber, Cecil Pitts, Gerald F. Pitts, Bernita Sherman, Mrs. Don Mankin, Ross Allen, and Loretta Parker.



Wheatland.—In December, 1869, Frederick Kern and Joseph S. Naffziger caused to be surveyed and laid off into a town with streets, alleys, and a public square, the greater part of the South quarter of Section 24, Township 37, Range 23, exactly four and one-half miles west of Hermitage. Fred Kern built a dwelling in 1866 where the Wilson Hotel now stands. Melville



CHARLES CZARLINSKY STORE In Wheatland. Czarlinsky who started business as a dry goods peddler, is shown at left with Henry Staten, Charles Gist, George Holmes, Fred Gist and W. P. Dent.

H. Cooper, perhaps, was about the first to build a business house, but not far from the same time, William M. Dixon, Perry G. Snyder, Newman & Mendenhall and John Sutter built business houses. Removing the prairie grass and the sod went on in a hurry, and it is difficult after a lapse of thirty-seven years to remember who was the first or third. A steam flouring mill was built about a quarter of a mile north of town in 1870 by Joseph S. Naffziger, and after being several times repaired, stands there now, and is doing a fairly good business. It was not long after the town was laid out until there were almost complete blocks of frame business buildings on the east and south sides of the square, and the town has the best public well in the county, in the street at the southeast corner of the public square. In 1871, a plain comfortable public school building was built, but was succeeded by a new two-story frame building in 1884 or 1885, and in it some of the most noted teachers of the county have taught school. The town had no church building until 1888 when a comfortable, roomy Union church building was built in the southwest part of town, and

since that time, the Methodist Episcopal people have built a fine and well-furnished church building in the south center part of town; the Methodist Episcopal Church South people have built a new and handsome building in the northwest part of town, and people of the Christian Church have purchased the large stone building on the east side of the public square, the second story of which is used for church purposes. The town has a number of splendid residence buildings and every one has a well of nice, clear, pure water.

The first newspaper in the town was published by Dr. Moore in 1869; it was the "Hickory County Mirror". Dr. Moore ran it for a few years and then transferred it to his son, Henry Almont Moore, who ran it until about December, 1875, and sold the outfit to John D. Pitts. F. Marion Wilson soon became the owner of it, and it was with that he and Ernest P. Baldwin published the "New Era" at Hermitage. In 1876, a company was formed and bought an office and published the "Wheatland Enquirer", managed by Walker Woodburry and John Davidson in succession. The name was changed to "Wheatland Star" about 1882, and Henry A. Moore ran it for a while and moved it to Humansville. Early in 1886, Alex. Humble moved the plant of the "Hickory County Herald" to Wheatland and leased it to some parties who established and ran the "Hickory County Democrat" for about a year. Then, Mr. Humble took the office and ran the "Harpoon" a while, and in 1888, moved it to Collins, Missouri, but returned that year or early in 1889 and established the "Wheatland Headlight" with Abraham Lincoln Smith. The light soon went out on the "Headlight" and Humble moved away.

Hogle's Creek Lodge #279 was organized at Quincy, Missouri, in October, 1868, with Lyman Stiltz, W. M.; James B. Brent, Secretary; John Ragner, Albert A. Crouch, James A. Scrivener, Peter Stoll, Jacob P. Stoll, James R. Wilson, Hugh B. Combs, and William D. Harryman, as members. The present officers are C. P. Scrivener, W. M.; William H. Roman, Sr. W.; John B. Taylor, Jr. W.; Chas. Czarlinsky, Treasurer; Don Harryman, Secretary; Oliver J. Watkins, S. D.; William D. Crates, J. D.; Roy Mansfield, S. S.; H. P. Liggett, J. S.; N. F. Meador, Tyler.

Wheatland Lodge I.O.O.F. #634 was organized March 24, 1903. The first officers were William D. Harryman, N. G.; Howard Buckalew, V. G.; John B. Taylor, Secretary; John G. Crut-singer, Treasurer; James K. Moore, Conductor; H. B. Wilson, Warden; Clyde Stover, I. G.; Abe Sandage, O. G.; J. R. Campbell,



GATHERING FOOD FOR NEEDY Is this Wheatland group in the Great Depression of early 1930's. A community sponsored group, those shown above are (left to right) Helen Weigand, Pauline Jinkens, Alex Weigand, Eva Owsley, Carolyn Terhune, Cleo Bennett, Cora Goodman, Elvin Nance, Lou Heard, Dr. Joe Johnston, Rena Glazebrook, Mae Lafaver, Anthia Rice, Iva Goodrich.

R.S.N.G.; Wm. B. Quigg, L.S.N.G.; H. P. Liggett, R.S.V.G.; William Miller, L.S.V.G.; Russell H. Jenkins, R.S.S.; James Breshears, L.S.S.; J. K. Moore, Chaplain. Present officers, Clyde Stover, N.G.; John W. Diener, V. G.; William D. Harryman, Secy.; William F. Crates, Treas.

Old Hickory Camp #3596 M. W. of A. was organized on the _____ day of _____ with the following officers: E. E. Buzzard, V. C.; William H. Kern, W. A. W.; H. Bailey, E. B.; Harry Kinney, Escort; C. V. Gist, Watchman; H. P. Liggett, Clerk. The present officers are: C. P. Scrivener, V. C.; George C. Bartshe, W. A.; William Miller, E. B.; A. B. Heard, Watchman, W. F. Crates, Sentry; Charles A. Gist, Escort; John W. Powell, Clerk.

About April 1, 1894, the Hickory County Bank was moved from Hermitage and filed banking contract April 9, 1894, and commenced business in a splendid new two-story brick building which stood east of the public square where the stone store building now stands. In about a year after the removal, the bank building and all the furniture were burned, but the



WHEATLAND MAIL CARRIERS IN 1915. Left to right beside their conveyances are Bob Breshears, Will Hargiss, G. W. Britton and Don Harryman. The first mail was dispatched from Wheatland on rural routes in 1908.

bank vault and the safe saved the records, papers, and funds from destruction. In a short time, William H. Liggett, President of the bank, built the brick building now used by the bank, and the business was moved there where it remains. The bank now has a capital stock of \$10,000 and its present officers are H. P. Liggett, Pres.; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, V. P.; and J. B. Crowley, Cashier.

Present business: General Stores of Williamson and Garrett, Charles Czarlinsky and John W. Powell, Hardware and Implements, LeRoy F. Mansfield, Drug Stores, William L. Powell, and W. F. Crates, Grocery Stores, Wilson & Heard and Joseph Dent, Barber Shop, Clyde Stover.

Hotels are kept by J. S. Wilson and Mrs. Margaret J. Forshe, Blacksmiths, William Miller and John Harryman, Resident Dentist, C. P. Scrivener, W. D. Harryman, Proprietor of Wheatland Roller Mills, Furniture Store, S. E. Marston, Millinery Store, Miss Maggie Marston.

This town now has a population of about 250.

Some of the resident physicians have been John H. Newman,



JOHN W. QUIGG RESIDENCE BUILT IN 1860's North of Wheatland.

Ira N. Mendenhall, John Messick, Zachariah Barns, Sylvester Redfield, William Moore, William J. Snyder, L. B. Selvidge, John W. Clayton, Henry C. Brookshire, George N. White, Arthur L. Fisher, Albert S. Johnston, and Alva Fisher.

Through one hundred years the town of Wheatland has stood on the Prairie that has watched the town make many changes. No direct record has been made of the past sixty years so we can only piece together the scraps and hope they will blend into a picture of some of the highlights of the events, the happenings, and the people who made history through those years.

The old flour mill built in 1870 that served the farmers and provided flour and other products for the Wheatland area has long since passed away and instead of the wagons bringing the wheat and corn or the boy or man on horseback with a sack of grain, the people drive fast cars to the markets and pick up flour and meal from the grocery shelves shipped from miles away, or they buy the bread and pastries, freshly baked the night before, a hundred or more miles away. The cheese and cracker age has also passed by as the farmers of earlier days had to spend a day on town visits, due to the bad roads and slow moving transportation. A snack of cheese and crackers was about the only food available in town.



ROY MANSFIELD AND BILL POWELL STORES of
Wheatland. Burned in 1914.

The old dwellings built by the early settlers have also given way to new modern homes and only the ghost of Old Wheatland is there today. The two-story frame school building lives only in the memories of the pupils who passed through the eight grades taught there. Incidentally, the first primary teacher who taught there was Miss Letta Marston. Among her pupils were Daisy Johnston, Tilden Shoemaker, Ernie Liggett, and Alva Fisher.

It is well to record at this time that Wheatland had the first High School organization (1913) in the county. Classes were held in the old Blue Front Building on the South side of the square, owned by Kaiser Powell, while the buildings of native stone was being built at a cost of approximately three thousand dollars, largely by donations, in the southeast part of the town. The first graduation class (two year) was in 1914. The members of the class were James A. Scrivener, Lacy Morton, LaMonte Gist, Floyd Robertson, Gladys Leffler, Ola Beets, Curtis Dent, Pearl Ihrig, and Lemuel Gist. The Commencement exercises were held in the M. E. Church, North, on April 17th, 1914. In 1917, the third year was added to the school, and the fourth year in 1918.

Some of the superintendents in the earlier years of the high school (from 1913 to 1951) were L. M. Speaker, Paul D.



BUILDINGS ON EAST SIDE OF SQUARE Which replaced the Mansfield and Powell Stores.

Martin, D. Ray Owsley, Logan Britton, J. M. Frost, C. F. Sherman, E. E. Walker, C. C. Birch, Harry Britton, B. W. Bradley, Ed. St. John, Perry Edde, Roy E. Lytle, James Roy Dinwiddie, Cyrus Glover, W. L. Boyd, R. Clark Morton, Dwight Condren, and Oscar Erickson.

Other high school teachers during these years (1913 to 1951) were Ollough Bailey, T. B. Fulbright, Helen Largent, Ruth Crone, E. H. Nance, Estella James, Elsie Walker, Henry Dixon, Winifred Barker, Zerva Colman, Wallace Wilson, Mary S. Devin, Sally Jo Harper, Joe Toalson, Daisy Lee, W. H. Coulter, Icel Stewart, Ruth Duvall, Charlene Pugh, J. L. Evans, Wallace Sapp, Harold Corder, Ruth Brunk, Loren Murray, Grace Jones, Kenneth Rogers, Mrs. John W. Ragland, L. J. Dykeman, Mrs. Lenore Howery, Mrs. Alba Jenkins, David Howery, Cecil Shelton, P. G. Hutchings, W. Clarence Newland, Sydney Bramwell, Ora Merle Troyer, Robert B. Skidmore, Harold Haas, Mrs. Edith Roberts, Mrs. Hazel Condren, Yvonne Waddell, and Margaret Weddle.

Some elementary teachers through the years from 1913 to 1934 were: B. B. Ihrig, Mabel Paxton, Bertha Beets, Arletta Meador, Mrs. L. M. Speaker, Ivy Sutt, Floyd Robertson, Noel Gist, Rowena Boone, Paul Robertson, Hobart Sherman, Mae Bradley, Leona Tucker, L. H. Morton, Pauline Smith, Winnie Hargiss, Eula Selvidge, Helen Edde, Fern Powell,

Lola Sherman, Anthus Bandel, Lola Rorer, Nellie Thompson, Beulah Wilson, Mrs. Lucy Breshears, Nell Heard, Mrs. C. C. Birch, Pearl Ihrig, Ney Smith, Cecil Hemphill, Mrs. Grace Tilford, Floyd Huffman, Nannie Bandel, Fisher Murphy, Vivian Harryman, Virginia Glazebrook, Frances Devin, Vergie Smith, Jewel Hinkle, Leta Holley, Irvin Wheeler, Wilbert Boyd, Letha Knight, Lorene Gist, Pauline Murphy, Winnie Swicegood, John Stroud, Evagene Gist, Leon Toalson, Delbert Wheeler, Ray Williams, Dortha Skidmore, G. Lindsey, and Mrs. Loren Murray.

The original rock building has been surrounded and enlarged into a modern up-to-date building and buses carry students over hard surfaced roads in comfort, and the school gives opportunity for hot lunches that were never thought of in the early days of their ancestors and so—Time marches on.

The new Highway 54 across the county runs along the north part of Wheatland and the old mud roads of yesterday, when the Butterfield Stage Coach trail came through the area in 1858-61 from Quincy and continued on through Elkton and Bolivar, are forgotten by the elders and unknown to the youth of this generation. Perhaps it is wistful thinking to hope that the old Butterfield Trail may sometime be revived as a super direct highway connecting the Kaysinger and Pomme de Terre areas with south Missouri and the Ozarks. The Old Hickory County Bank and The Wheatland Bank are gone and other old landmarks, such as the barber shop and the office once used by Doctors Johnston and Brookshire, and perhaps others, are no longer in the public square. The old "Square", the scene of numberless 4th of July celebrations (both in the past and the present) is filled with a grove of trees and under the shadows one can feel the atmosphere of the days when the horses were tied to the hitching posts around it and the merry-go-round competed with the pink lemonade stands and around the edge of the square, the women spread a banquet on checkered tablecloths laid on the grass.

Sometime prior to 1892 there was a building erected on the south side of the square directly across the street from the public well. R. J. Robertson bought this building in 1892 and ran a drug store there until 1904 when he sold to W. F. Crates who also had a drug store there for many years. This building was torn down in 1968.

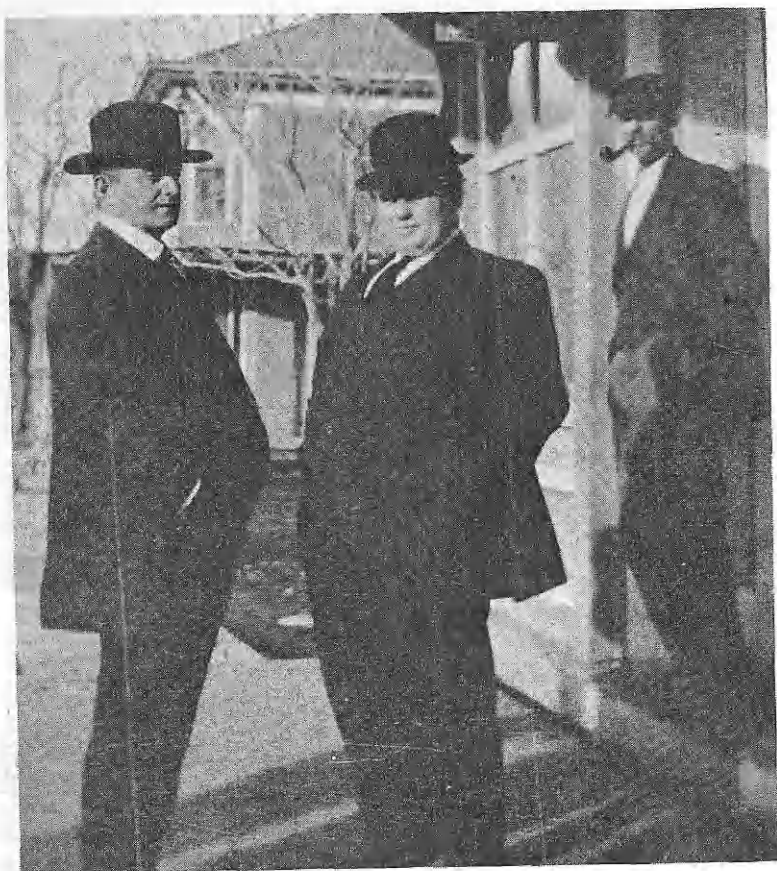
An early record shows that Joseph Burge owned the two-story building on Main Street east of the square. The members



FORSHEE (Later Gist) HOTEL, WHEATLAND

of the Christian Church bought this building about 1906. The upper part was used for public gatherings and later for worship services until about 1919 when it was sold to Dr. A. S. Johnston and Chris Kleck. They had a store in the lower part and rented the upper part to the church. Prior to this, however, A. J. Williamson and a Mr. Garrett had rented the lower part from the church and ran a general store for a number of years. At some time during the period of these exchanges, Ellis Morton also occupied this building and the Post Office was located in a part of his store. Clara Dent served as his assistant part of the time. Morton later sold to R. J. Robertson and Creed. Creed stayed only a few months and sold his interest to Mr. Robertson. No report is available on tenants later but the building burned January 4th, 1962. At that time, Dale Costelow was using it as an office and a show room.

Don Harryman established the first garage in Wheatland about 1915 in a tin building on the east side of the square and adjacent (north) to the building referred to above. Later, this building was moved down north of the Highway 54 (as now located) and Mr. Harryman built a rock building in place of it. This Ford Garage provided the stage for a school opera in the late teens of that period. It was the only place in town at the time large enough to accommodate a community event



HICKORY COUNTY BANK OFFICIAL HENRY LIGGETT is shown above with L. M. Speaker, superintendent of Wheatland schools in 1914, and Lewis Hogg, Hickory County Sheriff.

of that size. Several fires in the past have destroyed business buildings and residences but this has resulted in new and better buildings and renewed effort in improvement. Mr. Harryman later sold his business to Wallace Parker who sold it in 1928 to Frank Reser. "Nig" Williams worked for Mr. Parker a while and then bought half interest in the business. In 1938, Bill Darby bought the garage. His first day's business was reported to be \$2.50. In 1941, Ford came out with the Ford Ferguson tractor and he started selling tractors also. In 1955, he sold all the tractors, machinery, and parts, and moved



WHITE CLOUD STORE EARLY IN 1900's. . . John Cunningham family.

his car business to another location on Highway 54. Other things and people perhaps linger in the minds of some of the older residents. The blacksmith shop about a block down the north road from town was run by William Miller for many years. Dr. Scrivener had a dental office on the north side of the square, later on the east side, and another building housed the telephone office also on the north side. Most of these older buildings have been moved, torn down, or completely remodeled. Another old landsite, the Gist Hotel, where Charley Gist and wife Susie provided food and lodging for the "drummers" of that day and also a "sample room" where salesmen's wares were displayed for the wholesale buyers to select goods for sale in their stores is also gone. Another one of the older stores, the Charles Czarlinsky Store, which stood southeast of the square, has also gone the way of many of the other business places and has been replaced by a new and up-to-date modern structure which houses a super-market.

Some of the business people who have been in Wheatland in the past (and not mentioned elsewhere in this history) are Clyde Stover, Charles Black, barbers; Roy Mansfield, Norris



WHITE CLOUD SCHOOL 1910: B. B. Ihrig, teacher. Back Row—Neva Heard, Sarah Payne, Lula Payne, Myrtle Cook, unknown, Vedus Quigg Allen, Addie Southard, Ethel Goodman Heard, Myrrhl Crates, Eda May Cunningham, Ward Duncan, Jess Wright, Vernon Wright, Jim Wright. Front Row—(alternate with second) 1 to 7 —————. Zelma Holt, Jimmie Payne, Lola Payne, Chloa Crates, Buel Breshears, Ruby Breshears, Jewel Quigg, Foy Cook, Violet Burge, Clenn Bennett, Sylvia Heard, Sidney Wright, Edna Cunningham, Ernie Crates.

Holloway, hardware; Kaiser Powell, general merchandise; William L. Powell, drugs; S. E. Marston's Furniture and Millinery; W. W. Walter, blacksmith; Dr. Wente, Dr. Carter, Dr. W. N. Heard, dentists; Dr. A. L. Fisher, Dr. Roscoe Nevins, M. D.'s; John Williams and Carpenter, furniture and general store; Henry Liggett, Ben Crowley, Minnie Jackson, and Alva Fisher, bankers; Charles Gist, Joseph Dent, and Alfred Heard, groceries and general store; Professor Schrieker, private music instructor.

The business places in Wheatland in 1969 are as follows: Hathaway Funeral Home; Lilian's Beauty Shop; The Doctors Fulton; Jackson Implement Company; Mabel's Restaurant; Bill Abernathy's Station and Car Sales; Lightfoot and Sons Hardware; Darby Motor Company; Perry Reno; Tank Wagon Service; Garrett's Skelly Service and Bottle Skelgas Dealer; Martin's Lakeside Lots for Sale, Cabins and Boats for Rent;

Karyol's Drive Inn; Dorman's Sinclair (Mercury Motors Sale Service); W. W. Henry, Town and Country Market; WA-WE-GO-Duplex Apartments; Denny's Triangle (Live Bait - Tackle - Ice); Pomme de Terre Lumber Company (Ralph Tolliver); Ole's Cafe and Service Station; Dr. Briggs; Neal's T. V. Shop; Lois Gist's Beauty Shop.

Wheatland, its environment, and location was the locale chosen by Carl Withers of New York state for the background and setting of his book PLAINVILLE U.S.A. a few years ago. Wheatland's cultural interests were manifested in their desire for entertainment back in the early days when summertime brought chautauquas and other outside attractions.

The last few decades have seen Wheatland make still further progress and the citizens unite in projects to better the community. All homes have electricity; city water is available to all, and organizations have been effected to raise the social and economic status of the people.



WHEATLAND 1900 looking northwest from the top of the old frame school building.

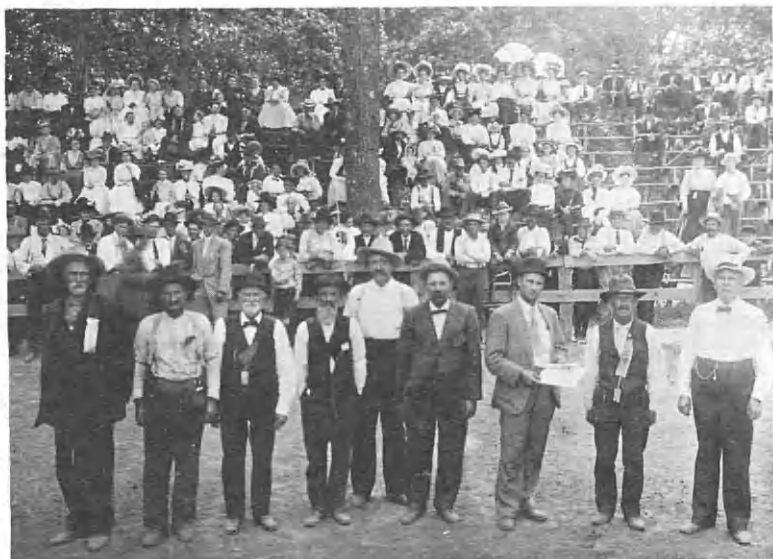
ORGANIZATIONS

HICKORY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The first meeting of the Historical Society was held in the Christian Church February 23, 1950. Officers chosen at that meeting were Ralph B. Nevins-President, Reverend E. T. Sechler-Vice-President, Barbara Jordan-Secretary, Ross Allen-Treasurer.

Those attending were Eddie Ben and Anna Mae Pope, Oscar and Dorothy Erickson, Norris and Pauline Holloway, Clara Erickson, David and Lenora Howery, Alice Smith, Barbara Jordan, Grace Jordan, Leo and Elmer Pitts, Dot Halbert, Clavel and Jewel Owens, Ralph and Mary Nevins, Harry and Rena Glazebrook, Frank Stevens, Glena Pine, Thomas and Anthus Wright, J. T. Wright, Nannie Jinkens, Richard E. and Opal Pitts, H. H. and Mary Bybee, Bro. E. T. Sechler, Ross and Alma Allen, Wm. P. Hargiss, and Zilpha Murphy.

On November 9, 1950, Dr. C. F. Scotten, Co. Superinten-



HICKORY COUNTY FAIR In the early 1900's. The group in front of the Grandstand (left to right) two unidentified, William C. Hickman, Nathan Pope, Jake Edde, remainder unidentified.

dent of Pettis County, and J. V. Kesterson, presiding judge of Pettis County, both members of the Pettis County Historical Society, met with the group to promote interest and help make future plans for the society. The organization still holds monthly meetings. Mrs. Nannie Jinkens has served as President for several years.



80 AND OVER DAY

The 80 and over day was organized October 4, 1954, under the supervision of Mrs. Nannie Jinkens. Frank Herbert was emcee at this meeting and 105 people were present. Reverend J. E. Jones and Bro. James Wright gave short talks, Mrs. Pauline Holloway sang a medley of songs and Mrs. Annabelle Reno a reading. Bro. David England gave the benediction. The oldest man present was Frank Gaston, 92, oldest lady Eliza Chaney, 92. Mr. & Mrs. Will Palmer were celebrating 64 years of married life. The Day has since been an annual affair. It was held in the city park until 1959, and since that time, in the Wheatland Baptist Church. The attendance in 1968 was 156. The program and the names of those attending in 1963 is given below. This program illustrates the general meeting held each year:

Sunday was a red letter day for many senior citizens of Hickory County who attended the 80 and Over day at Wheatland Baptist Church. They visited, entertained, and collected prizes and gifts and had refreshments of strawberry revel ice cream, cookies, and punch.

Mrs. Nannie Jinkens arranged the afternoon program and Irvin E. Allen was emcee.

The program was presented by the older folks. Rev. J. E. Jones, 85, gave the invocation. All sang "I Feel Like Traveling Along" with Mrs. Jinkens at the piano. Reading or poems were given by Mrs. Retta Graves, 95; Mrs. Mary Goans, 89, who also sang "God Bless America"; Mrs. Nellie Mae Brown, 82; Mrs. Edna Largent, 85; and Mrs. Nellie Mae Wilson, 85.

Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Dorman, 87 and 81, respectively, sang "How Great Thou Art" accompanied by Mrs. Jinkens; Alfred Driskill, 93, quoted scripture impromptu; Mrs. Annie Palmer, 92, gave a humorous account of her wedding day.



NANNIE BANDEL JINKENS, President of Hickory County Historical Society, "80-And-Over" Club, Superintendent of Hickory County Schools 1947-1966 (discontinued at that time).

Mrs. Chloe Bain gave a fitting tribute to the eight departed ones since last year; and to Mrs. Florence Browning, who had always provided transportation on the occasion.

The offering taken amounted to \$49.50. Mrs. Wilson gave the benediction.

Prizes were awarded as follows: oldest man, W. T. Palmer, 95; oldest woman, Mrs. Graves, 95; longest married, Mr. & Mrs. Palmer, 72 years; father of the most sons, O. B. Wright, 81, nine sons; mother of the most girls, Mrs. Ethel Cooper, five; oldest lady traveling longest distance, Mrs. A. T. Mahaney, 82, Springfield, Missouri; walking the longest distance, Mrs. Allie Butler, 89; driving the longest distance,

Rev. A. T. Mahaney, 83, Springfield, Missouri; longest distance any age, Arlie Parker, Poplar Bluff.

Golden Wedding Couples were recognized: Messrs and Mesdames J. E. Button, 53; E. E. Claymore, 50; W. L. Dorman, 62; Frantz Glazebrook, 50; Lessie Ihrig, 54; Ernest Jones, 60; Taylor Mahaney; Ira Moore, 55; W. T. Palmer, 72; Earl Saye Aldrich, 52; Oscar Wright, 56.

Heirlooms included a 200-year-old coffee mill brought by Oscar Wright; a sturdy glass saltcellar brought by Mrs. Iva Lindsey; a pitcher and bowl, ironstone china, 71 years old, shown by Mrs. Allie Butler; a velvet crazy quilt, replica of an old time quilt, by Mrs. Mildred Pruett. The quilt is being made by Mildred for her mother, Mrs. Palmer.

Miss Frankie Bartshe was in charge of the registering. Assisting her and ushering were Mesdames Faye Allen, Chloe Bain and Effie Olson.

Mesdames Victor Parson and Lawrence Acker were in charge of the refreshments.

Chester Foltz assisted Mr. Allen with his tape recording equipment.

Those present but not mentioned elsewhere: Vella Donovan, 85; Mary Skinner, 80; Iva Lindsey, 83; Pearl Bandel, 81; Ira Moore, 80; Zilla Jones, 82; Mollie Paul, 85; Mae Vandeford, 84; John Rogers, 85; W. W. Walter, 80; Minnie Stuart, 89; Lora Meadow, 81; Ida Carpenter, 80; J. C. Peterie, 80; Wes Carpenter, 90; Tom Wilson, 95; Elbert Bain, 80; Della Inks, 80; Harry Bennett, 84; Belle McCaslin, 83; Harriet Miller, 80; Minnie Glazebrook, 82; Maggie Willett, 88; Grace Rogers, 83; Mrs. Fountain England, 82; A. A. Chaney, 89; Fannie Hutton, 82; Ida Hihart, 89; Ada Berdolt, 85; Tom Selvidge, 89; Martha Breshears, 93.

CEMETERIES

Cemeteries in Hickory County, material furnished by Mrs. Nannie Jinkens, Wheatland, Missouri.

ANTIOCH - West of Pittsburg, approximately 2 miles, turn left, follow road 1/2 mile to church and cemetery.

ARCHIE PIPPIN-Go 2 miles north of Cross Timbers on Highway 65, then turn right and go about a mile to Archie Pippin home. The cemetery is below the barn. Four graves listed: John Black, 1781-1856; his wife, Sena Black died Oct. 14, 1855; James M. Black, 1819-1864; and Sarah his wife, 1837-1879.

EVERY BAPTIST-Follow Highway B north from Wheatland about 9 miles (Highway B will veer to right at JJ junction). The cemetery is about 1 1/2 miles on the left of Highway B.

BAKER-Follow road from Crutsinger Cemetery south, then west to Willie Murnan place; go thru gate west about 1/2 quarter of mile (fenced and in bad shape).

BEN SCOTT or James Foster-Go west 3 miles on Highway 54 from Wheatland, turn left and follow road to James Foster place, about 3 miles to junction. A gate is near on south side. Go thru this gate (or gates) and angle southeast across the field until you find the stones.

BERNARD CHAPEL-Approximately 2 miles north of Quincy on 83. Old unpainted church. Cemetery adjacent off road about 400 yards.

BETHEL-North of Quincy on Highway 83 approximately 2 1/2 miles (to George Woods, Realtor, place); turn left about 2 miles to cemetery (bearing on road to right).

BOONE-5 miles west of Wheatland on Highway 54 to the Will Boone place. Located in brush west of the road. Small fenced family plot.

BRESHEARS-1 1/2 miles west of Avery on the north side of the road between B and JJ roads (Mullins burial plot).

BUTCHER-4 miles west of Wheatland on 54 Highway, 3/4

mile north on 83. Turn left on T, 1/2 mile to church and cemetery.

CLARK—About 2 1/2 miles northeast of Hermitage. Just off highway U between Hermitage and Cross Timbers sign "Clark Cemetery".

COOPER—Follow highway U, between Cross Timbers and Hermitage, leading north (or left) near top of hill east of Hermitage after crossing bridge, turn sharply left (west) at Rena Admire home, go to a gate on north side of road, follow to another gate out into a field to an old house place. The cemetery is near this, fenced, and has steel gate.

CROSS TIMBERS—Cemetery is located at north edge of town.

CRUCE-WOODS—1/4 mile west of Crutsinger Cemetery in the timber near an old house place (Aspey's).

CRUTSINGER—Five miles southwest of Wheatland, 3 miles west on 54, turn left 2 miles straight south to cemetery.

DAINLEY-TUCK—1/4 mile east of Quincy to Dainley-Tuck sawmill. Cemetery over in field near there.

DICKENSON—2 miles north of Cross Timbers on west side of highway short distance. Grave of Galvin R. Dickenson, son of M. N. and M. E. Dickenson 10/6/63-4/28/64. Cemetery covered with trees. Eldo Beck reports several markers there at one time.

DOOLY BEND—Follow 83 South from Wheatland to 254. Turn left and go about 3 miles to cemetery and church overlooking Pomme de Terre Dam.

DURNELL CHAPEL—From Weaubleau bridge turn south follow 5 or 6 miles on main road to church and cemetery.

FAIRVIEW—East of Preston on 54, 3 miles, turn left on gravel road and follow to church and cemetery (bear east).

FISHER—Approximately 1 mile northeast of Preston and 1/4 mile east of Highway 65. Sing "Fisher Cemetery".

GARDNER—1 1/2 miles southeast of Wheatland. Follow Highway 83 from Wheatland south to first left turn (east); go 1/4 mile to cemetery.

GENTRY—Approximately 1 mile south of Quincy, west side of Highway 83.

GERBER—3 1/2 miles west of Wheatland, then 1 1/2 mile south, turn right go to sign "Entrance to Gerber Cemetery".

GUIER—2 1/2 miles east of Cross Timbers on Highway P; turn left (north) on private road 1/4 to 1/2 mile.

HARTVILLE—turn left on Highway U at top of Hermitage hill east of 54 bridge. Go about 4 miles to Rena Admire place, turn left sharply, for 2 1/2 or 3 miles, turn right (north) at junction of road 1 1/2 miles farther to an old schoolhouse and cemetery (or take 65 north of Cross Timbers to first road running west; follow 2 1/2 to 3 miles to an old schoolhouse and cemetery).

HAYDEN—6 miles northeast of Jordan. Extreme northeast part of county.

HENDERSON—Take Highway B from Wheatland north to Avery. At first right hand turn, follow road for 1 to 1 1/2 miles, take right hand turn again and follow that road for 1 1/4 mile down steep curving hill, cross creek bed, up a grade, turn left about 300 yards.

HERBERT—East from Wheatland about 2 1/2 miles to entrance to Walker Rock Quarry to old house, once Cedar Valley Church. Northwest hardly 1/8 mile is small fenced family cemetery.

HERMITAGE—Adjacent to southeast Hermitage and school.

JOHN BARTSHE—Go north from Wheatland approximately to John Bartshe old place, west of Highway B. Continue west and north along a fence to the cemetery. Trees grown up in it.

JONES—Approximately 11 miles north of Wheatland on Highway B, almost to Avery, turn right and go about 1/4 mile to Jones place. Walk up road south to Jones Cemetery on the hill.

JORDAN—Follow Highway P east from Cross Timbers about 5 1/2 miles to Jordan area. Cemetery is on north side of highway.

LEHMAN—Approximately 1 1/4 mile north of Elkton with a

right turn a few hundred yards off the road. Nice, well kept.

LIBERTY—South of Hermitage 2 miles, then turn right at Stroud, old place on Highway 64, follow gravel road to cemetery.

LITTLE NIANGUA—East of Preston 3 miles, turn left and follow main road eastward to church and cemetery. Church on north side, cemetery on south.

MABARY—Go east of Preston about 5 1/2 miles, turn right on Highway BB. Follow 1 1/2 mile just before one reaches the river. This cemetery is to the left thru a gate in a field a short distance.

MACEDONIA—Go north from Wheatland on Highway B approximately 4 miles to first cross road, turn right 1/4 mile to church and cemetery.

McCRACKEN—Southwest of Elkton. Go west from Elkton 1 mile, turn left about 1 1/2 mile, cemetery on left (east side of road).

MORTON—Near the Hickory-Benton line 2 3/4 miles west and 1/4 mile south on old Morton place. About 1 1/2 mile west and 1/4 mile south of where Route JJ crosses line into Benton County.

MT. ZION—North, out of Quincy, about 1 1/2 mile on Highway 83. Cemetery on left side of road (west), chain lock fence and Mt. Zion. (Church destroyed by tornado in 1880s).

NEW HOME—North from Cross Timbers to a left turn some 2 miles out, go west about 1 mile to New Home Church and cemetery. Well kept.

OLD CEMETERY—See information to reach Little Niangua Cemetery. Old Cemetery is about 100 yards on east of Little Niangua Cemetery.

OLIVE POINT—South of Preston on 65 highway about 3 miles about 1/2 mile before crossing line into Dallas County. This cemetery is to left of highway (east) 1/4 to 1/2 mile.

PARE—Cemetery on old Anderson place. John E. Pare was born 1824, died 1896. He served 6 terms as Associate Judge of the Eastern District of Hickory County beginning in 1868 (location not specific).

PINE TREE—West of Elkton 1 mile, turn right 1 mile to left hand turn, cemetery is on right at this turn.

PIRTLE—LOWERY—Go south out of Hermitage across the bridge. Take the gravel road to right about 1/4 mile out and follow 1/2 to 3/4 mile to cemetery on left side of road.

PITTS—Take 83 south out of Wheatland about 3 1/2 miles, turn left on the road leading to Pomme de Terre. Go east about 1 1/4 miles to gravel road turning left. Follow this about 1/4 mile to cemetery on left.

PITTS FAMILY—Go about a mile north of Pittsburg to road leading to right; this is dead end road leading to the lake; near end of road is this cemetery.

PITTSBURG CHURCH—Follow highway 64 from Hermitage almost to Pittsburg. Church and cemetery to left in sight of road.

PITTSBURG SCHOOL—A little farther south on above road turn right (or west) 2 or 300 yards to a schoolhouse; just north of schoolhouse is this forsaken cemetery.

PLEASANT GROVE—Go north from Wheatland about 1 1/2 mile on Highway B to first turn right, continue north on W approximately 6 1/2 miles to cemetery on left of road near a curve to right (last 1 1/2 mile gravel road).

PLEASANT RIDGE—On road from Nemo to Urbana go east from Nemo on Highway NN to first turn right. Follow this about 2 miles to junction, turn left until Highway HH is reached, turn left on HH about 1/2 mile to cemetery on left (north) of highway.

QUINCY—Just back of Quincy Hall is a small cemetery.

ROUND TREE—Follow directions to reach Pine Tree Cemetery and continue on west 1 mile, cemetery on left about 1/4 mile east of junction with Highway H.

SAPP—Take Highway 83 south of Elkton 2 miles to first left hand turn, follow 3 miles to end of the road. Cemetery short distance north. Was south of Halbert Bridge which was taken out.

SHILOH—Take Highway 83 north out of Quincy 2 1/2 or 3 miles. Turn left and follow gravel road west.

SOUDERS—Go south out of Weaubleau on Highway 123 to the first turn right, follow this road about 1 mile to turn on left. Cemetery is short distance on east side of road.

STEWART—Go north out of Pittsburg about a mile to a road turning right, this is dead end road. The Pitts Family Cemetery is near the end of this road and the Stewart Cemetery a little farther on right on bank near the water (there are five graves there).

SUMNER—1 1/2 mile north of Wheatland on Highway B on east side of road.

TILLERY—12 1/2 miles from Wheatland, follow 83 out of Elkton to first cross road south, turn right and follow road for 2 miles and turn left after passing new house (Carl Clymore's) and follow to cemetery approximately 1/2 mile on right.

WEAUBLEAU TOWN—Cemetery is located in the town of Weaubleau just north of the locker plant and on the church grounds of the Congregational Christian Church. Mrs. Amanda Chancellor, over 100 years old, was buried there in 1968.

WILLIAMS BEND—Located on the Jim Williams place. Take B north from Wheatland 2 miles, turn right on Y; follow 6 or 7 miles to Williams Bend. At the schoolhouse take lane north to Maude Smith place, turn left across the field about 1/4 mile. Also, it is located on Jim Williams place and eight miles northeast of Wheatland.

WRIGHT-WALKER—Follow gravel road north out of Cross Timbers about 1 mile to first left hand turn in the road. Less than 1/4 mile turn north again, follow this road to another left hand turn in front of a house, on the right side of the road is a fence with a gate there. Go thru gate about 1/4 mile or less to cemetery.

SCHOOLS - B.B. Ihrig

When the early settlers came into Hickory County there were of course no schools and if their children were to receive any education it was up to them to make provision for some education. It is alleged that they usually found someone in the settlement who knew enough about the three "R's" to tutor the children. At first, they met in one of the larger log houses for their learning. When additional settlers came in, they would build a brush arbor or a log building which was used for both school and church services. If available they would employ a teacher to teach for a short time. The length of the school depended upon the money they could raise. The school term was often divided into two short terms. The summer months were the favorite time for school since it would solve the fuel problem. When the eight month school was later required, they often had a Summer term and a Spring term. The months that school was held depended upon the work that had to be done on the farms.

Early apportionment of school money to townships in Hickory County for the year 1852:

Stark Township	168 children	\$ 50.40
Center Township	208 children	62.40
Montgomery Township	165 children	49.50
Tyler Township	120 children	36.00
Green Township	153 children	45.90
Total	814	\$244.20

Ephriam B. Ewing
Supt. of Common Schools.

Notes from Teachers Register of School taught in Dist. No. 4, Township No. 4, in Hickory County in 1854. Simeon Garrett, Teacher.

Teacher's wages \$18.00 per month. List of books used: Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, McGuffey's First, Second and Third Readers, Pike's Arithmetic. Whole enrollment 30, average attendance 22.



FLINT SPRINGS SCHOOL 1919

BRIEF CONDENSED SUMMARY OF
SCHOOL DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT IN MISSOURI
CHAPTER III, THE MISSOURI REPORT-1968

Schools were operated on a private basis prior to statehood. The beginning of public schools came with the adoption of the constitution in 1820.

The first attempt on the part of the state to create any kind of a system of education was made in 1825, and again in 1833 Governor Dunklin created a commission to formulate plans for examining the possibilities for establishing a free public school system. The fact that state financial support was very limited in the pre-war and even for a period following the Civil War caused school legislation to move slowly.

The historical records show that the actual beginning of a comprehensive school system was created by the passage of the Geyer Act in 1839. This made possible the organization of congressional townships for school district purposes to be governed by township council. This council was made up of

a commissioner of township schools and at least two and not more than four inspectors of common schools, and a township clerk. The council, or directors, were authorized to divide the township into sub-school districts. For each of the sub-school districts, there were three trustees, a clerk, and a collector.

In 1853, the legislature passed a new act (The Kelly Act) that provided for a more comprehensive statewide educational system. This provided for electing a state Superintendent of Schools, a county commissioner in each county to supervise schools, for setting aside one-fourth of the state revenue for schools and for establishing the local school districts. The Kelly Act practically abolished the township as a unit of school administration and strengthened the powers of the local districts. The township could be divided into as many as four districts.

The system became a local self governing district plan with a county commissioner and three district trustees to operate the schools. This was the beginning of the small school districts of six to nine square miles.

The Civil War caused almost complete disorganization of the new state system of schools. A new constitution was adopted in 1865 following the close of the war. The Education-



FIRST SCHOOL BUILDING AT CROSS TIMBERS



RURAL SCHOOL NEAR ANTIOCH CHURCH (in background)

al Act of 1866 provided the frame work for organizing schools in cities, towns and villages. Through the years this act has been the basic law, for six director school districts. In 1867 there were 4,840 public schools in the state with over 169,000 pupils enrolled. By 1870, the school system had grown to 2,009 townships with 6,068 sub-districts operating schools, enrolling nearly 277,000 pupils.

Due to controversy over the control of schools, conflicts developed between township boards and local sub-district boards. This resulted in the General Assembly of 1874 enacting a new school code. One provision contained in the Act, abolished the township plan of district organization and provided for the creation and establishment of the small district system. With the passage of the 1874 law the small district was to be the system for many years to come. They developed rapidly and by 1900 there were 10,499 separate small districts in the state. The law gave almost complete control over to the local citizens.

Traditional box-type school houses were built at almost every crossroad. The rural school became the pattern for the cultural development in the rural communities. Missouri adopted a new constitution in 1875 and the state assumed more responsibility for education. New school districts were created, more elementary schools were made available and high

schools were being developed. By 1880 there were some 100 public high schools and the number had increased to 343 by 1900.

Small school districts continued to increase; many were too small for efficiency. State Superintendents advocated a consolidation of existing districts. The first legislation permitting the merging of districts occurred in 1895. The first basic consolidation law was enacted in 1901. Later in 1913 the Buford-Colley Consolidation Law was adopted which is considered to be the real beginning for encouraging the consolidation of small districts for improving elementary and secondary education in the state. This movement for consolidation continued year after year. Surveys and studies pointed out weaknesses and inequalities which produced a demand for a change in the basic organization of the county educational system.

In 1921 a County Unit Bill was introduced and passed. This law was considered one of the most significant measures ever adopted in the state's educational history.

However, a referendum in 1922 defeated this law and the small district system continued. The State Superintendent of Schools sponsored a survey in 1923-24. The recommendations from this survey placed continued emphasis upon the existence of inequalities in elementary and secondary education in Missouri. The recommendations influenced the General Assembly to revise the Buford-Colley Consolidation Law in 1925. Consolidation areas were required to contain at least 50 square miles or 200 children enumerated and could include a town enumerating under 500 youth of school age. It also granted state aid at the rate of \$50.00 per pupil. The districts could be formed without regard to existing district lines if boundaries were approved by the county superintendent. As a result of a comprehensive survey in 1929 the General Assembly of 1931 passed some far reaching school legislation. One of the chief purposes for the enactment of the 1931 law was to create enlarged school districts. Also under this law, the State guaranteed a minimum together with local funds of \$750 for each elementary teaching unit and \$1,000 for each high school teaching unit.

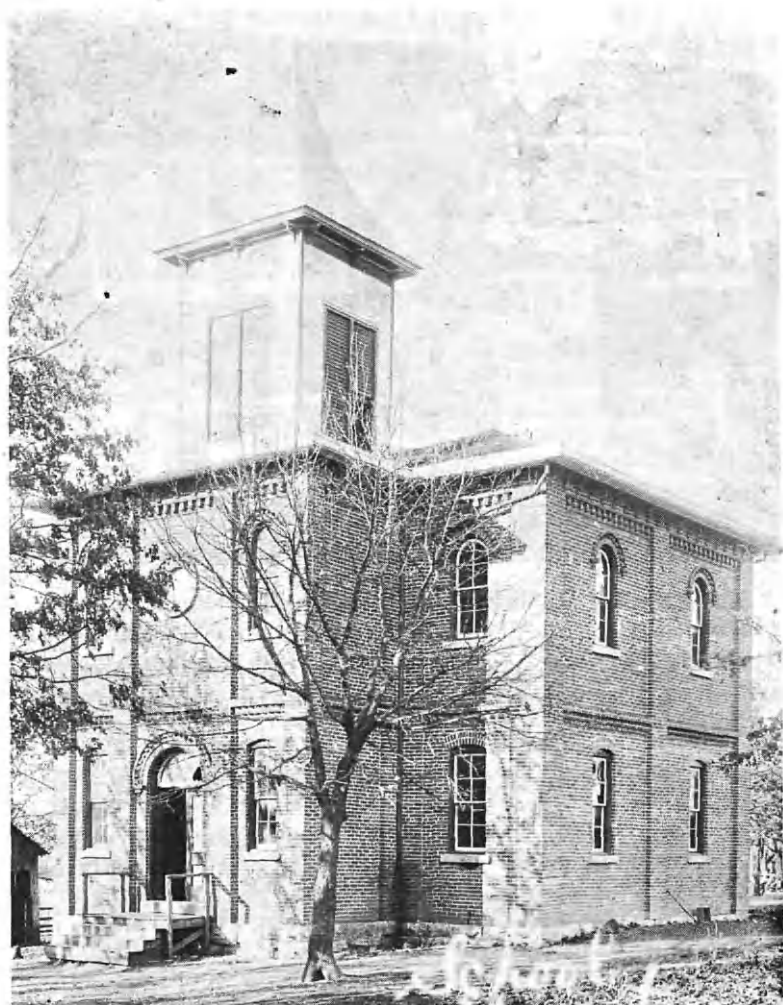
The principle of the states assuming the obligation for the payment of high school tuition and transportation brought about many of the advantages of consolidation to the rural areas without actually consolidating districts and resulted in a decrease of consolidated districts rather than an increase.



HERMITAGE SCHOOL IN 1922

Over the ten year period from 1930 to 1940, only 96 districts were eliminated and during this time at least eight different laws existed for merging districts.

The General Assembly of 1947 created a joint Senate-House Committee of ten members to make an "Educational Survey" in the state. Among the several recommendations presented was the fact that the small rural schools and small high school districts were two of the most urgent problems to be solved by a reorganization of local administrative unit. The creation of a county board was recommended also the establishment of a district reorganization section in the State Department to carry out the district programs. The problem of too many small inefficient school districts had been a problem for almost 50 years. As a result of these surveys and interested citizens and legislators the School District Reorganization Law was enacted in April 1948. It was most thorough and far reaching than any previous law dealing with merging school districts. Its passage was a hard fought struggle between those who sought to improve the district organization and those who wished to maintain the existing school district program. (The full extent of this law may be found on pages 34-35 of the Missouri Report for 1968.) This law has remained basically



HERMITAGE SCHOOL BUILT IN 1877

the same as when it was enacted in 1948. Beginning with the first consolidation law in 1901 there has been a continual decline in the number of districts. Over these last 67 years, the merging of districts has reduced the number of districts from 10,499 to 789 as of July 1, 1968.

Much has been said pro and con concerning the cost, program breadth, teacher qualification, pupil services, pupil achievement

and extra class activities, of the different systems. From studies made on both sides of the question the data in this area does not appear clear cut and conclusive.

All the above legislation, surveys and systems were included in the educational processes of Hickory County. Its schools progressed only as far and as fast as the State programs allowed, and were no doubt, no better, or no worse, than the other counties in the state. At the present time there are no rural district schools in the county and the County Superintendent office has been discontinued. Consolidation is 100% and the districts are Weaubleau, Wheatland, Hermitage, and Skyline with elementary grades at Preston. The Skyline School is built in highway 65 south of Preston, and composed of three pre-consolidated Districts, Cross Timbers, Preston and Urbana. The merger of these districts was the first of its kind in the state including or involving districts in two counties, Hickory and Dallas.

As noted in the beginning of this chapter, our public school systems started with the large township system and then the small district rural schools came into existence. Now the consolidation of these districts has again increased the size of the school areas more and more and the trend is toward even larger consolidation—But, whatever the future brings, Hickory County with its interested citizens, superior faculties, modern school facilities and good transportation systems will be found keeping abreast of the times to continue to provide their children the best education possible.

THE PIONEER RURAL SCHOOL

A good example of the operation and management of the rural schools of pioneer days has been furnished by Thomas Clifford Morgan, the great-grandson of Thomas S. Morgan. This data and record is from the Morgan School which was located East and South of Black Oak Point (Preston). T. S. Morgan was a director and a prominent man in the Morgan School sub-district. The letters shown below were written in longhand and are copied as written. These letters, contracts, and agreements are self-explanatory.

Blackoak Point Nov. 1st./ 58
Mr. Liggett Dear Sir

I will inform you that we are all well. I received your line of the 20 of May. I was glad to hear you had bot land to live



OLD PRESTON SCHOOL BUILT IN 1897.

a neighbor altho I am ashamed to answer you at so late a date. Now for the excuse, the next day after I rec'd yours I started to Ills. I never could find yours till a few days since and I forgot the postoffice. So excuse me if you please. I would like to hear from you or see you soon. Your land's neither strade nor stolen & Miss Phippen is still on hand. Our crops is light uppon account of first wet and then drouth. I have Built my house and liveing in it. Come over & see if it looks any more like home than the old log cabbin. Come & improve your land and lets form an energetic settlement. I have had two brotherin laws to see me & will both come to this country as they can sell. So no more. Yours Respectfully

(Signed) Thos. S. Morgan

Rite Soon or come

(On the back of the above letter was written:)

I just rec'd your line at the postoffice which gave great satisfaction to hear from you. I can furnish you with a cabbin. If your brother comes bring him over. Farms can be bot on good terms.

(Note in regard to these two letters of Thos. S. Morgan to Wm. H. Liggett. Mr. Liggett was a young school teacher who had moved to Iowa. He taught "silent" schools and Thos. S. Morgan engaged him to teach the first "silent" school in Morgan log school. It ended the blab schools there. Mr. Liggett was a captain in the Civil War and later became wealthy in Hickory County. His brother who is referred to in the 1859 letter-postscript was Archibald Liggett, who settled near the Nease School northeast of Cross Timbers.)

Blackoak Point August 11th./59

Dear Sir: I received a line from you last spring in which I neglected answering for want of noing what to tell. We are all well except my son that was sick when you were here. He is so he can walk about. I am affraid he will always be a cripple. I understood you have found a mate so I recon you are going to improvin your land I want to no whether or not I want to no the best you will teach us a winter school for we would like to have you teach 3 months for us give us your terms the best you will do we will answer you immediately if you wont teach come to see us bring your wife let her see this part of the country there was a man cut some of your timber last spring I forbid his sons of taking the rales but they took them off I should have wrote to you sooner but I



WHEATLAND'S FIRST SCHOOL (Built in 1885)

expected you here in June I was going to send word by your brother in law but and old sister broke up our chat our corn looks pretty well so I think we will have plenty of corn dodgers & hog meat I shall be gone to Ills in oct so don't come in that month I dont think of anything more

Yours respectfully

To Wm. H. Liggett

T. S. Morgan

XXXX

\$98.00 Contract for Work on the School House

This agreement made this 21st day of June 1872 Between John



MUSIC CLASS At Wheatland Christian (Community) Church (taken by flashlight by Springfield photographer)—Back Row (left to right) Mrs. C. C. Birch, Virginia Glazebrook Baum, Cecil Smith Wolf, Jessie Thatch, Marita Ihrig, Geraldine Johnston, Paul Pitts, Potter Powell, Michalene Glazebrook. Second Row—Giles Jonson, (three unknown pupils), Ina Faye Walker, unknown, Margaret Hargrave, Angel Ihrig, Bernice Pitts, Mrs. Hargrave (teacher). Front Row—Unknown, Harry Lee Hickman, Geraldine Wright, Perry Reno, Cecil Reno, William Estes, B. B. Ihrig.

L. Hires of one part and Lewis Hires, Ceborn Bennett, & Nathan A. Tankesley as directors of sub district No. 2 in Township #37 of Range 20 in county of Hickory & State of Mo. witnesseth that said John L. Hires agrees to take the job of removing the school House of said sub District for the sum of \$98.00 to be done in a workmanship manner ready for use by the 2nd Monday of Sept 1872 and is payable when the job is done according to the article of this agreement and the money collected for that purpose. Said John L. Hires agrees to get two new sills and six new logs neatly hewed and roof to be rafted 2 ft. from center to center to be lathed or sheeted & clapboarded well nailed eight inches to the weather & 4 twelve light windows 2 in each side neatly faced & cased with walnut or pine lumber, the lights to be fastened in with putty & the door newly faced and cased and the old door shutter

fit in with a new lock on it and to be ceiled over head with good oak lumber first nail the plank to the joist and the joints with good stripping 3 or 4 in. broad, said John L. Hires further agrees to lay or double floor first with good square edge sheeting 3/4" thick nailed with #6 nails and the old floor layed down with that with enough additional flooring to make it good with care that all joints in the floor are broke the top of the floor is to be nailed with flooring nailed with two nails in a plank in half the places where they rest on the sleepers and one nail in the other half of the places changing in every' other plank. The sleeping joint & rafters are to be nailed 2 ft. from center to center and new pieces added where the old ones are not good. The cracks in the wall are to be closely chinked and neatly jointed with lime and sand mortar in side and out side filled even with the wall and 2 good strong writing desks layed on good pine drove in the wall with a strip made level next to the wall 3 or 4 in. broad and for said services properly rendered said Lewis Hires, Ceborn Bennett and Nathan A. Tankesley or directors as aforesaid are then and there to certify in favor of John L. Hires to the Township Clerk for the amt of wages due him as ascertained by this article of agreement. Witness our hands this 21st of June 1872.

Lewis Hires

Ceborn Bennett

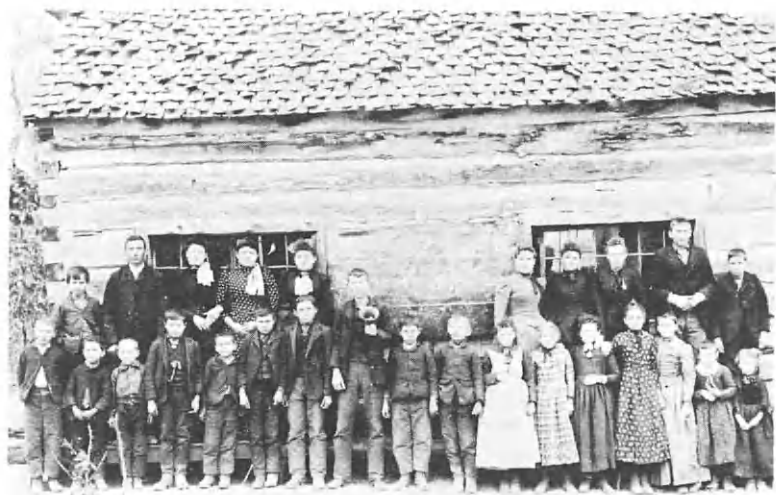
Nathan A. Tankesley

FUEL FOR MORGAN SCHOOL

Contract for Fuel

This agreement made this eleventh of Oct 1873 between Nathan A. Tankesley as one of the directors of the one part and Lewis Hires and Ceborn Bennett as directors of Subdistrict No. 2 in Township No. 37 Range No. 20 in County of Hickory and State of Missouri. Witnesseth that said Nathan A. Tankesley, agrees to furnish wood in said subdistrict for the present school for the sum of one Dollar per cord to be chopped proper length for the stove and corded at the school house.

And said Lewis Hires and Ceborn Bennett as directors as aforesaid are then and thereon to certify in favor of said



MORGAN LOG SCHOOL Later replaced by frame building. Built in 1850, the pupils are shown on January 17, 1893: Back Row (left to right)—Dexter Hultz, Thos. W. Morgan, Rachel Robins, Cora Morgan, Ester Robins, Nora Morgan, Ida Tankesley, Cora Hires, Lyman Morgan and Raymond Morgan. Front Row—Leonard Collins, Ras Robertson, Arthur Morgan, William Robins, Earnest Wombles, Ira Wombles, Herman Camper, Theodore Pruett (teacher), Lemuel Collins, John Walker, Alpha Hires, Jessie Wombles, Areava Green, Ethel Wombles, Elnora Morgan, Iva Green, Rena Hires, Agnes Walker.

Nathan A. Tankesley to the Township Clerk for the sum due him for said services.

Witness our hands.

Nathan A. Tankesley))	Local Directors
Lewis Hires)		
and Ceborn Bennett)		

On Nov. 18, 1877, the members of local school board of Morgan school, Sylvester Ussery, P. E. Robbins, and Nathan A. Tankesley made the following rules for Morgan School:

Rules of School Nov. 18, 1877

The following Rules and regulations adopted by the board of School of Dist. No. 2 Township No. 37, Range No. 20 Hickory County, Mo. Shall be observed by all pupils attending school during the present term.

- 1st No pupil is allowed to carry firearms or play cards or carry cards in school
- 2 No pupil is allowed to leave school until school is closed unless by permission of the teacher.
- 3 Boys and girls shall have separate playgrounds.
- 4 Pupils are not allowed to fight and quarrel or swear during school.
- 5 No pupils shall laugh and talk during the hours of school.
- 6 Pupils are not allowed to leave the school more than once from the time the school commences until noon nore more than once from noon till night unless by permission of the teacher.
- 7 No pupils of school is allowed to deface the furniture of the school house by writing or carving upon it.

This Nov. 18, 1877

Witness our hands. Sylvester Ussery)

P. E. Robbins) Directors

N. A. Tankesley)

N. A. Tankesley, Clerk of Dist.

XXXX

OLD TIME SCHOOL DAYS by Thomas W. Morgan (father of Thomas Clifford Morgan)

I first entered school, when six years of age, at the old Morgan log school house, which stood about a half mile south of the present frame school house on highway 54 in Hickory County. This highway was then called the Linn Creek road. In early times the mail was carried from Linn Creek to Preston by a carrier traveling on horseback. My first school was taught in 1880, when I was six years old by a man named George Jones and I think he lived in the Elixer vicinity. My second teacher was John K. Nease, who lived in the Cross Timbers vicinity. My third teacher was John Wm. Montgomery, who was raised in the Little Niangua river country, above the



“WALKIN’ PREACHER OF THE OZARKS” Guy Howard taught school and preached in Mulberry School District I in northeast corner of Hickory County.



WHEATLAND HIGH SCHOOL'S FIRST GRADUATING CLASS 1914: (Left to Right)—Curtiss Dent, Ola Beets, Pearl Ihrig, Floyd Robertson, Gus Scrivener, L. M. Speaker, Gladys Loeffler, Mont Gist, Lacy Morton, Lem Gist.

old Almon Mill vicinity and on the east side of the creek where he owned a farm. His father, John Montgomery, owned a farm on up the creek where Mr. Montgomery was raised. After teaching several successful terms of school, he studied law and, I think he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, Mo. Later after teaching two terms of school at Preston, he moved with his family to Hermitage, where he lived and practiced law for the remainder of his life. He filled several official positions in Hickory County and was buried in Hermitage cemetery. Belle Crouch of the Quincy vicinity taught in 1883. She later married Dr. George Pack of Hermitage and became the mother of Lloyd Pack of Cross Timbers. In 1884, Frank Hyder, of the vicinity north of Cross Timbers was employed. Mr. Hyder was an excellent instructor but after teaching about three months, he deserted the school and went to California. Mr. Robert Darby, of the Urbana vicinity, taught one month and Mr. Mark L. Andrews, of the west Urbana vicinity taught two months, which completed the term.

In 1885, Wm. L. Carpenter was employed as teacher. He taught 5 months, then resigned his position, studied law and

after being admitted to the bar, to practice law, he moved to Hermitage where he lived and practiced law several years. J. C. McDowell was employed to teach the final month of school. Mr. McDowell was an excellent instructor. He lived in the Buffalo, Mo. vicinity. Jasper Creed taught a successful term in 1886. G. W. Jinkins taught in 1887. Charles N. Simmons taught in 1888. Martha Thomas, of the east Urbana vicinity, taught two terms, from 1888 to 1891. Nettis Stiltz of the Quincy vicinity taught in 1891 and 1892. Miss Stiltz was an excellent instructor.

Theodore Pruett of Weaubleau, taught in 1892 and 1893. Hulett E. Shumate taught in 1893 and 1894. James H. Hire taught in 1894 and 1895. Mae Walker taught in 1895 and 1896. Minta Crump taught in 1896 and 1897. H. E. Shumate taught in 1897 and 1898. This was the last full term that was taught in the old log school house at this location. In the autumn of 1898, Willard Allen, who then lived northeast of Preston, taught one month in the old house and this was the last school that was ever taught in the Old Morgan Log School House. (Willard Allen was the son of Isaac Allen, who lived north of Preston.)

Note: Thomas W. Morgan was born Oct. 8, 1874, so he would have been six years old in 1880. He wrote the above article in 1955.

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The Village School

The country boy who lived in a village district felt that he was very fortunate. The Cross Timbers District built a good two story school building in 1876 and other towns built new buildings also. The Cross Timbers building had a stile block built at the edge of the school ground which made it easy for the school children to get off and on their horses. From the stile block, there was a walk made to the porch of the school building which was made of 8 ft. rough oak boards.

In those days, the boys and girls were not allowed to mingle or play together. One of the early Superintendents put a very plain white mark down the center of the walk to the school porch. The girls were to walk on the south side of the line and the boys on the north side. Then, too, there was a wall built of the same boards as the walk from the back side of the school building which extended to the end of the school lot.

The boys were to play on the north side of the building and

the girls on the south side. He said that it was arranged that way because it was warmer on the south side than the north.

With all the Prof's precautions his plan did not work out a hundred per cent as he planned. At the recess or noon period, some of the boys would get together behind the building and use their knives to cut holes between the boards while others kept watch at the corner of the building to see that the Superintendent did not come around the corner and catch them. In a short time fairly large holes were cut between the boards through which the boys and girls could peep at one another and talk.

The most common game that was played was black man, but some other games that were played were dare base, drop the handkerchief, etc.

The dinners were brought to school in paper bags or wrapped in some kind of paper. It was not uncommon for mice to get into the passages and have their dinner first choice.

The water was carried from a nearby well in buckets. It was a common practice in summertime to pass the bucket, containing a dipper, up and down the aisles. Everyone drank out of the same dipper.

The heat for the school was furnished by a big box stove that had a large round drum attached to the top, and heat went through the pipe and circulated through the drum to aid in the heating. The stove stood in the center of the room and a long stove pipe went up a few feet above the stove where a crooked piece of pipe, called an elbow, joined it to another longer pipe made of several joints. The chimney was at the end of the room and the pipe continued until it reached the wall and entered the chimney. A raised platform in the front of the room provided a place for the teacher's desk with a blackboard across the wall behind it. The teacher called the classes at certain periods to come to this platform and sit on seats to recite lessons. A string across one corner with spools threaded on it was used in the primary arithmetic class. The teacher used a pointer to move the spools back and forth to teach addition and subtraction. It was a concrete method of teaching.

S O U V E N I R

Cross Timbers Public Schools

1901 - 1902

Teachers:

E. E. Hartnett
Advanced Department
Mary L. Slavens
Primary Department

Directors:

W. L. Ihrig
Elij. Crawford
V. S. Williams, Pres.
O. C. Crudginton, Clerk

Roll of Pupils

Advanced Department

Earl Dickenson	Nellie Bowman	Lula Gist
Malcham Dickenson	Minnie Drenon	Lucretia Martin
Joseph Scruggs	Jessie Graves	Retta Brakebill
Buel Ihrig	Ollie Ihrig	Jessie Williams
Heard Martin	Mollie Rayl	Goldie Halbert
Herbert Heath	Ida Jenkins	Minnie Giffen
Loren Nease	Chessie Quick	Pearle Pickett
Willie Gist	Maud Martin	Jimmie White
Earl Nease	May Jenkins	Neta Hickman
John Hewgley	Effie Nease	Mabel Williams
Floyd Nease	Zadie Salley	Edna Nease
Hoyt Brown	Mamie Giffen	Flo Jenkins
Ray Nease	Lillian Heath	Zulu Bennett
Homer Ihrig	May Wright	Grace Heath
Emory Gist	Fay Hickman	Dessie Harvey
Rollen Williams	Nora Jenkins	Katie Rose
George Spickert	Gracie Graves	Edith Parks
Evert Bowman	Florence Pinkston	Bertha Downs
Frank Brooks	Gerda Brooks	Ray Moore

Primary Department

Fannie Brooks	Otis Carley	Amelia Foster
Dannie Crawford	Maude Carley	Chas. Foster
Bertha Crawford	Leo Carley	Genevieve Graves
John Crawford	Addie Dewitt	Fannie Hickman
Bernice Curl	Annie Durst	Winnie Hickman
Adam Carley	May Driskill	Fred Hewgley
Lemuel Carley	Myrtle Darnell	Rose Hewgley

Pearl Hewgley	Dee Moore	Elven Rose
Joe Hewgley	Shelley Nease	Laborn Rayl
Harry Harvey	Leslie Nease	Lum Rayl
Juanita Harvey	Flake Nease	Arlan Wright
Edith Harryman	Carl Nease	Elsie Wright
Murrey Harryman	Ross Nichols	Verga Williams
Basil Ihrig	Lela Nichols	Fay Williams
Avis Ihrig	Helen Nichols	Claude Williams
Lola Ihrig	Lucy Pinkston	May White
Zona Ihrig	Lewis Rose	Rue Liggett
Oscar Jenkins	Helen Rose	Mary Ringeisen
Dave James	Lena Rose	Cassie Ringeisen
Anna Moore	Luther Rose	Opal Tucker
Perry Moore		

(Twenty-two of the above were related to the writer.)

CROSS TIMBERS SCHOOL

Discipline Problems

The writer received all of his grade education in this building. My first school teacher was Cora Coon. I shall never forget my first day. I was seated behind another boy. Since I had nothing to do I began whispering to this boy. The teacher came up behind me with a big switch and hit the desk beside me as hard as she could. It scared me so I jumped and hit my knee against the upright iron support of the desk, and I received a bad cut on my knee. It was several days before I could limp back to school. The incident afforded much pleasure to the remainder of the school and everyone laughed, except me. The next year, the school board hired a man and his wife. She taught the lower grades and he had the upper grades, but all pupils who broke restrictions were sent upstairs for punishment. We wondered what happened to those who were sent upstairs. Finally, one boy broke a rule and was sent to be disciplined. The rest of the students were anxious to know what was done to him. I asked the boy how he was punished, and he said nothing was done except he had to sit on the top of the "Dunce Seat". This "Dunce Seat" was a name given to a long bench that had been used both as a seat and a desk in earlier days. When new seats were installed, two of these benches were left up front and used as recitation seats. Shortly afterward, I broke one of the rules and was sent to the upper room. I stepped thru the big double doors that led to the recitation room. The teacher was standing with his back toward me solving a problem for



WHEATLAND EIGHTH GRADE 1923: Back Row (left to right)—Bernice Pitts, Angel Ihrig Reynolds, Grace Parker Miller, Geneva Davis, Elmer Staten, Lawrence Acker, Ernest Pine, Opal Baxter, Audra Baxter, Elsie Thompson. Second Row—Fern Holland (teacher), Audrey Parker, Dorothy Moore, Waverly Bennett, Kathryn Bennett, Anna Hargiss, Irene Thompson, Ninnie Dent, Pauline Murphy, Lorene Gist, Waverly Fisher, Mitchalene Glazebrook. Third Row—Arville Lindsey, Giles Johnson, Everett Miller, Clarence Acker, Porter Powell, Powell Stover, Teddy Miller, Ora Gist.

Retta Brakebill. I stopped in the door and looked around and saw the two "dunce seats" up front. Since I was bare foot, I stepped noiselessly down the room and climbed to the top of the "dunce seat". The pupils began to giggle around the room and the teacher looked around with a storm cloud over his face. On seeing me, a bit of sunshine broke thru the cloud, but his displeasure showed as he started in my direction. When he reached me, he said, "What are you doing here?" I hastily told him I had been sent by the teacher. He walked over to me and took me by both ears, pressed the sides of my head, and carried me to the northeast corner of the rostrum. There he stood me in the corner tightly and told me not to

move until the recess bell rang. I was very tired before the welcome sound of the bell. In those days, teachers stood for no nonsense. The next year the teacher brought needles instead of sticks and when the students disobeyed, they were asked to come to the front and kneel down on their knees and each was stuck with a needle on the back of the neck. The number of pricks received depended on the deed he had done. Surprisingly, no complaints were filed against this teacher, but the next teacher was not so lucky. She called a boy to the front of the room and gave him a severe whipping. Before this, the boy had to remove his coat. He did it very slowly, which antagonized the teacher, and she jerked off the coat, ripping it in several places. The boy had a thin shirt underneath his coat, and as a result, his skin was broken and blood showed thru his clothing. The teacher not knowing just what to do in this case sent one of the pupils to the drug store for turpentine and put this on the boy's back. This treatment was very painful, and the parents later filed charges against the teacher. She appeared in circuit court for trial. At the end of the testimony, he called the teacher to his desk and gave her a stern reprimand. He informed her also that he was not going to give her a sentence as that might interfere with further discipline in the school—but he warned her that if such a thing happened again, he would not show her any mercy, but recommend the maximum punishment for such an act.

Another incident occurred at a later year when a boy was to be punished and was given a whipping (which seemed to be the common method of discipline in those days). When the boy started walking off stage, he turned and made a face at the teacher, who proceeded to strike him across the face, making a deep cut from chin to ear. No action was taken against this teacher.

Again, another teacher came who had a unique way of disciplining. For instance, anyone caught whispering would be the target for a piece of chalk, eraser, or pencil thrown by the teacher. This method ended when she threw a pencil at a boy and the end of the lead stuck in his eye and resulted in serious injury and probable loss of sight. This case was settled out of court by the teacher and parents.

Another time, a teacher was chasing a boy with the proverbial switch when the boy jumped out of the upstairs window. He was fortunate in that he landed on his feet, but it was easy to see where he landed in the hard earth. He did suffer severe pain; however, no bones were broken. He limped across the



WHEATLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL 1914, B. B. IHRIG, TEACHER: Front Row (left to right)—Burke Bradley, Joe Dent, Roy Staten, Asa Hargrove, Jesse Miller, Glenn Sutt, Johnnie Gist. Second Row—Nannie Bandel, Kathryn Liggett, Avis Baldwin, Ruby Hargiss, Eva Breshears, Opal Robertson, Goldie Hargiss, Icel McCaslin, Leota Hargiss. Third Row—Golda Miller, Dona Moore, Berniece Baldwin, Mary Miller, Anthus Bandel, Opal Gist, Odessa Lindsey, Beulah Siebert, Nell Heard, Gertrude Sutt. Fourth Row—Emmagene Stewart, Fern Powell, May Breshears, Homer Robertson, Ivan Hargrove, Leslie Creed, B. B. Ihrig (teacher), Lawrence Sutt, Omer Robertson, Edgar Beets, Williamson Liggett, Neil Gist.

school yard to his grandfather Doak's home about a block away. It was several days before he was able to be back in school. Those days were rough for teacher and student at the time, but in view of today's riots and demonstrations, they were extremely mild and involved only a few individuals.

Russell Jenkins was a firm disciplinarian and an outstanding instructor, but as usual, there were times when some students were inclined to "even up" with the teacher. Halloween time was a good opportunity to do this and escape the usual punishment meted out for disobedience. On one such occasion, a group of boys assembled downtown to decide

on the program for the evening's entertainment (so called by them). After the usual Halloween pranks, some of them decided to go to the school house and finish up there and "even up" with the teacher. The writer and his pal, Willie Gist, volunteered to do this on their road home, and incidentally do as little harm as possible. A loose window afforded the opportunity to get into the building. Once inside, we climbed up into the belfry, pulled the bell rope up, and proceeded to tie it in knots around the framework of the bell. Next morning, the teacher discovered what had been done and without comment, he climbed up and spent 15 minutes untying the knots. The students enjoyed this procedure, especially since it gave a longer play period. At lunch time, Mr. Jenkins, sitting on the rostrum, looked slowly over the group and suddenly said, "Willie, why did you and Buel tie up the bell rope?" Surprised, Willie said, "Why do you think we did it?" "Because," the teacher said, "it wasn't mean enough for the rest of the group." He seemed to take it as a good natured joke, and the subject was never mentioned again.

NEW HAVEN SCHOOL

By Opal Stewart Butts

No more it sets beside the road,
That little white school house.
No more the teacher wields the rod,
Or dispenses knowledge by a nod.
He wipes no little nose that's runny,
Nor does he think a prank is funny.
And confiscates forbidden toys.
For now has come the close of day,
The school has closed, he's gone away.

Time was when the children of the settlers north of Preston attended the Holt School. The school house sat across the road from the Bob Manning farm, but I believe it was known then as the Ed Yeaw farm.

In 1888 this building proved inadequate and plans were made for a new school house. Jake Green and Ike Allen, two farmers of the district, went to Hermitage and borrowed four hundred dollars from William Pitts, prominent Hickory County banker.



HERMITAGE HIGH SCHOOL 1926, B. B. Ihrig, Supt.

Four hundred dollars was a small fortune in those days. When the two men got home they tried to find a safe hiding place for the money. This was the days of the notorious Huffman and he was greatly feared by people on lonely farms in this part of Hickory County.

Mrs. Ike Allen hit upon the idea of hiding the money in a swinging pot of wandering jew in her living room. There it stayed until it was used.

The new school house was built on a site donated by Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Bowcher, somewhat south of the Holt school house. When the time came to name it, Mrs. Jake Green and Mrs. Ike Allen suggested the name New Haven and so it was called.

Edward Wright was the first teacher, followed by Miss Florence Inks. Some of the other teachers were: J. W. Stewart, Elmer Hogg, Zora Morton, Ed Hartnett, Jim Holt, George Hayes, Hulet Shumate, Lester Manning, Ora Parks, Helen Edde, Leila Hartnett, Chloe Pinkston, and I am sure there were many more. Russell Pile was, I believe, the last one.

Behind the school house was a long hill wonderfully suited

to coasting in the winter. No doubt there are many former pupils of New Haven school who remember the curious miasma of heat and drought of the late summer coming from the drying stream at the foot of the hill.

When old highway sixty five was built over forty years ago, it must have been hard for the teacher, Mrs. Ora Parks, to keep the pupils concentrating on dull lessons when the yells of the teamsters and the sound of the drags were so tantalizingly near. That was still the era of horses and mulés and many a farmer hired his teams out for road work.

Several years ago the New Haven district was consolidated with the Preston schools and the school house was moved to Preston, where it was used for class rooms for a few years.

I am indebted to Mrs. Ora Parks and Mrs. George Sanders of Preston for much of this information. So many of the old families whose children went to school here are not here now. There were the Mannings, Hartnetts, Wilsons, Nieharts, and Lindseys, to mention a few. These rural schools are no more, but I am sure that many of these former students of the New Haven school can remember many incidents and happy occasions that happened there.

Below is a copy of two Commencement Programs of Wheatland High School.

Class 1892-93

Friday, February 17, 1893

Class Motto - Aim High, Time Flies

Song - The Rippling Brooklet

Invocation - Rev. P. M. Johnson - Ongole, India

Salutatory - Looking Backward - Ivan Dufur

Essay: Higher - Clara Dent

Song: Solo - Mrs. Minnie Johnson

Oration: Value of Time - Alva Fisher

Oration: Demands of Twentieth Century - C. C. Brookshire

Essay: The Woman of the Future - Hattie Dent

Anthem: Praise the Lord

Oration: What Next - Tilden Shoemaker

Oration: Progress of Science - Willie Pine

Song: Sowing Seed

Valedictory: Sidney Johnson

Presentation of Diplomas: Rev. P. M. Johnson
Anthem: Rest from Your Labors
Farewell Address: Prin. Chas. E. Burton

Class 1893-94

Thursday, February 22, 1894

Class Motto - Not Finished, But Begun

Music: Instrumental; Guitar and Mandolin by Nelms Brothers;
Organ by Miss Bertha Mansfield

Song: Speed Away

Invocation: Rev. R. E. Pipes

Oration: The Irrepressible Conflict - Earnest Liggett

Music: Instrumental; Violin and Guitar by Nelms Brothers;
Organ by Mr. Sidney Johnson

Recitation: The Gypsy Flower Girl - by Miss Eva Liggett

Song: Duet by Ethel Crates and Edith Taylor

Oration: Progress-Harry Kinney

Music: Instrumental; Organ - Miss Bertha Mansfield

Song: Quartet - Misses Eva Liggett and Zetta Johnston and
Messers Willie Liggett and Deb. Renfro

Valedictory: Miss Zetta Johnston

Music: Instrumental; Violin and Guitar by Nelms Brothers;
Organ Duet by Miss Zetta and Sindy Johnston

Presentation of Diplomas: W. C. Fisher, Prin.

Song: Evening Bells

SCHOOL DAY MEMORIES OF UNION VALLEY SCHOOL

Jewell Hinkle Owens of Weaubleau recalls happy memories of her school days at the Old Union Valley School on the east side of the county.

Memories

Recently I had the privilege of going to the school house of my childhood memories, Union Valley southeast in Cross Timbers Consolidation.

Time has brought many changes, but there are yet found memories. The wide ditches with the high banks still are there. Here is where most of us hid when we played "Come to Court". Here, too, we had our playhouses. It was Shelly, Everett, and Jess who would dig our steps for us in the clay bank of our playhouse.

The poison ivy in the northwest part of the yard still grows. It was Roy Nowlin who was allergic to this.

The same well is yet used. A nice pump has replaced the three poles, pulley, and rope.

My teachers there were Beulah Huffman, Myrtle Cook, Claude Clark, Florence Wright, Lester Manning, Ethel Miller, and Hobart Bybee.

The patience those dear teachers must have had! I doubt very much that I was as courteous and appreciative to them as I should have been. However, they will have their reward in a greater way for the good work they have done.

Those games we played in the great outdoors—Needle's Eye, Flying Dutchman, Blackman, Darebase, Baseball, New Orleans, "Andy Over", Tug of War.

As I stood in what used to be one room, gone was the blackboard on the north wall, the rostrum, the long recitation bench where we went for each class, the stove in the center of the room, water fountain, lunch buckets that set on the floor in the southeast corner, desks and seats, kerosene lamps on the walls, the belfry with the big bell and rope. Gone also were these mottos: "Hitch your wagon to a star", "Be not simply good, be good for something", "How will today's work appear tomorrow?", "Your best is only good enough".

The challenging times we had in spelling, ciphering—the geography contests

I attended my first eight grades in this school. Mr. Bybee was my seventh and eighth grade teacher. Near time each year for final examination, we would meet at night and review. How we did work and learn!

In arithmetic we worked problems in compound interest, cube root, partial payments. We would diagram and analyze long sentences. Diacritical marking was a MUST with near perfection required. I received my eighth grade diploma in April, 1921.

Last but not least, we read the Bible and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison and quoted Scripture verses from memory.

October 5, 1961 (Index)

—Jewell Hinkle Owens

CHURCHES - B. B. Ihrig

BRIEF EARLY CHURCH NOTES

The earliest church organization in Hickory County was the Primitive Baptists (also called Antioch Baptists) organized on December 3rd, 1833. At that time, Hickory County was a part of Benton County and it was not until 1845 that the area called Hickory County was organized from a part of Benton and Polk Counties. This organization of Antioch Baptists was held in the home of Washington Young about four miles northwest of Cross Timbers. Records do not show that a church building was ever erected. The elders in charge were James Richardson and Elijah Williams. The minutes show that they met monthly, transacted business, received and dismissed members, elected delegates to the Osage Baptist Association, and sent offerings each year. The offerings ranged from \$1.00 to \$2.00. One report showed they arranged for a communion service to be held in the month of August and all differences between members were settled in church. The records of July 2, 1846, showed a division of thought in the twelve members of the church with H. V. Parker, leader on one side, and William Deurosset on the other, which eventually led to a division in the church. The Osage, Tebo, North Prairie,



BAPTISM ON THE POMME DE TERRE RIVER at the Halbert Bridge with Brother R. W. Hoffman and pastor of the Antioch Christian Church officiating.



ANTIOCH CHRISTIAN CHURCH 1843 NEAR PITTS-
BURG

and other Baptist Churches were in close proximity to Antioch Baptist Church. In February, 1843, they sponsored a small mission church known as the Fristoe Prairie Baptist Church.

The old pioneers who came to the county brought with them a religious fervor that was deeply instilled in practically every family, and church buildings and places of worship were obtained as soon as neighboring families were settled and had homes to live in. Before the war, there were a few members of the various Protestant denominations spread out over the county. Aside from the church mentioned above, another of the very early churches was the Antioch Christian Church southwest of Pittsburg which was organized in 1843. It was a comparatively new belief at the time as Alexander Campbell of Virginia founded the church after withdrawing from the Missionary Baptist Church in the State of Virginia.

During the Civil War the Antioch Church became disorganized until 1866 when Elders Y. M. Pitts, ---- Edwards and B. D. Smith brought about a new organization and built a church in 1872 within the cemetery grounds. This was the first Christian Church in the county and the first to own a building. The present church building was built in 1905 and today we find a strong organization worshipping in this same building adjacent to the cemetery. In early years it was noted



OLD UNION CHURCH, Later Baptist. Built in 1888.

as the largest and finest church in the county. Quincy and Preston both had organizations of the Christian Church but no buildings.

There was also another church, the Pittsburg Baptist, about 1/2 mile north of Pittsburg organized in 1869, and built a church building in 1871. This church was enlarged and rebuilt in 1889. The charter members were A. L., John, William, Elizabeth and Syntha Kirkpatrick, William and Pheba Samples, George R. and S. B. King, Edward N. Taylor, Rinda Duncan, Rev. G. W. Kelly and perhaps others.

Another Missionary Baptist Church with numerous members was organized and prospered southwest of Almon. The Swedish people of the Baptist faith that located in the county in the 1870s built a church building in 1877 six miles east of Cross Timbers. About 1882 the Swedish Baptists built another church building about 4 miles south and east of Hermitage. Both organizations grew and prospered but in later years due to reduced population, the congregation has decreased in numbers. Elder L. J. Tatum, mentioned before, also led in organizing a Baptist Church in the Dooly Bend area. Other



WEAUBLEAU METHODIST CHURCH Built in spring of 1904 and dedicated the same June by G. W. Britton.

early Baptist churches were at Nemo and in the towns elsewhere in the county. These churches will be mentioned later.

The Presbyterians built a church known as the Halbert Church about a mile and a half north and west of Cross Timbers before the Civil War and had a large organization for a number of years. However, the Presbyterians did not increase in Hickory County as other churches did, and in later years there are no organizations of that type in the county.

Before the year 1845, there were a number of Methodist churches in the county but the Civil War caused a decrease in the number of Methodists for some time. The Methodist Episcopal Church had a division in 1845 and this, along with decided opinions on the question of slavery and later the issues of the war, resulted in loss of membership to both the M. E. Church South and the M. E. Church North. For a time, the M. E. South was the strongest church. At one time, the M. E. North had a church known as the Prospect Church, one of the older surviving organizations in the southeast corner



WEAUBLEAU CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Built in 1910.

of the county, and about 1883, the M. F. Church South erected a building about 2 1/2 miles south of Hermitage. Both of these churches had buildings in the towns also. Other movements of the Methodist Episcopal Churches will be discussed later.

The Menonites had three church buildings on the Wheatland Prairie and quite a following of German Americans. The "Latter Day Saints" came into the county in the late 1890s and built their first house of worship about four miles north of Wheatland. This church had quite a number of members made up of substantial citizens.

A few of the older ministers in these first pioneer churches were:

Primitive Baptists: James Richardson, Elijah Williams, Memford B. Robinson, John Hatfield, Wm. G. Lindsey, James Baker, Hezekiah Parker, and Daniel Briggs.

United Brethren: Thompson Pitts and Marcus Monroe.



JOHN B. IHRIG, Pioneer Christian preacher of Hickory and adjacent counties.

Presbyterian: L. R. Morrison and John McMillan.

Missionary Baptist: James T. Wheeler, George M. Alexander, Wm. F. Spillman, Wm. D. Palmer, Landrine J. Tatum.

Methodist Episcopal: Aaron Milstead, Elijah F. Yeager,



WEAUBLEAU ASSEMBLY OF GOD Built and dedicated in December, 1946.

Thomas Glanville, Eli W. Morton, Anthony Bewley, James Vaughn, ----- Cobb, ----- Butts, and ----- Tuck.

Christian: Levi Bybee, John B. Ihrig, Young Mims Pitts, and M. Smith.

LATER CHURCH INFORMATION

Baptist Churches:

Over 130 years have passed since the first church organization in Hickory County. Through the last half century, many changes were made. Church methods, congregations, and even church buildings are different in structure both inside and out. It will be noted that the county population in 1910 was 8,741 and in 1960, it had decreased to 4,516. This decrease had its effect on all the churches in attendance, interest, and leadership. Church revivals no longer add to the membership rolls as they did in the early days. Television, good roads, automobiles, and other transportation all contribute to church delinquency. Fewer young men are attracted to the ministry and we find more interest in Sunday activities outside the church.

From the earliest church records, we find the Baptist people have always outnumbered all other organizations in the county and the trend at this time shows them to be gaining in membership and new organizations.

The Senior Baptist minister in the county is Reverend Sherman Bybee with 45 years of service. He is serving the Baptist Church in Elkton at this time. Reverend J. L. Wright, another veteran minister, has been preaching in the county forty years. Twenty-nine of these years have been spent in Wheatland Baptist Church where a new brick church was built in 1954 replacing the Old Union Church building built in 1888.

The following information concerning the Baptist Churches in the county was reported by Reverend J. L. Wright.

Hermitage (1899)	Lorry Haskett
Pittsburg (1871)	Arthur Sloan
Olive Point	Bill Reese
New Home	Lee Howard
Little Niangua (1850)	Irvin Allen
Durnell Chapel (1890)	Irvin Allen
Fairview (Swede)	Tommy Eidson
Nemo (Bethel) (1892)	Marshall Henderson
Breshears Valley	Lester Hensley
Pleasant Grove	Garland Poole
Macedonia (1874)	Chester Foltz
Weaubleau (1882)	Eugene Roberts
Wheatland (1888)	J. L. Wright
Elkton (1888)	Sherman Bybee

Other Baptist churches reported in the county are Pleasant Ridge, Cross Timbers, and Preston. There is also a new Pomme de Terre Southern Baptist Church located in the lake area near Pittsburg. A new church is under construction. The minister is Reverend Delbert Ketner.

Further data on the Weaubleau Baptist Church has been contributed by Eugene Harryman. The church was organized July 17, 1882. The first pastor was Bro. T. J. Akens and the charter members were A. A. John, M. E. John, B. F. Morris, J. G. Hardy, John Knight, E. J. Knight, and Mary Rogers. The elders were John Robinson, T. J. Akens, and J. F. Satee.

Wheatland Baptist Church

The Baptist Church in Wheatland, Missouri, was organized



WEAUBLEAU BAPTIST CHURCH. New church dedicated in 1949.

approximately June 13, 1891. The original members were: G. W. Golden and his wife, Alito Golden, D. F. Brown and his wife, Mary Brown, Ephraim Dent, and his wife, Mollie Gardner, Clara Dent, and Martha Kinney. Quite a number united with the church and were granted letters; other were lost sight of without record.

The church was named Baptist Church of Christ at Wheatland. (They adopted the Articles of Faith in the minutes of the Old Path Association. The regular church service was on Saturday before the second Sunday in each month.)

Bro. J. H. Stinechpher was the first pastor who served from June, 1891, to November 13, 1892. (They suspended the rule of voting by ballot and elected Bro. Stineciphper by acclamation.)

The first church clerk was G. W. Golden who operated the blacksmith shop where Wm. H. Miller served as an apprentice and in time became the owner of the shop. It was located about where the house now stands on the corner across from Myrtle's Cafe.

The pastors of the church up to the present time were:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Bro. J. H. Stinecipher | 1891-92 |
| 2. Bro. J. H. Riddy | November 13, 1892 |
| 3. A. Harris Dent | May 14, 1893 |
| 4. Wm. Hatfield | October 7, 1893 |
| 5. D. R. Jones | September 13, 1894 |
| 6. Robert W. Hudson | February 8, 1896,
Osceola, Missouri |
| 7. G. M. Botts | May 8, 1897-September 11,
1898 |
| 8. Robert W. Hudson | March 8, 1903 |
| 9. J. R. Southard | July 5, 1907 |
| 10. A. H. Dent | December, 1907 |
| 11. J. R. Southard | July 12, 1908 |
| 12. A. H. Dent | February 20, 1909 |
| 13. A. Webster | December 19, 1909 |
| 14. Elder A. B. Haynes | November 19, 1911 |
| 15. G. E. Smith | November 30, 1913 |
| 16. Bro. Albert Jackman
preached | March 13, 1915 |
| 17. J. M. West accepted
if the church would do their part. | August 6, 1916 |
| 18. Bro. Calton | two months |
| 19. J. C. Bybee | July 5, 1929 |
| 20. J. N. Jeffries | November 21, 1931, began
pastorate January, 1932,
and served until January
29, 1934 |
| 21. Bro. J. S. Weaver | January, 1935-1937 |
| 22. Bro. J. S. Bybee | 1937-1939 |
| 23. Bro. J. L. Wright | 1939- |

The clerks to the church from the organization have been G. W. Golden, E. Dent, Clara Dent, E. Dent, G. H. Bailey, E. Dent, J. H. Rose, E. Dent, D. B. Huffman, Eva Harryman, Elsie Crutsinger, Eva Harryman Morton, Mertie Crutsinger, Frances Dent, E. Dent, Clara Dent, Pearl Bandel, Floy Holland, Pearl Bandel, Ina Bandel, Zola Jenkins, Ruth Green, and Anthus Wright. January 13, 1894, the minutes were written as follows:

The Baptist Church of Christ at Wheatland met and after sermon by Elder Harfield proceeded by business.

1st inquiry in regard to the condition of the church was made.

2nd An opportunity was extended for joiners. None received.

3rd The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

4th Bro. G. H. Bailey and Sister Fannie Bailey, his wife (Arvilla McMillin's sister lived in the Henry Sutt property), who had previously joined in the faith of a letter presented their letter from Macedonia Baptist Church which was received.

5th Under the head of miscellaneous business the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas, Christ, after completing the work given Him by the Father, and having all power in Heaven and earth, sent his apostles into the world to teach men to observe all He had commanded, and the apostles did their work through suffering; and whereas, we the Baptist Church of Wheatland failing to find anything in their teaching to justify their followers in engaging in anything of doubtful propriety and believing dancing is a practice of doubtful propriety, therefore we dondemn such practices as unchristian inasmuch as that that is not of faith is sin.

6th Adjourned

Wm. Hatfield, Moderator
E. Dent, Church Clerk

End of quote

In many of the minutes inquiry was made into the peace and harmony of the church, and visiting brethren were invited to seats to aid in counsel.

Elder Hatfield, Henry Sally and Rev. C. D. Fry of the M. E. Church began a revival September 3, 1894, which continued from day to day until the 11th when an opportunity was extended for joiners. Sisters Martha Patterson and Maude Glazebrook were received by experience candidates for baptism. October 14 they proceeded to the water's edge where the ordinance of baptism was administered to Sister Martha Patterson.

On December 8, 1894, a note is made that "A suspension during the winter months because of the severity of the weather and the uncomfortable condition of the church house."

A revival meeting was held in a large tabernacle in the public square for two weeks the later part of June and the first part of July of 1907 by Rev. James T. Morrow during which 49 souls were saved. The interior of the tabernacle

was beautifully decorated with flags, festoons of green and flowers in profusion.

The fourth of July on Thursday was celebrated that year by Wheatland and the surrounding community in a manner never to be forgotten by those present. The crowd gathered, coming early from all directions, in hacks, buggies, horseback, wagons, etc., and the people were splendidly entertained all day with songs, sermons, addresses, and testimonies. At noon, dinner was served on long tables, in the shade of the big trees, which were loaded with the choicest edibles and were very appetizing. Supper was served and another service was held in the evening.

Several people united with the Baptist church during the meeting; fourteen of them joined and were baptized on Sunday, July 7, 1907. Others joined by letter. Those who were baptized by Bro. Morrow were: R. H. Gardner, Wm. Bandel, Arthur Crutsinger, Stephen Carpenter, Frank Kelly, Maude Gardner, Mertie Crutsinger, Gladys Morton, Elsie Crutsinger, Grace Larose, Maggie Henson, Carrie Acker, Edith Harryman, Jewel Pope with ten candidates from the Baptist Church at Hermitage. A multitude of people met to witness this ordinance.

The service closed on Sunday evening July 7 (with Bro. Morrow for the last time repeating to them the sweet story of old and admonishing the old Soldiers and those recently saved by grace to walk steadfastly in the footsteps of the Savior).

Rev. A. H. Dent was chosen to pastor the church in October of 1907. (In the minutes the church resolved to join with the Baptist Churches at Weaubleau and Hermitage and ask the State Board of the Baptist General Association to contribute \$200 to the support of Rev. A. H. Dent who had been called as pastor on this field. A committee on finance was appointed, R. H. Gardner and Elsie Crutsinger being appointed. A committee on finance was appointed, R. H. Gardner and Elsie Crutsinger being appointed. A committee consisting of G. H. Bailey, S. W. Holland, and J. R. Southard were appointed to see what could be done about a place of worship.)

No mention is made in the minutes but at this time a deed was made between J. K. Moore, director of the Methodist Episcopal Church, S. E. Marston, director for the M. E. Church (south), successor to E. W. Hargiss, and A. L. Fisher, director

for the Christian Church, successor to J. H. Davidson, parties of the first part, and R. H. Gardner, Wm. Bandel, and G. H. Bailey, directors for the First Baptist Church, Wheatland, Missouri, being that part of said lots upon which the Union Church is located. A Quit Claim deed having been made April 29, 1890 between J. H. Davidson and Mary Davidson and his wife to A. M. Paxton, W. H. Liggett, H. C. Brrokshire, S. T. Gardner, Jas. A. Pine, and H. H. Davidson and their successors, trustees of Wheatland Union Church, forty (40) of the east end of lots four (4) and five (5) block 18 in the town of Wheatland and the same now being the part of said lots upon which the Union Church is situated.

Elder James M. Bandy held a meeting and the church was greatly edified. The meeting began November 17, 1908, and continued until December 6.

The church continued to hold services in the old building until the new modern brick church was built (across the street north of the old building) and dedicated January 2, 1955. The approximate cost of the new church was \$15,300.00.

(Nannie Jinkens)



PITTSBURG BAPTIST CHURCH. Organized in 1871, this structure was built in 1956.

Pittsburg Baptist Church

The Pittsburg Baptist Church was organized October 9, 1869, with twelve charter members. They were William, Phebe, and Cynthia Samples; William, James, John, A. L., and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick; G. R. and Sarah J. King; E. N. Taylor, and Clarinda Duncan. The first building was erected in 1871. The second building was built in 1889 and stood until 1955, when it was torn down and a new and more modern building facing the north took its place. The building committee was Bro. Albert Lipe, D. L. Pitts, and Bonard Lipe. Eugene Clymore was head carpenter. Rev. V. L. Stanley served as pastor during the building process. The approximate cash spent was \$2,541.00. Most of the labor, materials, and furnishings were donated. The State Convention allowed \$600.00 to buy pews, and it was completed in 1956 free of debt. The church was dedicated September, 1959, almost ninety years after its organization. The location is a short distance northeast of town, adjacent to the cemetery on the south. The first grave recorded in this cemetery was Elvira, wife of E. N. Taylor, born 1832, died 1871.

Hermitage Missionary Baptist

Old building erected in south part of Hermitage in 1899, abandoned in 1956 when a new brick building was erected northwest of the public square in Hermitage; V. L. Ball, minister.

Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ)

The Christian Church Organization was effected in Quincy in 1853 but was unable to continue during the Civil War. In 1866 a second organization under direction of John Bybee never prospered, never numbered over fifty souls at its most prosperous times. They never built a building and even tho the community has some surviving members of this faith in the area they worship elsewhere.

Another Christian Church organization at Spout Springs organized and had a prosperous church for a while, also erected a building in 1887 which burned in 1896. This resulted in complete disorganization of the church. Calib Obrian was one of the principal promoters of the church there, and John B. Ihrig was pastor for a time.



EARLY-DAY MINISTERS (left above) A. T. MAHANEY (Was evangelist and pastor of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) county unit.

J. H. JONES (right above) Was a pioneer preacher in Hickory County and the Ozarks area.

JAS. T. MORROW (at right) Served the Wheatland and Hermitage areas as evangelist.





WHEATLAND CHRISTIAN CHURCH Built and Dedicated Oct. 22, 1922.

The Christian Church at Wheatland was organized in 1871 under the direction of Elder Orcutt of Illinois. The organization went down about 1880 and was reorganized in 1900. The early ministers at that time were Bro. O'Bryan, Bro. Warren, and the two McCubbins brothers, also Bro. Minnick. The services were held in a one room school house two blocks west of the Public Square. The organization was later disbanded. A Union Church was built in southwest part of town about 1887 and the people of the Christian Church faith worshiped there until the fall of 1900. Later the Christian Church sold its interest in the Old Union Church to the Missionary Baptists August 25, 1907, for \$25.00. Bro. John Jones, Sr., held a meeting and November 25, 1900, reorganized the church with twenty-five members with the following officers: A. S. Johnston, Alva Fisher, and T. U. Hargrove, Elders; W. R. Burge and J. S. Dent, Deacons; and Zetta Johnston, church clerk. In October, 1903, they decided to buy or build a church of their own and after much discussion and thought they bought a two-story stone building on Main Street (across east of the square) from Joseph Burge in 1906. A. J. Williamson had a dry goods store in the lower part and continued to rent it. This building was sold November 25, 1919, to A. S.

Johnston and Chris Kleck for \$3,000 with 7% interest until the money was needed for the new church and they reserved the use of the hall above for church and Sunday School for one year.

In the Fall of 1915, Rev. A. W. Rethemeyer held a revival for the Christian Church in the M. E. Church South and there were eighteen additions to the church. Rev. A. T. Mahaney held another revival in the fall of 1920 in a tent in the town square which resulted in sixty-three additions to the church. In 1922, the two-story brick church, in use now, was erected two blocks south of the square on Main Street. The land the church was built on was donated by Dr. A. L. Fisher. The approximate cost of the building was \$25,000. H. H. Rogers, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, a former resident of the Wheatland area and a world wide Christian Church leader, contributed approximately \$8,000 to the project. Bro. Mahaney remained with the church as pastor from 1922 to 1924 and thirty-one more members were added to the church during this period. He resigned in 1924 and Rev. R. W. Hoffman was pastor until 1930 when he resigned to serve as dean of Drury College. A. T. Mahaney came back as pastor in 1931 and served until 1947. J. B. Jones, the District Minister, organized a county pastorate which included all the Christian Churches in the county except Antioch. This county pastorate service was observed with one minister serving the entire county until 1966 when it was decided to divide into east side and west side unity.

West Side Unity consists of Wheatland, Elkton, Weaubleau, and east side consists of Cross Timbers and Hermitage. Wheatland Church has built a new modern parsonage west of the church building, but at present, there is no resident minister there. Bro. Rolland Howard was the first and the last minister to live in the parsonage. The church at this time is not in the peak of its progress. It is difficult to secure ministers and the change in the unity system may have brought other changes but the church has many loyal dedicated members that will eventually bring about a revival of former days of the Wheatland Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).

Some other ministers not mentioned above who held revivals or preached at one time in the early history of the church were: Elder A. J. Williams, 1902; R. C. Harold, J. D. Babb, 1904; S. E. Hendrickson, 1905-06; Pleasant Clark, 1907; F. E. Butterfield, 1909-10; Orville Hodges, 1911; J. W. Rogers, 1912; E. B. Woods, 1917; E. E. Davidson, 1917.



WEAUBLEAU CHRISTIAN (Disciples of Christ) CHURCH Built in 1901; dedicated June, 1902.

Weaubleau Christian Church

The Weaubleau Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) was organized September 9, 1901. A few members without a church secured the services of Evangelist J. B. Jeans of Springfield, Missouri, and a series of meetings was held in the old Public School building in west part of town. The meeting was a success and encouraged the charter members to build a church. Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Gentry deeded the land to the church where it now stands and the building was ready for dedication by Elder T. A. Abbott of Kansas City, June 22, 1902. Elder J. J. Jones held a revival meeting in August of that year with ten additions. Through the years, the church experienced many problems and discouragements, but still it survived under the leadership of good pastorship and loyal members. Among those who served the church over long periods of time were R. W. Hoffman, E. T. Sechler, and A. T. Mahaney. Other pastors who served were S. E. Hendrickson, J. D. Babb, F. D. Benzona, and P. Clark. Revivals were held with other evangelists from time to time which added to the membership and interest. Mrs. S. C. Gentry served 42 years as clerk of the church and received special commendation for her loyalty and acceptance of responsibilities for the church.



EARLY CROSS TIMBERS CHRISTIAN CHURCH



CROSS TIMBERS CHRISTIAN CHURCH (with addition)
as it is today.

Cross Timbers Christian Church

Cross Timbers Christian Church was first organized September 19, 1891, by J. S. Becknell of Buffalo. Only eight people were members of this organization but a revival meeting held shortly afterward added some others and a new building was erected the same year. Elisha Tom Candley and members of his family sponsored the most of the materials and money involved in the project. At the end of the year, Rev. Becknell was still pastor of the church with twenty-five members. The membership did not increase greatly during the next few years, but a revival meeting by Jack Yokely in 1897 resulted in a significant increase in the membership. From this date to 1912 very few additions were made to the church. In 1912 Elder Martin became the pastor and added many to the church. In 1913 a revival by Elder Martin and Rev. Robertson added about twenty to the membership. Rev. A. W. Rethemeyer held a very successful meeting in 1914. Other ministers who served during this period also were: T. J. Head, ----- Noblett, and ----- Herrington.

In 1922-23, the Cross Timbers Church was included in the county Unity organization with the same minister serving the entire county. Thru these years, the church was improved, the interior has been altered and redecorated, the front door was replaced by double doors and numerous other changes made for the convenience and comfort of the membership. On May 24, 1953, a new church annex built on the south side of the church, and connected by large doors, was dedicated and this provided a dining hall, kitchen, and rest rooms with modern facilities.

Note: The Congregational Christian Church of Weaubleau is found under the town of Weaubleau.

Antioch Christian Church

As mentioned under Brief Early Church notes, Antioch Christian Church of today was built around 1905. Just previous to this, J. D. Babb and S. E. Hendrickson held a revival and received 56 new members. In 1907 F. E. Butterfield was pastor and 36 more members were added that year. In 1909, the women of the church had an active Ladies Aid Society. Considerable friction arose in the church over the instrumental music question, and an organ was destroyed in 1910. The greatest number of members was reported in 1943. Two

hundred members were listed at that time. The 1950 list was 180. Only eighty of these were resident. A. F. Fowler was one of the strong supporters of the church for many years. The present building was erected over 125 years ago at a cost of \$800.00, but it has been kept in good repair and its membership is to be commended on the care and attention it receives. Only a few years ago the ceiling was lowered, the walls paneled, three gas wall heaters were installed, windows repaired, double doors placed at the entrance, new pulpit, new carpeting, drapes and venetian shades were added. The last minister reported was Harold Pond, and worship services are held on the first and third Sundays.

Antioch Christian Church is indeed an example and a challenge to other rural churches and, we might add, to the town churches also. "Let your light so shine."

Elkton Christian Church

Elkton Christian Church had its birthday October 8, 1898, when a group of seventeen members met in the Prairie Valley School House and organized the church. A record of this meeting reads "In the persuance of a call of the members of the Church of Christ, a meeting was held at Prairie Valley School House for the purpose of organizing a Church of Christ. Whereupon, Bro. A. T. Alexander was elected chairman, and Bro. T. J. McCracken was elected clerk, and the following business was transacted:

1. The propriety of an organization was discussed and the vote taken which resulted favorable to an organization.

2. The names of the members present were enrolled as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. W. W. Taylor | 10. Johnny McCracken |
| 2. Carlos Palmer | 11. Tempa McCracken |
| 3. Etta McCracken | 12. Altha Vaughn |
| 4. Kittie Vaughn | 13. Margaret Vaughn |
| 5. Elijah Williams | 14. Annie Jackson |
| 6. T. J. McCracken | 15. Ollie Green |
| 7. Georgia Waugh | 16. Elijah True |
| 8. Mary F. Palmer | 17. Ida McCracken |
| 9. Ellen Williams | |

3. The appointment of Elders was the next thing in order and Bros. W. W. Taylor and Elijah Williams were appointed as Elders of the church.



PRESTON METHODIST CHURCH Built in 1899.

4. T. J. McCracken and Carlos Palmer were appointed Deacons.

W. T. Alexander
Chairman
T. J. McCracken

Hermitage Christian Church

Hermitage Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) was organized March 26, 1905. This was sixty-two years after the organization of the oldest Christian Church, Antioch, and fifty-eight years after Hermitage was surveyed and

platted. It is not known where these people worshiped over the years, but they, no doubt, held or attended services elsewhere during the time. J. D. Babb organized the church in 1905 and the elders were Wm. F. Coon and Wm. L. Pitts; Deacons George C. Owens and Albert Pitts; Clerk Ross Coon; Treasurer Wave Coon. A revival was held in 1910 by Orville Hodge, and twenty-three new members were received. Other pastors, S. E. Hendrickson, F. M. Hooton, and F. E. Butterfield, built the church to fifty members by 1915. Hermitage was in the county unity and A. T. Mahaney and R. W. Hoffman were pastors during that period. Since the 1966 division into East Side and West Side Unity, Hermitage is in the East Side, and Reverend Coltharp is pastor. A new parsonage was built in the Liggett addition in South East part of town, and plans are being made to build a church nearby.

The church meets in the Methodist Church building and shares in the Union Sunday School. The fact that the Methodist and Christian people share this building for worship services speaks well for the Christian attitude and peaceful coexistence of the people of Hermitage.

Union Hill Christian Church

Few people will remember the Union Hill Christian Church organized by Reverend John D. Simms about three miles east of Weaubleau in 1889. They had no discipline for the church except the Bible. The charter members were Henry Cordell, Bessie Nutt, Martha Hawkins, Leota Fentress, Thomas Murphy, Liemer Barnes, Ora Moore, Latha Nutt, Lena Mason and Elizabeth Murphy. Through the years, about seventy-five other members united with the church, but interest decreased, and January 1, 1901, the members met with the pastor Reverend L. K. Garling for the purpose of reorganizing the church. Those present for this meeting were: D. B. Cordell, Henry Cordell, Elizabeth Murphy, Thomas Murphy, Molly Murphy, Frank Spohn, Melissa Spohn, Bessie Cordell, James Copeland, Ollie Copeland, Ora Moore, Belle Fentress, William Pruett, Theodore Swicegood, and Cora Swicegood. The officers elected were Theodore Swicegood, clerk; W. H. Cordell and William Pruett, deacons; Thomas Murphy, elder. This church group from the early 1900s had the urge to fight for humanity and about thirty-five were added to the fellowship up to 1925. Some of the ministers who served during the years from 1889 to 1925 were John D. Simmons, L. E. Garling, J. M. Thomas, ----- Maples, J. E. Jones, ----- Ackley, ----- Adamson, ----- Atkson, Estelle Try, and others.

The church later joined the Western Osage Christian Conference. Other churches in the Conference were Weaubleau Christian, Bethany, Durnell Chapel (now Baptist), High Hill, Leed Hill, Monegaw, Galmey (Dooley Bend), and Liberty Hill. Thomas V. Crance was the main promoter in keeping the conference going so long as his health permitted and good programs were held during the quarterly meetings. The 93rd Annual Western Osage Christian Conference met with the Bethany people at the Butcher Church. (They had no building at this time.) There were only four churches in the conference at this time, Bethany, Galmey, Weaubleau Congregational, and Liberty Hill. This proved to be the last conference as Reverend Thomas V. Crance was very ill. The membership of the church had decreased until the Union Hill Church disbanded. Many former members moved away and those remaining decided to vote themselves into a stronger church and stay together. They voted to unite with the Christian Church of Weaubleau now known as the Congregational Church of Christ. This action was taken in 1925. The books which had been closed for about a year were given to Eugene Harryman, clerk of the Congregational Church of Christ, who furnished the information for this write-up of the history of the Union Hill Church which has long since disappeared along with many other rural churches in Hickory County.

Several years ago a group of people organized a church at the old Oak Grove School House location southeast of Cross Timbers. This congregation is known as the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints; the paster is Alvin Lind. No other information was available on this organization.

There is a Church of God at Jordan, the Pastor, Leonard Brown. No other data.

Cross Timbers Baptist Church was organized in the late 60's, Minister Alva Penny.

History of the Cross Timbers Methodist Church

The history of this church dates back to the late 70's, according to the Wilson History, 1884. Cross Timbers as a village dates back to 1871, but there was no church within the city limits before the date above. But the Methodist worshiped in a small building located a mile north of Cross Timbers, and also used a large brush arbor in warm weather.

The church records which were made in 1892 show that a

while W. K. White was the pastor. A campaign was started for funds to build the church. Verge Williams granted the land one-fourth mile north of Cross Timbers just east of the Cross Timbers Cemetery. Much of the material and most of the labor was donated, but the principal carpenters were John and Henry Nease, local men, and the building was completed early in the summer of 1884. It was dedicated in July of that same year. Dr. C. C. Wood, editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, chose for his text, "I Have Come That You Might Have Life and Have it More Abundantly". District Conference was also held on that memorable Sabbath.

The names of the men who were substantial donators were: Judge W. C. Hickman, Thomas Noland, W. H. Scruggs, Robert W. Dickson, Jim Dickerson, W. Y. Bennett, Joseph Nease, and Eli Calkins. Rev. Tom Proctor was the first pastor of the church. Others to follow have been J. A. Matthews, B. R. Gregg, W. B. Hill, J. H. Denny, L. R. Hedges, and W. H. Suddath.

In 1894, the building was moved by Ed Harvey with his "jumbo" steam engine to the northeast corner of the public square where its membership could come to worship with greater ease.

Pastors who have served since the church was moved into town have been: C. D. Hamilton, Wm. Bull, H. P. Tuck, R. M. Shook, John Cox, D. E. Dobbs, J. E. Welch, E. E. Hinkle, J. E. Ellis, Lloyd W. Adams, Geo. Sparling, Thomas Shipp, Geo. Lasswell, Luther John Johnson, C. S. Roe, O. E. Patton, Frank Stover, O. B. Randall, Geo. Vertress, and W. M. Robinson.

Rev. W. E. Tull served the longest, having been pastor nine years. The church remained on the corner until 1936 when it was moved just east and faced the north of its former location to make room for a road to be built that was not built until 1949. Then again the final survey came so close to the front door that it was decided by the church membership to build a basement for the need of the growing Sunday School and again move the church to face the west and the public square which was completed November 8, 1948, being placed over the basement which is equipped with Sunday School rooms, kitchen, and dining hall. In 1957 an annex was added to the south of the original building and the church was made completely modern.

The Sunday School Superintendents have been Robert W. Dickenson, Thomas H. Noland, Queenie Halbert, Ida Rose, L. J. Martin, C. A. Jenkins, and Mrs. R. E. Tull, the present Superintendent who has served since 1936. Membership is 81 and the Rev. E. S. Templeton is serving half time as pastor now, 1969.

-Mrs. R. E. Tull

Wheatland Methodist Church United

The Wheatland Methodist Church United, earlier known as the North Methodist Church, was built in 1892 by William Crates and John Taylor with other helpers. It had a high steeple which had a wind gauge with the round part of the steeple being made of two wash pans soldered together. This was later taken down as it was difficult to repair and paint. The land where the church stands was granted by Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Moore, September 20, 1899, to the trustees: J. K. Moore, Louera Liggett, and J. E. Heard, for \$99. It is located on Lot 5, block 1, in the original town of Wheatland. It has been said that the Liggett family and J. K. Moore were really the founders of the Methodist Church in Wheatland. The church grew in membership and has been an inspiration and influence in the community through these many years. Some of the evangelists were Brothers French, Thomas, Goodnight, Allison, and Hines. Pastors have been Bro. Gatley and Bro. Rose, two early pastors. Later pastors were Brothers George Britton, Parson Pipes, Leonard Westfall, Bro. & Mrs. Wherry, Bro. Fred & Mattie Denton, Brothers Best, Wilbur Wilson, Fred McClanahan, Frye, T. H. Morris, J. E. Cox, J. E. Jones, J. E. Ellis, Bowers, Hansen, Ground, Langevin, and C. E. Kinney.

The church has also opened its doors for school commencements, recitals, Lyceum courses, and to the Baptist people in 1927 for a revival when their church was not in repair.

A new addition was added in 1956 consisting of class rooms, a kitchen, and other modern facilities to meet the needs of the day. New carpeting, tables, etc., also contribute to the comfort and pleasing appearance of the interior. In early years, William H. & Louera Liggett presented the church with an organ which served for every service until a piano was purchased in the late teens.

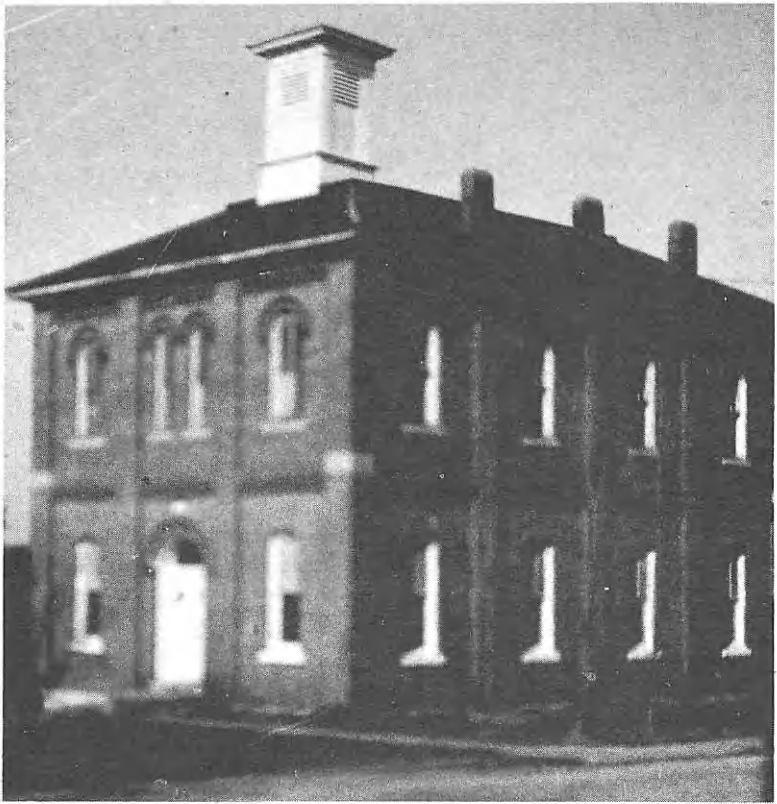
Both the Methodist Church built in 1899 and the Old United Church built in 1891 (and used by the Baptists for many years)



UNITED METHODIST CHURCH AT WHEATLAND

have served as beacon lights in the community and led countless numbers of people to listen to that "still small voice" that has changed their lives and led them to work for the Master.

Mrs. Oma Stover and Mrs. Tina Kleck, who still live in Wheatland, have been members of this church over 65 years.



HERMITAGE METHODIST CHURCH, Erected in 1881 by townspeople and Hermitage Lodge #288 A.F. & A.M. One of oldest in county, it has a second floor used by Masons and Eastern Star. Union Sunday School by Christians and Methodists was held every Sunday with alternating church services. Stone for foundation was quarried west of town and brick burned by Lafayette Dorman and others. The church bell, brought from Warsaw by wagon and team, was rung the last mile into town.

The Methodist Episcopal Church - Hermitage, Mo.
(United Methodist Church)

-by Willie Dorman

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hermitage, Missouri, was built during the year of 1881. Lafayette Dorman was the

most instrumental in building the church. He burned the brick that went into the building. The kiln where they burned the brick was located just north of town on land which was once owned by J. W. Montgomery, one-time prosecuting attorney of Hickory County.

During the building of this church, a team was hitched to the running gears of a wagon and with the help of a swing-boom pole and chain, the larger rocks were hoisted to the desired height without too much lifting by the men. The rocks were quarried at a rock quarry just west of town about a mile out. They were pried loose by hand and some dynamiting.

When the foundation was finished, Auntie Skein placed a Bible in the southeast corner. Auntie lived across the street south where May Johnson now lives.

After the church was finished, Mr. Dorman took his son, Willie, his faithful team, and went to Warsaw to get the bell. They came back by the Rocky Ridge Road. When they got to the Wheatland-Hermitage road a mile west of Hermitage, they started ringing the bell and kept ringing it along the way to its destination.

The church still stands and is in fine condition and now has a new addition with modern facilities installed. The minister is C. E. Kinney.

The R. L. D. S. Church
(Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ)

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ was built two miles north of Wheatland on land given by Mrs. Pauline Paxton Welch. The building was begun in 1902, dedicated in 1911, and finished in 1920. Abraham and Joshua Sandage were the two ministers of this faith who first came to Hickory County. Later the Joe Warren family came and these families organized and promoted the works of this church. The church became a community center and a Union Sunday School was held there. Other activities were S. S. Conventions, Christmas programs, pie suppers, and other special services. They also had revivals lasting two or three weeks with good sized crowds. Miss Mabel Paxton was organist. Others later connected with the church were some of the Paxton families, Damitz, Welch, Bernards, Mannering, Sally, King, and Walkers. At one time the lightning struck the church,

tore down the flue, ran the length of the building, burned part of the ceiling and then went out without further injury. Mrs. Alice Williams was Sunday School Superintendent for several years. Dissention arose and finally the group disbanded; the building was sold to Earl Box and there is no evidence in that area that a church ever existed there.

Mennonite Church

This building was built west of Wheatland. The men worked hard and long to build this place of worship. The seats were made of wood with a board across the bottom and a strip across the back. Mr. Christian Gerber gave the land for the church and cemetery and some of the names of people associated with this church were Oesch, Stoll, Rufenaught, Kuntze, Ream, Naffziger, Stucky, Schneider, Schindler, Rapp, Weber, and Zehr. Most or all of them were of Scotch Irish and German descent and came to Hickory County from Illinois.

As time went on, the older people died and were buried in the cemetery near the church. The members decreased, and their children united with other faiths. Finally, the church stood unused except as a shelter when there was a burial. P. J. Rogers later bought the Gerber farm. The church was torn down, the cemetery uncared for, and the roadway almost impassable. Many people do not know a cemetery exists there. A few years ago, a fund was collected to clean up the cemetery and make a road to it, but no one has been buried there since 1947. Some of the ministers who served this church were Christian Zehr, L. J. Miller, and William H. Kuntze.

Other churches in the county from which no information was received are: Weaubleau Methodist Church, built in spring of 1904 and deidcated by G. W. Britton in June, 1904.

The Assembly of God Church in the west part of Hermitage was built about 1965 and Earnest Foltz is the present minister. Also, there is a Church of God (Holiness) in Wheatland that holds services in the church in the north part of town (once known as South Methodist Church, later sold to the Church of God (Holiness)).

Weaubleau also has a Assembly of God Church. No data is available.

The first Preston Methodist Church was built in 1899. It was organized in 1877 with twelve charter members and was first known as Methodist Protestant. The old church built in 1899 was torn down and a new modern church was built in 1961. The membership is 127, and the present pastor is Rev. Arthur C. Olson.

MISCELLANEOUS

BELLS

The history of the beginning of bells is very interesting, but one will have to go back to the beginning of history to get that information. Everyone is familiar with the story of the Liberty Bell cast in England in 1752.

Many of the older generation remember the church bells. In early days a church was not considered finished until a bell was installed. The bells served many purposes, on Sunday morning the bell was usually rung three times. The first bell was the preparation bell, the second was the Sunday School bell, and the third indicated the church service.

Other uses were also made of the bells. When a death occurred in the community, the church janitor was informed and the bell was rung a short time to get attention, then it was tolled, each toll representing one year of the life of the person for whom the bell was tolled.

Most of the funerals at that time were held in the churches since there were no funeral chapels such as we have now. Often the bell was tolled when the funeral procession left the home until they reached the church.

The bell also served other uses in the community, to alert the people in time of a fire or other calamity. Since there were no telephones this served as a method of communication.

Many remember the school bells which were rung twice each morning. The first was a warning bell that school time was near usually about 15 minutes before the second or last bell which indicated it was time for school to be in session. Recess and noon periods observed the same method. The playgrounds then was usually in someone's pasture or down the road. In case the school did not have a large bell the teacher was provided with a hand bell.

Bells were also worn at one time by the cattle on the farms. They were fastened with leather straps around the animal's neck. The bells helped the farmer to locate his stock at a period when cattle were not confined to home pastures and there was no "Stock Law" such as we have now. The animal most likely to be the leader of the herd usually wore the bell.

Turkeys also roamed away from home to make their nests and some housewives fastened very small turkey bells with a strap to the turkey's neck in order to follow the hens to their nests.

Many farm homes had a bell on a post in the yard. These farm bells called the farmers and workers to the house for meals, or in case of sickness or other unusual happening in the home, it alerted neighbors or men in the field.

Inside the home the old antique clocks of various kinds kept the time and struck the hours and half hours thru the day and night. Thus the people were alerted to the time and bells outside gave the time or warning to those away at a distance. This was necessary as watches were not worn as they are now.

Most of the bells and also the old antique clocks are now in the hands of collectors who demand fabulous prices for them.

It may be noted in connection with this story of bells that at one time Wheatland had 3 churches with bells. A Mr. Riddle who lived in the town volunteered to ring the bells for all the churches each Sunday morning. He was called "The Bell Ringer" and derived a great deal of pleasure from this service. He would not accept any money for his work, but each Christmas all the churches would present him with a gift to show their appreciation.



GRANDMA WHITE

Back in the early days of Cross Timbers a number of wealthy people lived in the town and on nearby farms. An elderly woman known as Grandma White helped with the house work in many of these homes. When she became too old and unable to do work of this kind, she was without an income or a place to live. The church people in the community both Christian and Methodist decided to provide for her welfare since there were no homes in those days for older people. They built a small house in the yard, south of the Christian Church, and almost all the people in the community supported the idea and the house was made comfortable for her abode. Grandma had a small granddaughter for whom she was responsible and also needed a home. Her name was Jimmie.

It was planned that people in the community would voluntarily provide food and other necessities on a systematic basis. Sunday mornings the members brought their gifts of food or other things necessary at the time and called on her to see how she was getting along. The country people brought meat, eggs, butter, milk, and fruits in season. The merchants in town contributed from their stores. One lady requested Grandma to send Jimmie to her house any time she had a need for something that had not been provided. It was said she had to ask for extra food only twice. She was kept well supplied with wood, cut in proper length, for use or hauled in poles which were later cut by volunteers. The Sunday School boys were delighted to come early and hold a contest to see which was the best wood cutter, and so the pole wood was soon ready for use. The people seemed to enjoy the responsibility of caring for Grandma and Jimmie. One morning a small boy delivering milk and butter to the home knocked on the door and was told by Jimmie that Grandma was sick and in much pain. A Doctor was called and it was found she had a severe inflammation of the lungs. Shortly before this, her son, whose means were meager, moved into the community, and at the time of her illness Grandma was moved into his home and in a short time she passed away and was buried in the Fristoe cemetery.

Many years later, Jimmie lived in Springfield, Missouri. One of the Sunday School boys accidentally met her there. She said she was married. A few years later, her death was announced. The little house in the churchyard stood vacant for a while and was finally sold to a man named Spickert who attached it to the back part of his home. The Spickert house burned a few years later, and so the Grandma White house and its onetime inhabitants passed out of existence. The Spickert house was the first house north of the W. W. Graves property.

It is not often the people in a community would accept a responsibility of this kind but it is evidence that leads one to believe those were "The Good Old Days".



THE UNKNOWN GRAVE IN THE CHURCH YARD

The Cross Timbers Christian Church was built and dedicated about 1891. A short time after the dedication, a covered wagon came into town and drove out and stopped on the vacant part

of the churchyard. It was soon learned that the wagon contained a very sick little girl.

Jake Cothorn, a pioneer family, lived nearby, and he offered the use of his home for the little girl. He and his family did all that they could do to help the family. It soon became known that the little girl had pneumonia from which she passed away three days later.

The parents, being strangers in the community, did not know where they could bury the little girl. Many churches in those days set aside a portion of their ground for burial purposes. The strangers asked the Church Board if they would be allowed to bury the little girl in the church yard. After some consideration, their request was granted.

Through mutual sympathy, a large crowd was present at the funeral service. Immediately after the funeral, the family got into their covered wagon and proceeded on to Oklahoma. Many of the sympathetic people with sad hearts watched the wagon as it disappeared down the road. In leaving, they passed into oblivion, and nothing was ever heard of them again.

The church people, in sympathy for the little girl, enclosed her grave with a neat little fence. They put at the head of her grave a beautiful rose bush.

Many years passed and the fence rotted away, but the rose bush survived and for many years, put forth its beautiful blossoms and finally it, too, passed into oblivion.

Now, no one is left to remember the incident. The yard man mows over the grave year after year with no knowledge that it is there.

In the meantime, a cemetery was established north of town. On Decoration Day, it blooms out like a large flower garden with small flags at the heads of the graves of the soldiers buried there. Every flower that is placed there is done as a token of love for the dear ones who have gone before. But the little girl's grave remains forgotten and never a flower is placed there.

But there is one who has never forgotten. On Resurrection Morn, this forgotten little girl will be raised up to an eternal life where no one will ever be forgotten. God always cares for His own.

Later Information

The above story was sent to the Hickory County Historical Society several years ago with a request for further information. None was received. However, the story was printed in the "Index" and later copied by the Warsaw paper. A letter was received from two women, one a sister, the other a sister-in-law of this little girl. From the letters, the following information was obtained. The name of the little girl was Nina Letha Howell born March 13, 1896, died December, 1897.

The parents were Granville and Dollie Howell.

The family planned to place a monument but the exact spot could not be located at the time. Several tragedies and unfortunate circumstances occurred within the family and the grave is still unmarked.



MULBERRY SCHOOL

The Superintendent of Hickory County thru the years beginning in 1919 started the year's work in quite a different manner than that of the average administrator of today. This is a report of a typical day as Rural School Inspector in those days. First, the Model T Ford was taken to the local filling station and filled with gasoline and water, the tires were checked, and a quick look taken to see if baling wire, tow ropes, and pliers were adequate and in place. On this day, the destination was to be Mulberry School located in the northeast part of the county in a place not found on a previous visit to these timbered, practically roadless hills. A traveling salesman for an Encyclopedia Company found the Superintendent was preparing for a trip to a school and, perhaps thinking it might be a good chance to make a sale, asked to go along. The two started out and the salesman proved to be a good entertainer as he whistled most of the way.

On reaching what seemed to be the general area of the school location they made inquiry and were told that on the east side of the road running north was a wire gap which led into a timber area where woods roads ran in all directions. The roads were mostly cow paths but after considerable driving, a road was discovered running to the southeast and surprisingly, the school was actually located at the end of this road. The appearance of the building hardly verified this conclusion, however. The Superintendent and the salesman

stopped the car and walked in thru the open door and met the friendly teacher who was later found to be an excellent teacher, considering the equipment and facilities provided for her use.

The children were well behaved and glad of the opportunity for a break in the routine monotony of the school day. On inspection, the school was found to have four library books and a very large globe. The globe had been purchased with the entire proceeds from a pie supper. The Superintendent was asked to talk to the children, and his remarks and the story he told of Christmas was truly appreciated and was a highlight in that school day. The salesman, being an expert whistler, entertained them with a whistling program that gave an added pleasure. After the routine inspection of the school and teacher consultation, they left the school and started on their way. After a short distance, the car was found to be out of gasoline and they walked back to the school and explained the reason for their return. The teacher questioned the children as to the availability of gasoline at their homes and none was reported. Inquiry as to telephone service resulted in a little boy saying, "My grandma has a telephone. I live with her." The teacher dismissed him and he led the way to his home and walked in unannounced. His mother, a friendly young woman, invited the two men in. On entering the cabin, an elderly woman was seen lying on a bed. First impression led to the belief that she was rather hostile to company and not mentally alert. After explaining the reason for their visit the young woman explained the telephone system was not too good, but she volunteered to put in a call to the nearest gas station several miles away. She was not successful and left to go into another room saying she would try again in a few minutes. During the time she was out, the elderly lady sat up in bed and began smoking a clay pipe. In a little while, with bright and penetrating eyes, she asked, "Be ye one of them Mormons? If ye are, I don't care to have ye use my telephone." On explaining the nature of his work as the County Superintendent of Schools, he asked why she thought them to be Mormons. She said she noticed there were two of them and that Mormons travelled in pairs.

A recent debate between the Mormons and the Baptists in the neighborhood seemed to account for her resentment toward the Mormons. Her attitude changed and she began to talk of her family and life. The young woman was her daughter-in-law, and the husband (the older woman's son) had died recently due to an accident on the farm. The two children (the little boy and a girl) and the mother were left without a home

or a means of living, and the grandmother had taken them into her home to share in the money she received from a small pension. She suffered from rheumatism day and night, but said she prayed to live longer to share her home and money with them. In a short time, the young woman put in a call to the filling station and gave them directions as to what was needed and where. The men returned to the car, the station owner came, and they were on their way back to Hermitage. It was a day of experiences that led to the knowledge of the kindly deeds of this dear old lady and her love for her family amid suffering and heartaches she endured to provide a home and partial security for those she loved.

In after years while attending a gold wedding anniversary in the Cross Timbers school, the above story was told by the County Superintendent and at the conclusion of the program, a young woman came to the front and introduced herself as the sister of the little boy who piloted the stranded motorists to the home of his grandmother on the day of the visit to Mulberry School. She also indicated that the grandmother had died soon after the men visited her home and that their mother had since remarried and had a family.



THE BROOKSHIRE SILVER MINE

This is probably one of the greatest mysteries of Hickory County. Dr. Henry Brookshire, one of the pioneer physicians in the county, said that his grandfather was one of the persons who discovered the mine which was, in reality, only a vein of silver, located near the mouth of Mill Creek. Dr. Brookshire was never shown the exact location as his grandfather died before he was able to reveal it to him. However, the Doctor spent many hours and days trying to find it.

It was said that the vein was first found by the two men in the early 1850s and its exact location was a well kept secret. Prior to the Civil War, counterfeit silver half dollars appeared in circulation, but the origin of these half dollars was never proven. The two men mentioned above left the county and it was thought they joined the army. The government had just made a close but unsuccessful search to locate the counterfeiters. One of these men was killed in service and the other badly wounded. It was said that this man, knowing he could not survive, told the man at his bedside the secret of the mine and its location. He described it as being in a hole in the

ground between the large roots of a tree. The opening was large enough for a person to enter. At the time the two men left the area, they covered the opening with a large flat rock and then spread dirt and leaves over it to look like a natural setting.

Some years later a man who gave his name as George Moore came from Texarkana, Texas, and claimed to be a relative of the Brookshire family. He arrived in Hickory County in the month of April for a short visit and to look for the location of the mine. The short visit turned out to be several months as he stayed until the latter part of November. The family with whom he stayed never saw him except at meal time. He carried with him a pick with a handle about a foot long on his "mining" or prospecting tours.

After he left to return home, some members of the Crudgington family in Cross Timbers bought, or leased, the land, and they, too, spent much time in the Mill Creek Area fishing, digging, picnicing, etc., but they were never able to locate the lost mine. The mystery, how did people know all the information regarding this mine which was such a well kept secret? Was George Moore the man who sat by the bedside of the wounded man? Was that man's name Brookshire? The answers to those questions will always be a secret along with the location of the Brookshire Silver Mine, and who knows the Kaysinger Lake may someday bury it deep beneath its waters to last throughout the ages.



EARLY MARKETING

One of the greatest problems for farmers in early days was that of getting stock to the markets. Roads were bad, trucks unknown and markets were few and distant to rural communities. Most of the time the animals traveled on foot followed by several men to keep them in line. The nearest market from Cross Timbers was Warsaw and from there they were sent to Kansas City markets. It was not unusual for mud and gravel roads to have ruts reaching to the axle of the wheel, or to have the entire wheel clogged solid with clay between the spokes. The drivers often had to get out and push the mud or clay from the wheels to ease the load on the team. Due to lack of other means of transportation, droves of cattle, sheep, and hogs could be seen traveling down the muddy roads with drivers behind them. Neighbors would group their stock together to

have more help in making the long trip and make early starts. This story is a true incident that occurred on one of these hog trips. A group of neighbors started to drive a drove of hogs to Warsaw. Recent rains had left the roads in one of the worst conditions possible. One of the larger hogs finally gave out and was not able to walk farther. The men were discussing the situation and wondering what could be done when they saw the Ihrig Freight Wagon on its daily trip to Warsaw for freight for the merchants. The man who was hired to drive the wagon often imbibed freely on these trips and on this occasion he seemed to have emptied the bottle and was somewhat confused to say the least. The horses were so familiar with the road they could make the trip even though the driver was not directing them. The driver was known by the name of "Old Nick". He had tied the lines of the harness to the upright piece in the center of the front endgate, taken his drink and using the spring seat, atop the side boards, as a resting place was fast asleep while the team went on as usual.

One of the men driving the hogs suggested they stop the team and put the tired hog in the wagon thru the back endgate. They did this while "Old Nick" was lost to the world and started the team on their way again.

The hog drivers followed behind the wagon with their drove of hogs and within a short time one of the wheels dropped into a deep rut and the sudden jolt of the wagon caused the spring seat to unfasten and fall backward into the wagon bed with "Old Nick" along with it. He didn't get up in sight and the men on the road thought it possible he could be hurt from the fall. They hurried to stop the team and looked into the wagon. They found "Old Nick" in a half sitting position close to the hog they had put into the wagon a short time before. One of the men asked if he was hurt. By this time he was running his hands over the hog's back in a puzzled way and he said, "No, I am not hurt, but how in the name of the old devil did this hog get in here?"

Meantime, the drove of hogs had reached the wagon and all continued on their way to Warsaw. The tired hog got a free ride and was unloaded to join its brothers at the market place.

This illustrates one instance of the difficulties to be overcome in shipping stock before the era of hard surfaced highways, streamlined trucks and advanced marketing conditions.

IN THE LONG, LONG AGO

Think of a time in the long ago ---
When loads were heavy and traffic slow;
When the team was dependent to pull the load
Along a narrow and muddy road.

With wagons so deep in clay and mire
‘Twas the day of men for hire
Off to the railroad they would make their way,
Making twenty miles or more a day.

In working together, man, team and dog;
The load would come through in spite of the bog.
With team and master --, and dog on the trail,
And lips parched and dry from wind and gale.

Homeward bound tired and travel weary
Bravely bucking storms, wind and fury.
Up from dawn to dusk and on his way
To pick up the freight for meager pay.

This was the life in the long ago ---
When man fought his way through rain and snow;
When going out on the old wagon trail
Fighting severe storms tooth and nail.

--Eugene Harryman
Weaubleau, Missouri



THEN and NOW

Prices advertised in 1903:

Prices in 1970:

Mocha and Java Coffee	3#	.50	Coffee	3#	\$ 2.35
Butter	1#	.12 1/2	Butter	1#	.90
Seedless Raisins	1#	.10	Raisins	1#	.39
Lard	1#	.10	Lard	1#	.27
Pepper	1#	.15	Pepper	1#	2.28
Corn Starch	1#	.05	Corn Starch	1#	.23
Granulated Sugar	1#	.05 1/2	Cane Sugar	1#	.10
Navy Beans	1#	.04 1/4	Navy Beans	1#	.18
Rice	1#	.04 1/4	Rice	1#	.19
Prunes	1#	.04 1/4	Prunes	1#	.41

Flaked Hominy	7#	.25	_____	
3 cans Corn		.25	3 cans Corn	.60
1 gal. Cider Vinegar		.15	1 gal. Cider Vinegar	.85
3 pkgs. Rolled Oats		.25	1 pkg. Rolled Oats	.39
1 gal. Syrup		.25	1 gal. Syrup	.78
5 gal. Coal Oil		.30	5 gal. Coal Oil	
1 lb. Box Soda Crackers	.06 1/2		1 lb. Box Soda Crackers	.43
1 qt. Milk		.03	1 qt. Milk	.33
Beef Roast	1#	.05 1/2	Beef Roast	1# .49
1 doz. Eggs		.12 1/2	1 doz. Eggs	.55
Ham	1#	.10	Ham	1# .69

Comments from Lay's Histroy of Benton County, 1912—

"In the present state of affairs, I don't know how any of the necessities of life can be cheapened to the consumer. I do know that they will be greatly cheapened and we will be better off when we have added millions to our population". . . "we live too high . . . there is extravagance everywhere and in everything—After all, it is not the high cost of living that is troubling us so much as the cost of high living—The movement from the city back to the country will start before long, and we shall feel its effects."



General Overview of Hickory County

Some statistical facts concerning Hickory County not given elsewhere includes the population as given by the census since 1850.

Population:	1850	2,329	The 1960 population by townships and towns:	
	1860	4,705	Center Twp.	703
	1870	6,452	Hermitage City	328
	1880	7,387	Cross Timbers Twp.	446
	1890	9,453	Cross Timbers Town	186
	1990	9,985	Green Twp.	436
	1910	8,741	Jordan Twp.	207
	1920	7,033	Montgomery	308
	1930	6,430	Stark Twp.	596
	1940	6,506	Preston Town	117
	1950	5,387	Tyler Twp.	360
	1960	4,516	Weaubleau Twp.	714
	1970	4,340	Wheatland Twp.	746
	(unofficial count)		Wheatland Town	305
			Total	4,516

As we look over these past sixty years since the last history was published, we are brought face to face with the amazing fact that we have lived thru a period of years that has seen almost unbelievable progress, opportunities and change that has never been equaled, not only in Hickory County, but throughout our country. In our own County boundaries, we have experienced this in many ways—in the development of the natural resources, occupations, dwellings, business, schools, politics, social life, and in every phase of living that contributes to the human existence. True, the progress has been slow, but we have moved toward a goal of general improvement. The earlier traditions of our forefathers which date back to the first pioneers while deeply rooted in the past have gradually slipped farther away but are still cherished memories handed down to the descendants of today. Many years ago it was written "there is no new thing under the sun". The past has proved this to be untrue. We would like to predict the new and unexpected for the future of Hickory County, but let us reflect on the words of Mary A. Ford:

"O patient hearts, that meekly bear your weary load of wrong!

O earnest hearts, that bravely dare, and striving, grow more strong!

Press on till perfect peace is won; you'll never dream of how

You struggled o'er life's thorny road a hundred years from now.

Grand, lofty souls, who live and toil that freedom, right and truth

Alone may rule the universe, for you is endless youth.

When 'mid the blest with God you rest, the grateful land shall bow

Above your clay in reverent love a hundred years from now."

FAMILY RECORDS - Ihrig & Jinkens.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER was born November 21, 1821, and grew to manhood in Blount County, Tennessee. Moved with his family in 1856 to Hickory County, Missouri, and died at the age of 78 years in Pittsburg, Missouri, and his widow and seven children live in Hickory County, Missouri.

DR. MARK ANDREWS was born December 28, 1812, in Appomattox County, Virginia. He was married to Virginia W. Thompson in 1836, and came to Buffalo, Missouri, in June, 1840; settled one and one-half miles west of Urbana, about the last of February, where he lived until his death, June 30, 1865. He owned a large tract of land and attended to overseeing the farming. Virginia, the wife, was a woman of more than average intelligence, and she was of great assistance to her husband. They raised a highly respectable family, among whom are Dr. John P. Andrews, of Marionville, Missouri.

Virginia was born in Petersburg, Virginia, March 31, 1818, and died on the farm left by her husband west of Urbana, February 16, 1898.

CHILDREN

Mary E. and Robert J., born in Virginia.

Virginia A., Emily F., Lucy J., and John P., born in Buffalo, Missouri.

Jesse, Harriett V., Joseph W., Susan B., and Mark L., born on the farm west of Urbana.

LEOPOLD BANDEL - Christian Bandel, father of Leopold, was born in Ainhalt Dessault, Prussia in 1792, and Johanna Summers-Bandel, mother of Leopold, was born at the same place in 1795. The father of Christian Bandel died in Germany in 1854, and the mother came to America with her children in 1856. They first located in Davis County, Iowa, but moved to Hickory County, Missouri, in 1866 and settled near Preston. The mother and four Bandel brothers came here: August, Fredrick, Godfrey and Leopold. The mother died in Hickory County in 1876, and the four brothers who were here are all dead.

Leopold Bandel was born in Ainhalt Dessault, Germany, March 27, 1838 and died April 28, 1905. Nancy Dennis was born in Stone County, Missouri, August 4, 1847. Leopold

Bandel and Nancy Dennis were married June 20, 1867, in Hickory County, Missouri by Thomas Holman, a Baptist minister.

CHILDREN

William, born December 13, 1868, married March 8, 1896 to Eva Riddle.

Louis C., born December 24, 1870, married June 14, 1899 to Ida Dennison.

Edgar, born March 5, 1873, married July 11, 1900, to Pearl Edwards.

Godfrey, born January 15, 1875.

Mary, born November 11, 1876.

Jacob, born July 25, 1878, died August 13, 1878.

Caroline, born November 3, 1879, died March 3, 1880.

James, born February 6, 1881.

Annie, born February 12, 1884.

Cora, born March 4, 1886, died March 20, 1899.

George, born March 5, 1890.

Eddie, born March 20, 1892.

FREDRICK BANDEL was born in Prussia, Germany, March 21, 1824 and died in Hickory County, Missouri December 8, 1891. M. Louise Bandel, his wife, was born in Prussia, Germany December 25, 1834.

CHILDREN

Fredrick, born October 28, 1853.

Charles J., born July 4, 1862.

William F., born March 14, 1866, died October 6, 1892.

Zennie M., wife of James M. Robertson, born June 16, 1868.

Elizabeth S., wife of Wm. T. Whillock, born December 22, 1870.

Nannie, wife of ————— Misner, born February 10, 1873.

Pauline M., born October 25, 1875.

Emma C., wife of ————— Miller, born November 28, 1880.

BARTSHE FAMILY

JACOB BARTSHE was born in Pennsylvania in 1801, was married in his native state, Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Dirk. After their marriage, they moved to Ohio and from Ohio to

Montgomery County, Missouri in 1840, and to Hickory County in 1841. The old man, Jacob, died in 1874 in Hickory County, Missouri, but it is not known when the wife, Elizabeth, died.

CHILDREN

Daniel married four times: first to Eliza Ann Frye; second to Nancy Cook; third to Mary Pierce and fourth to Lizzie Wright. He died in 1907, four miles north of Hermitage.

Catherine was married three times, first to James Haverfield; second to William Clardy and third to Jonathan Scarbrough.

Hannah married John W. Quigg and died in Hickory County about 1852.

Susannah married three times, first to Henry Collins; second to Siler Freeman; third to Sumner W. Carter, and now lives in Hickory County.

Elizabeth married Jonathan Scarbrough. She died, and then her sister, Cathrine Clardy, married Mr. Scarbrough.

George married Clarissa Brooks and lives in Idaho.

Henry married twice, first to Frances Elizabeth Brooks and second to Elizabeth Butler. He now lives about five miles north of Wheatland.

Jacob married Susan Brooks and now lives in Idaho.

James married three times, first to Repa Harlan; second to Eliza Bangle; third to Martha Palmer, widow of Noah W. Palmer, and now lives in Idaho.

John married Pencelia Harlan and lives about four miles north of Heritage.

Maruah died at the age of fourteen years.

Salma married Columbus Brooks and lives in Idaho.

Rebecca married John W. Cook.

Samuel married Mahala Brooks.

HENRY BARTSHE, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Dirk-Bartshe, was born May 15, 1835, and married Frances Elizabeth Brooks, a daughter of Henry Brooks, March 20, 1856. She was born August 16, 1835.

CHILDREN

Jacob Henry, born August 7, 1857, died August 10, 1857.

Mary Cathrine, born July 23, 1858, married Orin J. Butler.

Clarissa Josephine, born November 7, 1859, married Thomas Hopper.

Susan Malissa, born February 20, 1861, married Joseph Dent.

Emily Frances, born January 5, 1863, married Douglas Grove.

George Columbus, born October 21, 1864, married Mary E. Jordan.

Manerva Ellen, born October 24, 1866, married William Frickey in the West, and died August 20, 1900.

Cordelia Elizabeth, born April 27, 1868, died July 28, 1869.

Frances Elizabeth, the mother, died in June, 1868 and Henry Bartshe married Elizabeth Butler on October 5, 1868, and to this union the following children were born:

Laura Jane, born November 9, 1869, married Andrew Gardner.

William Emery, born October 1, 1871, married Eliza Murphy.

Flora Aminda, born August 8, 1874, married Alfred B. Heard.

John Harrison, born November 4, 1876, married Bertha Paxton.

Sophonra Adelone, born October 16, 1880; single.

Dora Caestine, born July 27, 1882; single.

Gussie Jinnette, born February 29, 1884, married Cornelius Ferguson.

Ira Elmer, born January 5, 1885, married Iva Allen.

DANIEL BARTSHE, born April 13, 1826, died January 2, 1903, first married Levina Fry, who was born September 18, 1813; died. Second marriage was to Nancy L. Cook, who was born April 10, 1841, died April 4, 1874.

CHILDREN

Dorcas E., born September 19, 1869.

John, born January 15, 1871.

Franklin, born September 8, 1872.

Third marriage was to Mrs. Mary Pierce in 1874. She died January 1, 1884. Fourth marriage was to Lizzie Wright, October 16, 1886.

JOHN BARTSHE, SR., born June 9, 1841. Pancelia Harlan, born February 13, 1840. They were married December 27, 1860.

CHILDREN

Sara E., born March 23, 1862, married James S. Blackwell.

Cathrine J., born August 29, 1865, married Robert H. Jennings, December 26, 1886.

William Y., born February 4, 1867.

John V., born September 12, 1869, married Sarah C. Blackwell, March 23, 1890.

Pancelia, born September 12, 1869, married James S. Rash, December 21, 1887.

JAMES S. BLACKWELL, born in what is now Hickory County, February 29, 1836, married Elizabeth Carter May 12, 1860. Born December 14, 1844.

CHILDREN

William P., born February 27, 1865, married Nancy E. Eskew, August 14, 1885.

Nelson R., born February 9, 1867, married Amanda Fisher, June 23, 1889.

Malissa A., born December 10, 1868, married _____.

Hiram C., born October 31, 1871, married Bessie Welch, September 9, 1900.

Henry L., born May 11, 1874.

Elmer O., born July 17, 1878, married _____.

James P., born February 9, 1881, married Ethel Fisher, January 25, 1903.

Eliz. C., born September 27, 1884, married Oscar Fisher, August 2, 1903.

THOMPSON BLAIR was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in 1811. While a young man, he came to Lincoln County, Missouri, where he married Sarah H. Downing, a native of that county, in 1840. Sarah M. was born in 1820. Thompson Blair died in Hickory County, May 9, 1874, and Sarah M. died in Collins, St. Clair County, December 1, 1898. To them were born ten children:

James H., born in 1841, died during the Civil War in the U. S. Army.

Margarett, born in 1842 and died in infancy.

Ezekiel D., born in 1844, married Nancy F. Walker in 1872, and died September, 1903.

Henry F., born in 1848, married Josie Rayl at Sedalia in 1872; he died September, 1872.

Thomas T., born in 1846, unmarried, now lives in California.

Julia, born in 1850, married Seth Hartzell in 1871. Died in Iowa, 1889.

Sarah J., born in 1853, married Robert C. Orr, in Quincy,

1876, and now lives in Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

William J., born in 1855, unmarried, and lives in California.

John R., born in 1857, was in the West several years; married Stella Boone in Hickory County; have one child, Boone Thompson, born December 18, 1903; now live six miles southwest of Wheatland.

Gen. Marion, born in 1860, was killed in July, 1882 by a fall from a frame swing in Hermitage.

In the fall of 1850, Thompson Blair, with his family, came from Lincoln County to Hickory County, and in 1851 settled on the prairie two and a half miles southwest of Quincy, where he remained until August, 1861, when, on account of the Civil War, he moved with his family first to Lincoln County, then to Illinois, and finally went with his family to Utah and California, but returned to the old homeplace southeast of Quincy in 1869, where he remained until his death. Before the Civil War he had accumulated a large amount of land and personal property, but lost nearly all of it by moving and as a result of the war, except 120 acres of the old homestead and 80 acres of timber. He was always truly loyal to the General Government, but after the Battle of Wilson Creek in August, 1861, he feared that Missouri was going to the Confederacy.

EZEKIEL DOWNING BLAIR was born in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, March 23, 1844, and died in Hickory County, September 19, 1903. Nancy F. Walker, born April 13, 1850, in Hickory County, and Ezekiel D. Blair were married in Hickory County April 25, 1872, by Rev. Levi Bybee, a minister of the Christian Church.

CHILDREN

Minnie E., born at Quincy, Missouri, January 25, 1873, married February 24, 1895, to B. F. Cox, who died December 19, 1903; one child, Leona Blair Cox, born January 21, 1896; re-married October 14, 1906, to John H. McCaslin.

E. D., born July 1, 1877, in Hermitage, married Edith M. Taylor, March 29, 1903.

Winnie, born February 22, 1880, in Hermitage; died July 2, 1885.

Waverly, born December 1, 1883, married Roscoe Conkling Coon.

Mr. Blair was a good businessman of the county and served three terms as Collector of Revenue, one term as County Treasurer, and one term in the lower house of the Missouri

Legislature, and was honest and faithful to every trust imposed. His son, E. D. Blair, Jr., was County Treasurer for one term and is at present Assistant Cashier of the Citizens Bank of Hermitage.

JOEL N. AND MARY A. JOPLIN-BOONE. - John Boone, father of Joel N. Boone, born in 1789 in North Carolina, died November 22, 1837. Isabel Kincaid-Boone, mother of Joel N. Boone, was born in North Carolina in 1795 and died March 9, 1843.

Benjamin Joplin, father of Mary A. Boone, was born December 20, 1801, and died February 20, 1870.

Dicey Smith-Joplin, mother of Mary A. Boone, was born August 9, 1811, and died in August, 1869.

Benjamin Joplin and Dicey Smith were married in Burke County, North Carolina in July, 1830.

Joel N. Boone, son of John Boone and Isabelle Kincaid-Boone, was born in Caldwell County, North Carolina, May 21, 1824.

Mary A. Joplin, daughter of Benjamin Joplin and Dicey Smith-Joplin, was born in Caldwell County, North Carolina, May 17, 1831.

Joel N. Boone and Mary A. Joplin were married in Caldwell County, North Carolina, September 3, 1851 and came to Hickory County December 22, 1854. Both died in Hickory County: Joel N., August 26, 1902, and Mary A., May 4, 1904.

CHILDREN

August W. S., born in North Carolina, May 24, 1852, married Emma Pruett in North Carolina.

Wm. Edgar, born in Hickory County, April 6, 1856, married Mary Romans in Hickory County, Missouri.

Horace Durant, born in Hickory County, November 6, 1858, married Ann Ragner and died February 12, 1894.

Benj. Elijah, born November 20, 1860, single.

Emma Cathrine, born February 28, 1863, died March 5, 1863.

Harriet Virginia, born June 10, 1864, died November 20, 1866.

John Marshall, born October 20, 1866.

Margaret Stella, born November 10, 1869, married John R. Blair, March 29, 1903.

Mary Nixon, born November 23, 1872, single.

Edith Ann, born April, 1874, single.

Joel N. Boone was a member of the County Court of this county for one term and postmaster of Wheatland during the administration of President Cleveland.

Copied from his Diary: - The Move to Missouri in 1854, written by Joel N. Boone.

I started from dear old state of North Carolina to find a home in the West. I left Lenoir about the first of November, 1854, in company with Lemon H. Moore. The first night I stayed at the town of Morgantown, at the Mountain Hotel, then kept by Dr. Hoppolt, an old friend. Each of us had a good hack to travel in. Mine was made by that good old man, Noah Spain-hour, who was at that time carrying on a shop for any and everything that could be made out of wood in the town of Lenoir. Well from Morgantown we went direct to Commeng, the town of Forsyth County, Georgia, the home of my friend, Mr. Moore. I stayed about ten days in that town with old friends such as Dr. Alex Bogle, J. N. Puitt, and Jacob Leming and others. There I sold my team and hack to John Sims and his brother-in-law. T. Hill's son took us to Atlanta, where we struck the railroad. The next noon we were in Chatanooga, Tenn., and from there we went to Nashville and stayed all night. I expected the next morning to go on a boat on to Cumberland, but the river was too low for a boat to run. We then took passage by stage to Louisville, Ky., 155 miles out of the way. There we got a nice boat, the Conowago. I paid \$30 to go from Louisville to St. Louis, Mo., but the water was so low in the river that the boat could make no speed on our journey, so we left the boat at Cairo, Ill., and there I saw the biggest Jimson weeds I ever saw. I could almost climb them. There we got on the Central & Illinois Railroad for St. Louis, and we got there and stayed over Sunday. (Here the paper is torn and illegible.)

JAMES A. BRAKEBILL was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, March 2, 1830 and is now deceased. Mary A. Moser was born in the year 1835 in Monroe County, Tennessee. James A. Brakebill and Mary A. Moser were married in Monroe County, Tennessee January 16, 1853, by Lewis Carter.

CHILDREN

Henry Holston was born in Monroe County, Tennessee August

31, 1854, and died in Preston about August, 1895.

Jacob Buchanan was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, December 25, 1856, and died in Hickory County about 1889.

John Williams was born in Jasper County, Iowa, August 2, 1859.

Etna Ann was born in Hickory County on January 2, 1863.

Iona was born in Hickory County on February 10, 1865.

Ofie Jane was born in Hickory County on March 9, 1867.

James A. was born in Hickory County on August 22, 1870.

U.S.P.V. was born in Cross Timbers on February 6, 1875.

Bruno was born in Cross Timbers on July 11, 1878.

Mone, the youngest daughter, now lives with her mother and brother, James A., at Preston, but we have been unable to procure date of her birth, and a copy of the Family Record furnished does not give dates of deaths.

CHARLES BRENT was born March 9, 1807, and died in Hickory County January 26, 1858. Sarah H. McTyre was born December 2, 1808, and died in Hickory County, April 26, 1894. They were married in Lancaster County, Virginia, in what is known as Northern Neck between Chesapeake Bay and the Rappahannock River, near Lancaster Court House. After their marriage, they removed to Warren County, Illinois, where they remained two years, and then removed to St. Clair County near Osceola, and after making another move or two, finally settled near Quincy, Missouri in 1837.

CHILDREN

Dr. John W., who married Ella Johnson of Boonville, Missouri, and died at Tipton, Missouri, January 26, 1890.

James B., who married Sophronia Bennett in Hickory County.

Alice C., who married Ira Amrine of Buffalo, Dallas County.

Margaret A., who married Lyman W. Stiltz of Quincy, Missouri.

Marcus L., who was married to Mary J. Tummins of Quincy, Missouri.

Sarah, who married Henry Lollar, who came here from North Carolina.

All of the children live in Missouri except Dr. John W. Brent, deceased, and James B., who resides at Guthrie, Oklahoma. It will be seen elsewhere that Charles S. Brent was at one time President of the County Court of this county.

DR. HENRY C. BROOKSHIRE was born in Hickory County,

March 12, 1848. He is the youngest child of William L. and Sarah Varnell-Brookshire, who were born in Virginia and Tennessee respectively. Both parents died in Missouri, the father in March, 1862, and the mother in October, 1886. The father was the son of Joseph Brookshire, a Virginian. They were married in Tennessee and came to Cole County, Missouri in 1829 and came to what is now Hickory County, near Cross Timbers, in 1841. He and his wife had ten children, only three of whom are living.

Dr. Henry C. was first married to Mildred M. Woolery, a daughter of Andrew Woolery, September 5, 1868. She was born in Cooper County in 1850, and died in _____ County, Missouri, May 16, 1886, leaving four children: Rosa L., wife of John Montgomery; Joseph A., now deceased; Charles C., and William H.

On March 18, 1887, he married Miss Mollie E. Dodson of Green County, Missouri, who was born July 19, 1865 and died October 3, 1899, leaving a son and daughter, Roy Lowell, born September 10, 1888, and Grace Blanch, born December 5, 1889.

He was married again to Marie Brady of Illinois, at Boonville, Missouri, January 3, 1901 and they, with the two children, live in Hermitage.

He commenced to study medicine in 1872, and made it a life business. He attended Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa and graduated from that school in 1876, and later took a post graduate course or courses in the Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, and has all the time been in active practice when not in school.

JAMES B. BROWN was born in Cambridge, England, April 30, 1897 and died in Hickory County, August 27, 1886. He came to the United States about the year 1828 and settled in Franklin County, Missouri, where he resided until the autumn of 1853 when he moved with his family to Hickory County to the farm on which he died just east of Cross Timbers. In 1832, in Franklin County, Missouri, he married Miss Nancy Richardson, who was born October 23, 1818, and died in Hickory County, September 5, 1884.

CHILDREN

Milton, born November 6, 1834, now living in Flemington, Missouri.

William, born June 27, 1836, died at Wingfield, Kansas in May, 1905.

Amos, born August 8, 1837, now living in Elkton, Missouri.

James C., born June 17, 1839, died in Humansville, April 9, 1901.

John Urvin, born June 13, 1842, died in Franklin County, June 11, 1844.

Mary Jane, born February 10, 1844, died July 18, 1868.

Benjamin F., born November 21, 1845, died January 24, 1887.

Elijah P., born October 23, 1848, now living near Weaubleau, Missouri.

Sarah A. (Proctor), born August 8, 1850, now living in Vernon, Colorado.

Victoria E. (Jamison), born April 28, 1854, died in Humansville, Missouri, December 4, 1896.

Louis C. F., born April 27, 1859, died June 26, 1859.

ELIJAH P. BROWN and M. J. Lively were married in Waynesville, Pulaski County, Missouri, October 8, 1872.

CHILDREN

J.E., born March 16, 1875, now in the mercantile business in Osceola, Missouri, married.

William A., born February 4, 1878, now resides near Weaubleau, married Dora B. Crank, who was born March 24, 1880.

JESSE C. BROWN, born in Green County, Tennessee, in 1789, married Nancy C. Parker of Monroe County, Tennessee in 1827, died in Hickory County to which he came in 1840.

CHILDREN

William C., born in 1828, married Polly Horn, died in 1854.

Matthew N., born in 1830, married Manerva A. Hastain, February 16, 1859, and to them were born Bella, who married _____, Ray, Isham, J. M., in 1864, William H., in 1870, and Mary A., who married Orton Paxton.

Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Jesse C. Brown, married Andrew J. Yoast in 1854 and died in 1877.

FRANCIS COSSAIRT was born February 5, 1895, and married Mary Jane Cossairt, who was born July 24, 1814.

CHILDREN

Henry was born June 5, 1832.

Jacob was born January 3, 1834.

Liza Ann, wife of John C. Patterson, was born October 7, 1835.

John was born May 13, 1837.

William F. was born June 23, 1839.

Sarah Elizabeth, who was the wife of _____ Rogers, and after his death married Edward E. Beezeley, was born January 14, 1842.

James was born April 1, 1844.

George W. was born September 5, 1846.

Jemima, wife of Solomon Darby, was born August 24, 1849.

Francis M. was born October 24, 1854 and died recently in Camden County.

JAMES COSSAIRT was born April 1, 1844 and married Mary E. Lindsey, May 23, 1872. She was born March 26, 1842.

CHILDREN

Amos F., born August 23, 1874, married Barbara L. McCracken, May 21, 1896. They have children as follows: Opal, Amillas, and Ermil.

Oliver L., born November 3, 1877, married Adella Stephens, March 10, 1901. They have two children: Elsie and infant.

EDWARD COSTELOW was born April 19, 1809, married Dorcas Wilson December 22, 1842, died May 29, 1878. Dorcas Wilson-Costelow was born February 14, 1820.

CHILDREN

Rhoda Ann Wilson, born January 11, 1835.

Amanda Susan, born October 10, 1843, married Mitchell Lord.

Mary Elizabeth, born January 10, 1845, married William Lord.

Nancy Louisa, born September 14, 1847, married Joseph Rountree.

Isabelle, born _____ (date lost).

Sarah Frances, born April 14, 1849, married George W. Gardner.

John James, born June 26, 1850, married Nora Crooks.

George Thurman, born April 12, 1852, died January 14, 1886.

Franklin, born April 30, 1854, married Rhoda Meadors.
Edward, born May 4, 1857.
Emily J., born August 16, 1859.
Daniel S., born August 6, 1860.
Julia, born April 2, 1862.

PETER COWEN -- does not give dates of birth of either father or mother.

CHILDREN

Elizabeth, born March 17, 1809.
Jenny, born January 22, 1811.
Nancy, born December 19, 1812.
Sarah, born March 5, 1815.
Ann, born March 6, 1817.
Margaret A.F.H., born in 1819.
Henry P., born September 13, 1821.
Peggy, born February 15, 1823.
Polly, wife of Chesley C. Pierce, born August 25, 1825.
John Quincy Adams, born September 13, 1827.
Caroline, born July 14, 1832.
Peter M., born July 10, 1834.

HENRY P. COWEN was born September 13, 1821 and died March 4, 1901. Elizabeth Massey-Cowen was born November 27, 1827 and died August 16, 1901.

CHILDREN

Mary Frances, born December 13, 1850, married Francis M. Parsons, November 8, 1877.
John Henry, born May 20, 1852, married Lucinda Jane Williams, October 7, 1875, and she died May 16, 1882.
Peter Marion, born February 22, 1855, married Allie M. Langford, November 19, 1882.
Joshua Luster, born February 28, 1857 married Amanda J. Mason, November 2, 1881.
Nancy Jane, born March 11, 1859, married John Williams, February 23, 1882.
Margaret Ann, born February 7, 1861, married Fayette B. Dooley, October 22, 1879.
America Elizabeth, born June 21, 1863, married Allen H. Ward, September 18, 1884.
Sherman Alexander, born May 6, 1865, married Nancy J. King, October 29, 1889.
Andrew Franklin, born March 5, 1867, married Irene Hollingsworth, January 16, 1887.

GIDEON CREED was born March 18, 1817. Eusebia, wife of Gideon Creed, was born March 3, 1817.

CHILDREN

Martha, who married David Brooks Pitts.

Elizabeth, who died single.

Mary Jane, who married Nathan K. Pope.

Ellen, who married John Hart.

Margaret, who married Stephen D. Tidwell.

Frances, who married John W. Pope.

Benjamin F., who married Mary E. Lindsey, who died, and he then married Maud Piper.

William H., and "Ab," James and Newton, twins, died in infancy.

ALBERT CROUCH was born January 24, 1821 either in Randolph or Ralls County, Missouri, and was killed by guerillas about four miles north of Quincy, Missouri, in 1862. Nancy Knox was born in Lincoln County, Missouri in 1830. Albert Crouch and Nancy Knox were married in Lincoln County, Missouri in 1851 and came to Hickory County in 1853, settling about four miles north of Quincy, where Nancy now lives. Their children living are: Albert A., John H., Azel H., Mary F. Young, wife of Andrew J. Young, and E. Belle Pack, widow of Dr. George W. Pack, deceased.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM was born April 10, 1815, first married Nancy A. Dodds September 8, 1836; wife died January 12, 1845; married second time to Sara Ann Vinson, July 22, 1845, and she died November 19, 1889. John Cunningham died October 9, 1871.

CHILDREN (first marriage)

Dewy, born July 15, 1837, deceased.

Elizabeth J., born February 15, 1839.

Estiha A., born September 5, 1840.

John S., born October 12, 1842, died December 27, 1865.

Samuel D., born January 5, 1845, died January 29, 1845.

CHILDREN (second marriage)

Nancy A., born May 10, 1846, deceased.

Hester A., born October 25, 1847, died August 3, 1848.

Calista, born June 18, 1849, deceased.

Vinson T., born May 21, 1851.

George C., born March 31, 1853.
William H., born May 3, 1855, died March 25, 1894.
Thomas J., born August 1, 1857.

John Cunningham moved to Hickory County, Missouri from Illinois in April, 1868.

VINSON T. CUNNINGHAM was born May 21, 1851, married to M. E. Goodman, who was born September 23, 1853, September 21, 1871.

CHILDREN

John L., born July 31, 1872.
William F., born July 5, 1875, died March 8, 1882.
Claud A., born June 16, 1878.
Eva A., born December 8, 1880, died December 9, 1892.
Lillie M., born May 21, 1891.

DR. A. C. CURL was born in Taylor County, West Virginia, May 29, 1852. Lewis Curl, father of A. C. Curl, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in September, 1824, and his wife, Mary Reynolds-Curl, was born in Taylor County, West Virginia. The doctor first attended Medical School at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1882 he graduated from the Medical School at Joplin, Missouri, but, desiring to learn more and stand higher in his profession, he later attended the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, and graduated from that school in 1888. In 1872 he was married to Louie Feaster, who was born in Benton County, Missouri, February 26, 1854, and they have two daughters: May, who is the wife of O. C. Crudginton, cashier of the Bank of Cross Timbers, and Bernice, who is at home with her parents. He located in Cross Timbers in 1875 and has resided there continuously since that time and enjoys a lucrative practice.

JEDIDIAH and REBECCA SAYERS-DARBY -- Jedidiah Darby was a Colonel of the Continental Army and died at the age of 92 years.

CHILDREN

Samuel, Ezra, Daniel, Moses, Aaron, Owen, Rebecca, Sarah, Elijah, Elisha, who is now living at the age of 85 years, Elizabeth, Nancy, now living at the age of 87 years, Isaac, Jacob and Charlotte.

DANIEL DARBY was born October 31, 1799, married Phebe Evans, September 22, 1822 and died November 27, 1862 in Hickory County, Missouri. Phebe Darby, wife of Daniel Darby, was born November 13, 1803, and died June 18, 1880.

CHILDREN

Elizabeth, born September 29, 1823, died January 21, 1851.

Rebecca, born September 17, 1825, died January 24, 1842.

Joseph W., born May 19, 1832, died in January, 1863.

Ezra F., born October 30, 1834.

Ruami, born April 4, 1837.

Ephraim E., born December 10, 1839.

William H., born April 28, 1842.

George W., born May 13, 1844.

Isabelle J., born February 1, 1847.

JOSIAH DENT was born in Madison County, Kentucky, February 4, 1800, and died in Hickory County, Missouri November 9, 1875. Mary Jamison, wife of Josiah Dent, was born July 5, 1811 and died in Hickory County, Missouri, June 29, 1875. Josiah Dent and Mary Jamison were married June 11, 1826 in Franklin County, Missouri.

CHILDREN

Harris, born in Franklin County, Missouri May 8, 1827, and died in Oregon.

Celina, born in Franklin County, Missouri October 6, 1829, died in Hickory County, Missouri April 25, 1852.

Ephraim, born in Franklin County, Missouri December 12, 1831.

Martha Ann, born in Polk County, Missouri September 2, 1834, died April 23, 1847 in Hickory County, Missouri.

Mary Jane, wife of John A. Morton, was born in Polk County, Missouri, January 9, 1837.

Clara, wife of Shandy W. Holland, born in St. Clair County, Missouri May 22, 1839.

Samuel, born in St. Clair County, Missouri January 22, 1842.

Sarah U., born in St. Clair County, Missouri June 10, 1845 and died in that county, September 19, 1845.

William H., born in Hickory County, Missouri March 19, 1849.

Josiah Dent, the father of this family, settled the place, where John F. Holland died a few months ago, in the year 1846.

EPHRAIM DENT was born in Franklin County, Missouri

December 12, 1831. Elizabeth F. Dent, a daughter of Joel B. and Tirzah Halbert, was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, August 20, 1838. Ephraim Dent and Elizabeth F. Halbert were married May 23, 1854 in Hickory County, Missouri by Rev. Levi R. Morrison.

CHILDREN

Edward H., born April 13, 1855.
Nancy C., wife of Pleasant J. Rogers, born November 15, 1856.
Alanson H., born June 1, 1858, married Iris Augustus Poxton.
Mary A., wife of Samuel T. Gardner, born August 31, 1860.
Ida F., first wife of John H. McCaslin, born October 12, 1863, died in Hermitage, Missouri September 13, 1905.
Tirzah A., wife of William P. Crutsinger, born September 9, 1865.
Clara A., born November 24, 1866.
Josiah E., born March 11, 1868.
Samuel O., born February 18, 1870.
Minnie E., wife of Luther Ihrig, born June 18, 1871.
Hattie L., wife of John Crider, born July 14, 1873.

All of these children were born in Hickory County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Dent have, at this time, 49 grandchildren: 24 boys and 25 girls.

SAMUEL DENT, SR., was born February 28, 1832 and died in Wheatland, Missouri May 28, 1906, was married to Elizabeth Brown in 1854. Mr. Dent served three years in the Civil War in Company "A," 8th Regiment, Missouri State Militia, and afterwards enlisted in the 14th Missouri Cavalry and served nearly one year.

CHILDREN

Joseph S., born May 21, 1856, now lives in Wheatland, Missouri and runs a grocery store and telephone office.
William P., born April 17, 1858, lives on a farm near Wheatland, Missouri.

Both have intelligent and interesting families.

DOAK FAMILY

Alanson F. Doak came from Wilson County, Tennessee to what is now Hickory County, in the early 40's. He brought with

him his wife and four children, two boys and two girls. In a few years the oldest girl died at about the age of ten or eleven years. The father, Alanson F., as is shown elsewhere, had been Sheriff and Collector of the County, and when the Civil War came on in 1861 he was Clerk of the courts and Recorder, with his son, Robert F., who now resides at Cross Timbers, as his Deputy, who appears, from the scraps of the record left from the Court House fire, to have done most of the work. In February, 1861 the father lived in Hermitage and the mother died. When the family returned from the burial of the mother, the son was taken sick, and in four or five days died northeast of Hermitage on the place now owned by the widow and heirs of Judge Solberg. The other sister also died at the Solberg farm, but we are unable to procure the date. This left of the once-happy family only the father, Alanson F., and the son, Robert F. The father died near Cross Timbers in March, 1883. All of the members of the family who have died were buried in the Walker Cemetery north and west of Cross Timbers. Robert F. was born in Wilson County, Tennessee in 1829 and was married to his wife, who was a daughter of Richard Dickerson, December 4, 1851 by Rev. Levi R. Morrison, a Presbyterian minister. The first child born to Mr. and Mrs. Doak was a girl and only lived a few hours. The second child was a girl, Osean M., born July 3, 1845. She grew to womanhood and married James Cunningham, and died May 12, 1885, leaving a son who is now in the United States Army in the Philippine Islands. The third child was a boy, Alanson F., born September 14, 1856. Alanson F., twice-married, now resides in Cross Timbers. He has bought, fed and sold cattle for a number of years and now owns an interest in the flouring mill near the town and valuable real estate near the town and is otherwise well-fixed financially. The fourth child, Richard D., was born July 31, 1858. He married Miss Addie Noland and they have a family of three children, two boys and a girl, and live in the county seat of Armstrong County, Texas. The youngest child, Mary E., was born August 29, 1861. She married Lafayette B. Davis who lives about four or five miles south of Hermitage, and they have an interesting family of eight children.

JOHN DOLLARHIDE was born in the state of North Carolina in 1782 and his wife, Jemimah Osborn-Dollarhide, was born in 1791 in Scott County, Virginia. The mother died in Hickory County, Missouri in 1871 and the father died in Hickory County, Missouri in 1862. Two brothers of John went from North Carolina to Arkansas in an early day, and another went to Louisiana. John and Jemimah were married in Scott

County, Virginia and removed to Franklin County, Missouri in 1832 and came to what is now Hickory County a few years later. He followed farming and school teaching in Virginia and in Missouri. He was elected Assessor of Hickory County at the elections in 1850-52 and in 1856, but was defeated by Joel J. Bradley in 1854. The children of John and Jemimmah were as follows: Nancy, who married Henry Dingus; Hiram, who went back to Virginia; William, who has served 24 years as Justice of the Peace in Hickory County, and died a few years ago about a mile east of Preston; Annis, who married Jonathan Compton; Jane, who married I. V. Newbery; Henderson, who was elected Sheriff of Hickory County in 1854, and died in office in 1855; Jemimah, who married S. W. Short; Elizabeth, who married Barney Richards; John C., who is yet alive and lives on Crane Creek about four miles southeast of Hermitage, and has perhaps a clearer recollection of men and things that have transpired in Hickory County for 70 years than any other man now living. When the county was divided into four assessment districts in 1858, he was appointed Assessor for District No. 2 for 1859. Sarah, the next child, married Allen Moody; and Mary, the youngest, married J. B. Compton. All are now dead except John C. William Dollarhide, the third of the children of John and Jemimmah, married Martha Holt in 1834, in Franklin County, Missouri. He was born in Tennessee and died in Hickory County, Missouri in 1848. Five children were born, only one of whom, Jane Spencer, is now living. In 1849 he was married to Elizabeth Riddle, widow of Riley Riddle, who were father and mother of Judge Joseph Riddle, now President of the County Court of Hickory County, and was born August 6, 1846. To the union between William Dollarhide and Elizabeth Riddle was born one son, William R., who died about three years ago. The wife died in 1855. On October 8, 1861, he married Nancy Jackson, who was born in North Carolina and is now deceased, and to them were born: Amanda, single; Louisa, wife of Anthony W. Bowcher; Virginia, who married Joseph T. Edde and is now deceased; India Anix, who is also deceased.

We are greatly indebted to John C. Dollarhide for many facts we state about the early settlement of the county and its people.

DOOLEY FAMILY

Henry E. Dooley, born March 12, 1799, died November 2, 1849. Jane Caroline, wife of Henry E. Dooley, born February 11, 1798 in Pennington District, South Carolina, married Henry E. Dooley, January 22, 1823 in Marion County, Tenn-

essee. They came to Missouri in 1831 and settled in Dooley Bend in what is now Hickory County in 1837.

Richmond H. Dooley, son of Henry E. and Jane Caroline Dooley, born in Marion County, Tennessee May 25, 1829, married Nancy J. Rutherford, July 23, 1850, in Hickory County, Missouri, and died in Polk County, Missouri, November 13, 1897. Nancy J. Rutherford was born in Callaway County, Missouri, January 27, 1834, and died November 17, 1889.

WILLIAM M. DORMAN was born February 16, 1772. There is no record of his wife's birth.

CHILDREN

Michael W., born September 2, 1820.

Williamson E., born July 2, 1822.

Franky W., born August 11, 1824.

Wilborn Jesse, born November 30, 1827.

Harriett Ann, born February 28, 1844.

WILLIAMSON E. DORMAN, second son of William M. Dorman, was married to Mary E. Edwards, a daughter of Oliver and Amedia W. Edwards, January 22, 1851, in Hermitage, Missouri. Their only child was Oliver L. Dorman.

OLIVER L. DORMAN, born in Hermitage, Missouri, August 9, 1852. Nancy Elizabeth Hargiss, daughter of Sarah Catherine Hargiss and Phillip L. Hargiss, born August 2, 1855. Oliver Lafayette Dorman and Nancy Elizabeth Hargiss were married at Wheatland, Missouri August 23, 1871.

CHILDREN

Sarah E., wife of John Hartman, born September 14, 1872, married October 6, 1889.

Ella, wife of John P. Wilson, born February 7, 1874, married April 8, 1888.

William Louis, born October 4, 1876, married Dora Stroud, March 13, 1901.

Effa May, born March 1, 1878, died September 19, 1878.

Walter Marvin, born August 2, 1879, died November 2, 1881.

Fanny Eva, born May 27, 1881, died November 14, 1882.

Thomas Bentley, born September 3, 1883, married Fennie Clark, May 24, 1903.

Ethel Belle, born February 6, 1886, married Walter F. Wall, June 14, 1903.

Fredrick Fountain, born March 17, 1888.

Claud Edwin, born August 28, 1890.

Rama Nell, born May 15, 1896.

DURNELL FAMILY

George W. Durnell came from Kentucky with his family to what is now Hickory County in 1840 and settled near where Union School House is, about three miles east of Weaubleau. He entered land shortly after he came here and gave 20 acres to the school district for a school house site, and the district still owns the 20 acres of land and has a good, convenient school house thereon. He and his wife had ten children, six boys and four girls. The oldest son, William, was born in 1834, married, and raised a family and died on Big Weaubleau Creek, December 24, 1895. Sallie was born in 1836 and died in 1860. James was born in 1838 and was killed by guerrillas during the Civil War. Monroe was born in 1840, raised a family, and lives in Weaubleau Township. John was born in 1842 and, when the Civil War came on, enlisted in Company "C," 8th Missouri State Militia, died in the army in 1863. George W. was born in 1846 and died January 8, 1870. Frances was born in 1848, married Thomas J. Tucker November 19, 1865, and has a family. Mahala married Thomas Burton the first time, and the second time married Port. Collins, March 20, 1870. Nancy was born in 1854, married Perry N. Thompson, December 5, 1869, and he died in 1898 and in 1904 she married William D. Niblack. Jackson, the youngest child, was born in 1856 and married Paulina Brown in 1877.

WILLIAM EDDE was born in Virginia and partly grew up there, went to Tennessee and married Polly Dennis, and they lived there until ten children were born to them, and until the baby, Nathan, was two years old, and he is now 66 years old and lives a mile east of Preston in Hickory County. The father and mother came to what is now Hickory County in 1842. Of their children, there were five boys and two girls who lived to manhood and womanhood. One of the boys and two of the girls died in the 50's. The oldest girl, Ann Reser, is living in Green Township, and is near 88 years old. Joseph died in May, 1906. Jasper is 75 years old and resides in Kansas. John is about 73 years old and resides in Hickory County. William was a member of one of the first juries ever serving at a circuit court in the county. He died in Stone County, Missouri in 1862, and Polly, the wife, died in Hickory County

in 1849. Ann, Joseph, John and Nathan all married in Hickory County and have raised families here, and their children are regarded as some of our best citizens.

JOHN EDDE, a son of William and Polly Edde, was born March 12, 1831 in Tennessee, and married Harriett Alsup, who was born July 19, 1834.

CHILDREN

Mary Ann, born September 10, 1854, died July 30, 1855.
Sarah A., born November 11, 1856, married Hugh L. Simons, October 11, 1877.

Eliza R., born May 23, 1858, married George W. Alexander, November 11, 1875.

William H., born March 3, 1860, died July 19, 1882.

Nathan, Jr., born June 13, 1862, married Phebe Edmundson, March 6, 1881.

Joseph T., born August 14, 1864, first married Jane Dollarhide; she died, and he married Miss Mollie Lewis.

Charles E., born March 28, 1868, married Emma Browder, October 4, 1891.

Albert P., born November 28, 1859, married Caroline Bandel, February 16, 1890.

James M., born November 11, 1872, died May 13, 1874.

Clara A., born December 28, died January 15, 1888.

EDWARDS FAMILY

Oliver Edwards, born March 3, 1810, died March 7, 1851 in Hickory County, Missouri. Amedia W. Edwards, wife of Oliver Edwards, was born June 12, 1814, and died in Hermitage, Missouri September 24, 1869.

CHILDREN

Mary E., born April 28, 1835 in Kentucky, died in Hermitage, Missouri March 15, 1884.

Sidney Oliver (Zenis), born December 15, 1849 on Four Mile Prairie, Dallas County, Missouri, died in Hickory County, Missouri December 7, 1906.

JOHN T. FERGUSON was born August 24, 1843, married Susan Edds, who was born January 24, 1848 on March 26, 1865 in Tennessee. They came to Missouri October 16, 1869.

CHILDREN

Mary E., born May 25, 1866, married Judge F. Samples, July 26, 1881, died May 9, 1906.

William A., born May 17, 1868, married Margaret Low, November 10, 1895.

George W., born December 30, 1870, married Elie Alexander, December 21, 1890.

Martha A., born March 13, 1873, married Andrew J. Alexander, March 10, 1889.

Francis C., born March 23, 1875, married T. J. Brannon, date unknown.

Tennessee P., born March 12, 1877, died July 19, 1894.

John Calvin, born January 22, 1879, died June 14, 1879.

Caroline G., born November 24, 1880, married Elmer Simmons, February 16, 1901.

Cornelius, born June 2, 1883, married Gussie Bartshe, September 2, 1904.

Lillie Ann, born July 27, 1885, died September 12, 1886.

May, born July 17, 1887.

James M., born July 16, 1889, married May Cunningham, March 31, 1907.

Florence E., born November 29, 1893.

HENRY J. FISHER, father of Dr. A. L. Fisher of Wheatland, was of German descent and was born in the state of North Carolina, May 10, 1812 and died May 12, 1906. His father's name was Henry J. Fisher. Rachel White-Fisher, wife of Henry J., was born in North Carolina, February 5, 1832. They came to Missouri in 1867.

CHILDREN

Arthur L., born February 28, 1849, married Sarah A. Pitts, daughter of Andrew J. and Malisša Pitts, who was born July 28, 1856 on January 29, 1874.

N. F., born January 27, 1856.

J. D., born May 5, 1857.

Martha L., born October 18, 1859.

Susannah E., born May 31, 1862.

Henry J., born March 9, 1866.

A. P., born November 11, 1873.

Ellen D., born June 8, 1875.

DR. A. L. FISHER -- Alva, born December 11, 1875, married Miss Daisy Johnston, April 30, 1899. Zilpha, born May 1, 1885, married William Paul Murphy, a son of John and Sarah A. Murphy, October 1, 1906.

Dr. A. L. Fisher has been an able and successful physician in this county for 34 years. He is a great reader and thinker. He graduated from the Electric Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7, 1882. The son, Alva, is also a graduate of a Medical School, but has turned his attention to the abstract business and is now a resident of Hermitage and owns a set of abstract books.

JAMES M. GARDNER was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, February 15, 1834. He is a son of Thomas Gardner and Catherine Thatch-Gardner. Thomas was born January 1, 1806, and Catherine was born May 13, 1813. They were married in Monroe County, Tennessee, March 26, 1832, and continued to live there until August 6, 1877, when Thomas, the husband, died. After the death of the father, the son, James M., went and brought his mother to Missouri. The grandfather, Thomas Gardner, was an Irishman, born in Virginia, but died in Tennessee. James M. Gardner is the first of a family of nine children as follows: James M., George W., Henderson, Thomas J., Elizabeth R., Mary A., Eliza J., Bartha B., William L., only four of whom are now living. James M. was married in 1857 to Margaret McSpadden, who was born in Bradley County, Tennessee June 26, 1837. She was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah McSpadden. They came to Hickory County, Missouri in 1858, and to their union has been born nine children as follows: Robert H., Sarah E., who married Dr. L. B. Selvidge, and he is now deceased; Amanda J., who married Thomas A. Nowell; Ulysses G., Mary C., who married Ben P. Nowell, and is now deceased; Barbara A., deceased; Hiram D., Elva T., deceased, and Luke Monroe.

GEORGE W. GARDNER was born in Tennessee, September 8, 1837, married Armazinda Mitchell, who was born September 20, 1838, and died February 16, 1870, November 15, 1857. He died in Hickory County, Missouri October 1, 1905.

CHILDREN (First Marriage)

Martha C., born September 20, 1858.
Samuel T., born October 26, 1860.
John A. and William H., born November 8, 1862.
Terry M., born February 1, 1865.
Delila, born March 14, 1867.
Alonzo, born January 31, 1870.

CHILDREN
(Second Marriage)

Second wife, Sarah F. Costelow, born April 14, 1849, married George W. Gardner June 25, 1871.

George, born May 5, 1872.
James A., born March 25, 1874.
Andrew, born February 26, 1876.
Norma, born July 25, 1878.
Charles Edgar, born January 22, 1880.
Adie J., born April, 1882.
Arthur F., born November 23, 1884.
Harry R., born May 18, 1887.
Robert B., born October 30, 1889.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GIST was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, January 4, 1845. He was the son of John Gist, born November 22, 1792, in Tennessee. He came from Kentucky about 1820. Benjamin Franklin Gist was married to Sallie Ann Scott, December 7, 1871. They moved to Benton County around 1875 or 1876.

CHILDREN

Luther, born July, 1875.
Leonard, born _____.
Emory, born September, 1885, married Fannie Reser.
Willie, born _____.
Lulu Anna, born December 18, 1889, died December 24, 1932, married George A. Kugler on December 13, 1911.

LOUIS GOODMAN, a native Kentuckian, was left at the age of eight years on the west bank of the Mississippi River by his stepfather; with the help of others, he found his way in 1820 to Morgan County where relatives sheltered him. He came to Hickory County in 1852 and married Mary Duncan Bernard. Their children were as follows:

1. Margaret Goodman, married Vinson Cunningham.
2. Rebecca Goodman, married, but had no children. (married Thomas J. Cunningham)
21. Nellie May Followell (adopted)
3. Fannie Goodman, married Henry Bailey; had no children.

31. Iva Bailey (adopted)
4. David V. Goodman, married Cora Candes Quigg.
41. Lela Pearl Goodman, born August 17, 1890, married August 8, 1909, to Buel Byron Ihrig, born December 19, 1887. (See Ihrig family).
42. Ethel Floy Goodman, born October 11, 1891, married May 26, 1919, to Woodson Newman Heard, born June 26, 1891, died January 2, 1962. (See Heard family.)
5. Asa Goodman, married Maude Lacey.
51. Revah Goodman married ————— Smith.
52. Velbur Goodman
6. James Goodman, married Reba Paxton.
61. Warner Goodman, married Oda Mae Niblack.
611. Betty Dean married ————— Quarles.
612. Deanie married ————— Heberline.
613. Alice Dell married ————— Zimmerman.
62. Alma Goodman -- no record.
63. Ada Goodman -- no record.
64. Faye Goodman -- no record.
65. Inez Goodman -- no record.
66. Jewel Dean Goodman -- no record.
67. Stella Goodman -- no record.
68. Ira J. Goodman -- no record.
69. James H. Goodman, Jr. -- no record.
7. Lillie Goodman, married Johnnie Holland -- now deceased.
71. Clyde Holland, married Floy Heard. No children.

72. Roy Holland, married Ada Grove, now deceased; married second to Ada Meador.

721. Louise Holland

73. Lennie Holland, married Fern Powell.

74. Clara Holland, married Hubert Williams.

741. Huberta Williams

742. Mildred Williams

743. Janice Williams

Lillie Goodman-Holland re-married to Leander Moore.

75. Elizabeth Moore, married Edward Taylor.

No children.

8. Arvilla Goodman, married Tandy V. Hargrove, now deceased.

81. Ivan Hargrove

82. Asa Hargrove

Arvilla Goodman-Hargrove re-married to Frank McMillin.

No children.

THE HALBERT FAMILY

The Halberts came from Wales and mostly settled in Tennessee. Joel Blackburn Halbert was born in Warren County, Tennessee, October 18, 1803. He was married to Tirjah Sherrill in Wilson County, Tennessee in May, 1825. Following the sweep of the Western tide, Joel Blackburn Halbert came to southwest Missouri in 1842 and settled in what was afterward known as Hickory County. He was the owner of slaves and had a large plantation some eight or ten miles northeast of the present site of Hermitage, the county seat of Hickory County.

After getting comfortably settled in his new environment and feeling the need of local organized government, he called

a meeting at his home for the purpose of establishing Hickory County with Hermitage as the county seat. He had the honor of being chosen as the first representative to the Legislature from the county and was repeatedly chosen as a member of county court.

He was a physician by profession, including surgery, and was given the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of enrolled Militia for the state of Missouri State Guards as they are usually known. This was a Company raised for the purpose of keeping Missouri in the Union. He served throughout the war as a physician and surgeon with the Company. His plantation was the usual gathering place for business transactions. His plantation consisted of a large acreage in the center of which was the plantation home surrounded by log cabins for the Negroes.

This plantation home was a large two-story hewn log house which sheltered the large family of growing boys and girls. The fields were well cultivated for that day and devoted mostly to raising of tobacco. Dr. Halbert deserves much credit because of the treatment he gave his Negroes. He never sold one down the river. He always respected the marriage relation, and if the marriage was on his own plantation among his own Negroes, he provided a home for them. If the marriage involved a neighboring plantation, a trade or sale was made so that a home might be established. He made a practice when one of his own children married to give them a Negro and gave each a boy or girl to serve as a companion.

Dr. Halbert's death was rather tragic. He had been called in a confinement case but was delayed so long by the little fellow's arrival that he stopped at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Abner Dickenson, for dinner. After dinner, Dr. Halbert's horse was brought to the front gate and he and Mrs. Dickenson walked down the path to the gate. Dr. Halbert stopped there and said he felt faint and would like to go back to the house and lie down. They hardly got him on the bed when he passed away.

At the close of the Civil War, Uncle Sam found himself with a multitude of children without names, the Negro slave being known only by their master's name. Dr. Halbert's Negroes, out of respect and devotion to him, called themselves Halbert, and today throughout southwest Missouri, you will find the colored Halbert and the white Halbert living side by side.

JOEL B. HALBERT, SR., was one of the members of the

first County Court, first member of the State Legislature from the county, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th Regiment E.M.M., in the Civil War. Ephraim Sherrill, father of Mrs. Tirzah Halbert, wife of Joel B. Halbert, Sr., was born October 22, 1773, in North Carolina, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, October 17, 1867. Ann Sherrill, wife of Ephraim Sherrill, was born January 17, 1771, died in Hickory County, Missouri, August 14, 1843. Joel B. Halbert, Sr., was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, October 18, 1803, and died in Hickory County, Missouri. Tirzah, wife of Joel B. Halbert, Sr., was born March 24, 1807. Joel B. Halbert, Sr., and Tirzah Sherrill were married in Wilson County, Tennessee, May 25, 1825.

CHILDREN

Francis Marion, born April 29, 1826, died July 20, 1850.
Nancy Ann, wife of James D. Williams, born March 20, 1828, died March 17, 1854.
Alanson Sherrill, born June 26, 1830, died August 26, 1852.
Ephraim Foster, born January 18, 1832.
Enos Morrison, born March 19, 1834.
Eli Wilson, born November 28, 1836, died September 13, 1857.
Elizabeth Frances, wife of Ephraim Dent, born August 20, 1838.
Joel Bradshaw, born November 9, 1840.
Seventh son, born May 29, 1843, died August 27, 1843, unnamed.
Mary Jane, wife of William Q. Paxton, born June 25, 1844, died September 11, 1868.
Edward Duffield, born November 23, 1846.
Eli Rufus, born December 24, 1848.
Christiana Joliet, wife of Albert P. Dickerson, born July 11, 1851.

Joel B. Halbert, Sr., was married a second time, to Mrs. Charlotte A. Noland on October 14, 1869, and to this union was born Robert Noland Halbert, September 28, 1872.

Malinda Melvina Williams, daughter of Nancy Ann, first daughter of Joel B. and Tirzah Halbert, was born February 26, 1854.

Robert G. Noland, first husband of Charlotte Hall-Noland-Halbert, was born August 8, 1830, and he was married to Charlotte A., daughter of Thomas D. Hall and T. E. Hall, January 20, 1852, and died October 19, 1861, leaving children as follows:

CHILDREN

Edward Homer, born November 6, 1852.

James Solon, born July 14, 1854.

Thomas Jefferson, born November 10, 1856.

Addie J., born April 10, 1858.

Robert Hugh, born October 23, 1859, died August 21, 1862.

EPHRAIM FOSTER HALBERT, born January 18, 1832.
Margaret F. Donnell, born August 18, 1834, died May 6, 1898. Ephraim F. Halbert and Margaret F. Donnell were married September 13, 1855, in Hickory County, Missouri.

CHILDREN

Alanson M., born November 13, 1856.

Calvin B., born August 31, 1859.

Emeline F., born January 28, 1862.

Mary A., born August 21, 1864.

Margaret, born February 14, 1868.

Martha C., born July 21, 1871.

Charles A., born May 3, 1875.

PHILLIP L. HARGISS, third son of Rev. Shadrack Hargiss and Nancy Ann Hargiss, was born in Sommerville, Fayette County, Tennessee, September 5, 1834, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, March 2, 1888. The father, Rev. Shadrack Hargiss, died in Cattleburg, Kentucky, August 22, 1869, and the mother died in Kentucky, November 14, 1850. Sarah Catherine Rice, daughter of T. J. and Elizabeth Rice, was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, December 27, 1837, and was married to Phillip L. Hargiss in Sumner County, Tennessee, March 28, 1854.

CHILDREN

Nancy Elizabeth, wife of Oliver L. Dorman, was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, August 2, 1855.

Thomas Shadrack, born January 31, 1859, in Sumner County, Tennessee, married Jossie Pritchard, March 20, 1880.

Edwin W., born in Green County, Illinois, April 26, 1861, married Fannie Powell, May 29, 1881.

William Pendleton, born in Jersey County, Illinois, April 21, 1868, married Josie Downs, February 13, 1895.

Emma Arvilla, born in Wheatland, Missouri, November 8, 1875, married Henry W. Ramsey, April 14, 1894, in Hickory County, Missouri.

CHRISTOPHER Z. HARRYMAN was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, June 20, 1813, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, November 15, 1892. Nancy Ann Smith-Harryman was born in Henry County, Virginia, December 24, 1824, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, January 4, 1879.

CHILDREN

Nancy L., born October 15, 1840, died July 5, 1895.
John F., born August 13, 1842, died March 10, 1865.
Martha A., born September 18, 1848.
William D., born October 8, 1850.
George S., born March 4, 1852, died October, 1896.
Hezakiah E., born May 2, 1854, died August 19, 1857.
Mary E., born April 20, 1857, died September 11, 1857.
Sarah M., born August 13, 1858.
Alfred Wesley, born April 5, 1861, died August 1, 1884.
Nathaniel L., born March 7, 1866, died April 18, 1880.
James T., birth date in Probate Record.
Christopher Z., born January 26, 1884.

The father, Christopher Z., was first married to Martha Lineville in Cole County, Missouri, January 5, 1840, and two of the children whose names and dates of birth are given in the foregoing record, Nancy L. and John, were born of the first marriage, and the two last names in the foregoing family record, James T. and Christopher Z., were born of a third marriage of the father, Christopher Z., with Mrs. Lucinda Cox of Benton County, Missouri. Mr. Harryman lived in Cole County until 1844, when he came to Benton County, and in 1848, came to Quincy in Hickory County. In the Civil War, he served more than three years in Company "F," 8th M.S.M., and was in the terrible battle with the Confederates at Lone Jack, Jackson County, Missouri, in which the Federal troops were outnumbered four to one. He was also in the battles at Humansville, Jefferson City, Boonville and Sedalia. He was captured at Sedalia by the Confederates.

WILLIAM D. HARRYMAN, the first child born to Christopher Z. and Nancy Ann Smith-Harryman, was born October 8, 1850, in Quincy, Missouri, and was married to Miss Nancy M. Rogers, December 19, 1876, a daughter of John Powell and Nancy B. Owens-Rogers, who was born on Little Weaubleau Creek in Hickory County, Missouri, June 18, 1860.

CHILDREN

Don, born September 21, 1877, married Agee Reese, June 24, 1903.

May, born January 16, 1879, married L. P. Forbes, June 9, 1903.

Eve, born October 18, 1880, unmarried.

It will be seen elsewhere that Mr. Harryman has served his county as Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney several years and is now Postmaster at Wheatland, which position he has held for several years.

1. Don Harryman, born September 21, 1877, on Rogers Homestead, 5 miles east of Weaubleau, died April 19, 1945, Weaubleau, Missouri, (buried in Crutsinger Cemetery), married June 24, 1903, at Wheatland, Missouri, to Gelia Agee Rees, born December 4, 1884, Dresden, Missouri.
 11. Eugene Forbis Harryman, born June 25, 1904, Wheatland, Missouri, married April 17, 1935, Hermitage, Missouri, to Ruth Christina Swicegood, born March 9, 1908.
 111. James Porter Harryman, born March 29, 1938, Weaubleau, Missouri, married August 23, 1959, to Robbie Joan Mabery, born March 11, 1943.
 1111. Carla Jean Harryman, born November 3, 1960, Wheatland, Missouri.
 1112. Ramona Jayne Harryman, born _____, 1963.
 112. Charles LeRoy Harryman, born March 17, 1941, Weaubleau, Missouri.
 113. Willard Benton Harryman, born March 28, 1943, Weaubleau, Missouri.
 12. Nancy Irene Harryman, born August 4, 1905, Wheatland, Missouri, married August 26, 1933, Kansas City, Missouri, to Leslie Dean Hackley, born November 13, 1906.
 121. Sammy Dean Hackley, born and died January 12, 1941.
 122. Nancy Ellen Hackley, born October 7, 1941, Kan-

- sas City, Missouri, (adopted child), married 1960, Miami, Oklahoma, to David William Greene, born July 26, 1941.
1221. Shawn Stacey Greene, born July 11, 1961, Kansas City, Missouri.
13. Lorna Vivian Harryman, born July 9, 1907, Wheatland, Missouri, married December 20, 1949, Mexico, to David Barajas, born June 19, 1912.
131. Luisa Lorna Barajas, born May 13, 1951, Kansas City, Missouri.
14. William Rees Harryman, born December 3, 1909, Wheatland, Missouri, married October 5, 1940, Weaubleau, Missouri, to Jeanne Keith Nieman, born September 29, 1921.
141. Linda Louise Harryman, born and died in Phoenix, Arizona.
142. William Rees Harryman, Jr., born November 4, 1947, Phoenix, Arizona.
143. Paula Frances Harryman, born December 12, 1951, Denver, Colorado.
15. W. D. Harryman, born November 5, 1914, Wheatland, Missouri, married March 8, 1941, Kansas City, Missouri, to Frances LaVaughn Boggs, born April 11, 1922.
151. Jeffrey Ray Harryman, born April 8, 1942, Kansas City, Missouri.
152. Debora Lou Harryman, born April 8, 1942, Kansas City, Missouri.
16. Anna May Harryman, born October 19, 1916, Wheatland, Missouri, married June 2, 1940, Weaubleau, Missouri, to George James Walden, born October 1, 1915.
161. Pamela Joyce Walden, born December 17, 1941, Chicago, Illinois, married February 25, 1962, Longmont, Colorado, to Leland Wayne Ernst.
162. Janie Louise Walden, born March 11, 1945, Falls Church, Virginia.
163. Gelia Ann Walden, born May 31, 1948, Denver, Colorado.

164. Kristin Rees Walden, born December 15, 1952, Denver, Colorado.
165. James Scott Walden, born November 1, 1962, Longmont, Colorado.
17. Kathryn Walden, born September 5, 1913, Wheatland, Missouri, married January 13, 1945, Seattle, Washington, to Libero Stella, born October 2, 1913.
171. Madelyn Ann Stella, born _____.
172. Cerrina Louise Stella, born _____.
18. Don Rogers Harryman, born May 15, 1921, Wheatland, Missouri, married January 14, 1950, Kansas City, Missouri, to Katherine Mae Carpenter, born February 5, 1926.
131. Donna Kay Harryman, born _____.
182. Mark Alan Harryman, born _____.
183. Lorna Lee Harryman, born _____.
19. Barbara Lee Harryman, born December 7, 1925, Weaubleau, Missouri, married April 4, 1958, Kansas City, Missouri, to Joseph LeRoy Driver, born October 21, 1926.
No children.

ISHAM B. HASTAIN was born in 1811 in White County, Tennessee, married Rebecca Starkley in 1834, and moved to what is now Hickory County in 1834.

CHILDREN

- Minerva A., born 1835, married Mathew N. Brown.
- James P., born 1837.
- Rebecca, born 1840.
- W. D., born 1842, died 1864.
- Daniel L., born 1844, married Eliza Dorris in 1867.
- A. F., born 1850, married George W. Mashburn, and is now deceased.
- Martha E., born 1853.
- Robert, born 1856.

EPHY D. HAWKINS, born March 10, 1822, died January 6, 1876. Emily Hawkins, wife of Ephy D. Hawkins, born September 12, 1828.

CHILDREN

Nancy E., married Joseph Aspey, and now resides near Galmey, Missouri.

William J., who is President of the State Normal at Warrensburg, Missouri.

Albert L., who resides in Kansas.

Thomas M., who resides in Weaubleau, Missouri.

Martha J., who married _____ Barber, and now resides in Boise, Idaho.

Mary A., who married _____ Snyder, and resides in Oklahoma.

Eva J., who resides in Kansas.

JOSEPH HAYES was born in North Carolina, December 7, 1791, married Lavina McConnel-Young, May 4, 1815, came from Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, to where the John M. Pippin farm is in Section 31, Township 37, Range 19, in 1838, and went to Texas in 1848. He died in December, 1869. Lavina McConnel-Young was born January 28, 1798, and died September 17, 1841.

CHILDREN

George W., born March 3, 1816, married Nancy Lindsey, October 10, 1840, died June 14, 1875.

Andrew J., born September 21, 1817, died February 18, 1818.

Polly C., born December 2, 1819.

Benjamin F., born June 12, 1822.

Rebecca A., born May 16, 1824.

Nancy A., born March 19, 1827.

Joseph M., born November 30, 1830, died October, 1831.

Charity E., born January 14, 1833.

Judge W. R., of Skidmore, Bee County, Texas, born December 30, 1835.

Thomas H. B., born June 24, 1838, died September 10, 1838.

Amanda M., born November 5, 1839.

GEORGE W. HAYES, born March 3, 1816, married Nancy Lindsey, daughter of Amos and Mary Madison-Lindsey, October 10, 1840. He died June 14, 1875. She died February 3, 1893.

CHILDREN

Dr. Thomas J. Hayes, born December 4, 1841, resides at

Fresno, California, married Hannah Lindsey, August 10, 1865.

Irene L., born January, 1844, married Nathan R. Tucker, May 28, 1866, died April, 1890.

Mary A., born January 1, 1847, married Samuel P. Inks, March 28, 1867, died December 11, 1878.

Amos F., born September 13, 1848, married Susie Scott, November 9, 1879.

Lucy W., born February 4, 1852, married John M. Pippin, September 2, 1872, died March 29, 1889.

Adella, born January 12, 1854, married Robert P. Redifer, January 24, 1882, and now lives in Riddle, Oregon.

Joseph, born October 21, 1856, married Ellen Rains, March 10, 1883, and lives at or near Forsyth, Missouri.

JOHN ALEXANDER HEARD was the eldest son of Vern Heard. No record of his birth date is available; however, he died in February, 1918. He married Bonnie Virginia Newman who died October 7, 1941. Their children were as follows:

1. Leah Heard, born November 10, 1887, died March 18, 1910.

2. Sophia Heard, born March 18, 1889, died ————— 1919.

3. Woodson Newman Heard, born June 26, 1891, died January 2, 1962, married May 26, 1919, to Ethel Goodman, born October 11, 1891.

31. John David Heard, born January 6, 1922, married December 24, 1941, to Esther Lucile Pool, born August 19, 1923.

311. John David Heard II, born November 4, 1942, married November 4, 1962, to Mary K. Smith, born May 8, 1943.

3111. John David Heard III, born May 27, 1963.

312. Sharon Lucile Heard, born July 19, 1945, married July 27, 1963, to Max Kent Rickerson, born December 12, 1942.

3121. Tammy Lynette Rickerson, born March 15, 1964.

313. Connie Lea Heard, born February 21, 1948, married June 19, 1967, to Delbert Leon Ludlum. No children.

314. Dale Louis Heard, born February 19, 1956.

4. Hannah Heard, born May 4, 1899, married in 1922, to Keet Amrine.
5. Helen Heard, born November 5, ———, married #1 to Bill Kerby. Helen Heard-Kerby re-married to George White who died April 6, 1967.

WILLIAM C. HICKMAN was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, near Lebanon, August 2, 1832. He is a son of Snowden and Frances Newman-Hickman, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia. The father died in Hickory County, Missouri in 1882, at the age of 82 years. The grandfather of William C. was also named Snowden, was born in North Carolina, and died in Wilson County, Tennessee. The mother of William C. was a daughter of Joel Newman, a Virginian, who died in his native state.

William C. was one of a family of six children, only three of whom were living in 1889. Dr. Zachariah, who lived at Benton, Illinois, Martha Ann, who also resided in Illinois, and the subject of this sketch.

In 1851, William C. came west and traveled over a great deal of the country. In 1853, he went to California, driving an ox team over the Carson route, and was six months and eighteen days in making the trip. He made about \$2,400 in California, and in about four years, returned to Tennessee, coming back by way of Panama, Cuba, and New Orleans. After staying a short time in Tennessee, he came to Hickory County, Missouri, and purchased the lands on which he now resides. He was married to Martha Hicks, December 17, 1857, in Hickory County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Thomas M. Hicks and was born in Wilson County, Tennessee July 14, 1833. They have six children now living: Fanny, wife of George W. Morgan of Kansas; Cora, wife of William Y. Bennett of Collins, Missouri; Robert; Nina, single; Horace and Joel N., who reside in Hickory County, Missouri. William C. has always been an industrious public-spirited citizen, up-to-date with the younger men on public enterprises, has been a member of the county court two terms, although a Democrat in a Republican county, and as will be seen elsewhere, was the first and prime mover in building the present court house by subscription. During the Civil War, he served as a member of Company "B," 8th Missouri S.M., received no wounds, but on several occasions had his clothing cut and torn with bullets

from the enemy's guns. Early in 1861, in a convention held at Buffalo, Missouri, in which the question of secession was discussed, he stood on the side of the union of the states, although many of his Wilson County, Tennessee friends among whom he lived were secessionists.

THOMAS HOLLAND and Nancy Shemwell were married December 11, 1820. Thomas Holland was born in Kentucky, January 24, 1797, and died in Arkansas, January 26, 1879. Nancy Shemwell-Holland was born in Kentucky, November 20, 1800, and died in Hickory County, Missouri December 3, 1855. There were sixteen children born to Thomas and Nancy Holland, only five of whom are now living, viz: Adaline O. Thompson, born in Kentucky, January 14, 1823; Henry W. Holland, born in Kentucky, September 20, 1826; Caroline I. Williams, born in Kentucky, December 31, 1830; Shandy W. Holland, born in Kentucky, April 21, 1832; T. J. J. Holland, born in Missouri, January 30, 1840.

SHANDY W. HOLLAND was born April 21, 1832, in Kentucky. Clara Dent-Holland was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, May 22, 1839. Shandy W. Holland and Clara Dent were married in Hickory County, Missouri, August 28, 1856, Rev. Adkisson of the Methodist Church officiating.

CHILDREN

Thomas W. L., born March 11, 1859.

Mary A., born January 31, 1862.

Clara I., born April 8, 1864.

John F., born September 15, 1866, died November 22, 1906.

Landrine R. S., born December 22, 1868, died December 18, 1882.

LEVI BENTON IHRIG, eldest son of George and Jane Ihrig, was born near Avery, Missouri, on November 26, 1869, and passed away October 5, 1954, at the age of 84 years and 10 months.

On April 13, 1887, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Breshears, who preceded him in death October 2, 1947 in the sixtieth year of their married life.

Mr. Ihrig served as pastor of the Spring Branch Church of the Brethren near Avery, Missouri, for thirty years. At the same time, he farmed and operated a general merchandise

store. Throughout the years, he kept an active interest in the Spring Branch activities through a continuing correspondence with many of its members.

He retired from the active ministry when he moved in 1919 to McPherson, Kansas, where he operated a grocery store and worked as a salesman until 1939.

He and his wife participated in the "Cherokee Strip Opening" and proved up a claim near Guthrie, Oklahoma. This and other adventures of his life as a pioneer gave him a wide fund of experiences which he enjoyed sharing with those about him.

The Ihrigs were the parents of six children of whom one daughter, Mrs. Loren Sibley, of Topeka, survives. For the past several years, Mr. Ihrig has made his home with his daughter and family.

Other survivors of the immediate family include two brothers, L. V. Ihrig, of Wheatland, Missouri, and Joe Ihrig of Modesto, California; a sister, Mrs. John Rash, also of Modesto, California; three grandchildren, Mrs. Donald Gamet of Prairie Village, Kansas; Royce Fleming, a teacher in the Topeka Public Schools, and Gerry Sibley of the home; three great-grandchildren, Marilyn, Carleton and Kathy Gamet of Prairie Village.

His friends, who knew him as "Bentie" or "Grandpa," as well as his own family, will remember his industrious nature, his love for children, his faith in humanity, his interest in and concern for his church, and the fact that an unkind word spoken about another was unknown to him.

PETER IHRIG, born in 1818, was among those who were in the gold rush to California in 1849. He returned to Indiana, then to Hickory County, Arkansas, and later to the Coos County region of Oregon. He died there in 1886 aged near 68 years. He married Elizabeth Tombaugh, born April 9, 1822, daughter of George and Susanna Tombaugh, in 1840. She died in Fruitdale, Alabama in 1895. There were ten children in this family: Clementine, Valentine, John B., Susanna, George, Joel, Elizabeth, Nancy J., Mary A., and Frank. No data was obtained on these children except that of John B. Ihrig.

JOHN B. IHRIG was born in 1843 and died January 11, 1893. He married Mary Cordelia Condley, born 1846, died December 12, 1909, daughter of Elisha T. and Elizabeth Beck-Condley. Ten children were born in this family:

1. Fannie Ihrig, born July 13, 1862, died 1883, married Homer Noland.

11. Florence Noland

2. Mary E. Ihrig, born January 14, 1866, died March 25, 1950, married William W. Graves, born November 4, 1853, died June 13, 1913.

21. Jessie Lillian Graves, born February 11, 1889, married to Roscoe Bliss, born December 8, 1888, died August 12, ——. (1947)

211. William Henry Bliss, born September 17, 1909, married to Dorothy ————. No children.

22. Grace Graves, born June 29, 1890, married to Monte Robertson, born September 11, 1888, died December, 1968.

221. William Graves Robertson, born April 12, 1917, died July 11, 1943, in World War II.

222. Monte Robert Robertson, born September 11, 1924, married June 19, 1948, to Marie Amelia Hildebrand, born February 7, 1927.

2221. Monte Robert Robertson, born May 25, 1951.

2222. Grace Marie Robertson, born October 21, 1952.

2223. Sue Ann Robertson, born February 6, 1957.

23. Genevieve Graves, born August 9, 1894, married July 5, 1916, to Floyd Robertson, born February 25, 1894. (Genevieve died April 25, 1970.)

231. Roberta Robertson, born July 7, 1918, married to Shelby P. Sharp, born January 30, 1917.

2311. Flora Gene Sharp, born March 15, 1941, married March 9, 1965, to Gary Washburn.

23111. Mark Washburn, born January 25, 1967.

23112. Michelle Washburn, born January 25, 1967.

2312. Thomas Shelby Sharp, born November 23, 1945.
2313. Elizabeth Ann Sharp, born March 11, 1950, married October 12, 1967, to Ewing Wright.
2314. Robert Walker Sharp, born November 30, 1952.
3. John T. Ihrig, born March 13, 1868, died February 16, 1954, married Grace Holmes, born September 4, 1871, died June 22, 1942.
31. Infant boy, died at birth.
32. Infant boy, died at birth.
4. Benton M. Ihrig, born March 23, 1870, now deceased, married to Elizabeth Crawford.
41. Olive Ihrig
42. Nadine Ihrig
43. Waverly Ihrig
44. Basil Ihrig
45. Avis Ihrig
46. Zona Ihrig
5. William Luther Ihrig, born August 12, 1872, died April 4, 1955, married to Minnie Bell Dent, born June 18, 1871, now deceased.
51. Bernice Ihrig, born January 9, 1896, married to Clive Hartnett, born October 17, 1897.
511. Myron Hartnett, born May 22, 1921, married to Virginia Lee Hutchinson, born June 13, 1922.
5111. Ann Hartnett, born September 6, 1949.
52. Wendell Ihrig, born November 25, 1897, died June 19, 1953, married to Rosalie Selvidge, born November 14, 1903. No children.
53. Marita Ihrig, born February 20, 1906, married January 31, 1931, to Bert Hickman, born January 31, ----.
531. Gloria Jean Hickman, born November 22, 1943, married August 15, 1964, to Ritchie Quentin Scott, born August 16, 1942.

No children.

6. Ada Ihrig, born May 12, 1875, now deceased, married to Monroe Thompson.
 61. Buel Thompson
 62. Margie Thompson
 63. Cecil Thompson
 64. Earl Thompson

7. Hattie B. Ihrig, born January 25, 1878, now deceased, married to Fred White.
 71. Jewel White, married to — Travers.

8. Herman L. Ihrig, born June 9, 1881, married August 12, 1906, to Cora Edith Shelby, born November 24, 1884, died August 29, 1936.
 81. Harold Ihrig, born June 8, 1907.
 82. Kathleen Ihrig, born January 12, 1909, married to Ed Adams.
 83. Lloyd Ihrig, born February 13, 1917, died of accidental electrocution.
 84. Kenneth Ihrig, born October 7, 1918, married.

9. Homer Graves Ihrig, born February 21, 1883, married October 4, 1905, to Margaret Esther Kugler, born December 11, 1881; died June 29, 1967. Homer re-married May 9, 1969, to Mrs. Della D. Yeater, born April 1, 1900.
 91. Anna Lane Ihrig, born May 7, 1906, married April 2, 1926, to Theodore Eitel Apolius.
 911. James Allen Apolius, born October 24, 1929, is married, and has children.

92. Wilbert Kugler Ihrig, born June 7, 1907, died February 11, 1908.

93. Infant boy, born October 7, 1908, died December 4, 1908.

94. Lillian Margaritte Ihrig, born July 18, 1912, married March 10, 1930, to William Henry Stark, born April 6, 1911.
 941. Barbara Jean Stark, born November 24, 1930.
 942. Collene Genevieve Stark, born August 29, 1933.

943. Janet Margaritte Stark, born July 25, 1934.
 944. Charles Daniel Stark, born October 25, 1941.
 945. David Lee Stark, born July 13, 1944.
95. Mary Elizabeth Ihrig, born July 15, 1913, married
 March 5, 1931, to Harold Fenwick.
951. Gerald Fenwick, born December 7, 1933.
 952. Harold Dean Fenwick, born July 5, 1936.
 953. Carol Lea Fenwick, born July 1, 1942.
96. Viola Genevieve Ihrig, born October 27, 1918, married
 December 31, 1936 to Wayne Bullock, born December
 30, 1914.
961. Noel Ward Bullock, born August 2, 1939, married
 April 6, 1958, to Karehn Bohnsen, born September
 23, 1939.
9611. Scott Wayne Bullock, born August 11, 1966.
97. Wilma Kathryn Ihrig, born August 11, 1923, married
 March 20, 1943, to Alfred Alex. Blaue, born December
 29, 1921.
971. John W. Blaue, born January 10, 1947.
 972. Ronald W. Blaue, born June 17, 1948.
 973. Thomas A. Blaue, born November 19, 1949.
 974. Robert S. Blaue, born August 2, 1951.
- 1A Buel Byron Ihrig, born December 19, 1887, married
 August 8, 1909, to Lela Pearl Goodman, born August
 17, 1890.
- 1A1. Angel Pearl Ihrig, born September 11, 1910,
 married January 23, 1941, to William Kahrs
 Reynolds, born May 2, 1908.
- 1A11. Linda Kay Reynolds, born December 28,
 1941, married October 27, 1961, to George
 H. Turner, born October 28, 1941.
- 1A111. Susan Kimberley Turner, born Jan-
 uary 14, 1966.
- 1A112. Jon Christopher Turner, born Sept-
 ember 28, 1968.
- 1A12. Michele DeAnn Reynolds, born September

25, 1943, married June 6, 1965, to Leslie Wayne Scott, born November 17, 1943.

1A121. Michael Wayne Scott, born September 25, 1967.

WILLIAM R. JORDAN was born in Middle, Tennessee May 16, 1836, came to Missouri in 1860, and was married to Sarah A. Breshears, a widow, whose maiden name was Jordan, October 14, 1861. She was born July 11, 1832, and died June, 1896. William R. died February 20, 1901.

CHILDREN

Nancy Jane, born May 15, 1862, married Lewis W. Butler, December 1, 1905.

Mary E., born February 3, 1864, married George C. Bartshe, February 26, 1888.

Marshal L., born September 26, 1866, died October 13, 1894.

Emma Mabel, born January 29, 1868, married William Thornton, September 24, 1892; he died in November, 1894, and she married Mayler Tockey, September 3, 1905.

John W., born October 13, 1869, married Gussie Pitts, December 10, 1891.

Shandy A., born April 28, 1873, married Rosa Breshears, September 20, 1896.

William A., born July 18, 1871, married Lou Cook-Compton, December 25, 1901.

Terry L., born November 14, 1876, married Norma Gardner, July 28, 1895.

JOHN KUGLER was born April 22, 1849 and died February 6, 1937; he was married March 30, 1875, to Mary Elizabeth Ort, who was born November 26, 1855, and died August 30, 1926.

CHILDREN

Mary Karoline, born February 4, 1876.

John Peter, born September 5, 1877.

William Godfred, born July 29, 1879.

Margaret Esther, born December 11, 1881.

Anna Elizabeth, born March 20, 1884.

Otto Ferdinand, born March 17, 1886.

George Albert, born February 17, 1888.

Henry Ort, born February 8, 1890.

PHILLIP H. LACEY was born in Alabama, January 15, 1823, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, August 27, 1881. Martha J. Nowell, born in Hickory County, Missouri, June 8, 1829, married Phillip H. Lacey, May 8, 1845 and died in Hickory County, Missouri, October 29, 1885.

CHILDREN

A. Clark, born April 26, 1846, married Clara Davis. John W., born September 25, 1848, married Nannie Stewart. E. Jane, born August 16, 1851, married John DeWitt. Aurelius L., born February 26, 1854, married Mary E. Whitaker, July 28, 1881.

Phillip S., born July 26, 1856, married Lula Biddle.

Ethan H., born March 21, 1859, married Ida Harland.

Frances, born September 26, 1861, died February 17, 1862.

Martha J., born March 11, 1863, married John Ellis Marton, November 25, 1880.

Sarah Rebecca, born March 2, 1866, married William H. Gardner, February 28, 1884.

Clara E., born August 14, 1871, married James Williams, December 27, 1896.

Maud, born February 22, 1873, married Asa G. Goodman, December 15, 1889.

WILLIAM H. LIGGETT was born in Guernsey County, Ohio March 14, 1831, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, December 20, 1901, and is buried in the cemetery near Hermitage, which was deeded by him for the benefit of the town and vicinity. Mr. Liggett's father, William Liggett, was born in Pennsylvania, October 5, 1795, and died in Ohio July 4, 1874. The mother, Nancy Vincent-Liggett, also was born in Pennsylvania February 9, 1797, and died in September, 1851, in Ohio. They married in their native state and became the parents of eight children. The grandfather of William H. Liggett, Alexander Liggett, was born in Pennsylvania, October 4, 1775, and died in his native state in 1866. The grandmother, Isabella McCoy-Liggett, was born September 19, 1771, and died in 1841 in her native state. They were married January 5, 1795. Mr. Liggett was a teacher in the schools of Iowa and Missouri up to the Civil War. In the spring of 1859 he was married in Benton County, Missouri, to Miss Louera E. Heath, and moved to his farm in Section 17, Township 37, Range 20, about three-fourths of a mile north of the Thomas S. Morgan old farm. From that place he removed to Hermitage, where John H. McCaslin and wife now live, in June, 1862. To the union of William H. Liggett and Louera E. Heath were born:

Alexander C., who died in Hermitage at the age of seven years.

Minnie, the wife of S. A. Jackson,

Ida M., who died at the age of twenty years.

Eva I., wife of J. B. Crowley, Cashier of the Hickory County Bank.

Henry Paxton, President of the Hickory County Bank.

Ernest Cuthbert, who now resides at El Dorado Springs, Missouri.

Louera E., the mother, died in Wheatland, Missouri December 28, 1901, and was buried in the Hermitage Cemetery. A further history of Judge Liggett and his official history from 1862 to 1901 is found in the history of the county and with the towns of Hermitage and Wheatland.

AMOS LINDSEY was born in South Carolina, December 25, 1786. He was the first child of Abraham Lindsey, who was an officer in the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution. While a young man, Amos emigrated to Virginia, where he was married to Mary Madison in 1810. They removed to Butler County, Kentucky, where all their children were born, eight boys and two girls. In the year 1834 they removed to Winchester, Illinois and came to Missouri in 1837, settling on the "Fifteen Mile Prairie," where he died. When he made his settlement there were only five families on or about the prairie. As will be seen elsewhere, he was a member of the first county court of this county. He had previously been sheriff of Butler County, Kentucky for two or three terms. The first child born to Mr. Lindsey and wife was Irene, who became the wife of Jacob A. Romans, and was born October 21, 1811, and died in Hickory County, Missouri August 7, 1889, after raising two daughters, one of whom married Ben F. Simmons, and the other Rufus B. Green. Anthony W. was born September 14, 1814, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, June 9, 1890. He had a fair education, was a great reader, and perhaps knew more of the history of the world and its people, and of the history of his own country, than any other man who has ever lived in the county.

James and Abraham, twins, were born May 21, 1817. Abraham died January 28, 1894, and James died October 1, 1903. Both raised families and died in Hickory County, Missouri.

Nancy, the wife of George W. Hayes, was born April 20, 1820, raised a family and died in Hickory County, Missouri, February 4, 1893.

Amos F., born January 16, 1823, died in Hickory County, Missouri when about twenty-eight years of age.

Lycurgus, born November 8, 1825, is now living on his farm about four miles southeast of Preston. Further mention of him will be found with our reference to the War of 1861-65.

Alfred, born June 23, 1828, has raised a family, lived in Preston and been Postmaster and kept store the greater part of the time since late in 1866.

Thomas was born September 6, 1831, and raised a family and died April 23, 1903 in Dallas County, Missouri, within half a mile of his father's old residence in Hickory County.

John J., the youngest one of the family, was born April 2, 1834, has raised a family on the farm where he now resides about a mile south of Preston.

The old father, Amos, died June 24, 1875, and his wife, Mary Madison-Lindsey, died in 1868.

JAMES LINDSEY, a son of Amos Lindsey and Mary Madison-Lindsey, was born in Butler County, Kentucky May 21, 1817, and died in Hickory County, Missouri October 1, 1903. Cynthia Jones-Lindsey was born in Tennessee December 11, 1818 and died in Hickory County, Missouri. She was the daughter of G. W. Jones and wife, and wife of James Lindsey. They were married March 18, 1841. G. W. Jones, the father of Cynthia, removed from Tennessee in the year 1828 and settled on the Lebanon and Tuscumbia road, about eight miles north of Lebanon, Missouri, on lands that were known twenty years ago as the John Bohannon farm. Later, Mr. Jones moved to Hickory County and settled on Little Niangua, on what is known as the John Mabary old farm, where John N. Mabary now lives. It is believed that James Lindsey and Cynthia Jones were married at that place.

CHILDREN

Mary Ellen, wife of James Cossairt, born March 26, 1842.

Ester A., wife of Herod M. Holt, was born May 19, 1844.

Leonidas, born January 9, 1847, died April 24, 1893.

George W., born September 10, 1849.

Amos F., born January 19, 1852.

Abraham L., born January 19, 1855.

Irene, widow of John A. Wesner, born October 28, 1857.

Estella Grant, wife of Livingston Miles, born April 22, 1860.

LYCURGUS LINDSEY, son of Amos and Mary Madison-Lindsey, was born in Butler County, Kentucky, November 8, 1825. Mrs. Lucy Tobey-Lindsey was born near Madison,

Indiana, December 2, 1833, and was married to Lycurgus Lindsey January 16, 1851. She was a daughter of Samuel Tobey and Lucy Wheeler-Tobey.

CHILDREN

Cynthia, born February 1, 1852, married John T. Pendleton and died, leaving one child, a girl, Neva, who married George W. Lightner, Jr.

Mary E., born December 27, 1853, married Benjamin F. Creed, and died, leaving two boys, Raymond R. Creed, who married Etta Lord, and Thornton Creed who married Maud True.

Josephine, born December 11, 1855, married Luther Johnson Slavens, has a family and lives at Aztec, New Mexico.

Emma, born February 3, 1858, married James S. Thurston, has a family and resides at Aztec, New Mexico.

Matilda, born May 26, 1860, married William Franklin Coon, has a family and resides in Hermitage, Missouri.

Laura L., was born April 30, 1864, married Dr. John W. White, who died, has three children; married a second time, obtained a divorce and now lives in Pueblo, Colorado.

Eugene T., born September 8, 1871, married Pearl Turk of Polk County, Missouri, and has a family, resides in Hermitage, Missouri, and is Collector of the Revenue.

More extended information about the father, Lycurgus Lindsey, is given elsewhere in this volume.

ALFRED LINDSEY was born in Butler County, Kentucky June 21, 1828. He is a son of Amos and Mary Madison-Lindsey. He came to Missouri with his parents and other members of the family in the spring of 1838 and lived with his parents until the Civil War came on in 1861, then joined the Missouri Home Guards that were organized under orders from Gen. Nathaniel Lyon of the United States Regular Army, and served until the Home Guards were disbanded, December 20, 1861, at Jefferson City, Missouri. He then enlisted in Company "B," 8th Regiment M.S.M., and served until honorably discharged March, 1863, went to Illinois in June, 1863, and remained there until May, 1864, when he came home and lay out in the woods and outbuildings most of the time until the Civil War was over in 1865. He was married to Ruth C. Humphrey at Buffalo, Missouri November 26, 1866. She was born February 17, 1842.

CHILDREN

Theodore, born July 25, 1867.

Son, born February 23, 1869, not named.
Elnora and Victoria, born February 13, 1870; Elnora died August 18, 1870.
Florence, born November 29, 1871.
Leona, born January 28, 1875.
Cora, born August 8, 1877.
Minnie, born March 10, 1879, died March 15, 1879.
Son and daughter, born July 22, 1880, the daughter died July 22, 1880 and the son died July 28, 1880.

THOMAS LINDSEY was born September 6, 1831 and married Mary Jane Simmons, October 14, 1866, died April 23, 1903. Mary Jane Simmons was born October 24, 1839.

CHILDREN

Lycurgus Franklin, born October 3, 1867.
Mary Elizabeth, born March 19, 1869, married to C. C. Lightner, September 4, 1892; they have three girls.
Victor Marshall, born November 2, 1870, married Bettie Hayes September 4, 1895; she died May 10, 1896, and he married Edna Crump, June 9, 1897 and they have two boys.
John Sheridan, born May 19, 1872.
Lorena Vane, born February 18, 1874.
Sarah Margaret, born July 5, 1876.
Amos, born November 8, 1878, married Ida Pitts, February 4, 1902.
David Phillip, born November 30, 1880, married Winnie Morgan December 3, 1906.
Leona Blanche, born June 4, 1884.

JOHN J. LINDSEY was born in Butler County, Kentucky, April 2, 1834, married August 15, 1869, to Mary W. Wright, a daughter of Edward F. Wright and Melissa Kelley-Wright, who was born in Perry County, Illinois December 10, 1850.

CHILDREN

Lucilla M., born June 10, 1870, married William J. Edde, January 3, 1894.
Viola B., born August 9, 1872, died December 1, 1875.
Flora B., born October 21, 1874, married William Tankesly, October 18, 1891.
Lillian E., born November 12, 1877, married George W. Helms November 23, 1896.
Alfred H., born January 25, 1880.

Charles E., born March 14, 1882, married Iva Pope, December 17, 1905.

Preston B., born March 11, 1885.

Mary L., born March 10, 1887.

Earl R., born September 4, 1889.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, father of Mrs. John J. Lindsey, was born in Rawleigh, North Carolina August 6, 1806, died in Perry County, Illinois April 2, 1856. He was married to Melissa A. Kelley in Henrico County, Virginia, February 2, 1832. To this union nine children were born, only two of whom are living: Levin B. Wright and Mary W. Lindsey.

The wife of Edward F. was born in Chesterfield County, Virginia August 2, 1810, moved with her three children, James H., Levin B., and Mary W., from Perry County, Illinois to Hickory County, Missouri January 2, 1866, where she died February 14, 1878.

ABRAHAM LINDSEY was born May 21, 1817, married first to Cynthia A. ———, who was born April 22, 1821 and died August 12, 1844. He re-married to Dorcas M. Wisdom-Runnels, who was born December 5, 1823, May 4, 1847; she died October 1, 1886. Abraham Lindsey died January 28, 1894.

CHILDREN

James F., born December 28, 1842.

Virginia T., born March 10, 1848.

Francis and Amos, born November 15, 1849; Amos died August 12, 1851.

Anthony W., born September 27, 1852.

William J., born August 9, 1854, died September 10, 1880.

Cynthia A., born October 20, 1857.

Emily M., born October 7, 1858, died October 30, 1886.

Thomas L., born November 7, 1860, died February 10, 1880.

Jessie F., born May 7, 1865, died November 28, 1879.

JOHN MABARY was born in Tennessee March 1, 1816, but was principally raised in Clinton County, Illinois. Sarah Dalton, wife of John Mabary, was born in Tennessee March 17, 1815. They were married in Clinton County, Illinois May 15, 1834.

CHILDREN

William Jasper, born on Black River in southeast Missouri March 13, 1835, married Elizabeth Ann Payne, daughter of James Payne, in Polk County, Missouri, January 1, 1867.

Syntha, born in Henry County, Missouri January 24, 1837, died in September, 1837.

Sarah Ann, born December 12, 1838, married George W. Rains, widower.

John Newton, born January 3, 1841 in Hickory County, Missouri, married _____ Ruby.

George Washington, born in Hickory County, Missouri January 3, 1843, married Louise Rains.

Francis Marion, born in Hickory County, Missouri November 6, 1844, married Dulcena Parks.

Mary Jane, born in Hickory County, Missouri July 6, 1847, married George C. Dunn.

Andrew Jackson, born February 9, 1849, died September 10, 1866.

Frances Caroline, born in Hickory County, Missouri October 5, 1850, married Ambrose Ruby.

John, the father, died July 23, 1863; Sarah, the mother, died April 15, 1875. John Mabary was a strong man of great common sense, but with a limited education. An inspection of the dates of entry, selections of tracts of land entered by him in Sections 20, 21, 22 and 26, Township 37, Range 21, and Sections 25 and 26, Township 37, Range 20, attest his great common sense in the selection of farm lands and timber.

WILLIAM JASPER MABARY was born on Black River in southeast Missouri, March 13, 1835. Elizabeth Ann Payne, wife of William Jasper Mabary, born August 19, 1848. They were married in Polk County, Missouri January 1, 1867.

CHILDREN

Henrietta, born August 19, 1868, married William Stewart, April 19, 1893.

Robert H., born November 30, 1870, married Lucy Stewart, December 27, 1893.

Florence, born February 5, 1874, single.

Effie E., born March 5, 1876, married Wright Oliver February 21, 1897.

Fannie, born November 8, 1880, married Everett Simmons in April, 1897.

BEN L. MALLONEE was born in Baltimore, Maryland January 20, 1848, and came to Missouri in 1867 and was married to Lucy Kendall October 11, 1867, a daughter of Edward J. Kendall, who was born in Morgan County, Illinois, August 12, 1850. Ben L. was the youngest boy in the family of seven children born to John A. and Rachel Lym-Mallonee, who were born near Annapolis and Baltimore, Maryland in 1790 and 1814 respectively, and died in Baltimore in 1860 and 1862, respectively. The grandfather, John Mallonee, was a soldier in the Continental Army and died at the age of ninety-eight years.

CHILDREN

Len G., born September 2, 1870, at Pittsburg, Missouri, married Atha Creed, September 29, 1901.

Clara L., born January 21, 1873 and died in October, 1878.

Fannie M., born October 18, 1876, married February 6, 1898 and died May 15, 1899.

Lou K., born September 15, 1880, married Arthur Davis, March 7, 1901.

Rachel L., born July 27, 1883 at Pittsburg, Missouri.

Victorine D., born April 18, 1886, at Pittsburg, Missouri.

Edward K. and Ben L., Jr., were born May 20, 1889, at Pittsburg, Missouri.

MASHBURN FAMILY

William Mashburn and Sally Mashburn, his wife, with their children, came to what is now Hickory County, from Kentucky in 1841. They both died in Hickory County, Missouri, William in 1847 and Sally in 1873.

CHILDREN

Charity, born in North Carolina, February 13, 1807.

Turner, born in North Carolina, January 1, 1809.

Jordan, born in North Carolina, June 15, 1810.

Martha, born in Kentucky, December 5, 1817.

Emanuel, born in Kentucky, January 1, 1820.

John Jackson, born in Kentucky February 11, 1822.

William, born in Kentucky September 22, 1829.

FAMILIES OF THE SONS

Turner was the father of James H. and Thomas C. Mashburn of Humansville, Missouri.

Jordan was the father of Benjamin F., Andrew J., Henry C., Thomas J., and Irvin.

Emanuel was the father of George W., John H., William Turner and Columbus A.

John Jackson raised no family.

William, the youngest son, married Jane Pitts and they have no children; he now owns and resides on the farm that his father, William Mashburn, settled in 1841.

WILLIAM McCAIN was born April 9, 1828, married Mary C. More, January 12, 1851. She was born October 22, 1831. William died October 27, 1897.

CHILDREN

Tennessee J., born March 23, 1852.

William A., born June 24, 1854, married Lucy A. Eidson, February 10, 1878.

Sarah E., born November 22, 1856, married L. C. Sheriff, May 20, 1875, died July 21, 1883.

James F., born February 14, 1859, married Mahala Wilson, April 13, 1880.

Henry R., born April 9, 1862, married Sarah E. Curnutt, February 9, 1880.

Eliza H., born October 2, 1865.

HENRY McCASLIN was born October 14, 1817, died in Hickory County, Missouri May 12, 1894. Rachel Parker-McCaslin was born December 8, 1819 died November 1, 1880, in Hickory County, Missouri. Henry McCaslin and Rachel Parker were married in March, 1835 and came from Tennessee to Missouri in 1852 and settled in Hickory County.

CHILDREN

Margarett Jane, born in Tennessee May 14, 1837, married James C. Forshe in August, 1853.

Mahala Catherine, born in Tennessee December 3, 1835, died January 2, 1836.

Sarah Ann, born in Tennessee December 27, 1840, died in Hickory County, Missouri May 11, 1854.

William Logan, born January 7, 1842 in Tennessee and married Eliza Ann Lewis, January 22, 1865, is now Judge of the county court.

Mary Elizabeth, born October 11, 1844 in Tennessee, married to William D. Hiblack, in Hickory County, Missouri December 15, 1864 and died August 13, 1881.

Amanda Caroline, born September 17, 1846 in Tennessee, married Benjamin J. Gott, November 16, 1865, and lives near Springfield, Missouri.

Daniel McKindre, born in Tennessee September 8, 1849.

James Henry, born in Tennessee August 1, 1852, died September 14, 1852.

Nancy Angeline, born in Hickory County, Missouri March 30, 1853, married Montgomery Knott March 22, 1874 and is now a widow.

Rachel Manerva, born September 1, 1856, died October 11, 1857.

John Henry, born in Hickory County, Missouri October 15, 1858, married Ida F. Dent May 7, 1882, who died September 13, 1905, leaving the following children:

Gertrude A., born April 29, 1883; Ethel May born May 18, 1886; and Harry D., born August 6, 1891. Mr. McCaslin is Cashier of the Citizens Bank of Hermitage, Missouri.

Alice Evalena, born in Hickory County, Missouri November 28, 1862, married Benjamin Naffziger March 2, 1879 and is now deceased.

McCRACKEN FAMILY

The earliest accurate information received about this family is that Robert McCracken, a full blooded Scotchman, who lived and died in Scotland, was the father of two sons and a daughter who came to America some time in the eighteenth century before the War of the Revolution. Names of these children of Robert were: Joseph, John L., and Elizabeth Ann. Joseph settled in New York, and John settled in Maryland. Joseph was a Colonel in the Continental Army and John L. was a non-commissioned officer. The descendants of Joseph and Elizabeth Ann, if they left any, are lost to the McCrackens of Hickory, Polk and Green counties. The latter are the descendants of John L. McCracken who settled in Maryland. He had six children: John, Robert, James, Ephraim, Thomas and Sarah. Some of these children are believed to have been born in Scotland, but Thomas was born in Maryland, and it was he and his children who came to southwest Missouri. Thomas and his family moved from Maryland to North Carolina and settled in Rowan County. From there, the children scattered. Sarah married a man named Warthan and went to Indiana. Where the other children went, except Thomas McCracken, is not known by the McCrackens here. Thomas McCracken, fifth son of John L., was born February 26, 1778. He was married in North Carolina about 1805 to Elizabeth Holmes, a girl of pure Irish blood. He

moved with his wife to Williamson County, Tennessee, where their children were all born -- ten sons and three daughters in the following order: John Little, August 9, 1808; Robert Holmes, December 26, 1809; Samuel, March 30, 1811; Nathaniel, October 17, 1813; James, September 28, 1815; Miles, September 11, 1817; Doctor T., August 7, 1819; Ephraim, May 17, 1821; Albert G., January 28, 1823; Nancy M., April 17, 1828; and Joseph Carroll, April 15, 1830.

The following is a sketch of all these children of Thomas McCracken, who came to Missouri in the years 1838 to 1842: John Little, married Elvira McMinn in Tennessee, and moved to Greene County, Missouri, about 1840. They had nine children as follows: Calvin, Matilda, who married a man named Turner and went to Texas; Emily, who married William Riggs and lived in Springfield, Missouri; Albert, who married and went to Arkansas; John, who married Jennie Jarrett; Elvira and Eliza. John Little McCracken, father, died in Greene County, near Springfield, Missouri, about 1878.

Robert Holmes and Samuel McCracken came to Hickory County in 1837 or 1838 and Robert Holmes entered land in Section 27, Township 36, Range 23, October 22, 1838; this entry and another in the same section by William Metcalf being of the same date were the first land entries in what is now Hickory County. Robert Holmes married Clarissa Richardson, and they lived, raised a family, and died on the land he first entered. To their union were born ten children as follows: Thomas A., John T., Christopher C., Saina, Martha O., Robert P., Richard M., Nancy, Cicero, and Nettie. Of these, John T., Cicero, and Saina are dead. The others live in Hickory County, except Nettie, the wife of F. F. Yoast, who lives in Polk County.

Samuel McCracken married Elizabeth Owens, and to them were born eight children as follows: Joseph C., Margaret, Lafayette, Jerome B., Paris, Louisa, Samuel and Leonidas. Samuel, the father, died of measles in 1855, and his widow lived on the farm where her husband had first settled in 1838 and raised the family. After the Civil War, she, two sons, and a daughter moved to Texas. Joseph C., Lafayette, and Margaret are dead. Jerome B. lives in Hickory County.

Nathaniel came to what is now Hickory County in 1842. He married Arrissa Cates of Polk County, Missouri, and he, as well as his brothers, Robert Holmes and Samuel, opened up his farm, clearing and fencing his land with a rail fence, building a

log house with "clapboard" roof, "puncheon" floor, limestone chimney and "batten" doors. He and his good wife died at the old place. He died December 24, 1897, at the age of 84 years. To them were born eleven children as follows: James N., Ransom C., Emily, I. G., Robwrt A., Henry, Thomas J., Edith, McClellan, John R., and Julia. These children are scattered in the southwest. Emily and Julia are dead, and Ransom C. and Thomas J. reside in Hickory County, Missouri.

James McCracken came to Hickory County, Missouri in 1840, from Tennessee, and entered land in Section 2, Township 35, Range 23. He afterwards married Ann B. Douglas of Polk County, Missouri, and lived in Bolivar, where to him and his wife were born three children: William Thomas Jewett, Albert J., and Intha Ann. The father, James, died of measles in Bolivar, February 4, 1852; also, the daughter, Intha Ann, died there about the same time. William T. J. improved the lands his father entered in Hickory County after the Civil War in which he served in Company "C," 8th Regiment M.S.M., and lived on the farm until after he was elected Sheriff of Hickory County at the November election, 1880. He was Sheriff and Collector of the county and resided in Hermitage until 1891, when he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Boonville, Missouri. He moved with his family to Boonville, where he resided until October, 1893, and then came to Cross Timbers, where he took stock in and assisted in organizing the Bank of Cross Timbers and was its first cashier, in which position he remained until 1896, when he removed to Warrensburg, and remained there until 1903, a year or so of the time coming to Hickory County and acting as Assistant Cashier of the Hermitage Bank. In August, 1903, he accepted a position in the bank of Humansville, and is now cashier of that bank and resides with his family in Humansville. Albert J. resides in Bolivar.

Miles McCracken died at the home of his brother, Robert Holmes, in 1865. Doctor T. died in Polk County, Missouri, February 8, 1852; Ephraim died near Rondo in Polk County, July 6, 1898; Albert G. died in Greene County, September 28, 1878; Joseph Carroll resides in Polk County near Rondo, where his father, Thomas, settled in 1842. The father, Thomas, died on the farm January 26, 1859, and the mother, Elizabeth, died September 6, 1870. Joseph Carroll was married to Mary F. Bodine, of Hickory County, who was born September 13, 1837, on October 21, 1856, and to them were born children as follows: Henry Clay, Marcus A., Charles C., Marcellus Belle, Theopilus P., William T., Sherman, L. C., wife of John E. Kendall, Virginia F., and Martha F.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, father of John J. Montgomery, and grandfather of John William Montgomery, present Prosecuting Attorney of Hickory County, was born in North Carolina August 17, 1797, and his wife, Nancy Ballou-Montgomery, was born in April, 1800. William Montgomery and his son, John J., went to the state of California in 1850, and William died there October 8, 1853. Nancy, his wife, died in Dallas County, Missouri, February 23, 1854. William Montgomery came to Missouri from Tennessee and settled on the Gasconade River in what is now Pulaski County, Missouri, in 1817, and moved to what is now Camden County, on Little Niangua, about two miles east of what is now the northeast corner of Hickory County, in 1829, and settled what was known several years ago as the Hugh Allison-Drenon place, about four miles below where Fritz Muller now owns a large tract of land. In 1829 or 1830, John Stark settled near the mouth of Stark Creek, and Reason Jones settled what was once known as the James P. Huffman place, in the Niangua bottom, now a part of the Fritz Muller tract of land about 1834. Wash Jones settled the Elias Cook old place in 1830, in Section 24, Township 37, Range 20, and included in his claim some of the John Mabary land, now owned by John Newton Mabary. William Montgomery moved with his family in 1831 to the farm now owned by John J. Montgomery, on Little Niangua, about one mile east of the southeast corner of Section 36, Township 37, Range 20, and his son, John J., has resided there except about four years he was in California, and a few years he was in Texas, until about three years ago, when he came to live with his son in Hermitage. In 1831, Joseph Hayes, who came from North Carolina with William Montgomery, lived on what is now the John M. Pippin place in Section 31, Township 37, Range 19. Judge Mitchell Ross settled on Niangua below the Pippin place in 1832. Joseph Hayes was the father of George W. Hayes, who married Nancy Lindsey, and died about 1875, on a farm on Little Niangua about a mile above Almon. Wash Young settled the place where George W. Hayes died in the early 30's. In 1838-39, William Montgomery settled a place further south than his farm on Little Niangua. It was on "Four Mile Prairie." He moved to it in 1840 and it was from there that he went to California.

Uncle John J. Montgomery recites some amusing stories of early days in Missouri. In 1833, one of William Montgomery's daughters, Elizabeth Ann, was visiting with friends and relatives down near where the family had first settled on the Gasconade River, and became engaged to marry a young man named John West. There was some difficulty down there about consent of the parent, William Montgomery, or a Minister or Justice of

the Peace to solemnize the marriage, so they, with several friends, set out on horseback and came up to where the parents lived. There was no trouble about the consent, but there was no Minister or Justice of the Peace over there on Little Niangua, so they sent over into Benton (now Hickory) County to get a Justice of the Peace. But the difficulty was not yet settled, for the Justice of the Peace, when he came, didn't think that he was authorized to marry people outside of Benton County, so the bride and groom and friends and relatives came over into Benton County, as far as the farm recently owned by William C. Pippin, on what is called the "Pippin Hollow," and on the Pippin old farm, under a large white oak tree, among the woods and tall grass, John West and Elizabeth Ann Montgomery, were joined together in matrimony by the Benton County "Squire," whose name was Riddle, in his own county. Jonathan Dennis and family lived on that hollow at the time. The married couple went back down into the Gasconade country, but moved back in a year or two near William Montgomery's place.

The children of William and Nancy Ballou-Montgomery were: Robert Carroll, John J., (now living at Hermitage), David M., Thomas J. B., Elizabeth Ann (West), Ruth Amina (Jones), Margaret Evaline (Davis), Charity Caroline (Pointer), Nancy Emeline (Lakey).

JOHN J. MONTGOMERY, born May 26, 1826. Julia W. Clark, born December 12, 1836. John J. Montgomery and Julia W. Clark were married December 11, 1856.

CHILDREN

John William, born October 23, 1857.
Gilford Waldo, born April 17, 1861.
Alley Virginia, born September 2, 1869.

Some rather old documents and papers exhibited to the writer of this book by John J. Montgomery. Exact copies:

GASCONADE SEPTEMBER 4th 1825

We the subscribers do join ourselves in wolf hunt compeny for which we appoint William Montgomery Esqr. as our Stockholder upon the underwritten condition, each subscriber Shall put up in Stock two Dollars and for want of cash he Shall put in his note due Wm. Montgomery or bearer or his successor in office, we therefore agree that any Subscriber who Shall kill a wolf panther or wild cat Shall for each wolf have one dollar

out of the joint fund and for each panther two dollars and for each wild cat fifty cents it is also understood that if any Subscribers servant child or printice shall kill any of the above named animals it shall be as valadas he had killed them hisself provided they may not have been penned previous to the partyes becoming a subscriber each subscriber who puts in his note Shall have that for pay first pro-ded it may not be drawn out first before he claims it for a scalp, we therefore do agree to meet at the house of Wm. Gilasaby on the first day of January next to prove our scalps and draw money for them for which we make Montgomery the Sole Judge and authorize him to prevent fraudulance and Should there not be a sufficient number of scalps produced to draw all they money out of they bank at they first meeting we do agree to continue of from time to time under such rules as a Majority of may agree in testimony whereof we sign our names Sept. 16, 1825.

Wm. Morrison	\$2.00	Henry Q. Johnson	
Jonathan Cain	Note	Isaac N. Davis	\$2.00
John Coursey		Baley Williams	\$2
William Baker		G. Henson	Notes
Jacob Anderson		Joseph Turpin	\$2.00
Wm. Gillaspy	2	George Dull	
John Hanssiger	\$2.00	Wm. Montgomery	\$2.00
Thomas G. Wilson	Paid	Elias Williams	2

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PULASKI COUNTY JULY 19 1834

Dear Father and Mother

I have taken the opportunity of informing you that Elizabeth Ann and myself are well at present. I received information by Mr. Ross that you and your Family was in the same state of health. Elizabeth Ann have been sick five or six days - part of the time verry sick, Mrs. Stark and Miram is now sick and has been dangerous, but are both better. Mrs. Stark is mending as fast as could be expected Miram is still dwindling, have Feavors every knight - and Primus have also been sick - the circumstances have kept us from coming at the time we expected and circumstances have Occurred that deprives us of going for some time we have taken a notion of going to my Fathers first, depending sickness induces us to do so, the Sickness is depending in my brother-in-laws family Mr. Wherry that if we dont do so we cant until the first of September, and I could not

get back in time to take as much Fodder as I want. I would be glad you could delay coming until we return if you have no particular business and if you have come on and we will be out as soon as we come back we shall start about the 26th of the present instance and will aim to be back a little better three weeks which will be about the 24th or 4th of August.

I Am Yours & C
John West

Sealed with wax, without envelope and addressed William Montgomery, Little Niangua, Mo. Favor Per Mr. Ross.

William H. Ashley

Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, and exercising the Powers of Governor.

To all who shall see these presents - Greeting, Know Ye, That whereas the County Court for the County of Gasconade, in the state of Missouri, have nominated and appointed William Montgomery a Justice of the Peace, for the Township of Cullen in the county of Gasconade, Now Therefore, I do hereby commission the said William Montgomery a Justice of the Peace for the county and township aforesaid, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office, according to law: To Have and to Hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments, to the same of right pertaining unto him the said William Montgomery for four years, unless sooner removed according to law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed. Done at St. Charles, this Eighth day of June A.D. 1824, and in the forty Eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

By the Governor,
Wm. G. Pettus
(LS) Secretary of State.

William H. Ashley

THE MORGANS—Mary Scott, mother-in-law of Achilles Morgan, was born June 10, 1755, and died November 10, 1842, aged 87 years, 10 months, and 2 days. Achilles Morgan, father of Thomas Scott Morgan, was born July 18, 1772, and died January 20, 1860, aged 87 years, 6 months, and 2 days. Achilles Morgan was born in Virginia.

Susannah Morgan, wife of Achilles Morgan and mother of Thomas Scott Morgan, was born September 28, 1772, and died September 16, 1851, aged 78 years, 11 months, and 18 days. Thomas Scott Morgan was born in Monongalia County, Virginia, July 3, 1808, came to Illinois in 1820, and lived there until 1857, when he came to Missouri and settled three miles east of Preston, where he died July 23, 1869. He was a lieutenant in the Black Hawk War. He was a miller by trade and assisted in the erection of the first steam mill in Vermilion County, Illinois. In the early days, he shipped flour down the Wabash River to the Ohio, down that to the Mississippi to New Orleans. This was in the days of flat boats. Very shortly before the commencement of the Civil War, Mr. Morgan bought the machinery for a steam mill from the Donnell people, who had erected the first steam mill in the county, where the Cross Timbers mill now stands. He moved this machinery to a point about half a mile north of where the Morgan old residence stands, three miles east of Preston, and there erected a steam mill, which he later moved to a point about half a mile northeast, down in a hollow, where he ran a distillery.

THOMAS S. MORGAN was born July 3, 1808, and died July 23, 1869, while serving as President of the county court of this county. Brooky Kyger, first wife of Thomas S. Morgan, was born August 17, 1817, and died May 8, 1852. Thomas S. Morgan and Brooky Kyger were married February 20, 1834.

CHILDREN, first marriage

Sylvester was born March 12, 1835, and now lives near Danville, Illinois.

William S., born December 6, 1837, died December 9, 1852.

Levi, born August 7, 1841, married, and lives in Kansas.

Achilles, born August 27, 1843, has been Judge of the county court, and resides two and a half miles east of Preston.

Eliza S., born October 24, 1845, died April 1, 1847.

John, born January 2, 1848, resides two and a half miles east of Preston.

Caroline, born in 1850, died when about six months old.

Mary, born April 28, 1852, died September 6, 1852.

Thomas S. Morgan and Pheby Ann Lightner were married August 29, 1852, Pheby Ann Lightner-Morgan was born February 27, 1827, and died November 18, 1892.

CHILDREN, second marriage

Nancy Elizabeth, wife of Russell G. Pendleton, was born July 21, 1853.

Sarafine, wife of William Padgett, was born February 2, 1855.

Cynthia Ann, wife of Washington F. Reser, was born February 9, 1857.

Susannah, wife of Matt J. Orr, was born February 1, 1859.

Thomas D., was born December 1, 1860, died Mary 5, 1862.

Liberty M., was born January 1, 1864.

Martha, born February 21, 1866, died March 8, 1866.

Jesse L., born October 11, 1867, died September 5, 1888.

ACHILLES MORGAN was born August 27, 1843. Samantha Hires-Morgan was born February 16, 1839. Achilles Morgan and Samantha Hires were married December 31, 1871. Both had been previously married—he to Nancy Dollarhide, daughter of William Dollarhide, and she to Joseph Wilson Hires, the son of Lewis Hires, who died in the United States Army during the Civil War. James H. Hires, son of Samantha L., by former marriage, was born August 16, 1862, and married Inda James, December 23, 1886.

CHILDREN

Nancy E., born December 22, 1872, married John A. Johnson, November 29, 1891.

Thomas W., born October 8, 1874, married April 28, 1918, to Odessa Walker, born August 5, 1892.

Cora E., born October 9, 1877, married Dr. George C. Losey, November 6, 1907.

THOMAS W. MORGAN was born October 8, 1874, married Odessa Walker, born August 5, 1892, on April 28, 1918. Thomas W. Morgan died February 21, 1961.

CHILDREN

Thomas Clifford, born March 4, 1919, married May 28, 1949, to Elizabeth Jean Nelson, born May 7, 1926. They had children named Kathryn Louise, born September 24, 1952, and Thomas Dee, born February 16, 1956.

Odessa Mae, born April 28, 1920, married November 19, 1938, to Oscar F. Lindstrom. They had children named Wade, born September 24, 1942; Sandra Carol, born August 27,

1944, married June 1, 1963, to Donald Paul Thomas, and their children are Edward Paul, born March 2, 1964, Frederick Lee, born July 10, 1965, and Juanita Marie, born April 10, 1969.

George Dee, born January 1, 1927, died January 6, 1927.

Evelyn B., born June 26, 1928, married July 27, 1945, to William Charles Hart, born December 2, 1921. They had children named Joyce Ann, born September 29, 1948, married June 25, 1967, to John E. Frazen, and they have one child named Carolyn Dianne, born July 29, 1968; William C., Jr., born March 28, 1952; Anita Marlene, born November 17, 1955; Melvin Leroy, born November 29, 1957; Darla Dianne, born September 13, 1960; Judith Jean, born December 5, 1962; and John Marc, born March 23, 1967.

JOHN MORGAN was born January 2, 1848. Matilda Lain was born July 27, 1851, married John Morgan, January 4, 1872.

CHILDREN

Cynthia Elnora, born December 5, 1872.

Lyman, born August 1, 1874.

Raymond, born July 15, 1878.

Rachel Elvora, born January 10, 1881.

Arthur, born January 10, 1886.

Ethan, born September 12, 1888.

Thomas S., born June 29, 1891.

Ora Ellen, born May 18, 1894.

JOHN H. MORGAN, a grandson of Judge Thomas S. Morgan, and son of Sylvester, was born July 14, 1858, married Nancy Jane Wilson, September 23, 1882, by Charles Kroff, Justice of the Peace. Nancy Jane Wilson-Morgan was born in Miller County, Missouri, November 8, 1861.

CHILDREN

Otto H., born November 28, 1883, single.

Olin T., born February 23, 1886, married Edna Nease, March 17, 1907.

Jessie, born October 13, 1888, married Elmer Earsom, October 28, 1906.

THE MARCUS WALKER FAMILY (Parents of Odessa Walker-Morgan)

Marcus Walker, born September 17, 1867, died June 19, 1920, married August 16, 1891, to Mary Alice Sapp, born February 16, 1871, died January 4, 1915. They had children named Odessa, born August 5, 1892, married April 28, 1918, to Thomas Wilson Morgan, born October 8, 1874; Odus, born March 18, 1894, married Vesta Dillon; Ina, born January 16, 1896, died March 11, 1966, married Roscoe Walker; Crissie, born May 10, 1898, died April 15, 1962, married first to Harry Johnson, and second to Addison Urie; Harry, born February 19, 1901, died September 3, 1950, married Rosie Lee Rowe; Lester, born October 19, 1903; Velma Eugenia, born July 7, 1906, died February 13, 1951, married Bernie Carter; Kenneth, born April 19, 1912, died May 1, 1912; and Vernon, born August 10, 1913, married Ermal Lynch.

ALEXANDER MURPHY was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, removed to Ohio, thence to Randolph County, Indiana, in 1849. He died in the early 50's in Indiana. Mr. Murphy married Eliza Quigg of the "Keystone State" in Wayne County, Ohio, September 8, 1835. After the death of her husband in Indiana, she removed to Hickory County, Missouri, accompanied by her six children: William, John, Elizabeth, George W., Henderson, and Alexander. Eliza, the widow, died in Hickory County, Missouri, February 26, 1897. William was ambushed and killed during the Civil War; Elizabeth married John Kinross and died; George W. has been twice married and now lives about five miles north of Wheatland; John married Sarah Ann Ritchey and died in 1904. Sarah Ann survives him and lives on the farm left her by the husband. William Paul, one of their sons, is now owner and publisher of the Index at Hermitage, Missouri. Henderson died a few years ago in Hickory County, and Prof. Alexander, youngest son of Alexander and Eliza Quigg-Murphy, is somewhere in the mountain states. James S. Ritchey, who was the father of Sarah Ann, wife of John Murphy, was born in Kentucky, March 4, 1820, and came to Hickory County, Missouri, in 1837, and died in St. Claire County, Missouri, in 1874. His wife, Patsy Bradley, was born in North Carolina, August 27, 1819, and came to Missouri in 1838, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, August 28, 1858. They were married in Polk County, Missouri, in 1842. Their children were: Sarah Ann, born April 17, 1845, and Hannah E., born March 4, 1849. Hannah E. is the wife of Joseph W. Cooper who resides on Pomme de Terre River, six miles southwest of Hermitage.

MOSES N. NEIHARDT was born in Williams County, Ohio, January 21, 1847, his parents being Jacob and Anna M. Frock-

Neihardt. The father was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1795, and was of German ancestry, and the mother was born in Maryland, December 11, 1807, and was of German ancestry. He and his wife became the parents of eleven children. Moses N. was next to the youngest in the family.

He received an education in the Northeast Indiana Institute at Orland, Indiana. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company "E", 86th Regiment of the Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and was discharged October 28th of the same year. He thence commenced to teach school, teaching in the winter and attending school in the summer months. He came to this county in 1866 and followed the occupation of teaching until 1870, when he came to Hermitage and formed a partnership with Amos S. Smith, a lawyer, in the real estate business, and at the same time studied law, and was employed as Deputy County and Circuit Clerk in 1872 by William Q. Paxton, who then held those offices, and continued to hold this position until he was elected to fill those offices in November, 1874. He served eight years. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. He attended to farming, was Deputy Assessor and Deputy County Clerk from January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1887, when he became Judge of the Probate Court, having been elected at the previous November election. He served four years in this office and retired January 1, 1891. He attended to farming and acting as Deputy for the Clerks and collector until November, 1898, when he was elected Clerk of the County Court and served until January 1, 1903. Since that time, he has been Deputy for the Clerks and Collector, but last year, he began traveling for the Samuel Dodsworth Book Company of Leavenworth, Kansas, and is still on the road for them. He knows more about the records and the people of this county for the last thirty-five years than any other man living. He is a Master Mason and belongs to Hermitage Lodge No. 288, A. F. & A. M. He is also a P. G. of Hermitage Lodge No. 670, I. O. O. F. He was married March 26, 1873, to Mary S. Pack, a daughter of Dr. James R. and Rachel Pack of Hermitage. James R. Pack was an eminent physician and died in Hermitage on the 21st day of March, 1901; his wife Rachel is yet living at the old residence in Hermitage. To this union between Mr. Neihardt and Miss Mary S. Pack were born the following children:

Otto K., born October 11, 1878, married Lottie Craig in October, 1904.

Mary Ada, born February 16, 1881, married Henry Sherwood.
Melbern Moses, born May 31, 1885.

The mother died February 10, 1900, in Hermitage, Missouri. Mr. Neihardt was again married to Lizzie S. Dickinson on July 8, 1906. Miss Dickinson was a former schoolmate of Mr. Neihardt and spent most of the time teaching since her girlhood days.

NATHANIEL PAXTON, son of John Paxton, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1769, died in Wayne County, Ohio, October 6, 1849, and was married to Isabella McFarland, October 25, 1792, who was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, February 11, 1774, and came to Wayne County, Ohio, at the age of fifteen years. Well kept family records in Ohio and Missouri attest data of a part of Nathaniel Paxton's family.

John, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1794, went to Kosciusko County, Indiana, married and raised a family.

Nathaniel, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1799, went to Indiana, married a Luce, raised a family, and died.

Hugh, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1801, went to Ashland County, Ohio, married Nancy Parr, had no children, and died in 1880.

James, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1803, was a physician, married, and raised a family, and died in Iberia, Morrow County, Ohio, June 24, 1874.

Ann, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1805, died in Wayne County, Ohio, November 30, 1824, unmarried.

William, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1807, died in Hickory County, Missouri, in 1862, married Rebecca Shinnagarger in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1828, and they came to Missouri in 1834.

Hannah, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1809, died in Morrow County, Ohio, August 8, 1834.

Amos, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1811, married Rebecca Quigg, who was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1819, and came to Hickory County, Missouri, in 1840. He died in 1902, and the wife, Rebecca, died January 11, 1893, about nine years before he died.

WILLIAM PAXTON was the fifth son of Nathaniel and Isabella McFarland-Paxton.

CHILDREN

Ethan, born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 31, 1829,

died in Hickory County, Missouri, January 9, 1898, first married Minerva Bennett, and she died; after her death, he married Mary U. Kinross, September 29, 1867. She was born April 24, 1851, in Worcestershire, England.

Hugh, born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 16, 1834, died in Hickory County, Missouri, October 8, 1893, first married Martha J. Walker, June 8, 1854. She was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 11, 1837, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, April 1, 1868. On January 2, 1870, he married Paulina Smith, who was born in Anderson County, Illinois, October 12, 1851.

Martha A., born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 16, 1838, unmarried.

Almina, born in Hickory County, Missouri, April 3, 1842, married Samuel Dent, July 11, 1860, died recently in Utah.

Amos M., born in Hickory County, Missouri, December 8, 1845, married Hattie Culley-Jenkins, July 27, 1881, died in Wheatland, January 27, 1902.

William J., born in Hickory County, Missouri, September 28, 1849, died in Hickory County, Missouri, June 1, 1875, unmarried.

Lucy D., born in Hickory County, Missouri, -----, married John M. Sherman, and died, leaving children.

AMOS PAXTON, son of Nathaniel Paxton.

CHILDREN

William Quigg, born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 17, 1837, first married Mary J. Halbert, October 1, 1867, who died September 11, 1868, childless; was married January 11, 1872, to Harriett E. Tillery-Noland, who was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, March 2, 1842. He died at Humansville, Missouri, January 20, 1903.

Hugh B., born in Wayne County, Ohio, May 15, 1840, married Mary F. Babb, in Hickory County, Missouri, in 1867.

John Wesley, born in Hickory County, Missouri, January 6, 1843, married July 12, 1861, to Elmira J. Satterfield, and now lives in Arkansas.

Iri J., born in Hickory County, Missouri, December 12, 1845, married Martha Amelia Duke, August 26, 1869, who was born in Cass County, Indiana, October 1, 1854.

Rebecca J., born in Hickory County, Missouri, January 12, 1849, married Lafayett Bennett, February 6, 1870.

Amos L., born in Hickory County, Missouri, January 8, 1852, unmarried.

Theodore, born in Hickory County, Missouri, January 22, 1856, unmarried.

Eramus M., born in Hickory County, Missouri, January 23, 1858, unmarried.

Cyrus, born in Hickory County, Missouri, January 23, 1862, unmarried.

Walter B., born in Hickory County, Missouri, April 29, 1866, married to Clara Dent, in 1887.

REBECCA J. BENNETT children were born in Hickory County, Missouri.

Omer W., born June 22, 1871; Ora W., born February 16, 1873; Ceborn, born August 23, 1875; Harry, born November 29, 1878; and Ellen O., born March 18, 1881.

ETHAN PAXTON's children, born in Hickory County, Missouri, grandchildren of William Paxton.

Flora L., born March 7, 1870.

Amos A., born November 5, 1871.

John H., born January 13, 1874.

Mary Rebecca, born February 27, 1877.

Jesse W., born November 25, 1879.

Elizabeth J., born September 17, 1883.

Lillie M., born October 19, 1889.

HUGH PAXTON's children, first marriage:

William Wayne, born April 5, 1855.

Harriett M., born June 11, 1859.

Amaranda, born October 26, 1861.

Ethan W., born March 28, 1864.

Amos A., born August 24, 1866.

CHILDREN, second marriage

John C., born July 19, 1871.

Elmer H., born August 14, 1873, died April 6, 1889.

Laura E., born November 1, 1875.

Lucy A., born December 30, 1877.

Myram B., born December 17, 1879.

Ira Norman, born January 29, 1882.

Oliver M., born March 18, 1884.

Ernest J., born June 4, 1890.

AMOS M. PAXTON's only child was Maud Cecil, born June 4, 1882, married in 1903, at EIDorado Springs, Missouri, to Slaughter Hall.

WILLIAM QUIGG PAXTON's children, grandchildren of Amos Paxton.

Harry Landon, born in Hermitage, Missouri, October, 1872, married Julia Smith, September 8, 1893. She was born in Waverly, Iowa, July 4, 1878.

Stella Lee, born in Hermitage, Missouri, March 5, 1874, Married Albert G. Morrison, April 27, 1892.

Ella May, born in Humansville, Missouri, February 1, 1876, married November 5, 1895, to O. J. McLane.

HUGH B. PAXTON's children, born in Hickory County, Missouri.

Elmer E., born in 1868.

Enrie, ———.

Edward, ———.

Thomas B., ———.

Arthur, ———.

Dorrie, ———.

Ira, ———.

Bertha, ———.

JOHN W. PAXTON's children, born in Hickory County, Missouri.

Sigel S., born July 8, 1862, married December 5, 1887, to Lema Crates, killed in June, 1893.

William, born March 5, 1864, married May Blair, July 19, 1888.

Charles P., born June 7, 1867.

Cora G., born November 3, 1869, first married Amos Quigg; second marriage to George T. Millner.

Orton A., born November 30, 1871, married to Mollie Brown, January 8, 1890.

Judson K., born January 8, 1873.

Rosa M., born May 21, 1878.

Robert, born August 16, 1883.

Peter, born April 11, 1885.

IRA J. PAXTON's children, born in Hickory County, Missouri.

Iris Augustus, born October 21, 1870, married Rev. A. H. Dent, a Baptist minister, has six children.

Rhoda May, born September 30, 1872, married William U. Morton, has three children.

Harvey Amos, born August 19, 1874, married Clara Belle Morton, June 19, 1892, has five children.

Alice Rebecca, born September 14, 1876, married James H. Goodman, January 31, 1892, has four children.

William Holly, born October 19, 1878.

Raymond Arlington, born November 21, 1880, died October 28, 1895.

Cyrus C., born September 9, 1883.

Ada Blanche, born March 6, 1885, married Oscar Rogers.

Ina Fay, born October 24, 1889.

Rena Dell, born November 21, 1891.

WALTER B. PAXTON's children, all born in Hickory County, Missouri, except the two youngest, who were born in the state of California.

Orpheus Dwight, born February 13, 1888.

Winnie Lee, born September 8, 1889.

Verdie, born March 20, 1891.

Rosa Wave, born December 2, 1892.

L. H., born October 16, 1894.

Walter Hale, born April 12, 1896.

Cyrus T., born December 9, 1898.

Harry Amos, born January 8, 1900.

William Dent, born November 2, 1901.

Margaret, born September 8, 1903.

Twins, born November 12, 1906.

SQUIRE L. PINE, born April 12, 1823, married Emeline Parsons, May 23, 1847, who was born February 27, 1830.

CHILDREN

James A., born August 15, 1849, married Drinda A. Elliott, December 6, 1868, deceased.

Mary E., born September 1, 1853, married William F. Bangle, August 8, 1869.

William R., born April 23, 1855, married Susan C. Elliott, June 28, 1874, deceased.

Matilda A., born July 6, 1858, married James K. Moore.

Adam W., born December 10, 1860, married Maria Edwards, September 30, 1880.

ADAM W. PINE's children:

Bertha N., born July 10, 1881, married A. C. Bradley, September 30, 1897.

Arthur L., born July 18, 1883, married Olive Hostetler, January 23, 1902.

Susie E., born August 16, 1885, married Max Friedley, December 25, 1902.

Minnie M., born November 2, 1887, married — Rorer, October 3, 1905.

Bulah M., born February 10, 1894.

Mary E., born July 26, 1896.

Nellie, born October 27, 1903.

Ernest, born March 27, 1906.

JOHN PITTS was born in North Carolina in 1753, moved to Logan County, Kentucky, about the close of the 18th century. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, joined the army in 1777 or 1778. Several of his children came to what is now Hickory County as early as 1840. He was twice married.

CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN, first marriage

Barb, born in 1770, died without children.

Burrell, born in 1772; children: Barney, Barb, John, Burrell, Thomas, Mary, Annie, Caroline, and Elizabeth.

David, born in 1774; children: John, James, David Brooks, (Polly) Mary Ann, Elizabeth, and Jane.

John, born in 1776; children: Dillard, Mims, John, William (Buck), Giddy, Mary, and Patsy.

William, born in 1780; children: Young, Richard, Milly, Elizabeth, Polly, Sarah, Nancy, and Carroll.

Giddy, born in 1783; children: Carroll, Alvis, Micy, and Andromica.

Mary Henry, born in 1786; children: not known.

Elizabeth, who married Skinner, born in 1794; children: Giddy, Wiley, John, Carroll, Sarah, Marthan, and Marcella.

Miley, who married Dorris, born in 1797; children: Isaac, Nancy, Miley, Jackson, and Piety.

CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN, second marriage

Thompson, born in 1808; children: Martin, Mattison, Green, Young, Logan, and Warren.

Warren, born in 1810; children: Elizabeth, Nancy, Warren, Fountain, and Mary.

Meekin, born in 1812; children: Sophronia, Laura, and Fount M.

Susan, who married Harvey, born in 1815; only child: Bartley.

Nancy, born in 1817; children: Moten, Jonathan, Monica, Manica, Victoria, Elvira, (Gima Alice).

Delaine, who married Ragan, and afterwards married Lawrence; children: John, Lucy, Harriett, Henry C., and Virginia.

This record was furnished me by Fount M. Pitts, son of Meekin Pitts, and Meekin Pitts, it will be seen from the foregoing family record, was the ninth son of John Pitts, who was born in 1753.

DAVID PITTS, son of John Pitts, who was born in North Carolina, in 1753, was born in Kentucky, October 7, 1774, and died in 1840. Jane Pitts, his wife, was born in South Carolina, June 30, 1878, and died in 1845.

CHILDREN

Mary Ann, born August 3, 1809, died in 1860.

Elizabeth, born October 1, 1811, died in 1888.

John N., born January 12, 1814, died in 1866.

James G., born March 5, 1816, died in 1851.

William, born November 30, 1818, died in 1820.

David Brooks, born February 8, 1826, died January 17, 1900.

Margaret Jane, wife of William Mashburn, born January 20, 1829.

DAVID BROOKS PITTS was a son of David Pitts, who was born in North Carolina, October 7, 1774, and a grandson of John Pitts, who was born in North Carolina in 1753, and served in the Continental Army in 1777-78. David Brooks was one of the four sons of David Pitts who came to what is now Hickory County, Missouri, as early as 1840. David Brooks was born in Kentucky, February 8, 1826, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, January 17, 1900. Martha A. Creed-Pitts, wife of David Brooks, was a daughter of Gideon and Eusebia Creed, and was born April 29, 1839, and died January 16, 1897. David B. Pitts and Martha A. Creed were married March 23, 1859, by James T. Wheeler, M. G.

CHILDREN born in Hickory County, Missouri

Mary Jane, born August 9, 1860, died October 15, 1861.

William Halleck, born July 11, 1862.

James T., born March 31, 1864, died May 21, 1902, in Kansas.

Lan S., born May 10, 1866.

Jasper C., born January 1, 1868.

Margaret E., born November 4, 1870, died October 2, 1901.

Dullie F., born March 8, 1873.

ANDREW J. PITTS, son of Burrell Pitts, born July 4, 1830, came from Mississippi with his father's family to what is now Hickory County, Missouri, in 1845, married to Malissa A. Pitts, February 27, 1852. Malissa A. was born January 1, 1838.

CHILDREN

Nancy E., born January 17, 1853.

Louisa J., born November 16, 1854.

Sarah A., born July 28, 1856.

William Lafayette, born October 12, 1858.

Christopher C., born November 26, 1861.

Mary C., born April 3, 1864.

Lucy C., born April 26, 1866.

Ulysses G., born February 25, 1868.

Young Albert, born March 23, 1871.

Ida, born August 14, 1879.

JOHN W. QUIGG was born December 29, 1821, first married Hannah Bartshe in Hickory County, Missouri, July 30, 1846. She died September 11, 1855. He married the second time to Lucretia A. Bradley, August 17, 1856; she died February 20, 1900. He died November 11, 1893.

CHILDREN, first marriage

William R., died September 28, 1849.

John W., living, married Sara A. Miller, now deceased.

George A., married Amanda Adams.

Catherine J., married Baley D. Skinner, now living in Oklahoma.

CHILDREN, second marriage

Charles C., married Martha A. Root, living.

Amos T., married Cora G. Paxton; he died.

Perry C., married Sarah A. Head.

Horace D., married Lizzy Cully of Cooper County, Missouri; physician, has represented Cooper County two terms in the Missouri Legislature.

Samuel S., died March 16, 1864.

Ira F., died in November, 1892.

Priscilla L., married John L. Bennett.

Enos S., married Nancy B. Roberts.

James M.

Cora C., born September 22, 1872, married September 29, 1889, to David V. Goodman, born Mary 25, 1867, died May 1, 1950. (Cora C. died February 21, 1967.)

John W. Quigg's mother was Elizabeth Dasher. His father and mother were both born in Ireland and lived in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The father of John W. died when John W. was a small boy, and the mother married a man by the name of York, and he died, and she came to Missouri with her son in 1840 and died at the residence of Henry C. Butler, May 19, 1849.

As will be seen elsewhere, Mr. Quigg was a prominent citizen and official of this county. He was appointed Sheriff and Collector of the county in 1863, which was during the dangerous times of the Civil War, and by subsequent elections, held these positions until January 1, 1869.

JACOB RESER was born May 14, 1799, married Eliza Yeager, and died December 20, 1859. Eliza Yeager was born February 24, 1802, and died February 24, 1901.

CHILDREN

Jacob S., born January 21, 1821, married Ann Edde in 1845 or 1846.

Susannah C., born February 11, 1823, married Aaron Darby, July 18, 1837, by Elijah Yeager, M. G.

Mary J., born November 13, 1825, married Robert C. Montgomery, September 18, 1842, by Elijah Yeager, M. G.

Solomon A. L., born September 8, 1828, married Elizabeth Runnells, January 7, 1858.

Annanias B., born November 11, 1830, married Nancy C. Richards, January 13, 1853.

Martha E., born March 14, 1833, married James H. Vaughn, November 2, 1851.

Josiah W., born March 28, 1837, married Elizabeth Cox, date not given.

Jacob Reser, Daniel Darby, Moses Darby, Rev. Elijah F. Yeager, Aaron Darby, and others came to what is now Hickory County in 1838, and settled in the southeast corner of the county in what is now Green Township.

JACOB S. RESER was born January 21, 1821, married Ann Edde in 1845 or 1846, died March 31, 1861. Ann Edde, wife

of Jacob S. Reser, was born February 16, 1819, and died April 25, 1907.

CHILDREN

Mary Ann, born January 4, 1847, married Patrick McDowell.
John W., born February 17, 1848, married Abbie Jordan.
Washington F., born November 30, 1849, married Cynthia A. Morgan, June 17, 1877.

Francis Marion, born August 19, 1852, married Sarah Clayton.
Jacob Elijah, born March 30, 1856, married Rachel Stanley.

WASHINGTON F. RESER was a son of Jacob S. Reser and Ann Edde-Reser, born November 30, 1849, married Cynthia A. Morgan, daughter of Thomas S. and Phebe A. Morgan, June 17, 1877. Cynthia A. was born February 9, 1857.

CHILDREN

Winer Daughn, born March 3, 1878, died July 30, 1948, married Effa May Cogle, December 3, 1903.

Alto Fair, born September 1, 1879, died July 28, 1880.

Thomas Stevens, born March 6, 1881, died March 17, 1960, married Catherine Shumate, October 11, 1902.

Edna Bulo, born August 8, 1883, married Archie A. Liggett, November 5, 1903.

Washington Ottoway, born February 14, 1885, died August 31, 1936, married first to Mary Elizabeth Hopkins; second, to Mary Martha Wahlers, March 15, 1923.

Fanny Ethel, born February 20, 1887, married Emory Howard Gist, August 8, 1906.

Horace Preston, born April 12, 1889, died January 20, 1858, married Lazora D. Nevins, October 3, 1916.

Tincy May, born March 25, 1891, died March 25, 1891.

Mabel Bell, born January 26, 1893, married Seth Thomas Cogle, February 12, 1911.

Marshall Otho, born November 16, 1895, died January 14, 1898.

Floyd Estes, born March 31, 1898, died September 2, 1898.

Otis Morgan, born January 27, 1900, died January 20, 1965, married Ella Gertrude Wolf.

PLEASANT E. ROBBINS was born July 20, 1836, in Hawkins County, Tennessee, and moved to Missouri in the autumn of 1853. Lucinda Holt was born in Cannon County, Tennessee, March 6, 1839, and came with her parents, Herod and Lucinda Holt, to Missouri in 1840. Pleasant E. Robbins and Lucinda

Holt were married in Ozark County, Missouri, October 7, 1860.

CHILDREN

James Houston, born December, 1861, married Emma Giffin, December 13, 1885.

Stephen H., born November 11, 1863, died January 1, 1864.

James Houston, born December, 1861, married Emma Giffin, December 13, 1885.

Stephen H., born November 11, 1863, died January 1, 1864.

Lucinda M., born March 20, 1865, married William Giffin, September 15, 1886.

Nancy A., born October 18, 1866, died November 7, 1869.

Margaret C., born March 24, 1868, married Thomas S. Hall, November 1, 1885, died November 19, 1892.

Hansel P., born April 7, 1869, married Nora Harbor, January 31, 1892.

Aaron W., born June 22, 1870, died May 19, 1880.

Fielden E., born December 15, 1871.

Abram A., born February 11, 1873, married Analee Jones, December 22, 1895.

John C., born March 4, 1874, married Ellen Grizzell, January 3, 1897, and died May 21, 1901.

Francis M., born November 9, 1875, died December 19, 1875.

Ester E., born November 9, 1876, married Henry Johnson.

Rachel P., born in May, 1878.

William W., born December 16, 1881, married Cora L. Owsley, January 21, 1904.

All of the members living reside in Hickory County.

JAMES A. ROBERTSON was born in Washington County, Missouri, November 11, 1818; Mary Jane Robertson was born in Kentucky, March 12, 1825. They were married in St. Francois County, Missouri, November 3, 1844.

CHILDREN

William J., born July 23, 1845.

Mary E., born December 1, 1846, died January 12, 1847.

Nancy J., born April 10, 1848.

Willis G., born December 10, 1850.

Richard M., born November 29, 1854.

Paulina C., born January 12, 1856.
Robert H., born November 14, 1857.
James M., born January 12, 1860.
Martha E., born October 11, 1863.
John W., born May 4, 1865.
Cora, born June 6, 1866, died February 3, 1867.

JOHN POWELL ROGERS, a prominent pioneer of this county, was born in North Carolina, October 13, 1812, entered land on Little Weaubleau Creek in 1839, and died there February 18, 1876. Nancy B. Owens-Rogers, wife of John Powell Rogers, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, in 1824, was united in marriage with John Powell Rogers in Hickory County, Missouri, in 1840, and is living at the age of 82 years.

CHILDREN

Emily, born January 26, 1844, married John G. Crutsinger, January 22, 1859.

Richard D., born January 8, 1849, has been married twice.

Mary, born February 24, 1852, married Owen W. Butler, October 28, 1866, and raised a family.

Pleasant J., born March 20, 1855, married Nancy C. Dent, daughter of Ephraim and Frances Halbert-Dent, March 15, 1876.

Nancy M., born June 18, 1860, married William D. Harryman, December 19, 1876.

Celia, born December 16, 1868, married Albert H. Doerman, March 11, 1888.

PLEASANT JASPER ROGERS, born in Hickory County, Missouri, March 20, 1855, married March 15, 1876, to Nancy Celina Dent, born November 15, 1856.

CHILDREN

Harry H., born May 24, 1877, died December 31, 1957, married Anna Holmes Johnston, born August 17, 1881. No children; however, reared a niece, Rowena Johnston, who married Lucian Morrison.

Ola, born October 21, 1878, married Lou McShane, January 26, 1900. One child, Neil.

Cyrus S., born August 26, 1880, died (no data). Never married. Was a Christian Science Practitioner.

Dot, born August 5, 1882, married Tommy Halbert. Had two children: Lee and Avis.

Oscar L., born February 25, 1884, married Blanche Paxton. Children were Kenneth and Lenore.

Nancy Fannie, born November 28, 1887, married H. J. Shands. One child, Helen, who married Fred Casler; they have three daughters.

John, born April 4, 1890, married. One child, John, Jr.

Albert H., born ———, married Alena Brawner. Children are Dorothy Jane and Albert, Jr.

Homer, born October 9, 1894, married Edith Chapman. One child, Harriet Anne, who married Franklin Nichols. They have one daughter.

Leslie, born April 20, 1897, married. No children.

Logan, born October 1, 1901, died early in life.

Biography of Harry H. Rogers (1877 to 1957)

Harry H. Rogers, eldest son of P. J. Rogers, was born on a farm near Wheatland, Hickory County, Missouri, and died in San Antonio, Texas, December 3, 1957. He attended the Public Schools of Hickory County and later M.S.T.C., Warrensburg, Missouri. He married Anna H. Johnston, June 26, 1901. He served as teacher and Superintendent of Schools in Hickory County prior to 1900. He taught in the Osceola Public Schools from 1900 to 1903, during which time he studied law under the direction of a prominent lawyer in Osceola. After being admitted to the bar in Missouri, he moved to Wewoka (Indian Territory), Oklahoma, in 1903, and continued as an attorney until 1913, when he moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and became counsel for and associate of McFarlin, Chapman, Harwell, Barnard, and McFarlin, in their farm, ranch, and oil operations. He also established a reputation as an authority on Indian Land titles and was President of the Oklahoma Bar Association.

In 1920, he moved to San Antonio, Texas, and became active in many business endeavors. In 1938, Mr. Rogers returned to Tulsa to become President of the Exchange National Bank, now the National Bank of Tulsa, and remained in that position until 1932, when he resigned and returned to San Antonio, Texas. During the time he lived in Oklahoma, he was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma and was a member of the Board of Trustees of Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma. While in Texas, he served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, and several years as Chairman of the San Antonio Independent School District Board. A new San Antonio school building was named for him.

Mr. Rogers was a 33rd Degree Mason and was an active leader in the fraternal order for a number of years. He was also an active member of several civic organizations as follows:

1. President of Tulsa Chamber of Commerce
2. Rotary Club of San Antonio - president in 1922
Director of Rotary International, 1926
President of Rotary International, 1926-27
Attended Convention of Rotary International in Ostend, Belgium, in 1927 and received the Order of the Cross King Albert of Belgium.

His leadership in granting student fellowships and promoting the educational program of Rotary International was, perhaps, his greatest service to the organization.

He was a member of the First Christian Church in Tulsa, and was an active member of the official board, as well as teaching a large Sunday School Class. This same work carried over in San Antonio where he was a member of the Central Christian Church. In 1929, he was elected President of the International Convention of Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ), the first lay member to hold this position. This is the highest honor one can receive from his church.

He served one year as a member of the Oklahoma Legislature. During these years when so many activities and responsibilities required much of his time, he did not forget Hickory County. He kept in touch thru visits and letters and contributed generously to many projects and programs in different schools and churches in the County.

Biography of John Rogers

John Rogers, son of P. J. and Nancy Celina Rogers, and younger brother of Harry H. Rogers, was born in Hickory County, Missouri, on April 4, 1890. He attended the Public Schools of Hickory County, but went to Oklahoma in 1908 and received his legal education in the University of Oklahoma, and graduated from the School of Law with Bachelor of Laws degree in early 1914. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, United States Supreme Court, and Circuit Court of Appeals, Tenth District. During the years from 1914 to April, 1917, he was Assistant Attorney and Secretary to McMan Oil Company, and later General Attorney for McMan Oil and Gas Company.

In April, 1917, he volunteered for military service and received a commission as First Lieutenant in the Infantry. Later, he was promoted to Captain, and appointed Personnel Adjutant of the 348th Infantry for overseas duty. He served in the A.E.F. about seven months and was honorably discharged March, 1919.

On return from military duties, he resumed his position as Attorney General and Vice-President of McMan Oil and Gas Company until 1950. Thru these years, he also served as general counsel for Chapman-McFarlin-Barnard interests and advisor for other Oil Companies. In 1933, he severed all connections with Superior Oil Corporation, and devoted his entire time to Chapman-McFarlin-Barnard interests. He was Dean of School of Law of the University of Tulsa from 1948 to 1956, a special lecturer from 1943 to 1962. In 1964, he became a member of Board of Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, Tulsa, and also a member of Board of National Bank of Tulsa, and still serves in that capacity.

An article written by a member of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation presents a summation of the civic activities, public positions, and honors accorded to Mr. Rogers. We quote:

John Rogers of Tulsa, well-known attorney and civic leader, will be honored by the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation with a dinner and presentation of his portrait in bronze, Saturday, January 18, 1969, at 6:30 p.m. in Tulsa's Summit Club.

Rogers has served the Foundation in a number of leadership positions since it was chartered in 1946. He has been president of the organization 14 years. Under Rogers' leadership, the non-profit, non-tax supported research and educational institution has achieved national prominence as a center for the study of incurable diseases and for training of promising young Oklahoma scientists.

Reece McGee, vice president-director of administration for the Foundation, said, "The leadership and interest given to this institution by John Rogers typifies his seemingly tireless desire to help man face a better future in every phase of his existence, particularly in the health and educational fields."

"The stability and productiveness of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation today is a tribute to his devotion, fathom-

less energy, and determination that Oklahoma will make major contributions of new knowledge in medicine for the relief of human suffering," McGee said.

The bronze bust of Rogers is displayed in the lobby of the Foundation at 825 N. E. 13th, Oklahoma City.

Rogers is a partner in the Tulsa law firm of Rogers and Bell. He is listed in "Who's Who in America" and is a member of the Tulsa County, Oklahoma, and American Bar Associations. He is an ABA Fellow, a Research Fellow, and an honorary trustee of the Southwestern Legal Foundation, which last year named him recipient of the Hatton W. Sumners Award.

Rogers is considered one of the prime movers behind educational progress in Oklahoma and for the establishment of high standards of practice in the legal profession. He helped establish Tulsa University Law School and served as Dean from 1948 to 1956.

In 1926, Governor Ed Trapp appointed Rogers to the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, and in 1941, he helped create and served on the Board of Regents for Higher Education. In total, he has received appointments or commissions from six Oklahoma governors.

Equally well-known for work in his church, Rogers sponsored and taught a class for young adults for 25 years in Tulsa's First Christian Church. He has served as Chairman of the Official Board and the Board of Elders of the church and on the boards of the United Christian Missionary Society, National Benevolent Association, Disciples of Christ Historical Society, and National Council of Churches.

In 1956, he was elected President of the International Convention of Christian Churches and became one of only two laymen (the other, his brother, Harry H. Rogers) ever to hold the two-million-member denomination's highest office. He joined a long list of notables when he received a Brotherhood Citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Rogers served on the Board of Trustees for Tulsa University almost continually from 1926 and is now an honorary board member. He also is a member of the Oklahoma Hall of Fame.

One of Rogers' first thrusts for the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation was when he played a key role at a statewide gathering in Oklahoma City late in 1947 which launched a fund-raising campaign for establishment of the Foundation.

That effort resulted in two million, 100 thousand dollars in pledges from citizens of every county.

The Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation was born "In the minds, hearts, and pocketbooks of thousands of Oklahomans," Rogers has said. "It is unique in that respect because no similar organization in the world, to our knowledge, enjoys such a broad base of voluntary support from people at the grass roots level."

Rogers stated, "The Foundation is located in Oklahoma City out of necessity to be close to a major medical center and the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine."

"The Foundation, however, belongs to every person in each section of this state. They have a stake in its future. And, it has a stake in their future," Rogers said.

THOMAS G. RONEY was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, April 8, 1813, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, March 9, 1886. Elizabeth R. Lambeth-Roney was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, May 17, 1819, and died July 24, 1906.

CHILDREN

William L., born in Sumner County, Tennessee, September 25, 1832.

Martha A. E., was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, July 11, 1841, and died September 27, 1877, in Hickory County, Missouri.

George H., born in Van Buren County, Iowa, April 10, 1844.

Mariller J., born in Warren County, Illinois, November 16, 1846, and died in Camden County, Missouri, February 29, 1889.

Thomas B., born in Warren County, Illinois, January 11, 1849, and died December 20, 1885, in Arizona.

Mary Caroline, born in Warren County, Illinois, November 30, 1851.

John E., was born in Warren County, Illinois, February 11, 1854, and was drowned August 24, 1857.

Reuben A., born in Warren County, Illinois, May 21, 1856.

James A., was born in Hickory County, Missouri, July 29, 1859.

Ulysses G., born in Hickory County, Missouri, October 10, 1863, and died May 16, 1864.

MARRIAGES

Martha A. E. was married to William Carroll Drenon, February 9, 1860, and was afterwards married to George W. Woods on September 8, 1876.

William L. was married to Margaret A. Drenon, September 13, 1860, in Hickory County, Missouri, and Margaret A. died April 7, 1864.

Mariller J. was married to John G. Huffman in Hickory County, Missouri, March 8, 1867, and John G. died in May, 1872, at Jefferson City, Missouri. On September 9, 1877, Mariller J. married G. S. Howard.

Mary Caroline married Daniel B. Huffman, July 4, 1869, in Hickory County, Missouri.

Reuben A. was married to Julia Green, March 10, 1887, in Hickory County, Missouri.

James A. was married to Hester A. Thurston, December 23, 1880, and she died November 14, 1884, in Hickory County, Missouri. He married Hester A. Dodd, April 15, 1888, in Benton County, Missouri.

Carroll T. Drenon, son of William C. Drenon and Martha A. E. Roney-Drenon, died September 9, 1875.

GEORGE H. RONEY and America England were married March 2, 1865, in Hickory County, Missouri.

CHILDREN

Elizabeth A., born December 31, 1865, married Benjamin J. Creach, December 10, 1885.

Lewis S., born March 16, 1867, married Ellen C. Chrisope, March 8, 1880.

Amanda A., born March 24, 1870, married Robert S. Simmons, May 4, 1890.

THOMAS SANDERS was born in North Carolina in 1808. He was a son of Jacob Sanders, who was of English descent, born in North Carolina. The maiden name of the wife of Jacob was Ailsey High, and she was Irish. Sarah Dark, wife of Thomas Sanders, was also born in 1808, in Christian County, Kentucky. Her father's name was Oliver Dark, and her mother's maiden name was Amey Hayes, and she was Irish.

Jacob Sanders and wife and Oliver Dark and wife all died in Kentucky. Thomas Sanders and Sarah Dark were married in Callaway County, Kentucky, and came to Hickory County, Missouri, December 24, 1853.

CHILDREN

Amy Jane first married Henry G. Glenn, and one child of that marriage, Thomas H. Glenn, is now living in Oklahoma. She was married a second time to James G. Johnson, and died, leaving Frances, who married Jesse Stroud and is now a widow; Mary, who married Joseph G. Stroud, and has raised a family; Martha, who married Thomas Jordan; and James and William, twins, of whom James is dead.

Jacob H., born in Kentucky October 13, 1831, married Nancy Robbinson, daughter of Rev. Munford B. Robbinson, February 18, 1857, and they have nine children living as follows: James W.; Mary F., who married L. G. Chaney; Emma, single; William H.; Thomas M.; Alice, who married John S. Williams; Jacob A.; Ellen, who married Estman Dietz; Waidy Marvin.

Mary Elizabeth, who married Julian Calhoun, and died in Kentucky about 1866.

Lydia Ann, who died in infancy.

Sarah J., who married William Drillen, and lives in Denver, Colorado. They have two daughters.

William W., who married Armeade Smith. They have five children living: Etta, who married Charles Pitts, and lives in Aztec, New Mexico; Thomas H., single; and Landrine and Nora who are at home.

Alabama, who married James M. Robbinson. They have three children and live in Oklahoma.

Lucy P. Buenavista and Thomas W. died when small.

Alice, who married a man by the name of Flum; they have three children and live in Colorado.

Missouri F., the youngest, died a few years ago.

· ELI COLTER SELBY was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1821, of English parentage. The mother, Nancy Barnhart-Selby, was born in 1821, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch-German descent. They were married in 1838.

CHILDREN

Samuel B., born in 1839, married Josie B. Patterson-Hooper, in 1889, in Hickory County, Missouri. They have

three children: Grace, born in 1892; Maud, born in 1896; and John T., born in 1904. Samuel B. Selby resides one mile south of Preston on the Bolivar road.

George W., born in 1841.

Josephine Selby-Thompson, born in 1844.

Mary K. Selby-Berry, born in 1847.

Agnes, born in 1849.

Lafayette, born in 1851, died in Benton County, Arkansas, in 1889.

Austin, born in 1854.

Lycurgus, born in 1857.

Lewis, born in 1859.

Emma Selby-Mackey, born in 1862.

Seven of the family are dead, part of them dying before the family came to Missouri. The father and son, George W., died from injuries received in the Civil War. The mother died in Hickory County, Missouri.

JOHN SELVIDGE, son of George Selvidge, was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, May 3, 1816, married Lucinda Black, February 15, 1835. They removed to Dade County, Missouri, in 1851, thence to Hickory County, in 1855. Lucinda Black was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, February 20, 1812, and died September 14, 1872. John was married a second time to Elizabeth Brakebill in October, 1876. He united with the M. E. Church in early life, and in 1855, was licensed to preach, and was ordained an Elder in 1866 or 1867. He studied medicine under Doctors Hurley and Frank and did quite a practice for some time.

CHILDREN, first marriage

Mary C., born December 18, 1835, married William E. Pine in 1860, died April 9, 1900.

Joseph B., born May 22, 1837, married Ann Mactyre in October, 1859, and he died April 24, 1906.

George S., born May 9, 1840, single.

Nancy, born February 12, 1842, died November 21, 1902.

John W., born May 20, 1844, died August 27, 1900.

James S., born March 5, 1846, married Susan J. Kirby in 1870.

Margaret L., born July 9, 1852, married Rev. Henry Threlfall, August 4, 1886, died December 12, 1887.

L. B., born July 27, 1854, married Elizabeth Gardner, November 3, 1882, died January 12, 1906.

Marinda, born August 27, 1857, married J. T. Selvidge, June 14, 1855.

CHILDREN, second marriage

Annie, born April 5, 1878, married Ira R. Thatch, September 26, 1897.

JOSEPH B. SELVIDGE was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, May 22, 1837, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, April 24, 1906. Ann M. Selvidge, wife of Joseph B. Selvidge, was born in Lancaster County, Virginia, March 12, 1838.

CHILDREN

J. W., born December 16, 1860.

W. L., born November 26, 1862.

Nancy F., born August 30, 1864, died June 16, 1867.

James O., born December 2, 1866, died August 9, 1869.

A. J., born February 3, 1869.

Ida B., born February 12, 1871.

T. M., born October 9, 1873.

H. W., born May 22, 1876.

WILLIAM S. SNIDOW was born in Virginia, February 3, 1829, and died about three miles southeast of Weaubleau, September 23, 1903. He was a remarkable man in many respects, was a carpenter and farmer, a man of limited education, but represented this county 16 years in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, and the Senatorial District in which Hickory County was in 1864 in the Missouri Senate for four years, without "even a whisper of wrongdoing" as a legislator. Elizabeth Brown-Snidow was born June 24, 1832, and died March 9, 1906. They were married June 27, 1849. She was a daughter of Abraham Brown.

CHILDREN

Margaret J., born July 21, 1850, married April 9, 1891.

James C., born September 21, 1852, married in July, 1902.

Myriam L., born December 3, 1854, married February 6, 1883.

Mary A. W., born March 31, 1857, married November 3, 1877.

Giles L., born in April, 1859, married March 3, 1885.

Laura E., born March 26, 1862, married October 6, 1889.

Annie E., born July 14, 1864.

William S., born September 25, 1866.

Carl S., born January 8, 1869.

John B., born January 3, 1872, married December 18, 1892.

PETER SOLBERG was born November 13, 1844, and died October 6, 1906. Malinda Dennis was born November 22, 1851. Peter Solberg and Malinda Dennis were married January 20, 1872.

CHILDREN

William, born January 2, 1873, married Mary J. Haverfield, December 22, 1895, and died November 4, 1898.

Olof L., born May 5, 1875, died June 4, 1875.

Anna, born March 15, 1875.

Christina, born January 28, 1879, married to James Hinkle, January 4, 1897. He died July 14, 1905, leaving two sons.

Nancy, born February 21, 1881, married William Rash, May 4, 1898.

Mary, born June 1, 1883, married Robert Lightfoot, October 11, 1899.

James and Moses, twins, born October 1, 1886; Moses died April 20, 1906.

Pearl, born July 10, 1889.

JOHN W. STARK, (date of birth not given), was one of the early pioneers in this section of the country. He settled in what is now the Northeast part of this county, near the mouth of Stark Creek, in 1830, and died there about 1866. John W. Stark and Rachel Casebolt were married November 24, 1828. She was born April 26, 1810, and died November 15, 1830.

The only child born of this marriage whose record we have is James C. Stark, born December 6, 1829.

JAMES C. STARK was born December 6, 1829, married Elizabeth J. Walker, December 15, 1850, who was born March 1, 1834. She died February 26, 1886.

CHILDREN

Thomas Leroy, born November 16, 1851, married Sabrina C. Howard, June 8, 1875.

Mary Ann, born July 19, 1853, married Joseph H. Pile, August 21, 1870.

John W., born March 11, 1855, married.

Rebecca J., born December 12, 1858, died December 26, 1858.

James Marion, born in March, 1860, married Mary F. Jones, July 1, 1885.

Virginia P., born April 21, 1862, married E. B. Owsley, March 31, 1883.

Susan Caroline, born May 13, 1866.

FREDRICK VANDEMAN and Mary Ann Worley were married in Ohio, November 12, 1840, came to Missouri in 1844, and stayed a while at St. Joseph, Missouri. They went back to Ohio and came back to Missouri in 1865, entered land in Sections 17 and 18, Township 37, Range 22. They settled in Wheatland in 1868 when there was only one store, a blacksmith shop, and shoe shop. Fredrick and Mary Ann Vandeman had eight children.

CHILDREN

William, born December 13, 1841, who served in the Union Army in artillery, and died in 1907.

Jane, born July 1, 1843, died October 26, 1844.

Mary Ann, born October 18, 1846.

George W., born September 7, 1848, now lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

Edward M., born August 12, 1850, married Martha Collins, December 8, 1870.

Charles, born September 10, 1852, died May 1, 1902.

Emma, born August 12, 1854, lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

Sussie, born October 3, 1851, lives in Sedalia, Missouri.

SAMUEL C. VAUGHN was born in Kentucky, August 20, 1813. He left Kentucky in 1826 and went to Illinois, afterward coming to Missouri, and was married to Jane Hughes April 27, 1843, in what was then Osage County, Missouri. She was born in Missouri February 7, 1826. They both died in Hickory County, Missouri, Samuel C. on December 4, 1877, and Jane on January 11, 1902.

CHILDREN

John C., who died single on October 4, 1864, in the Union Army.

Alexander S., who married Mary E. Boone, and has a family of six boys and two girls.

Lucretia, who married John P. Chaney; they have one daughter.

Nancy E., who married David E. Skaggs.

James, who married Atha Tillery; they have one son and one daughter.

William H., who married Fannie C. Williams; they have five sons and one daughter.

Sherman C. S., who married Maggie Williams; they have three sons and two daughters.

George W., died when about two years old.

Mahala, also died in infancy.

ALEXANDER S. VAUGHN was born February 27, 1848, in Osage County, Missouri, married Mary E. Boone, April 17, 1870, in Polk County, Missouri.

CHILDREN

Annie E., married W. T. Palmer, January 1, 1891; they have two sons and two daughters.

George W., married Rosa Lee Remington, October 18, 1895; they have one daughter. He has taught school several years, has been manager of the Akins Store at Humansville, and is now a stockholder in the department store at that place.

S. J., married Rosa Perry of Springfield, Missouri, December 31, 1900; they have one son. He has taught school for several years and is now a teacher in the high school at Springfield, Missouri.

John C., married Mattie Reese, October 23, 1901; they have one son and one daughter, and reside in New Mexico.

W. H., married Mabel Creed, September 6, 1903; they have one daughter. He is teaching in the public schools.

Andrew S., died when about one year old.

Charles O., was a teacher and a farmer.

Elsie J., youngest child, single, at home.

SAMUEL WALKER was born July 5, 1811, and died June 11, 1888. Priscilla Quigg, wife of Samuel Walker, was born September 15, 1815, died December 21, 1881.

CHILDREN

George Washington, born March 26, 1837, went to California and married.

Ann Jane, born April 21, 1839, married William Jamison, died very recently.

Mary Elizabeth, born June 5, 1842, unmarried.

Amos P., born October 14, 1844, married Elizabeth Thornton.

Rebecca, born December 5, 1846, married first to Thomas Thornton, second to Eli R. Halbert, January 17, 1887, and third to John P. Finney, now a widow.

Nancy Franklin, born April 13, 1850, married E. D. Blair, April 25, 1872, now a widow.

Henry H., born January 29, 1853, married first Orlena Sherman, October 15, 1874, second to Ida Tilford, April 7, 1881, now a widower.

Martha F., born May 5, 1855, married Eli R. Halbert, December 4, 1873, and died November 15, 1881.

Charles W., born July 24, 1857, married Mary T. Jamison, September 29, 1877.

WILLIAMS FAMILY

We have elsewhere the family record of John S. Williams, who was the first Sheriff and Collector, and represented the county in the State Legislature in 1852-56 and 1860, and here we give something of his father and mother. The father and mother, Nathaniel and Elizabeth, were married and lived in Wilson County, Tennessee, and their children were all born there, and the parents died there. The father died suddenly, probably about 1845, and the mother, during the Civil War. The following were the children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Williams: Anderson, Howell, John S., Abraham, William, James D., Robert N., Stephen M., Sally, Polly, Martha, and Harriett. Anderson, Howell, Abraham, Sally, Polly, Martha, and Harriett were never in Missouri. William came here, but went back to Tennessee. John S. and James D. came here about 1840, and Robert N. and Stephen M. both came later. The whole family is now dead.

The children of John S. are named elsewhere in his family record.

The children of James D. were (from memory): Francis M.; Melvina M.; William T., who now resides in California; Nancy, wife of John A. Dickerson, who now resides in Oklahoma; and Dr. Johnson Williams of Weatherford, Oklahoma.

The children of Robert N. were (from Memory): James, Elizabeth, and Dellia, now deceased.

The children of Stephen M. were (from memory): Caroline, wife of William W. Clardy; Mary, who was the wife of Eli R. Calkins, now deceased; Elizabeth, wife of John Bradshaw, who now resides in Oklahoma; James, who now resides in Oklahoma; Robert N., Jr., who now resides in Hickory County.

Robert N. Williams, Sr., was born June 1, 1827, and died April 19, 1904, and his widow, Mary Thurman-Williams, now resides in Hermitage.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS and Charity Davis were married in Wilson County, Tennessee, July 8, 1834; he died in Arkansas, January 22, 1881. John S. Williams was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, April 10, 1810. Charity Davis-Williams, wife of John S. Williams, was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, November 12, 1814, and died November 29, 1853. John S. Williams was the first Sheriff of Hickory County, and afterwards, a member of the lower house of the Missouri Legislature.

CHILDREN

Archibald, born in Wilson County, Tennessee, February 28, 1836, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, August 28, 1853.

Nathaniel P., born in Wilson County, Tennessee, February 13, 1838.

The parents, John S. and Charity Williams, moved with these two boys from Tennessee in 1841.

Mary E., wife of James Holland, who lives in Arkansas, was born December 6, 1841, in what is now Hickory County, Missouri.

Sarah Ann, wife of Burdette L. Daniel, born in what is now Hickory County, Missouri, August 8, 1843.

James R., born in Hickory County, Missouri, August 11, 1847.

John T., born in Hickory County, Missouri, August 24, 1850.

Caroline I., second wife of John S. Williams, was born December 30, 1830. They were married August 30, 1854, and to this union were born two children: Parallel E., born August 31, 1856, in Hickory County, Missouri; and William T., born December 23, 1859, in Hickory County, Missouri.

NATHANIEL P. WILLIAMS and Tennessee Roberts were married in Arkansas, February 13, 1870. She was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1847, and died in Wheatland, Missouri, March 29, 1907.

CHILDREN

Charity Ann, born in Hickory County, Missouri, January 8, 1871, died October 13, 1871.

Lucy Bell, born in Hickory County, Missouri, February 9, 1873, died January 13, 1879.

John S., born in Hickory County, Missouri, October 1, 1875, married Alice Sanders.

VIRGIL S. WILLIAMS, son of Benjamin H. Williams, was born March 22, 1837. Ann E. Williams, daughter of E. T. Condley and Elizabeth Beck-Condley, was born December 13, 1839. Ann E. Condley and Virgil S. Williams were married October 28, 1855.

CHILDREN

Martha E., born March 28, 1857, married Thomas S. Heath, February 22, 1874.

Elish H., born October 28, 1859, married — Nease, March 19, 1878.

Mary E., born December 3, 1861, died August 10, 1872.

Thomas M., born February 5, 1864, married June 22, 1884, died July 14, 1954.

J. J., born July 8, 1866, married February, 1889.

Fannie, born June 23, 1868, married Frank Staup, January 14, 1891.

Eli S., born April 28, 1877, married April 13, 1898.

Scruggs, born November 16, 1880, died November 8, 1887.

LARKIN WILLIAMS was born in Tennessee, January 7, 1807, and married Kathrine —, who was born March 29, 1806. They moved from east Tennessee in 1838 and settled near Humansville, Missouri, where the husband resided until he died in October, 1881.

CHILDREN

The first child, a boy, died in infancy.

Charlotte, now Weir, born June 7, 1830, lives in Cedar County, Missouri.

W. K., born December 2, 1832, lived in Cedar County, Missouri, but is now deceased.

Mathis, born January 14, 1835, died in 1861.

Elijah, born March 4, 1837, lives near Elkton, Missouri.

All of the above named children were born in Tennessee; however, those named below were born in Missouri.

Samuel, now of Humansville, born February 16, 1839.

Thomas Y., born April 18, 1841, lives near Elkton.

Susannah, born in July, 1843, died at about three years of age.

George W., who lives near Humansville, born March 17, 1846.

THOMAS Y. WILLIAMS was a son of Larkin and Kathrine Williams, was born April 18, 1841, and remained with his father's family after he was 21 years of age. He left Hickory County, January 31, 1863, in the Company of William A. Pitts and William L. McCaslin and went to Sedalia, Missouri, left Sedalia on a Missouri Pacific Train and went to Illinois, where, on the second day of October, 1864, he was married to Angeline Duncan.

CHILDREN

Charlotte, wife of Isaac N. Owens, born September 12, 1865.

Sarah L., wife of Peter M. Hardy, born September 24, 1867.

Sylvanus, now of Weaubleau, born September 5, 1870.

Kathrin L., now deceased, born September 5, 1873.

Melvin E., born December 12, 1879, lives on Wheatland Prairie.

Della A., born January 27, 1881, died in October, 1881.

The father, Thomas Y., returned to Missouri in 1881 and lived with his children until 1896, when he was married February 27, 1896, to Mrs. Clark of Ray County, Missouri, whose first husband, W. A. Clark, a Virginian, was a Confederate soldier who died in the Federal Prison in Maryland in May, 1864. Mr. Williams and wife now reside near Elkton on Rural Route 1 from Weaubleau, Missouri.

ISAAC D. WILSON (old family name was "Willson"), son of James and Martha Wilson, was born January 15, 1803, probably in North Carolina, and died in Laclede County, Missouri, of pneumonia, December 15, 1855. He was married to Mary E. Wood, who was born May 20, 1808, in Whitley County, Kentucky, near the Cumberland Gap, July 12, 1824. The wife, Mary E., died about 1847 in Miller County, Missouri. It is known that Isaac had four brothers: James, John, Joseph, and Linzy. James died about 1839; John died about 1868; Joseph died about 1875; and Linzy died about 1880. John and Joseph died in Maries County, Missouri, and Linzy probably died in Carroll County, Missouri. Isaac moved with his wife and two boys, James L. and George, to Tennessee, and then came to Callaway County, Missouri, in 1832, and later moved to Miller County, Missouri, probably in 1833, and from there

to Laclede County, Missouri, about 1849. The children of Isaac D. and Mary E. Wood-Wilson were as follows:

James Love, born September 27, 1825, died in Laclede County, Missouri, about June 20, 1894.

George, born November 4, 1827, died in Hermitage, Missouri, February 13, 1903.

Waid H., born January 25, 1830, died at Joplin, Missouri, in 1904.

John, born March 31, 1837, died in Miller County, Missouri, in 1863.

William Perry, born August 14, 1840, died in Hickory County, Missouri, about 1874.

Alexander, born June 26, 1832, died when small.

Elander M., born February 13, 1834, died when small.

Sarah Ann, who married John Henry, was born September 25, 1835, and died at Joplin, Missouri, about 1873.

Pleasant, born October 23, 1842, and now resides two miles northeast of Preston, Missouri.

David, born March 13, 1845, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, about 1901.

Isaac D., the father, was married a second time to Frances Mayfield-Jones in 1849 in Laclede County, Missouri. She was born March 20, 1817, and to this union, three children were born as follows:

Lucy E., born April 25, 1850, married John Bohannon, and now lives near Richland, Missouri.

Isaac L., born January 4, 1853, died when a boy.

Joseph T., born January 16, 1856, was never married.

During the Civil War, James L. and William Perry served in Company "K", 47th E.M.M.; George, John, and Pleasant were in Company "B", 10th Mo. Cav. Vols.; Waid H. served in the Confederate Army; and David served in Company "H", 8th Mo. Cav. Vols.

GEORGE WILSON, born November 4, 1827, in Whitley County, Kentucky, married Eliza J. Jones, a daughter of Hiram Jones and Phalissa Zana Hicks-Jones, in Miller County, Missouri, March 12, 1846, and died February 13, 1903, in Hermitage, Missouri. Eliza Jane Jones was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, July 24, 1827, and died in Hermitage, Missouri, April 29, 1906. Her father, Hiram Jones, died in Miller County, Missouri, in 1867, and her mother, Phalissa Zana Jones, died in Miller County, Missouri, April

24, 1861. After the death of Phalissa Zana, Hiram married Margaret Shelton, and to their union, three children were born, the eldest of whom was named James Madison. They are probably in Arkansas.

CHILDREN

James Madison, born November 30, 1846, only lived a short time.

Francis Marion, born in Miller County, Missouri, January 24, 1848, married Mary E. Alexander, March 28, 1872.

Elizabeth Ann, born in Miller County, Missouri, February 21, 1850, died when about two years old.

William Louis, born in Miller County, Missouri, September 3, 1853, married Sarah Armead Pendleton, April 19, 1877.

Sarah Ellen, born in Miller County, Missouri, July 21, 1855, married Albert Krone.

Mary Phalissa, born in Miller County, Missouri, October 4, 1858, married John F. Brown in 1873, and died in Texas; they have a son, George Wilson Brown, now residing in San Antonio, Texas.

Nancy Jane, born in Miller County, Missouri, November 8, 1861, married John H. Morgan.

John Pleasant, born in Miller County, Missouri, March 22, 1865, married Ella Dorman, April 8, 1888.

Trophena Hardin, born in Hickory County, Missouri, September 22, 1869, married Isaac E. Archer and lives in Pittsburg, Kansas.

George Wilson removed from Miller County, Missouri, to Hickory County, Missouri, in February, 1866, reaching the S. E. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 of Section 35, Township 38, Range 21, February 26, 1866, which he had bought from Col. Joel B. Halbert in November, 1865. He later traded this land to William Bozarth for land in Section 1, Township 37, Range 21, and lived on that until April, 1884, when he bought of Williamson E. Dorman, the hotel on the east side of the public square in Hermitage, and moved to it.

JAMES LOVE WILSON was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, September 27, 1825, first married Sarah C. Mayfield in Laclede County, Missouri, March 16, 1854. Twin boys were born to them, and they both died when less than a year old. Sarah C., the wife, died February 9, 1855. James L. was married the second time to Nancy Caroline Alexander, January 9, 1862, in Laclede County, Missouri, and she died in Hickory

County, Missouri, November 22, 1880, and James L. died June 20, 1894, in Laclede County, Missouri. To the union of James L. Wilson and Nancy C. Alexander, the following children were born:

Sarah Jane, born in Miller County, Missouri, May 2, 1863, married E. T. Bayless in Laclede County, Missouri.

George Ewing, born in Miller County, Missouri, June 19, 1865, married Georgia Carter at Maple, Carroll County, Arkansas, March 2, 1899.

John F., born in Miller County, Missouri, March 1, 1867, married Flora Tomlinson at Stoutland, Camden County, Missouri, January 17, 1900.

Mary E., born in Laclede County, Missouri, December 12, 1868, married J. E. Brasier.

Louis N., born in Hickory County, Missouri, March 2, 1871, married Cuba Bethurem in Laclede County, Missouri, January 14, 1898.

Margaret Louvena, born in Hickory County, Missouri, May 22, 1873, died in Laclede County, Missouri, July 9, 1897.

Lucy E., born in Hickory County, Missouri, October 5, 1877, married George E. Holman in Laclede County, Missouri, December 27, 1899.

PLEASANT WILSON, son of Isaac D. Wilson and Mary E. Wood-Wilson, was born in Miller County, Missouri, October 23, 1842, married Sophia Hardin Burlingame, daughter of Asa Burlingame in Miller County, Missouri, April 16, 1865. She was born in Morgan County, Ohio, October 19, 1843.

CHILDREN

Asa B., born in Miller County, Missouri, March 6, 1866, married Martha E. Tankesley in Hickory County, Missouri, February 12, 1888, and to this union were born:

Cora M., born February 10, 1889; Everet B., born September 15, 1890. Martha E., the wife, died January 2, 1892. He was again married, this time to Ruth England of Benton County, Missouri, on April 6, 1898, and to them was born Issalee A. on April 22, 1900.

George W., born in Laclede County, Missouri, May 31, 1868, married Martha T. Dollarhide, February 14, 1892, and to their union were born: Everet, March 4, 1893, died the same day; Zilpha V., born September 21, 1894; Milburn A., born April 7, 1898; Vice S., born October 14, 1900; Celia, born August 11, 1905.

Effie E., born in Hickory County, Missouri, February 13, 1871, died, unmarried, January 6, 1907.

Eliza J., born in Hickory County, Missouri, May 16, 1873, married Albert N. Tankesley, January 7, 1897, and to their union were born: Melvin G., born November 12, 1897; Euba M., born November 21, 1899; Ruby E., born May 12, 1902; Alba S., born December 25, 1903.

James P., born August 10, 1876, died January 16, 1877.

F. MARION WILSON was born in Miller County, Missouri, January 24, 1848. Mary E. Alexander was born in Laclede County, Missouri, April 22, 1851. She was a daughter of George E. Alexander and Margaret Ann Tate-Alexander. They were born in Wilson County, Tennessee. F. Marion Wilson and Mary E. Alexander were united in marriage in Laclede County, Missouri, March 28, 1872.

CHILDREN

Ulysses Elmer, born in Cross Timbers, Missouri, January 2, 1873, about 4 o'clock a.m., married.

EuDora Louera, born in Hermitage, Missouri, March 12, 1875, died October 19, 1878, in Hermitage, Missouri.

Eugenie EuDona, born in Hermitage, Missouri, March 27, 1877, married.

Ennis Ebert, born in Hermitage, Missouri, January 2, 1882, about 11 o'clock a.m.

Vide Vivian, born in Hermitage, Missouri, February 13, 1884.

George Emery, born in Hermitage, Missouri, August 12, 1887.

WILLIAM LOUIS WILSON, son of George Wilson and Eliza J. Wilson, was born in Miller County, Missouri, September 3, 1853, married Sarah Armead Pendleton, a daughter of George L. Pendleton, a Kentuckian, in Hickory County, Missouri, April 19, 1877. She was born in Kentucky, March 1, 1859. The maiden name of her mother was Cole.

CHILDREN

Myrtle L., born in Hickory County, Missouri, June 19, 1880, married John W. Harlan near Checotah, Indian Territory, March 20, 1897.

Oral R., born in Hickory County, Missouri, November 22, 1882, married May Thomison near Checotah, Indian Territory, March 10, 1904.

Russell R., born in Hickory County, Missouri, April 15, 1885.

Buel G., born in Hickory County, Missouri, July 16, 1887.

George F., born in Hickory County, Missouri, April 15, 1889, and died July 12, 1889.

Mary J., born in Hickory County, Missouri, March 6, 1891.

William H., born in Hickory County, Missouri, February 5, 1893.

Harry H., born in Hickory County, Missouri, October 9, 1896.

JOHN P. WILSON, youngest son of George Wilson, born March 22, 1865, married Ella Dorman, daughter of Oliver L. and Nancy E. Dorman, April 8, 1888. She was born February 7, 1874, in Hermitage, Missouri.

CHILDREN

Claudie Vinson, born March 25, 1888, died February 14, 1889.

Curtis Alvin, born January 4, 1890.

Clarence Edward, born August 7, 1893.

Ralph Floyd, born March 13, 1896.

Alta May, born February 2, 1899.

Nannie Elores, born February 27, 1902.

All of the above children were born in Hickory County, Missouri.

ASA WRIGHT was born March 9, 1825, and married Nancy Close. Nancy Close was born December 12, 1831.

CHILDREN

James M., born June 24, 1850, married Mary Saylor.
George D., born January 17, 1852, married Elizabeth Has-
kins.

Ora M., born February 5, 1856.

Sarah E., born November 19, 1859.

William T., born January 9, 1861.

Gabrel, born February 1, 1864.

Fielding H., born April 1, 1866.

Grayson, born February 1, 1868.

Dorcas, born March 6, 1870.

One child born whose name and birth date is not given.

REV. ELIJAH FISHER YEAGER was born July 11, 1804,

in Washington County, Kentucky, and during his infancy, his parents, Daniel and Susannah, moved to Washington County, Tennessee, where he was married to Hannah Stanfield, March 9, 1826. She was born November 10, 1808, and died September 30, 1839.

CHILDREN

Maria Emeline, born January 9, 1827, married William Harvy Reser, July 15, 1841, died August 22, 1879.

Paulina Jane, born November 4, 1828, married Emanuel Bower, February 18, 1844, died August 26, 1903.

Thomas Franklin, born July 9, 1832, married Mary E. Reser, June 18, 1857, served in the Civil War in the 18th Iowa Infantry, and died May 7, 1900.

Mary Eliza, born September 25, 1836, married May Burtin Wisdom, August 15, 1852, died May 28, 1888.

Hannah Susannah, born September 5, 1838, married Jona White Reser, March 4, 1857, died August 15, 1862.

On March 10, 1840, Elijah, the father, married Margaret Bower, and the children born of this marriage were as follows:

Sarah Lovena Elizabeth Fisher, born October 23, 1841, married to Jacob Harrison Bruner, October 21, 1858, died July 4, 1882.

Wilbur Fisk, born October 16, 1843, married Sarah Ruth Glanville, March 25, 1866.

Melvin Merrit, born November 8, 1846, married Eliza Ann Pare, December 15, 1870, died September 12, 1886.

Elijah Fisher, born September 12, 1849, married Hattie A. Morris, May 5, 1872, and she died November 12, 1883; he married Malissa Green, January 8, 1887.

Lucy Caroline, born August 13, 1853, died November 24, 1870.

Henry Bascom, born June 29, 1857, died October 18, 1874.

Margaret Ann, born September 13, 1860, married Basil Elbert Niblack, December 31, 1885.

Louisa Nancy Florena, born March 22, 1863, married Valentine Bonner, September 29, 1901.

In 1828, Elijah F., the father, moved with his family from Tennessee to Illinois and settled in Vermilion County, near Vermilion River, and in 1838, he moved to Missouri and settled in what is now Hickory County. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church at the age of 23 years and was licensed to preach and was ordained an Elder by Bishop William Capers.

He was only a local Minister, but was a power in the church and an able and effective preacher. He died April 16, 1885.

Wilbur Fisk is a prominent Minister in the M. E. Church and has been a member of the Conference of that church since 1880. He served in the Civil War in Company "I", 8th Regiment, Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, one of the best fighting Regiments that Missouri sent to the field. Melvin Merrit was also in the service of the United States for about six months during this war.

AMASA YEAW was born in Rhode Island on June 6, 1823, came to Missouri in 1857, and died in Hickory County, Missouri, September 21, 1877. Clarissa J. Nichols was born in Rhode Island, February 18, 1824, married Amasa Yeaw in 1845, and died near Cross Timbers, Missouri, January 28, 1907.

CHILDREN

Sarah J., widow of Rev. William Jenkins, born in Rhode Island, October 23, 1850.

Edwin H., born in Rhode Island, September 27, 1853, died in Hickory County, Missouri, November 14, 1900.

Henry, born in Wisconsin in 1855, died in 1856.

Annie E., born in Missouri, November 9, 1858, died February 12, 1880.

Emma J., wife of Robert D. Manning, born in Missouri, December 13, 1860.

WILLIAM M. JENKINS, born in Tennessee, December 31, 1839, came to Missouri in 1869, was married to Sarah J. Yeaw in Missouri in 1869.

CHILDREN

George W., born in Douglas County, Missouri, July 12, 1870, now Prosecuting Attorney of Ray County, Missouri.

Edwin G., born in Taney County, Missouri, October 3, 1872, now engaged in the Mercantile business in Ray County, Missouri.

Francis Marion, born in Hickory County, Missouri, September 9, 1875, resides in Texas.

Russell H., born in Hickory County, Missouri, February 5, 1878, Principal of Cross Timbers School.

Giles G., born in Hickory County, Missouri, September 24, 1880, a farmer.

Nora J., born in Hickory County, Missouri, September 30, 1883, died August 8, 1884.

Ida B., born in Hickory County, Missouri, April 14, 1885.
Lena Jay, born in Hickory County, Missouri, May 28, 1889.

The father, William M. Jenkins, died on his farm near Cross Timbers, August 11, 1900.

CHRISOPE FAMILY

The Thomas Chrisope family migrated from Tennessee several years prior to the Civil War and settled near Berryville, Arkansas. Thomas Chrisope was a radical Union sympathizer and during the war of the States he killed several Confederate sympathizers when they burned his house but he escaped and came to Missouri and moved his family here and he lived near the east edge of Hickory County when the Southern sympathizers followed him here and killed him in April of 1865 and they were then killed when they encountered - a group of Northern sympathizers near Quincy, Missouri.

He was married to Elizabeth M. Hall, sister to our well known Gustavus G. Hall, and to this union were born: William Wesson Chrisope who married Eliza J. Huffman in 1868; Martha Jane Chrisope who married John Moore of Louisburg in 1878; Ulysses Chrisope who married Sarah Dunsworth, and moved to Kansas many years ago; Thomas C. Chrisope who married Nannie Lines, and moved to California about 1907; Martin Chrisope, who married Mary E. Roberts in 1874 and he died about 1876.

Eliza J. Chrisope died in 1883 and William Wesson Chrisope then married Mary Laughlin Huffman in 1884 and to this union were born: Claude Chrisope, born in 1884 and died in 1886, and Irl R. Chrisope born September 27, 1888.

Irl R. Chrisope married Elsie Hartnett, daughter of Thomas F. and Mary E. Hartnett on July 4, 1912 and to this union were born Mildred Chrisope who married Alton Parker and lives in Aurora, Minnesota; Gladys Chrisope who married Inks Mabary and lives in Springfield, Missouri; Rex Chrisope who married Faye Barnes and lives in Liberty, Missouri; Irl R. Chrisope, Jr. who married Dorothy Fleming and lives in Florissant, Missouri, and Carl Chrisope who married Dorothy Wilcoxon and lives in Atlanta, Georgia where he is a practicing attorney.

Irl R. Chrisope is a graduate of Wheatland High School,

has a BS degree from Southwest Missouri State College. He taught school for 25 years, was Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Hickory County 1919-1922; Prosecuting Attorney 1923-1926. He was employed by the Missouri Division of Employment Security 1938-1958 and in 1960 returned to Hermitage, Missouri, where he is presently engaged in the practice of law. His wife, Elsie, graduated from Hermitage High School and has a BS degree from Southwest Missouri State College. She was also employed by the Missouri Division of Employment Security for over 17 years, and previously taught school for more than 25 years. Upon returning to Hermitage she taught school three years and has been a tax consultant the past few years but has now retired except as a housewife except for church, Sunday School and Eastern Star activities.

HARTNETT

Thomas F. Hartnett was born in Albia, Iowa, January 30, 1865. He came to Missouri with his mother, brothers, and sisters in his late boyhood and settled near Preston. Mary E. Davis was born at Creston, Iowa and moved to Missouri, near Preston, with her father, brothers, and sisters in her early teens. She was born April 22, 1870. Thomas F. Hartnett and Mary E. Davis were married in February, 1890. He died December 7, 1936. She died in November, 1952.

To this union were born six children:

Ethel Grace who died June 1, 1912. She was a teacher and was employed at Mabary School at the time of her death.

Elsie who married Irl R. Chrisope.

Eva Clare who married Hugh Owsley and who died January 1, 1969.

Clive V. who married Bernice Ihrig and lives at Marshall, Missouri.

Glen T. who died in infancy.

Lela Irene born June 1, 1905, who lives in Bellingham, Washington.



SEVEN GENERATIONS OF THE MORGAN FAMILY
ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS PHOTO OF SIGNA-
TURES:

1. Morgan Morgan 1688-1776, made Oct. 13, 1736, on old Virginia records.
3. Morgan Morgan 1746-1829, June, 1777, on Captain Haymond's payroll.
2. David Morgan 1721-1813, June, 1777, on Captain Haymond's payroll.
4. Achilles Morgan 1772-1860, June 7, 1852, on bounty land application.
5. Thos. Morgan 1808-1869, Sept. 28, 1855, on bounty land application. (Thos. Morgan was a miller who settled east of Preston in 1857.)
6. Achilles Morgan 1843-1924, Apr. 20, 1915, on pension application.
7. Thos. W. Morgan 1874-1961, Sept. 26, 1954, on letter to son.

NOTE: #2 and #3 are reversed because of order they appear on records at Prickett's Fort. The original payroll is in West Virginia state archives at Charleston, W. Va.

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