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VIENNA CENTENNIAL

Maries County, Missouri

Celebrated September 2-3, 1955



In commemoration of the centenary celebration of Vienna, the Centennial Committee purchased the only remaining landmark of antiquity to preserve for posterity as a museum. The building is the "old county jail" built around 1856. The site has a fascinating though somewhat sordid and tragic history about which an entire book could be written. It is hoped that the sale of this centennial booklet will help pay for the building and its restoration. A commemorative plate has also been made for the occasion and the sale of these will also assist in discharging the obligation on the museum site.

FOREWORD

No history of Vienna could be complete unless placed against the background of the larger history of Maries County. The realization of this fact placed such a recording obligation upon the Centennial Committee that a large and expensive book became necessary. This was, of course, impossible to achieve both from a standpoint of time and finances.

It was therefore concluded that most folks would be more interested in the origin of the county and its town and something of early day history than a long account up to the present day. Most Maries Countians, and former residents, are more or less familiar with the "in between" history and newspapers provide us with the happenings of today that are the history of tomorrow.

The committee has therefore drawn heavily on Goodspeed's *History of Various Missouri Counties* published in Chicago in 1889 and is duly grateful for this material.

Acknowledgment should also be given to Mrs. Carl Baldwin and Judge Paul S. Hollenbeck for extensive research and editing work for two complete booklets were written before the present one came about. Credit should also be given *The Maries County Gazette* for its December 31, 1897 historical edition; to R. A. Waer, present editor for assembling the material and designing the book; to Tri-County Publications of Vienna for the final printing.

* * * * *

Maries County was created by an act of the State Legislature passed at the first session of the eighteenth general assembly among what is known as the "sessions act" and approved March 2, 1885. Vienna was created as a natural consequence of the act which necessitated a county seat "which shall be within three miles of the centre of said territory."

A portion of the act setting forth the boundaries of the county and the conditions concerning the establishment of the county seat is as follows:

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

I. All the territory included in the following limits, to-wit: beginning at the southwest corner of Gasconade county, thence north with the dividing line of Osage and Gasconade counties, to the middle of the eastern line of township forty-one, of range seven; thence west through the middle of township forty-one, to the range line between ranges eleven and twelve; thence south to the southeast corner of Miller county; thence east to the middle of range ten; thence south to the middle of township thirty-seven; thence east, on a parallel

line to the western boundary line of Crawford county; thence north to the northwest corner of Crawford county; thence east to the place of beginning, is hereby created a separate and distinct county, for all civil and military purposes, to be called the county of Maries.

2. Peter B. McCord, of Osage county, Jesse A. Rayle, of Pulaski county, and Burton Cooper, of Gasconade county, are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county of Maries.

3. Said commissioners shall meet at the house of Thomas Anderson in said county of Maries, at such time as they shall appoint, and shall proceed to select the permanent seat of justice for said county of Maries which seat of justice shall be within three miles of the centre of said territory.

History of Maries County

Geology And Natural Features—Maries County lies in Central Missouri, bounded on the north by Osage County, and on the east by Gasconade and Phelps; on the south by Phelps and Pulaski and on the west by Miller County. It is regular in form, and has an area of about 600 square miles.

Topography, Drainage, etc.—The county has its highest watershed—dividing the Gasconade and Osage waters—running generally north and south through about the center of the county and passing through Vienna, where, of the showers that fell on the first court-house, half found their way to the Osage and the remainder to the Gasconade River. From this water shed the county has gentle, although very broken, slopes to the northeast and northwest, the ridge itself having a gentle northern incline. It is estimated that less than one-twelfth of the county is valley bottom, while a still less proportion is prairie, leaving the greater part as uplands. The prairies are in the eastern part of the county—Lane's, Steen's and Galloway's the first mentioned embracing about fourteen square miles. Spanish Prairie is a name given to one. The Gasconade River is the largest stream and crosses the county but a few miles east of and parallel with the water-shed. A tributary of the Meramec is the Bourbois or Bourbeuse; these two, with minor tributaries, drain the eastern side. On the west are the two Maries—Big Maries and its tributary, Little Maries—and Tavern Creek, tributary to the Osage River, and taking the general course of the slopes' direction.

Geology, Soils, Etc.—The geology of Maries is very simple; the general base rock is the magnesian limestone with slight layers of so-called "cotton-rock." Sandstones are visible at but few points, the chief one being at Pay Down. The soils of the bottoms are the black and sandy marls, while the great bulk of the uplands is a stiff clay with comparatively little sand. They are good soils if properly cultivated, as the fair growth of timber well indicates. The climate is that of the mild uplands of Central Missouri. Minerals, such as iron, lead, etc., have been found in the county, and slightly worked at times, but they are not developed at present. The county has the usual number of caves common to limestone regions. Some along the Tavern are marked enough to have given the stream its name—a corruption of the word cavern, it is said.

Resources, Statistics, Etc.

Timber.—The chief timbers of the uplands are post, black and white oaks and black jack, while these and the walnuts, maples, sycamores, hickories and burr and red oaks are common in the bottoms.

Fruits.—Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums, cherries, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries grow well; although the value of orchards has not been realized sufficiently to induce people to plant them until recently. Dr. Bowles has one of the best orchards in the county, on Lane's Prairie.

Grains, Vegetables, Etc.—Prominent among this class of products are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, rye, cabbage, tobacco, etc.

Animals and Fowls.—Maries County hunters and trappers are still able to find such denizens of the forest as deer, turkey, coons, foxes, opossums, rabbits, squirrels, wolves, wildcat, otter, quails, etc., while the more domesticated species are cattle, mules, hogs, sheep, horses, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, etc. Eggs, furs, wool, hides, vension, feathers and the like are shipped also.

Manufactures.—This line is meagerly represented, as most of the products are shipped raw by way of Dixon, Rolla, and St. James, the shipments including more or less all of the resources heretofore mentioned, besides woods, ties, barks, and the products of the quarries, in which is found good building stone. There is one woolen, a few grist and several corn and saw-mills scattered throughout the county; the first two mentioned are at Safe and Pay Down. Water is the chief power used, although steam is operated in a very few cases. Vienna is an excellent opening for a grist-mill.

Statistics.—In 1868 the assessor's list showed in the county: 196,283 acres owned, valued at \$641,585; 2,580 horses, valued at \$101,944; 7,299 cattle, valued at \$65,459; 16,482 hogs, valued at \$16,482; 576 mules, value, \$29,708; 10,093 sheep, valued at \$14,943; other personal property valued at \$138,263; total valuation, \$1,008,384. In 1888 there were 3,180 horses, 1,692 mules, 43 asses, 15,704 meat cattle, 7,893 sheep, 15,275 hogs, personal property valued at \$498,180, 325,620 acres valued at \$760,992 and town lots valued at \$19,370.

Population.—For the last three decades the population of Maries has been: (1860) 4,901, (1870) 5,916 and (1880) 7,308. This population is estimated to be almost two-thirds American, about one-third German, less than one-sixth Irish and a very few French.

Settlement

Prehistoric.—Events prior to the arrival of the white people are generally considered as beyond the range of history proper, but that the events of the period were numerous and of a somewhat civilized character the mound remains abundantly prove.

Mound Builders.—On the Gasconade bluffs are found rock mounds, some of which were opened by Hon. Abraham Johnson, who found in them pieces of well-glazed pottery, arrow spikes, small pieces of brownish bones and a kind of ashes similar in color. These were probably burial mounds. Stone axes made of a granitic rock, foreign to Maries County, have also been found. On the Bourbois Creek have been discovered mounds, since plowed over, which in some places are in groups of about 200, and so regularly arranged that they are seen in regular lines from any point one may view them. These were often found to have mussel shells and smooth, regularly laid sandstone rocks in the bottom. It is thought that they may have been the foundation of a kind of Venetian style village in high-water, for they rise above the high-water line. These are all popularly called Indian mounds or graves, but Mr. Johnson, whose intimate intercourse with the Indians of his boyhood would enable him to know, says Indians disclaimed any knowledge of them whatever. Near Dry Creek on the Gasconade are caves, in one of which a human skull was found, but this may be modern.

The Indians.—This people also left remains of the various tribes and nations which at sundry times made this region their home, but of the last red denizens of the territory (Maries) a few old settlers still have recollection. Mr. Johnson, referred to above, who was born in 1817, was brought here by his father, Thomas Johnson, Jr., in his sixth year, 1823. Youthful "Abe" grew up with the young Shawnees and Delawares whose village was near his father's farm on the Gasconade at Indian Ford, which so received its name. He, like the Indian youth, was arrayed in the primitive suit that Adam had until attaining a considerable size, and even then wore only a long home-made shirt until he was old enough to help tan the deer-skins to make breeches for himself. This was the rule, too, but it must be remembered that visitors or strangers were as uncommon almost as they now are in one's kitchen. Young "Abe" and his brother learned the Indian tongue as fast as English, and shot the first turkey with an arrow. Indian Town, as it was called, on the west bank of the Gasconade, east of Vienna, was located there, probably, on account of the friendship existing between the Indians and the Johnsons on the opposite bank, where lay Thomas Johnson's (Jr.) skiff. Various chiefs had charge of squads of their people, including the "brave," the drudging squaw and the papooses; among them were "Joe Blackfish," "Joe Rogers" and "Mungee." Their village was made of poles and peeled bark, and this furnished them a kind of headquarters only, for it must be remembered that they led a roving life, never permanently located. They had various kinds of dances—the war, which came off in the winter, when "fire-

water" could be had at Hawkins' "Still," in Phelps' present territory, this of course resulting in drunkenness; dancing was carried on to a kind of droning song and "stick-music;" the participants always took the precaution to put all their arms under the guard of two sober Indians who were to kill the first, who, in his drunken madness, attempted to touch them; the corn-dance celebrated the first appearance of green "maize" or corn. These aborigines caused no trouble; the squaws made baskets, and often exchanged them for the settlers' corn, of which they made hominy. The "braves" hunted and traded while their less fortunate wives did the drudgery. The dress of men and women was much alike, consisting of a waist-cloth and a belted blue blanket. The "braves" sometimes wore moccasins and "leggins" in winter, while the children wore a primitive suit already described. There were no roads then, and the main trail was the old one on the route from St. Louis to the Kickapoo village, now Springfield; it passed down the Maries, Indian Ford and Lane's Prairie. About 1826, the year before the first railway appeared in the United States, while the braves and squaws were off on a St. Louis expedition, having left the young Indians at Indian Town with an old brave and squaw, a pathetic incident occurred. The old brave had, contrary to custom, taken Mr. Thomas Johnson's (Jr.) skiff without asking and left it lying on the Indian side. Meanwhile, Mr. Johnson's mother, the wife of Thomas Johnson, Sr., who lived at a distance on the Indian side of the river, had died, and he came down to cross the river; seeing his skiff lying on the opposite side, he began talking sternly to the brave and squaw on the other side for taking such a liberty, whereupon they both got in and rowed over to him. Meanwhile the Indian youths were playing about the camp-fire, and an Indian maiden, old enough to have the belted blue blanket and other clothing like her mother, became suddenly wrapped in flames; she flew frantically to the Gasconade and threw herself in; but neither the waves nor the vigorous efforts of those in the skiff availed, and she sank, both burned and drowned, beneath the swift waters of the Gasconade. In their vague reasoning the Indians associated Mr. Johnson with the cause of the sad accident, and their friendship cooled toward him; soon they tore down their wigwams and determined to move away from the spot connected with so ill an omen; so sadly departed the last of the Indian villages of Maries territory, leaving behind it no trace but their name on the ford and creek and these incidents in the memory of Mr. Johnson's son, now the most venerable settler of the county. In two or three years the Government removed the Indians, who merely hunted in the territory for some years afterwards.

Early White Settlers.—It is not known who was the first white settler in Maries' territory, but in 1823 there were a few chiefly on the Gasconade and Lane's Prairie. Beginning on the Gasconade at its lower course in the county were William Lane, George Snodgrass, Margaret Butler (a widow), the Gibsons, Thomas Johnson (senior and junior, with families), John Johnson, all from North Carolina; east of the Gasconade was Charles Lane, who owned the first slaves in the county—three women and one man, it is thought; Asa, Flora and Mingo being the names of the three. Mr. Lane built a mill and distillery, the first in the county; this was in 1826 at what is now Pay Down. On one occasion Mr. Lane hired a lot of squaws to swim in the river during high water and save his rails which were floating off. The mill was afterward sold to Peter Waldo (or Walter). Charles Lane's name is now borne by the prairie. It must not be supposed that his mill did not have its predecessors in a smaller way; mortar and pestle were in almost every family; a stump was hollowed out, above which, hung to a long sweep resting its middle on a crotched upright pole and its opposite end fastened to the ground, was a pole pestle, its pounding end made small, and a cross piece fastened in it above by which two persons could pull it down; the perpetual motioned "Lazy Toms" too were had on the Tavern River, where high springs could feed them, and finally the horse-mill. On the west of the Gasconade were few, if any settlers away from the river; William Lane, Jr., was on the west side; a Mr. Stowe, also, and a Mr. Jones and Pursley; the latter was a cabinet-maker, who made the first coffins used in the county. Other settlers probably did not come in on this side until about 1835. Of course there were many transient squatters in various parts of the county; the vacant log cabins they left often served for the early churches, schools and public buildings. About 1835 Alex. and George Hill came in on the Maries, about 1841 the Rowdens, and later, or not far from 1848, the Copelands. In 1836 William Tennison came in on the Bourbois. The Waldos and Shockleys came in about 1833. P. H. Ammerman arrived in 1839, or thereabouts, by which time David, John and George Davis (?),—Smith, Boone Wherry, W. West, W. David, David Barbrick, Daniel Bell, Robert Ramsey, Abram Smith and others had arrived on the Gasconade; on the Bourbois, too, were Alex., Elisha, "Felt" and Thomas Rogers, Henry and John McGee, the Scrains, William, Jonathan, Moses and Israel Thompson, Elijah Jones, David McCoy, John Carroll, and others; on Lane's Prairie had also arrived by this time one of the early ones, Asa Pinnell, Esq., Henry Skaggs, Mr. Hutchison, the father of Judge J. G. Hutchison, of Rolla;—Cox and others; Dr. William Henderson entered land on what is now the Bowles place early in 1836, where he lived till the

death of his first wife, Charlotte Smith Malone in the middle 40's, after which he moved to the farm of his father-in-law, Abram Smith. This is at present the Bert Allen farm, and Dr. Henderson is buried there. William Shockley was on the site of Vienna; on the Big Maries had come the Tyrees, Crismons, Kepharts (?), Vaughans, Taffs, and Thomas Anderson, a prominent settler about three miles north of Vienna's site, on the Maries. These were the more permanent settlers, not including the transient squatter, whose descendants are for the most part still among the citizens of the county.

Land Entries.—The earliest entry of land in Maries County was made by Jacob Cootz on the Gasconade, April 11, 1820. During that decade Daniel Waldo and Joseph Renfro, in 1827, and Charles Lane in 1826, came in. From 1830 to 1840 other entries (as recorded) are as follows: Albert Curtis, M. W. Lane, Samuel Massey, Thomas James, William Hughes, 1830; James Breckenridge, W. Massie, 1831; William Bell, Henry A. Massie, Marion Wise, George Walton, 1832; William Beondwater, Joseph Coplen, 1833; Erasmus Stockton, David Bell, Sr., William Johnson, S. Abbott, Jonathan Boon, A. G. Wiseman, 1834; John Coyle, James A. Carr, Elijah Jones, Mark D. Spain, Thomas Shockley, 1835; Stephen and Hiram Robertson, Thomas Johnson, John Coyle, James Y. Robson, John McGee, Marshall Smith, David McCoy, William Cox, Valentine Branson, Johathan Thompson, Pleasant Moreland, John Carroll, Abraham Edminster, E. Blanton, A. S. Rogers, J. J. Miller, A. N. and A. M. Miller, J. W. and F. A. Wise, W. F. Milder, 1836; George W. Bell, James Johnson, David Blackwell, Daniel Boone, William Duckworth, T. D. Wiseman, James Orr, John M. Whorton, J. J. Hickman, E. McDaniel, 1837; J. M. Avery, R. H. Blackwell, Tyree Harrison, J. G. Hyden, Louis Benoist, George Moreland, Vespain Ellis, G. S. Montgomery, John H. Coppedge, William E. Hawkins, Abraham Benton, Thomas Brown, James Kiser, John Vaughn, Joseph G. Sweeny, John Allison, Wright and John Light, John Hoops, James Bell, W. David, Albert Boone, Benj. Smith, William Moss, 1838; James Rowden, William Etherton, Madison Poe, Philip Martin, W. H. Vaughn, James Feaster, Abel Pierce, William Harrison, Matthew J. Kinsey, Hiram Lane, Thomas J. Paine, William H. Fisher, T. J. Kinsey, Noah Giesler, James Hutchinson, John Fleming, David Martin, Barnett Foley, Leonard Beckham, Martha Marcee, John S. Hibler, Hugh Swift, Isaac and Jacob Love, Antoine Beaulte, Robert Cook, Robert and G. Davis, W. Robertson, Lindsay Robertson, William McMahan, Isaac Gorus, Nelson Gardner, Asa Pinnell, James N. Sellers, Henry Skaggs, William Westlake, Thomas Noblet, John

Bowman, William Noblet, (?) Elizabeth Skaggs, L. Posey, S. L. David, L. Coyle, P. Barberick, James Orr, H. Hetherby, W. S. Abbott, W. Petty, Rodman Breanest, (?) Gilbert Crismon, Benj. Copps, 1839.

There were few entries made in the 40's, but the greater portion of the land was taken up in the latter part of the 50's.

Early Customs and Incidents—In pioneer days people had plenty of time, and were somewhat prodigal in its use. A little light farming was done, some corn raised, and a little stock. There was no market; once in a great while a man drove a small "bunch" of cattle to St. Louis; hunting for deer, bees or bear, of which there was an abundance, proved a profitable pastime; pasturage was all free; occasionally a more favored individual had the luxury of a few oats and potatoes; the leather breeches, cotton shirts, woolen jeans and hats, which were worn, were of home manufacture, colored black with walnut, or yellow with copperas. Scarcely anything was sold. One considerable employment was rafting timber and lumber down the Big Piney, Gasconade and Missouri from the pineries at the head of Big Piney. The physicians were the only professional men, except a few teachers. David Waldo was the first resident doctor, about 1833; Dr. William Henderson lived on the Gasconade for awhile about 1835, and Dr. William Broadwater near the same time. During the 40's Dr. V. G. Latham located on Dry Creek.

Asa Pinnell, Esq., was the first justice of the peace, even before 1825, for in February of that year he performed probably the first marriage ceremony in the county, the groom being John Coyle and Mary ("Polly") Johnson, the blushing bride. William Clemens Johnson were among the earliest couples married also. The earliest birth known was that of Elizabeth Johnson Hawkins in 1824, in the limits of Maries. "Squire" Pinnell was a justice when almost all east Maries County was Johnson Township of Gasconade County. Others, later, were Elijah Jones, Rogers, Scrain and Johnson.

The young people were fond of dancing in those days, and there were those who favored and those who looked upon it with disfavor. Corn-shucking was generally engaged in by old and young, often lasting three days. Log rollings in the spring frequently offered a diversion in the form of a fist-fight. Shooting matches for beef or money, and company bear, deer or bee hunts were common. Later on horseracing on Lane's Prairie was popular, and ten-cents-a-quart whiskey fights were not infrequent. Gilbert Crismon and his sons John and James Newberry, senior and junior, and Thomas Anderson were experts in the racing line. "Brimmer" and "Bertrand" were two noted horses, one owned by John Crismon, the other by

Thomas Anderson. These gentlemen on one occasion made affidavit before a justice that each would start his horse at a certain hour on certain separate tracks. It is said that, for obvious reasons, Mr. Crismon concluded to increase his chances by running five furrows across Anderson's track during the night. Anderson arrived the next day a little before time, when about 150 were present. He saw the furrowed track and at once made for Crismon's track and began digging holes in it; but Crismon's revolver persuaded him to change his mind, while the approaching hour made the race necessary and, of course, Crismon's horse came out ahead.

Stores, Towns.—The first store was run by a man named Clabby, at Pay Down, afterward so named by Thomas Kinsey when it was made a postoffice, when Peter Waldo, or Walter, owned the mill there. Mr. Wherry was also proprietor at one time. When Mr. Kinsey put in his carding machine later on, it was the first factory and the only one the county ever had. George Coppedge sold goods next after Wherry; he was on Spanish Prairie, and afterward became a partner of Mr. Kinsey at Pay Down. On Spring Creek, Thomas Grisham and also Jacob Love had stores. These probably all were previous to the War. The first postoffice was Kinderhook, named in honor of President Van Buren's home, about 1837, near Lane's Ford; Lane's Prairie, about 1839, and Pay Down and Spanish Prairie were among the next. The first and only town before the War was Vienna. For years there were no mails at all. The first mail route was run by a courier—James Glasco—on a line between Jefferson City and Caledonia.

Elections—The first voting was done at Rich Fountain, but near 1836 the first votes cast within the limits of Maries County, numbering forty, were cast at "Squire" Asa Pinnell's. The county has been remarkably free from family feuds, lynchings and such disorders.

Organization

General View.—The territory of Maries County first, in 1812, belonged to old St. Louis County. On December 11, 1818, it became a part of Franklin County, and so remained until November 25, 1820, when it was joined to Gasconade County. When Pulaski was erected in 1833 it included part of Maries and the rest remained Gasconade until by the act of January 29, 1841, Osage was created.

The Organizing Act.—Peter B. McCord of Osage County, Jesse A. Rayle of Pulaski and Burton Cooper of Gasconade were appointed to choose the site of the seat of justice for the new county, and were to meet at the house of Thomas Anderson in said county; the site was to be within three miles of the center of the territory

mentioned. The governor was to appoint the county court and sheriff at first, and the courts were to be temporarily held at Thomas Anderson's, the first county court to convene on the third Monday in May, 1855. Maries was to be attached to Osage for representation in the Assembly. The commissioners were to receive \$3 per day for services in locating the county seat. The original boundaries have been changed only between Phelps and Maries, the two main changes being the trading of "York's Leg" to Phelps for Johnson Township about 1859, and the following act of February 27, 1868:

All of that portion of Maries County, Missouri lying south of the township line dividing Townships 38 and 39 and east of the Gasconade River is by this act stricken off from said county of Maries, and attached to the county of Phelps.

Origin of Name—The two streams flowing through the territory, bearing the names Little and Big Maries, gave the name to the county; the name is the plural for Mary, but the origin otherwise is not known.

Location of County Seat—It was not long until the three commissioners above mentioned met at Thomas Anderson's, and decided to choose the bid offered them by William Shockley. It was seventy acres of land located in Section 20 and 29, Township 40, Range 9, which he had entered April 2, 1855, and now presented to the county to be laid off as a county seat and sold for the benefit of the county. It was surveyed by Reuben Terrill, the first county surveyor, and the commissioners, in consultation with the county court appointed by the Governor, gave it a name in the following manner: Dr. V. G. Latham, the presiding county judge, it is said, had had a young woman in his family named Vie Anna, who had died, and he wished the commissioners to give it that name in her honor. Commissioner McCord, however, thinking such a course unwise, outwitted the old doctor by naming it in honor of the Austrian capital, Vienna, a name so similar that the doctor's opposition might thus be quietly quashed. Here the county seat has remained with no serious effort to remove it, except one attempt in 1870 to secure it for Bloomington on Lane's Prairie, which was unsuccessful.

The County Court—According to the provisions of the organizing act the governor appointed as the first county court V. G. Latham, A. E. Rowden and Elijah Jones, the first mentioned presiding. They appointed W. A. Rowden as clerk, E. Moss, Sr. as treasurer, John Aynes as assessor, Reuben Terrill as surveyor and the coroner's office was left vacant. William Simpson was appointed sheriff by the governor. They met at the home of Thomas Anderson,

a citizen especially active in the organization of the county. The house was a frame, containing four rooms, one of which Mr. Anderson's business room, served the court. One county and circuit court were held here, and then a vacant two-story log house on the Roysden Robinson farm, one and one-half miles southwest of the site of Vienna, now owned by Judge Crismon, was chosen to be used until some temporary courthouse could be erected at Vienna. At the latter place a little box store-house, 18x18 feet, on the site of the Masonic Hall, served the court for one term. In October, 1856, the first courthouse was built.

Township Organization—The destruction of all the county records in the burning of the courthouse on November 6, 1868, makes the proceedings of the courts from the third Monday in May 1855 almost to the above date unobtainable in any detail. The excellent memory of Judge Joseph Mosby, the first elected clerk, has supplied the loss in some degree, however. The first townships created were as follows, with the polling places mentioned: Jackson, at Dr. Latham's house in Vienna; Jefferson at Pay Down; Boone at Davis Woody's; Miller at Mr. Crismon's and Spring Creek, whose polling place is not known. These were all the townships at first. About 1859 Dry Creek was created from Jackson, and Johnson Township was secured from Phelps County.

Public Buildings—Aside from general organization and ordinary routine business the county court has done little of historical interest except in connection with the erection of public buildings. The first permanent courthouse was built in October, 1856, at a cost of about \$3,000, which was secured from the sales of town lots, and by a loan from the road and canal and internal improvement funds. It was a two-story brick, 40x44 feet, very similar to the present building, except that it had but one flight of stairs to the second story, and the building opened on the east side of the square, one side of it standing on the street. Its roof drained on one side to the Osage and on the other to the Gasconade River. It was erected by Robert McKin, of California, under the supervision of T. J. Jones, commissioner of public works. On the night of November 6, 1868, this building was destroyed by fire, supposed by some to have been the work of an incendiary. All the records were destroyed with but few exceptions. In the spring of 1869 the present structure was erected by George A. Lett of St. James, under the supervision of J. M. Johnson, commissioner of public works. The cost was about \$10,000, and bonds were issued for the amount. This building stands in the center of the public square, and its two-story brick proportions are divided into offices, with two vaults on either side of the hall below, from which a double staircase leads,

at the south end, to a commodious courtroom above. Its roof is a plain towerless gable. In the courtyard also, at the left of the south entrance, is a frame office used by the sheriff and prosecuting attorney. The only jail ever erected is the present two story gable-roofed stone one in the block to the northeast of the square. It was built about 1858 by a Mr. Barnhart, at a cost of over \$2,500.

The Records—The first record of proceedings is the following:

At a regular term of the Maries County Court, begun and held at Vienna, February 5, 1866, being the first Monday, there were present Hon. Robert Rowden, presiding justice of said court, Thomas J. Ferrell, associate justice, William Crismon, Sheriff, and Thomas J. Ellis, clerk of said court. Ordered that W. R. McGhee keep a ferry on the Gasconade River at Johnson's old ferry for twelve months, he paying a tax of \$2 to the state, and charge the following fee for ferrage: Two-horse wagon, 50 cents; every additional span, 25 cents; man and horse, 25 cents; loose horse, 15 cents; footman 10 cents; hogs, sheep, 3 cents each. No signature is appended. In 1877 and 1881 obituary notices of two county judges occur—W. H. Travis and E. Jones.

General County Miscellany

County Officers—The county had no coroner, that office being generally filled by justices of the peace.

The presiding judges have been E. Jones, M. Miller, J. P. Farmer, A. H. Kenner, Robert Rowden, W. Crismon, Nathan Buchard, M. W. Kinsey, John Sullins, T. A. Bray, J. Terrill, and J. H. Crismon who is associated with J. H. Smith and W. M. Copeland.

Among the sheriffs the following have served: Mr. Simpson, Dr. I. J. Jones, J. Aynes, W. Crismon, J. M. Coppedge, W. A. Dillon, J. H. Cansler, J. M. Anderson, L. D. Eads, W. C. Murphy, G. D. Underwood and G. P. Hawkins.

The county and circuit clerks include the names of W. A. Rowden, Joseph Mosby, A. E. Rowden, R. W. Anderson, T. J. Ellis, S. Rowden, L. C. Rowden, and G. D. Underwood

Following the first treasurers were John Felker, Dr. Jones, John Martin, A. E. Rowden, J. M. Smith, Robert Rowden, R. L. Schenker and J. P. Bade.

After the first surveyors came P. A. McMinn, A. E. Rowden, N. P. Martin, M. Williams, R. Terrill and A. G. Williams.

Among the assessors were A. E. Rowden, W. Crismon, E. M. Kinsey, W. S. Johnson, W. A. Dillon, L. D. Eads, A. J. Adkins, William Branson and B. F. Branson.

The list of representatives includes W. H. Johnson, A. B. Jackson, T. J. Johnson, A. Johnson, Dr. B. F. Bumpass, Joseph Mosby, Dr. W. H. Bowles, E. J. Sorrell, A. P. Rittenhouse, J. A. Love, Henry Warren, C. A. Bennett, H. Warren, J. M. Coppedge and O. A. Glanville.

Joseph Mosby, C. A. Bennett, A. Corse, John D. Crozier, W. M. Barr and J. G. Slate have served as prosecuting attorneys.

Of the probate judges W. Krone, James B. King, Joseph Mosby and George Hughes deserve mention.

Public Administrators E. M. Kinsey, R. H. Jones and Daniel Mosher have ably discharged their duties.

The following named have been commissioners of schools: Solomon Kimzby, H. B. Warren, Dr. A. L. McGregor, R. W. Mahaney, J. A. Love, J. R. Rubison, R. A. Daniel, J. B. Hayes, W. M. Redford and D. N. Gardner.

The position of collector is a recent one.

Among the county officers who have served the county in various capacities longest are Joseph Mosby, R. W. Anderson, T. J. Ellis, A. E. Rowden, S. Rowden and others. The political complexion of the county since its organization can be best seen from the successive presidential election returns found in the history of the State. Among the prominent Democrats may be mentioned J. A. Love, H. Warren, E. J. Sorrell, Joseph Mosby, W. M. Barr, B. F. Bumpass and others; and among the more active Republicans may be named George Clarke, P. Baumgartner, J. F. Lindner, R. W. Fritts, D. N. Gardner, J. F. Rowan, L. M. Hughes, Thomas Haley and A. E. Rowden, Jr., though this is by no means all.

County Finances—The financial affairs of the county have generally been well managed. The statement of its affairs made December 31, 1869, was as follows: Disbursements, \$6,217.20; receipts, \$3,755.15, which for that period was not nearly so bad a showing as that of many other counties for the same time. The statement for 1888 is as follows: Total expenditures, \$6,704.89; total collections, \$7,039.49; balance, \$334.60. This indicates a healthy condition, and every succeeding year will show an improvement. In this connection may be mentioned the total assessment of 1868, \$1,008,384, and that of 1888, \$1,278,542.

County Poor Farm—Maries has no poor farm, her policy being to contract with private parties for the separate maintenance of her poor.

County Highways, Bridges, Ferries, Railroads—The earliest road through the county was the old one leading to St. Louis and

Springfield and passing a little to the southeast of a diagonal across the county; this is now but little used. After the location of Vienna all but three of the roads radiated from there, these three being the Dixon and Castle Rock, Vichy and Rolla and St. James and Northern. The most active roads were those following the railway terminus: to St. James, Rolla and Dixon, the last being the most prominent road now. Other roads lead from Vienna to Hancock, Tusculumbia, St. Thomas and to the north. These are now divided into eleven road districts, and but one, the Dixon road, is in excellent condition. There are no bridges in the county. There are two ferries, both on the Gasconade—the Indian, on the Vichy-St. James Road, and the Johnson, on the Rolla road. No railways pass through the county and no aid or encouragement has been voted for them.

County Societies—No agricultural, horticultural or medical societies have been organized in the county. Its physicians, however, are members of the Rolla District Medical Society, which meets at Rolla. The Grange movement became active in the county about 1873, and was powerful enough in 1874 to put a county ticket in the field; their official venture was a failure, however, and the movement has gradually died out. Dr. Bumpass was among its leading spirits.

The Agricultural Wheel was organized as a county society in July 1888, at Bloomington, Maries County, with O. A. Glanville, president; Lee Love, secretary, and George Lindner, treasurer. These officers, with D. J. Loop, vice-president, have been retained. The society at its organization had four wheels and the number has since increased to about twenty-five with a membership of over 1,200 persons. They have contracts with the two stores in the county—George Lindner, of Bloomington, and P. A. Fenn, of Vienna.

Statutory Proceedings

Maries' legal history has been comparatively uneventful. She has, since her organization, been in various circuits and under the following judges: G. W. Miller, Jefferson City; D. M. Leet, Steelville. P. H. Edwards, Marshfield; James W. Owen and D. Q. Gale, both of Washington; P. B. McCord, Osage County, who qualified only a few hours before his death; A. J. Seay and the present incumbent, Rudolph Hirzel.

Early Courts—Judge Miller held the first court on the day and at the place, Thomas Anderson's, ordered by the act organizing the county. His first grand jurors were: D. L. Dodds, E. H. Kenner, Davis Woody, H. Huffman, P. H. Rowden and others. The only cases had were two appeals and one indictment found, which will

be mentioned elsewhere. The next regular term was held at the Roysden Robinson farm, where so trials were had and the defendant in the first indictment was discharged. The next regular term was held at Vienna in the temporary courthouse on the site of the Masonic Hall, and among the lawyers in attendance were Judge J. W. Morrow, General J. B. Gardenhire, General M. M. Parsons, General E. L. Edwards, Judge P. B. McCord, Judge W. G. Pomeroy, General J. L. Thomas, General H. Clay Ewing. A few cases—none criminal—were had. The next term was held in the new courthouse, and among the first cases tried was that of Ed Moss vs Ezekiel Branton, for slander, Moss, a Baptist minister, having been accused of stealing Branton's hogs. General Parsons was for Moss and General Gardenhire for Branton. The jury, among whom were John Hoops, C. Hance, M. Miller and W. Martin, disagreed.

Important Cases—The county has had comparatively few trials, probate, civil or criminal, that could be called important. There has never been an execution in the county and but few have been committed to the penitentiary.

The State vs F. M. Johnson was the first indictment found in Maries County at its first term of the circuit court. It was for felonious assault, and at the following November term the indictment was quashed.

The State vs. Cohorn, about 1856, was next in time and importance. Cohorn, a decrepit and nearly blind individual, kept a whisky shop on Pea Ridge, in the south part of the county. A crowd of reckless roughs had gathered there and a drunken row ensued, in which Cohorn shot one of them. He was fined \$100.

About 1857 the State vs Shirley was a murder case tried. Shirley became involved in a quarrel with a neighbor at an assemblage on Spring Creek and the two agreed to fight it out in a fair fist-fight. They stripped in pugilistic fashion and entered the ring, but when they clinched, Shirley drew a concealed knife and so gashed his victim that death ensued. Shirley was convicted of murder in the second degree and received the first penitentiary sentence given in the county. It was for ten years.

The State vs Newberry and Conner, for horse stealing, occurred the same year. Newberry was a native of the county, and Conner, a professional horse thief, had inveigled him into a gang. Newberry was urged to take advantage of State's evidence clemency, and he pled guilty; both were sentenced to the penitentiary, however, but a large petition was sent to Governor Polk asking for Newberry's pardon, which was granted. This cured horse-stealing until during the war.

About 1858 the State vs W. C. Price was tried. Price had given Mr. Branson a mortgage, with power of sale, on two fine horses, to secure a loan. The mortgagee found it necessary to take the property, whereupon Price secured them one night and ran them off and sold them. Branson pursued and caught Price and had him tried for grand larceny. The sympathies of the jury, however, led them to acquit him. The cases of the 60's largely grew out of the exigencies of the war.

Probably the most sensational murder case ever tried in the county was about 1874, the State vs Isaac Roland and Fannie Roland. Roland had three children by his first wife, and while working as a carpenter and living with his second wife rumors became rife of the latter's abuse of the children. One morning one of the children died, but by the time the neighbors arrived to help lay out the child Roland and his wife had laid it out. When the coffin came some one noticed something peculiar about the feet of the child and uncovered them, whereupon one of the feet fell over. This aroused suspicion. After the burial rumors grew so fast that an indictment for murder was made. A post-mortem examination by Drs. J. Bumpass and A. L. McGregor showed several recently broken bones, one very recent. Lynching was freely talked of. A constable and a young teacher at Vienna made affidavit to secure change of venue to Crawford, for which public feeling compelled them to leave the county. Mrs. Roland died of fever in Crawford and Roland was acquitted.

About the same time was tried the State vs Maggie Bowler, for the killing of Mary Brown. The parties lived in adjoining premises, using water from the same spring. Trouble grew up which finally involved the deceased's stepfather, as peacemaker, and the defendant's mother and sister besides themselves. The deceased and the defendant's sister quarreled at the spring, whereupon the mother rushed out, and the stepdaughter also, to quiet them; at this juncture Maggie Bowler rushed out at Mary Brown and stabbed her in the back with an old shoe-knife. She was convicted of murder in the second degree and given ten years in the penitentiary. One of the jurors, L. M. Russell, afterward became deranged and died from brooding over the commitment of a woman to the penitentiary, the first in the county.

During the 70's also was tried the State case against Alton Burns for killing John Wallace. The two were, respectively, engineer and carpenter in a steam mill; the former timid and fearful, and the latter pleasant when sober but a threatening braggart when drunk. On the day of the killing Wallace was drinking, and on account of some ill feeling between him and Burns, would sharpen

his knife on the grindstone, and, at intervals, threaten Burns, who, in fear of his life shot Wallace in the back. Burns was acquitted.

The State vs James Bishop was tried in 1879 in Osage County on a change of venue from Maries County. About 1873 James Bishop and a Mr. Hoops were living on adjoining farms. Hoops had insulted Mrs. Bishop when he was under the influence of liquor, and Bishop told him he would kill him if he ever attempted such a thing again. On one occasion it fell to Mrs. Bishop's lot to do a neighborly kindness in cooking for Mr. Hoops' children at her house, and it was shown in the evidence that Hoops had found out from the children that Bishop was away from home; that he had his children all go upstairs and play while he went over to Bishop's house and after awhile returned; that Bishop came home and found his wife crying and bruised from Hoops' assault; and that Bishop took his gun and went over and shot Hoops, killing him instantly. Attorney Ryors and others prosecuted and Belch and others defended. After Bishop had lain for several years in various jails through changes of venue, he was cleared.

The State vs Ready and Parker was a very complicated case of details and circumstantial evidence that attracted considerable attention and aroused much ill feeling, but the grand jury failed to indict. A man named Bathreck was found murdered and it was known that he, Ready and Parker had gone home from Vienna about the same time and by the same route. This, in connection with the fact of Ready and Bathreck's relationship, such that Bathreck's death would make Ready's wife heir to some property, caused the accusation to be made. The defense, however, showed that Bathreck had enemies in the county whose words and actions in connection with the whole course of the case threw suspicion on them; also the length of the roads, time of departure, and the like were shown to make Ready's guilt improbable.

The State vs Diggs is described in the pages devoted to Vienna.

Circuit Court Records—The proceedings of the circuit court previous to the courthouse fire of November 6, 1868, are forever lost, at least as far as the records are concerned. The first record in existence is the following:

At a regular term of the Maries County Circuit Court began and held in the courthouse in Vienna in said county on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in April, 1868, being the 11th day of May, 1868, were present James W. Owens, Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit; D. Q. Gale, circuit attorney; William Crismon, sheriff and A. E. Rowden, clerk. Amongst other proceedings had were the following:

And now comes William Crismon, sheriff of said county, and returns the court here the following list as grand jurors to serve at the present term of the court, to wit: M. Williams, who was selected as foreman, M. W. Kinsey, Phillip Johnson, Augustus Pinnell, N. P. Martin, G. W. Shinkle, Jacob Moreland, Flower Light, James T. Prewett, Jared Branson, Pleasant Copeland, Edward Moss, William M. Copeland, Thomas Ready, Joseph Wilson and Nicholas Daniels, sixteen good and lawful men duly sworn as jurors, and also having taken the oath of loyalty prescribed by the court as to their duties retire to their room to consider their presentments.

Here follows an order for petit jurors, three dramshop cases, an execution, petit larceny, arson, two gaming cases, obstructing roads, trespass, grand larceny and a few minor cases.

The records are continuous from this date to the present.

The circuit court practice of Maries county has been to no small degree in the hands of visiting members of the bar from all over the central and eastern portions of the State, but probably chiefly those from the bars of Jefferson City and Rolla.

The Resident Bar—The bar of Maries County has had few members and most of those few were residents so short a time that they were almost transient. In order of arrival they have been as follows:

John Norris was the first lawyer who located at Vienna in 1855. He was chiefly engaged in school-teaching, however, and during the following year removed to Illinois.

Hon. A. Johnson, now an aged citizen of Maries County but practically retired from active life, was admitted to the bar in 1856. He was educated as a minister, and his sterling character as well as his excellent powers as an advocate made him a successful barrister. He was also representative.

Hon. Joseph Mosby located in Vienna during 1856 also, and is still engaged in practice as the most veteran of the resident attorneys of Maries County. He has been identified with the civil and legal history of the community from the first. Judge Mosby came from Indiana, where he received two years of college training in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, of that State; so that his educational equipment has been above the average of the resident bar. His mind is naturally keen and quick to an almost spasmodic degree, and of a vividly imaginative character, combined with a remarkably accurate memory, made doubly exact and valuable by his long career of sixteen years in various official duties of the

county. He has served as representative in the General Assembly, probate judge, first prosecuting attorney, first elected clerk, and in other capacities. His knowledge of the county is very minute and exhaustive. He has ability as a writer, and previous to his trouble with a facial cancer, which made a surgical operation necessary, thus impeding his speech, he evinced excellent qualities as an orator.

J. M. Johnson was admitted to the Maries County bar in 1857, and died in 1874. He was a man of comparatively little education, although he had been a local preacher. He was active in county affairs, and was especially strong as a jury lawyer.

Solomon Kimzby located in 1857 and was made the first school commissioner. He had general civil county business. He died in August, 1860.

S. W. Reed was admitted to the bar of Maries County in 1858 and remained until 1861. He was engaged mostly as a school teacher.

Samuel Mosby was admitted in 1860, but soon removed.

J. M. Siglin located in 1869 and remained until 1871. He was a shrewd, scheming man to such a degree that it precipitated him into serious trouble. He was a hard worker, and especially good as a collector.

Hon. A. P. Rittenhouse came from Ohio in 1871, and remained until about 1875, and during this time at once made himself prominent, not only as a lawyer, but as an editor and representative in the General Assembly. He was fairly educated, and although not a polished speaker, was a very forcible and effective one. He excelled as a general lawyer and in criminal practice.

J. Barnett, although a resident but for a brief period before his departure in 1872, made a fair impression on the bar of the county. He was well educated, and excelled as a special pleader, and was always patient and thorough in investigation.

Hon. C. A. Bennett was admitted in 1872 and moved to Colorado in 1880. Mr. Bennett had not only a good education, but his naturally judicial mind and his thorough knowledge of law and practice made him superior in counsel and in criminal law. He also represented the county in the Legislature and served as prosecutor.

Judge James B. King was admitted to the bar at Vienna in 1876, and was active in county affairs. He served as probate judge. During his brief practice he made an excellent reputation as a collector. He was accidentally killed at St. James, in 1878, while attempting to board a moving train.

Arthur Corse located at Vienna in 1878 and remained until his removal to Rolla in 1881. During this time he served as prosecutor. He is a graduate of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and had the reputation of being a good special pleader, and was careful and painstaking in working up his cases. His genial humor made him popular.

A. U. Farrow resided at Vienna from 1878 until about 1883, when he removed to Steelville. He impressed himself on the bar as a good advocate and fair business lawyer.

W. M. Barr located in 1884 and J. G. Slate in 1888. The former has served and the latter is serving as prosecuting attorney in a vigorous and able manner.

R. L. Rowden was a member of the bar a short time in 1888.

The county has no resident circuit judges.

Military History

As it is remembered that Maries territory was an Indian wilderness in 1812, since no Indian wars have affected her territory, as she was not a county in 1846 and no companies were formed within her borders, the only war history in which she was especially identified would be that great internecine strife which tried the strength of our Union. If, as some one has said, the country which has no war history is truly blessed, then Maries has received more than the average share of blessing in Missouri counties, for her military record is comparatively uneventful.

Opening of the War—The earliest evidence of the action upon the slavery question in Maries is that of the vote on the division of the Methodist Church near the home of Hon. Abraham Johnson during the 40's, the result being all votes were cast to enter the southern branch of the church. There were less than a dozen slaves owned in the county at the close of the 50's, the chief owners being John Hooper, Thomas Anderson, Dr. W. H. Bowles and R. L. Ramsey, who each owned from one to four. The population of the county in 1860 was 4,901, and the total vote cast was 509. The bulk of this, 309, was cast for Breckenridge, and but seven votes went for Lincoln, while Douglas and Bell received 98 and 95, respectively. Thus 200 may have been fairly considered to have preferred union to separation, and among the solitary squad of seven, who were for "coercion" to protect the Union, were Robert, "Ake" and James Rowden, E. H. Kenner and Thomas Davis.

Military Movements in the County—After the election of course the war was precipitated and the action of Maries could be easily guessed. Many wished to remain neutral, especially the Douglas

and Bell voters in the main, but in the heart of Missouri and so near "a bone of contention" like Rolla, this was impossible. Few if any mass-meetings were held and those were almost secret; all interest was centered on Rolla, which was threatened by the "Dutch" national troops, and almost before the situation was realized in the crowding events, Rolla was a fortified Federal post controlling the region including Maries. Then sides had to be taken for the Federal scouts or the independent squads of "bushwhackers" made life even more unsafe for a neutral than either "Reb" or "Fed."

There was no regular concerted organization of Federal or Confederate distinctly Maries County companies. There were some on both sides who went off to the nearest points and enlisted in various companies and regiments, but this was so scattered a movement that details would be impossible. It is thought that comparatively few served in the Federal or Confederate government troops, but almost all were, it has been estimated by prominent citizens of the county, engaged in Enrolled Militia, E. M. M. or the Southern State Guard, M. S. G., and "bushwhackers"—and on each side about equally; that is, of the 509 voters some 250 served in favor of the south or the State, and about 250 for the Union.

After the capture of Rolla, at the very beginning of the war almost, Maries was so thoroughly under Federal control from that point that rebel action in the county becomes more or less obscure and secret, or was largely removed from its borders. During 1862 the county was rapidly organized into Enrolled Militia, Federal. About February the first company of this nature was the Lane's Prairie Home Guards, first under Captain Williams Ammerman and later under Captain William Winzel. Not long after Captain John M. Johnson organized an independent rebel company secretly, and made an attack on the Home Guards. The fight occurred at what is called "The Hill" at Bloomington, on Lane's Prairie. The encounter was brief and resulted in the death of Captain Johnson's first lieutenant, Edward Elder, and the wounding of several of his men and some of the "Guards." This disbanded the rebel company, and was the only action that occurred in the county of even that importance.

In June, near the 24th and 25th, 1862, these Home Guards and others to the number of about 120 were organized at Rolla as Company A, Sixty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, Captain Abraham Johnson, and they were occupied in ordinary military duties, chiefly home protection against "bushwhackers." In the fall of 1862 the militia was increased and reorganized in the Rolla district under General Warmoth, and Maries was placed in command of Brevet-Major Abraham Johnson, who organized companies in various parts

of the county under the following captains: Beasley, West, Kossuth, Tyree, Walker and Latham. These were relieved during the winter and some went into the Federal army, but each year Major Johnson reorganized them throughout the county. Although there were no fortifications in the county, and no great raids, Vienna was a sort of headquarters or minor post, which was commanded in succession by Captains V. G. Latham, John Beasley and Parham and lastly by Captain Dennis' lieutenants, Berry and Ellis, of the Osage and Maries County Militia, until the war closed.

Organizations—It is to be regretted that the scattered service of Maries' soldiers of southern sympathies was so detached and widely spread that details are made impossible except in the case of Captain J. M. Johnson's temporary company. The most important Federal and rebel organizations are given as far as obtainable.

Of the Confederate troops, Captain J. M. Johnson's Company was organized secretly in 1862, with officers as follows: Captain J. M. Johnson, First Lieutenant Edward Elder, Second Lieutenant A. L. Brown. They had one action at Lane's Prairie, in which Lieutenant Elder was killed and several wounded. They then disbanded and several entered General Parson's army.

Lane's Prairie Home Guards, Federal, were organized in about February of 1862, the captain being William Ammerman, succeeded by Captain William Winzel. These were stationed on Lane's Prairie, and had one successful engagement before described, disbanding in June following.

Company A, Sixty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, was organized in Rolla in June, 1862, with about 120 men. The officers were Captain A. Johnson, First Lieutenant, R. A. Love, Second Lieutenant Thomas Miller. These had no important action, and were merged into the following described organization.

Maries County Battalion of General Warmoth's regiment of Enrolled Militia was organized in the fall of 1862 by Brevet-Major A. Johnson. This was reorganized every year for home guard duty, with officers above mentioned.

The Osage and Maries County Militia was organized at Jefferson City in March, 1865. The Maries County division was formed by Lieutenant T. J. Ellis. The officers were Captain J. M. Dennis, First Lieutenant J. T. Berry and Second Lieutenant T. J. Ellis. The company was soon divided and the two lieutenants were stationed with half of it at Vienna, with quarters in the old courthouse. They were disbanded July 1, 1865.

Company D, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, Federal, had more Maries County men probably than any other company of reg-

ular troops. They were organized at Medora, Osage County, in February, 1862. In the order of succession the officers were as follows: Captains L. D. Maynard and F. G. Schoenen, First Lieutenants F. G. Schoenen and H. Harden, Second Lieutenants H. Harden and W. W. Woodmancey. They were at Jefferson City, Pacific, St. Louis, Charleston, Missouri, in the Mississippi campaign, Chattanooga and with Sherman's march to the sea. Their discharge occurred at Savannah, Georgia, on January 9, 1865.

Reconstruction—The rehabilitation of any sort of a wreck is attended with an unpleasant sense of humiliation, and in that wreck where politics are concerned there is often a sense of injustice. In any case it is a trying ordeal to all concerned, and never has it been attended with greater difficulties than in the case of the United States. In Maries there was a persistent resistance or ignorance of registration. The vote on the Drake constitution stood about 600 to 40 against its adoption. Affairs gradually adjusted themselves, however, before the close of the 60's, and in the succeeding years a new generation has arisen to make dim the old furrowed lines of feeling and prejudice, made deep by a half decade of internecine strife, and those days are more and more viewed through an un-biased historical eye.

Towns, Villages and Postoffices

General View—Maries County is still almost entirely a pastoral county, as opposed to a county of large urban life. This is largely due to the absence of railways within her borders, and meager water-way means of travel. Then, too, the presence of the two great trunk lines, the 'Frisco and the Missouri Pacific, on both sides of her territory determines the town population to those thoroughfares. The 'Frisco, with Dixon, Pulaski County, as the nearest station, almost controls the whole trade of Maries, although Rolla and St. James are minor rivals of Dixon. There are, however, some towns or villages within the county. A complete list of the post-offices is as follows: Grovedale, High Gate, High Grove Lane's Prairie, Lindell, Manton, Maries, Pay Down, Safe, Steen's Prairie, Tavern, Vanclave, Vichy, Vienna and Weldon. Of these two may be called thriving villages—Vienna, the county seat, and Vichy, the trading point of the eastern prairies; two are mills and four are stores, while the remainder are mere postoffice hamlets.

VIENNA

Founding and Early Growth—The founding and naming of Vienna has been detailed in the chapter on organization. The first building erected was Dr. V. G. Latham's residence, now Mrs.

Taff's; Mr. Felker's was next and Dr. Pettit built the next house, now Mrs. Keorber's. M. H. Cansler then built the house now occupied by Dr. Grempe's family. The first business house was a grocery by John Felker, on the site of the saloon, called the Vienna Exchange. I. J. and T. J. Jones built a store on the site of Rowan's blacksmith shop. Following this came one on the site of the Masonic Hall, then on Schenker's warehouse site. A blacksmith shop stood on the site of Otto's store. Two fires, the courthouse and McCracken's store, occurred late in the 60's. J. R. Owens was a merchant in 1859. In 1873 there were two stores, two churches, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, two saloons, a hotel, a feed stable and a school. The growth has been gradual since that time.

Firms—The present business of Vienna is led by general merchants; these are R. L. Schenker, John Otto, P. A. Fenn, who controls the trade of the Agricultural Wheel, and M. Hammil. James Roberds has a confection store, and drugs are handled by Dr. S. A. Grempe. Hardware, machinery is sold by John F. Rowan, who also manages a wagon and blacksmith shop; another blacksmith is Henry Hefti. The feed stables are owned by Thomas Ready, who is also proprietor of the Vienna Hotel, while the Smith House is owned and operated by J. M. Smith. The Vienna Grist Mills, not now in operation, are owned by D. Tainter. J. F. Rowan deals in lumber. A barber shop is managed by James Roberds, and the village shoemakers are Bade and Johnson. The saloon is owned by G. W. Giesler. The Gazette job printing office is in the hands of D. Rainey, the editor of the Maries County Gazette. The legal fraternity is represented by Joseph Mosby, W. M. Barr and J. G. Slate, while the medical brethren are Drs. E. B. Bowles, I. J. Jones and S. A. Grempe. Real estate is handled by W. M. Barr and J. G. Slate, and abstracts of title are made by G. D. Underwood and T. J. Ellis. Stock dealing and general shipping is cared for by several general merchants and others. The hack line and drayage are managed from Dixon, the depot for all express mail and other railway business. For a place of but about 300 inhabitants Vienna does a very large business in general merchandise, making it a good point for the festive "drummer". The various terms of county, probate and circuit courts make the merchants and hotels teem with callers, and compel the latter places to make beds in barns and woodsheds to accommodate their trade.

The Press—The first newspaper issued in Vienna or in Maries County was the Central Missourian, which issued its tenth number on February 26, 1859, a copy of which is still preserved by Mrs. James King of Vienna. It was published by C. P. Walker and Henry Lick as a Democratic paper until during 1860, when they began is-

suing the Rolla Express from this office, and soon moved to Rolla. The next paper of any moment was the Maries County Advocate, issued early in the 70's by E. J. Ellis, and destroyed by fire in 1872. The following year J. M. Johnson and A. P. Rittenhouse secured an outfit of Mr. Ellis from Waynesville, and on February 14, 1873, issued the first number of the Banner of Liberty as a Democratic journal. This was bought by A. P. and A. J. Rittenhouse, who on March 13, 1874, gave it the name Vienna Courier. After the death of the latter gentleman Mrs. A. J. Rittenhouse, an accomplished lady, became assistant editress. T. F. Stratton bought the paper September 10, 1875. April 20, 1883, the paper was in the hands of John H. Diggs, who at that date issued Volume 10, Number 8, as the Maries County Courier. During the following year Thomas M. Watkins removed the Vichy Herald to Vienna, and it was not long before the two editorial rivals became embroiled in a fatal quarrel. It is said to have begun on the question of public printing, and then was fanned by the championship of rival political favorites until it ended in the death of Mr. Watkins, whom Diggs shot in November, 1884, in front of the Smith House. It was claimed by Diggs that Watkins attempted to stab him and he shot in self defense, a claim which led to his acquittal. This was the first, and it is to be hoped the last case of editorial tragedy in Maries County. This event soon closed the careers of both papers. The Courier outfit was bought by W. M. and A. Y. Barr, and on May, 1886, they issued the first number of the Maries County Gazette, and continued until the present editor, D. Rainey, assumed control on November 2, 1888. The Gazette is the only paper in the county, and is Democratic in policy. It is edited with ability and wields an important influence in the general affairs of the public.

Incorporation—Vienna's attempts at incorporation have been rather abortive though two acts of this kind have occurred; the first was on February 24, 1871, when Gabriel Crismon, J. M. Siglin, R. L. Schenker, J. M. Smith and John Felker were made trustees. This came to naught. The next attempt was made at the petition of Thomas Ready, J. F. Rowan, John Otto, R. L. Schenker and others, and on April 9, 1884, the town was reincorporated, with the above gentlemen and T. J. Ellis as trustees. This effort has met the fate of the other, and none now exists.

Fraternalities—Vienna has one of but two secret societies in the whole county, both Masonic. Vienna Lodge, Number 94, A.F. & A.M., was organized by B. F. Lewis, W. M.; J. B. King, S. W.; R. L. Schenker, J. W.; E. B. Bowles, S. D.; Joseph Mosby, J. D.; L. G. Wiles, treasurer; J. H. Wiles, secretary, and Thomas Ready, tyler; T. A. Bray, Henry Burns and William Branson. Mr. Lewis

has been succeeded in the office of Worshipful Master by T. A. Bray, William Branson and B. F. Branson, and the membership has increased to thirty-five persons. They have lodge property valued at about \$1,500. Their present officers are T. A. Bray, W. M.; J. F. Rowan, S. W.; B. F. Branson, J. W.; R. L. Schenker, treasurer; T. J. Ellis, secretary; W. M. Barr, S. D.; Richard Copeland, J. D.; and J. H. Bodendick, tyler.

Vienna has two churches, Catholic and Methodist, and two schools, Catholic and public, each employing one teacher

VICHY

As its name indicates, this village of about 225 inhabitants was first boomed as a mineral spring resort. It is beautifully situated about fourteen miles north of Rolla, with which it is connected by daily hack line and mail. Its American Vichy mineral spring has a considerable local fame.

Beginning—The land on which the town is located was first entered April 5, 1859, by Joseph Green, and the first resident was George Clymer. He, R. J. Walker and W. R. Moreland built the first houses. It was not until 1880 that the place was laid out in lots by its owners, E. B. Bowles, George Clymer, R. W. Anderson and Frank Emory, who owned the spring and began advertising its medicinal properties. Captain N. P. Martin was the surveyor who platted the town. The spring attracted the attention of St. Louis and the place grew rapidly. Love & Fritts opened a general store; R. J. Walker had a restaurant; Bowles & Holloway were druggists. The Forest Hotel was built in 1880 by R. W. Anderson. The physicians located here were Drs. E. B. Bowles and S. D. Meriwether. The boom continued up to about 1885, since which, with the exception of some ruin caused by the cyclone of the spring of 1886, the growth has been more gradual.

Present Business—The present leading enterprises of Vichy are her general merchandise firms and the Vichy Normal and Business Institute. The general merchants are Fred Linke, M. F. Fritts, J. H. Miller, Miltz & Son, L. M. Walker & Son. Mr. Miller also deals in hardware. Drugs are handled by C. Meriwether. Mrs. L. H. James has the millinery trade. Welch & King have marble shops. The hack line is owned by George Clymer. L. H. James owns the livery stable. The hotels are the Forest, by G. A. Clark, and the Bowman, by M. King, who also has feed stables. The plastering mason's business is managed by M. V. Pierson & Son, while the wagon and blacksmith needs of the community are cared for by Miller & Evans and Buckleu & Wofford. R. A. King is a general

notary public and real estate dealer. N. A. King is postmaster. B. F. Spaulding deals in insurance. Dr. Clark is a member of the medical fraternity. G. W. Klein is a shoemaker, and B. F. Carter a barber. Stone quarries are owned by King & Welch and M. V. Pierson.

The town has one Methodist Episcopal Church. The schools are in connection with the Institute.

Incorporation—Thomas W. Roberson and others presented a petition to the county court on March 28, 1882, for the incorporation of the town of Vichy. The petition was granted, and J. W. Holloway, R. J. Walker, F. Fenton, James Stokes and Eli Mell were made trustees. This incorporation proved to be almost as short-lived as that of Vienna.

The Press—About 1882 the Vichy Springs Chronicle appeared as the first newspaper in the place. Messrs. Rainey & Hart continued it about two years, when it was bought by J. W. Holloway, and soon sold to A. H. Dunlavy, of Cuba, where it was removed. The only other effort was one lasting a few months in 1884, namely the ill-fated Vichy Springs Herald, whose editor, Mr. Watkins, was killed by a rival editor after his removal to Vienna. These were both Democratic.

Fraternalities—Although there is no lodge located in Vichy, yet since the lodge on Lane's Prairie has many members at Vichy, and as it is one of only two lodges in the county, it may be mentioned in this connection. Lane's Prairie Lodge Number 531, A. F. & A. M. was organized under dispensation on May 16, 1885, by T. A. Bray. The charter was received in the following October and the first officers and members were W. A. Dillon, W. M.; M. King, S. W.; L. Martz, J. W.; R. A. King, secretary; M. W. Kinsey, treasurer; M. C. Harrison, S. D.; W. W. Moreland, J. D.; L. H. Harrison, S. S.; W. Stockton, J. S.; and J. C. Pinkerton, tyler; J. T. Helbert, Joseph Kinkeade, Jesse Fitzgerald, W. Smith, and P. H. Ammerman. W. A. Dillon and L. Martz are the only post masters. They have now thirty-two members, with a leased hall and property valued at about \$500. The present officers are L. Martz, W. M.; W. A. Dillon, S. W.; M. C. Harrison, J. W.; R. A. King, secretary; M. W. Kinsey, treasurer; E. Bray, S. D.; A. D. Walker, J. D.; F. Lindner, S. S.; C. Cummins, J. S. and George Lindner, tyler. One of their members, M. King, is a veteran in the order, having joined Bonhomme Lodge, Number 45, at Manchester in 1839.

Other Villages

Bloomington, on Section 1, Township 39, Range 8 west, although not a postoffice, was once a rival for the county seat. It has a store, blacksmith and wagon shop, and Masonic lodge, mentioned in connection with the sketch of Vichy, William Smith and George Lindner are the leading business men.

Tavern is a postoffice and store located on Section 6, Township 39, Range 11 west, whose leading spirit is S. P. Tucker.

Safe has a mill and a store, owned by G. H. Essmann, the postmaster. It is located on Section 23, Township 39, Range 7 west.

Belle is a postoffice on the northern line. J. S. Ridenhour is the leading business man.

Grove Dale contains a postoffice and store kept by I. J. Love. Its location is on Section 11, Township 40, Range 7 west.

Pay Down is an old postoffice and mill under the direction of T. A. Bray.

The remainder are postoffices located as follows: High Gate, Section 35, Township 40, Range 7 west; High Grove, Section 34, Township 39, Range 7 west; Lane's Prairie, Section 30, Township 40, Range 7 west; Lindell, Section 25, Township 40, Range 8 west; Manton, Section 22, Township 41; Range 11 west; Maries, Section 17, Township 39, Range 11 west; Steen's Prairie, Section 32, Township 41, Range 7 west; Vancleve, Section 16, Township 40, Range 11 west, and Weldon, Section 18, Township 39, Range 10 west.

School Matters

Education in Maries County is still somewhat of a luxury, as it has been since the first pioneers located, but it is one of those luxuries which are and have always been highly prized by the people and as freely indulged in as the rugged condition of the county has possibly permitted. Although there have been public schools more or less since the county was organized, the subscription and private schools have held their own from the first, and are still well patronized, and this county, like most others, has furnished a few who have taken collegiate courses.

Early Schools—It is not known who were the first teachers, nor the location of the first school; but among the earliest was one on the Bourbois, which was taught by William Green, one of whose pupils is at present an aged citizen of Rolla, Mr. J. G. Hutchinson. It was held in a log house 16x18 feet, with stick-laid chimney, puncheon floor and split benches; and for a window one of the logs

was cut and the opening covered with greased paper. Mr. Hutchinson states that the motto seemed to be "lickin' and larnin'". The pupils cut wood when they did not con Brooks' or Webster's "spellin' book" or Pike's or Smiley's 'rithmetic. The subscription price was one dollar per month. It was a favorite diversion of the inmates of these "ruby founts of knowledge" to inaugurate a sort of "strike" on Christmas Day and order the "master" to treat the school, with the tacit understanding that that would be much more pleasant for all concerned than for them to be under the painful necessity of "ducking" his pedagogic highness under the cold ice of the neighboring river. The more conciliatory teacher generally secured enough apples to go round. About 1833 Carter Woods taught on Maries Creek in a vacant house, and among his pupils were Abraham and James Johnson, and James and John Crismon. C. F. L. Durand, a surveyor, taught at Thomas Johnson's, Jr., soon after on Cedar Creek, and on the Gasconade was Jacob Robinson. Roland Aubrey had P. H. Ammerman as a pupil on Lane's Prairie. Abraham Johnson began about 1839. Among others were Messrs. Pickering, Quesenbury and Dr. W. C. Lacy. These were all subscription schools. The public schools were organized about 1856, when J. T. Prewitt of Dixon and J. H. Norris were among the first if not the frist teachers. Lane's Prairie and Dry Creek settlements were the first to organize.

The Vichy Normal and Business Institute—In 1887 the institution bearing this name was organized at Vichy, by Professors J. B. Hayes and D. N. Gardner, who constituted its first faculty. They located at Vichy in a three-story brick building, previously erected for other purposes at a cost of about \$5,000. It has twelve rooms, and is pleasantly situated for such an institution. Both gentlemen were experienced teachers and, as the name indicates, established their school on normal principles and methods. During their first year forty students were enrolled; in the second about 100, and at present they have an attendance of over 150 students from various parts of Missouri and neighboring states. Their faculty now consists of the following persons: J. B. Hayes, president, and instructor in telegraphy, grammar, rhetoric, philosophy, physiology, physical geography, didactics, mental and moral philosophy; D. N. Gardner, treasurer, and instructor in zoology, botany, geology, algebra, etymology, literature and vocal music; J. A. Ferrell, B. S. of the Northern Indiana Normal, secretary, and instructor in bookkeeping, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, chemistry, higher mathematics, engineering, surveying and debating; Mrs. J. A. Ferrell, teacher in German, Latin and common branches; O. L. Lyon, B. S. teacher in elocution, and G. H. Shigrue. They have two de-

partments—the normal having four courses preparatory, teachers', scientific and civil engineering; the business department, having two courses, commercial and telegraphic. All excepting the last two courses are expected to be completed in four terms by the average student; the last two have three terms. Owing to the youth of the school no graduates will have been had before 1890. They are supplied with library, apparatus, instruments, and an actual business outfit. The school is owned by Professors Hayes and Ferrell, whose vigorous methods, with the happy location chosen for the institution, are a pledge of its success in meeting the needs of the country and of its future growth. The district public school is at times under their charge.

The Public Schools—The people of Maries County were hardly numerous enough in earlier days to push the public school system with the vigor that they might have done otherwise, but it has slowly but surely made its way. Soon after the county was organized there were but six or seven districts organized, and with as many log schoolhouses. This was the condition in 1858 when Solomon Kimzby became the first commissioner of schools of the county. It continued so until after the war, during which period there were no schools nor school officers. About 1864 Henry Warren was made commissioner and served up to 1868, and the schools began to grow. In 1868 Dr. A. L. McGregor took charge, and in 1870 R. W. Mahaney followed, until in 1872 when J. A. Love became commissioner. The work was improved upon by their successors, J. R. Rubison, R. A. Daniel, J. B. Hayes, W. M. Redford and D. N. Gardner—the present incumbent.

In 1873 the enumeration was 2,598; in 1874, 2,276; in 1875, 2,715; and in 1877 statistics showed the following: White children, 2,656, and colored, 9. None of the sixteenth section land had been sold before the war, but enough was sold previous to 1877 to make the permanent loaned fund \$7,324.82. The total receipts for that year were \$4,529.53; and there was expended \$4,581.07 for the purpose of carrying on schools under nineteen teachers, at an average monthly salary of \$30.73, to teach an enrollment of 821 white pupils who attended an average of forty-two days each, annually. There were thirty-nine schoolhouses, with a seating capacity of 1,565 and valued at \$4,129.50. This report is approximately correct. Almost ten years later, in 1886, the annual receipts were \$9,627.16, of which \$7,985.60 was paid to carry on schools under forty-four teachers, whose average salary was \$35.18 and the enrollment of whose schools was 2,187 out of an enumeration of 2,945 white and two colored children. Of this enrollment there was an average daily attendance of 1,436 pupils, each of whom averaged forty-seven days

of school annually. Of the teachers who taught them, thirty-four bore third grade certificates and two second grade; one were higher. The forty-four rooms employed could accommodate 2,560 pupils, and the property was valued at \$12,874. This shows a treble increase in almost every respect in one decade.

The report for 1887 shows even happier results. Out of the \$11,016.10 fund received for the year, \$9,039.88 was expended to carry on the same number of schools as the previous year, with the increased average daily attendance of 1,523 for an average increased time for each pupil of forty-nine days. The enumeration was 2,307. The teachers' average monthly salary was \$35.45 and they bore certificates as follows: Sixteen third grade, five second grade and two of the first grade. In addition to this four schools had observed Arbor Day and the institutes which had begun some time previously were greatly improved. The number of school districts is now fifty-one, among the largest of which are Vienna, High Gate, Vichy and Safe.

The Vienna school is simply a large district school, the enumeration being 132. This enormous number has been under the care of one teacher, except one season under J. W. Sullins. Their first teacher was C. A. Petit, who has since been followed by Miss Agnes, S. W. Reed, Miss J. Groves, A. Short, J. Allen, W. A. Brandon,—Emerson, A. L. Benade, S. Rowden,—Kilgore, Miss J. Felker, R. A. Daniels, L. C. Rowden, J. B. Hayes, W. M. Redford, J. W. Sullins and the present incumbent, Professor Lonsdale, a graduate of the State University.

Church Items

First Movements—Neither church membership nor preaching seems to have been given any attention in Maries' territory until almost a decade after the first white arrivals. In about 1830 a Cumberland Presbyterian by the name of Reverend Frank Brawley preached at the home of "Uncle" George Snodgrass on Cedar Creek and organized a congregation there. This was the first. They held camp-meetings near the mouth of Cedar Creek, and among other preachers were Reverend Jacob Clark, and later on Abraham Johnson and Hugh Burns. They did not thrive well, it seems, for in a few years the organization disappeared. Jonathan Burlison was the first resident preacher in the county.

Some five years later the old Primitive or "Hard Shell" Baptists began at Thomas Johnson's, Jr., and about 1838 they organized a church. Reverends Burgess Lenox, Jenkins and others were among their preachers.

The Methodists appeared also about 1835, and grew rapidly. Reverend Babbit was the first to hold services; this was at Charles Lane's. Reverend Brashear was about the next. The Presbyterians and Methodists had a union church at Abraham Johnson's, where the vote on the great separation took place under the direction of a Reverend Cardwell. All voted south. Reverend Mr. Byrd caused some trouble at one of the union meetings. He was allowed to speak if he would exclude politics from his discourse. He promised, but as he grew enthused he violated his promise and was led out by the Reverends Brawley, three brothers.

It was about the same time that the Free Will divisions of the Baptists broke off at an association near James Harrison's, on Little Piney. Reverends Burgess, Carroll, Avery, and Woody headed the movement. They did not thrive in Maries, however.

About 1845 Reverend R. S. D. Caldwell introduced the Missionary Baptist faith on Spring Creek. Reverend James Walker followed him and this sect prospered.

It was near the same time—possibly before these—that the movement revived by Alexander Campbell reached Maries County, on Lane's Prairie, and has since grown very fast. Reverend R. Rogers was among its first exponents.

The Catholics began organization in Vienna about 1860, and have steadily increased.

The denominations now represented in the county in the estimated order of their numbers are Christian, Missionary Baptist, the two branches of the Methodists, the Catholic and the Primitive Baptists.

The Christian Church—This denomination is so thoroughly congregational in its government that its statistics are far from being as accessible as the Methodist and similar churches. They are thought to have the largest numbers in the county, however. Their congregations, in various stages of growth, are located as follows: Liberty, Smyrna, Steen's Prairie, Vienna and Grove Dale.

Liberty was organized in 1856, on Lane's Prairie, by Elder Ferrel but the war made it necessary for Elder James M. Tennison to reorganize it in 1866. The original members were Catherine, Elvira, J. M. and T. J. Ferrell, J. M. and Belinda Walker, Elias, Mary, Skelton and Elizabeth Bradshaw. J. M. Ferrell, Elias Bradshaw and F. M. Jones were elders, and T. J. and H. L. Ferrell were deacons. In 1869 a frame house was built at Bloomington, but it was destroyed by a storm in 1874. Since the first, 319 persons have been enrolled, but the membership is now fifty. Their pastors

have been Reverends J. M. Tennison, H. D. Rutters, J. M. Ferrell and John Giddens.

Smyrna Church is located near Tucker's Store, and was organized about 1879 by Reverend John Martin. The first elders were Samuel P. Tucker and John Shelton. In the autumn of 1888 they erected a frame church valued at \$300. They now have about eighty members, whose pastors have been Reverends John Martin and A. P. Thompson.

The Missionary Baptist Church—The Baptist is almost, if not quite, as numerous in its membership in Maries County as the Christian Church. Its churches in this county are members of two old associations—the Bourbois and the Dixon. The Bourbois Association has a total membership of 608 persons, 175 of whom are in Maries County in three congregations—Lone Star, Little Flock and Union Hill. This Association held its thirty-fourth annual meeting October 25, 1888, with Mt. Calvary Church in Gasconade County. This would make its organization in 1854. The Dixon association held its fourteenth session with Liberty Church, Maries County, October 11-13, 1888. This was organized in 1874, and includes a membership of 405 persons, but one church of which is in Maries County—Liberty Church, containing sixty-members.

Little Flock Church was organized April 19, 1884, by Reverend J. H. David, at the home of deacon R. S. Crum, three miles from Vienna. The first members were R. S. Crum, S. S. Gillispie, John King, Barney Finn, officers, Harriet A. Crum, Sarah Gillispie, Elizabeth and Hannah Gillispie, A. Antinhisle, Mary A. Myers, Ellen Doggett, S. A. Duncan, M. J. Carroll, Sarah and Mary Copeland and M. Finn. A church was built in 1885, but burned soon after, and it was at once rebuilt. It is a frame building, 24x40, located four miles north of Vienna. There are sixty-seven members, who have been under the pastoral charge of Reverend J. H. Davis.

Lone Star Church was organized August 29, 1885, by Reverend S. P. Smith with the following officers and members: Elder J. H. David, pastor; H. Skaats, clerk; J. K. Parrish, deacon; N. and M. Giesler, Susan Skaats, Elizabeth Moreland, Esther Griffith, Mary Southard and Mary Copf. These were the remaining members, largely, of old Hopewell Church, which was organized probably as early as 1850, by Elder Jacob Holman, and at one time enrolled over 125 members. Lone Star has no building but its congregation of about seventy-two members is still presided over by Reverend David.

The Methodist Churches—From the time, 1760, that Phillip Embury introduced Methodism from Ireland into America, past

the time, 1784, when the church was first organized on this continent at Baltimore, and even beyond the time, 1806, when John Travis was the first man appointed to "Missouri Circuit", it is probable that the territory of Maries County knew nothing of Methodism. It is certain, however, that it came in not far from the time, 1836, that the State was organized as Missouri Conference, or within a few years. If this be true, then it was that Maries' Methodism was in one great separation of 1844 and the succeeding years, when the southern branch became a separate church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South—The southern branch preponderate in Maries County, which, at the organization of St. Louis Conference in 1846, became a member of that, and in 1870, when this conference was divided and Southwest Missouri Conference created, the Maries churches were destined to be divided between them—the Gasconade River being the dividing line. For the first four years Southwest Missouri Conference bore the name West St. Louis Conference. This conference now is composed of six districts, in one of which, Lebanon, the Maries churches are grouped into Vienna Circuit, which includes the Vienna, Bloomgarden and Branson Classes. This circuit has a membership of 150. St. Louis Conference has five districts, the Maries churches being in Salem District and in Lane's Prairie Circuit, one of the fourteen charges composing the district. This circuit is practically condensed into one point—Bowles Chapel, one Lane's Prairie—and embraces about 100 members. Vienna Church was organized as a class probably as early as 1835, but under that name no earlier than 1855. Among its most prominent members were William Shockley, William Copeland, John Roberson, Thomas Davis, V. Vaughn, W. Blew, James Taff, James Johnson, J. M. Johnson and others. Of these Reverends J. M. Johnson, W. Shockley, and W. Blew were local preachers. Among their pastors have been Reverends J. L. Logan, T. J. Stringfield, W. H. Son, W. F. Wright, E. E. Sullins and T. P. Hill. The membership is now sixty-five. A brick church was erected in 1871-72 but their present church was built in 1885-86 at a cost of \$950. Bloomgarden Church, about five miles southeast of Vienna, was built about 1867-68 at a cost of \$1,000. A. H. Hutchison is an official here.

Branson Class was started in 1869, by Reverend Alfred Nichols, with the following members: J. D. Jones, steward and leader; W. J. and Mary Robison, Mary A. Bumpass, Sally Branson and Hannah Jones. They now have ten members, who have been under the pastoral charge of Reverends A. Nichols, P. W. Duncan, J. R. Eddleman, D. A. Gourley, W. E. Woodard, J. Williams, Reagan,

J. L. Logan, T. J. Stringfield, C. J. Polston, W. T. Pyles, W. H. Son, W. F. Wright, E. E. Sullins and T. P. Hill.

Bowles Chapel was organized into a church from the several classes of Lane's Prairie Circuit in October, 1884, by Reverend V. J. Millis. The first officers and members were: W. Clark, W. L. Pinnell and M. W. Kinsey, trustees; W. Clark and Elijah West, stewards; Mrs. Lacina James, Ellen West, M. A. Kinsey, Ella Bowles, Mrs. Anna Hefti, Mary Pinnell, Thomas and Susan Lovelace and Joseph and Sarah Carter. They now have 100 members and on June 21, 1884, had a frame church, which was erected at a cost of \$2,000, dedicated by Reverend J. E. Godbey. Their pastors have been Reverends J. H. Dennis, V. J. Millis, S. H. Renfro, W. F. Young, F. Welham and the present incumbent, Reverend A. H. Russell.

The Methodist Episcopal Church did not prosper much in Missouri until after the great division, and was practically disorganized during the war. At the general conference at Chicago in May 1868, Missouri and Arkansas were made separate conferences—Arkansas and Missouri, south of the river, being constituted St. Louis Conference, which, in May, 1872, at Brooklyn, was limited to Southern Missouri. The colored memberships were organized separately at the general conferences of 1884 and 1886. Maries County churches of course belong to the St. Louis Conference, which held its first meeting March 10, 1869, under Bishop Janes at Sedalia and its twentieth session, under Bishop Walden, was held at the same place March 21, 1888. At this last conference the territory was divided into six districts: St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, Springfield, Carthage, and Salem. Of these the Maries churches belong to Salem District, which embraces twenty charges, over which Reverend L. C. Sappenfield, of Rolla, presides. One of these charges, Vichy Circuit, embraces the Maries churches, namely: Vichy Church and two classes at Lacy and Walker schoolhouses. This circuit has 137 members, one church valued at \$1,500, two Sunday Schools with twenty teachers and 135 pupils. Vichy Church was founded in 1878 by Reverend J. W. Buck, with the following original officers and members: G. B. James, H. M. James and A. J. Little, steward; Mrs. G. B. James, Mrs. H. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. James, Mrs. A. J. Little and Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Pillson. Under the charge of the following pastors their membership has grown to about fifty persons; Reverends J. W. Buck, W. V. Hamel, Daniel Dunlovy, C. S. Revelle, J. B. Benington, A. J. Graves, and O. Lunbeck, their present pastor. In 1881 they erected a frame church structure valued at about \$1,500. It has not yet been

dedicated. The pastor of this church cares for the other classes of the circuit.

The Catholic Church—This denomination's churches in Maries County are members of the Diocese of St. Louis. There are two—one at Vienna and a mission in Miller Township.

The Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Vienna, was organized about 1860, probably by Reverends Graham and Goelding. Among its first members were Mr. Felker, Thomas and Dennis Fennessey, William Grant, Michael Owen, all of the so-called "Kerr Settlement", and others. The first church erected here was as early as 1859, but about 1866 the present commodious structure was built at a cost of some \$2,000. They also have a fine parsonage attached, and a parochial school, which is well attended. The membership now embraces about ninety families, and the church has been under the direction of the following priests: Reverends Goelding, J. W. Graham, Thomas Moran, John Gruender, F. X. Deimel, W. Klevinghaus, Hellwing, P. Bremerich, H. Huekestein, W. J. Angenenett, P. A. Trumm, J. F. M. Diel and the present incumbent, Henry A. B. Kuennen.

Holy Trinity Church, Miller Township, was organized in 1873 by Father Cooper in a log church, which in 1881 was replaced by a neat frame house valued at \$145, and dedicated in 1877 by Father Cooper, located at St. Thomas. The Brinks, McKennys, Bremers, Schells, Lollis', Smiths, Viessmanns, Isenbergs and others were the first members. They now have 154 members, who have been in charge of the Vienna priests since Father Cooper, beginning with Reverend P. Bremerich.

The Primitive Baptist Church—This denomination still has a few representatives in the Pendleton settlement under the congregational name Little Maries Church. This is a member of Little Piney Association, which embraces the following churches: Little Maries in Maries County, Little Hope in Osage County, Little Flock in Miller County, and Mt. Zion and Pine Churches on Dry Fork. Little Maries Church was organized about 1845 by Elders Lenox, Newport, D. S. and J. Woody, Jenkins, G. W. Pendleton and J. G. Wiles. They erected a log church the same year, and in 1875 built their present log edifice, 19x24. Among their pastors have been Elders A. B. Pendleton and O. B. Barton.

Societies—The county has no general Sunday School association, although nearly every church has its school; neither is there any of the associations known as Y. M. C. A. or W. C. T. U., except one at Vienna. The Vienna Young People's Christian Association was organized on March 3, 1889.

CONCLUSION

Just as it was not possible to begin this booklet without some introduction to the material to be presented, so also we cannot write "The End" without noting here for posterity a little about the "new Vienna."

Time has wrought many changes in Maries County. For instance, Belle, once the smallest hamlet, is now the county's largest city. Places such as Bloomington (which as you will recall reading once tried to have the county seat moved to its location) can hardly be remembered by the oldest of our citizens.

Vienna, too, once had a larger population. However, there has never been a time in its history so eventful and meaningful as in the past few years.

Efforts to establish city government had failed time and again. It was first incorporated on Feb. 24, 1871, revived on April 9, 1884 and again at least twice in the first two decades of the 1900's, once lasting for a few years.

Recently, the citizenry by an overwhelming majority chose the road of progress despite becoming indebted for many years. A first-class central water system was built, a factory obtained, the streets blacktopped, more street lights installed, a rudimentary fire fighting system bought. It now has its own special road district, road grader and oil distributor. New home construction and remodeling is keeping all the men in that line of work fully employed and Vienna is achieving a new status in Central Missouri.