

HISTORY OF MILLER COUNTY.

GENERAL PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Boundaries.—Miller County, with a landed area of 374,628 acres, is an irregularly formed body surrounded by the following counties, in the order given, beginning on the north: Moniteau, Cole, Osage, Maries, Pulaski, Camden and Morgan. Three of these counties each form a partial boundary on two sides, Cole, Morgan and Camden, and the Camden and Miller line—formerly a diagonal—is an irregular line, shaped on the map like steps.

Geology.—The formations of this county are more numerous than many surrounding ones, *i. e.* the various layers have been so dipped as to make the following general vertical section visible in parts in various parts of the county: (1), 30 to 40 feet of alluvium from the Osage; (2), 12 feet argillaceous cannel coal and clay; (3), 20 feet encrinital limestone; (4), 30 feet saccharoidal sandstone; (5), 150 feet second magnesian limestone; (6), 70 feet second sandstone; (7), 300 feet third magnesian limestone; (8), 6 feet third sandstone, and (9) 27 feet fourth magnesian limestone (above the Osage River.)

Topography.—On a general diagonal across the county to the northeast are the Osage bottoms, which average about forty feet above the level of the mouth of that river. From this narrow diagonal rise lofty bluffs, and the extremely broken territory rises gradually toward the southeast, where the more level country toward the great Gasconade-Osage ridge trends, and toward the Eldon prairie water-shed between the Moreau and Osage Rivers in the northwest part of the county.

Streams, Springs, Etc.—The Osage River is by far the most important—navigable through the county and above to Osceola,

St. Clair County. Its chief northern tributaries are Little Gravois, Saline, Jim Henry, Cub and Little Tavern Creeks, while on the south are a part of the Grand Auglaize, the Tavern with its branches, Barren Fork, Tavern Fork, Sandstone, Bolin and Little Tavern Creeks, Bear, Dog, Cat-tail, Coon, Panther, Lick and Humphrey Creeks. On the northwest of the Eldon water-shed are the South and Bythe forks of the Moreau and east branch of Brush Creek. Among the many springs always common to a limestone region may be mentioned the Saline and Sulphur Springs, and above all the famous Aurora Springs, whose curative properties have been so happily tested during the last decade. These are at the town having their name, and bear the following analysis: Ferrous carbonate, 5.13 grains; calcium sulphate, 2.427; magnesium chloride, 6.949; sodium chloride, 4.009; lithia, 1.43; ferrous oxide, .933; total grains per gallon, 20.878.

RESOURCES, STATISTICS, ETC.

Natural Products.—Minerals are found and have been worked in paying quantities, although no mines, except coal, are developed at present. There are two movements on foot to begin lead mining during the current season. Lead was first worked to advantage in 1869, by H. A. Cugwin at the Pioneer Furnace on Saline Creek, northeast of Tuscumbia. The Buckeye (near the Pioneer) and Hackney Furnaces were successfully operated. These are north of the river. Iron was developed south of the river in the 70's by the Southwestern Iron Company and others, and excellent coal banks have been opened in the southeast. There is plenty of good building stone and lime and "tiff" rock. Natural coke beds have been found. Vegetable products embrace red, burr and black oaks, American and red elms, white and black walnut, sugar and soft maple, ash, sycamore, hickory, honey locust, hackberry, basswood, cherry, buckeye, etc., in the valleys and on the southern uplands, known as the "Big and Little Richwoods," while on the prairie-like lands in the south and northwest are found grasses. Deer, turkey, quail, rabbit, etc., are still plenty, though not so numerous as in former days.

Agricultural Products.—Corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, potatoes,

etc., and clover, timothy, red-top and Hungarian hays are raised. Apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes flourish. Cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and fowls are shipped extensively. The soils of the whole county, excepting a few rocky ridges, are rich. Manufacturing is now confined chiefly to grist and saw mills, tie-making, coal-mining and small kinds for home productions, although there have been carding machines, a wool factory and some smelting and "tiff" works. The river commerce and rafting is considerable, and the railway business is vigorous for the north side of the river. The south side depends on the 'Frisco Railway at Dixon, Hancock, Crocker and Richland.

Statistics.—Of 6,616 persons in Miller County in 1870, there were 6,440 white and 176 colored; 3,404 males and 3,212 females; 6,489 native, 4,080 born in Missouri and 127 foreign-born. In 1880 the population was 9,805, and since the completion of the railway, and especially in the last two years, there has been a considerable increase in these figures.

In 1888 there were 4,267 horses valued* at \$146,931; 1,625 mules at \$63,522; 24 asses and jennetts at \$1,312; 17,643 cattle at \$132,933; 9,388 sheep at \$9,409; 21,765 hogs valued at \$23,696; all other stock, \$9; money, notes, etc., \$173,818; all other personal property, \$93,358; 339,635.63 acres of land valued at \$921,875; 5,473 town lots valued at \$104,780, making the total taxable property of the county \$1,671,643.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

General View.—The sources of information concerning Miller territory previous to 1830 are very meager, as the settlers previous to that date are all dead. The period before 1830 belonged chiefly to the Indians and white hunters. The two main floods of immigration were late in the 30's, 50's and during the present decade, succeeding the completion of the railway. This chapter has chiefly to do with the first period and the first immigration of the 30's.

Prehistoric.—The Mound Builders left remains along the Osage bluffs and bottoms and on the Grand Auglaize. These

*By assessment.

are in the shape of roughly piled stone mounds on the bluffs, where decade after decade men and boys have amused themselves in tossing off the stones from the top "hunting for bones," and often not only finding bones but charcoal, ashes, stone axes, well-glazed and shapely pottery, and the like, all fairly preserved. These mounds are so comparatively uncommon that they must be considered, in all probability, as the burial mounds of the honored ones among those people, whose existence is so shadowed in obscurity. On the bottoms are groups of regularly arranged earth mounds, in which is also found charcoal. These groups are not so common, but they may have been the "national cemeteries," marking battle grounds, though this is mere conjecture. It is quite certain, however, that neither of these are "Indian graves," as is popularly supposed. A group may be seen on the J. M. Coburn farm. Another kind of remains not well accounted for is the so-called "early mining holes" on the side hills two miles south of Tuscombua. Among the best archaeological collections in the county is one owned by John D. Brown, of Iberia. Capt. T. B. Robinson has a cup-shaped vessel, found in a mound on Mill Creek, that is certain evidence of those ancient people's skill.

The Indians.—Miller territory is the old hunting-ground of the Osages, but by 1830 they were here only on hunting expeditions. One noted chief has left his name on a creek, a cave and a township—"Jim Henry." It is said the cave was a sort of headquarters. "Joe Muncie" was more noted still, because of his having served under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Early in the 30's occurred what is humorously known as the "Blanton Indian War." Two men named Blanton were making all possible speed from Cooper County through Cole (now Miller) to Pulaski, and gave the alarm of a general Indian massacre, which their excited fancy painted in bloody colors. Preston Taylor and his neighbors fortified their families at the widow Nolen's, while others took to the brush. No warriors came, however, and it soon leaked out that the Blantons had become frightened at some harmless gunshots from white men. About 1822 there was an Indian village on Tavern Creek, near the mouth of Barren Fork, on the bottoms near Wilson's Cave.

Early White Settlement.—While the Indians were still here white hunters and trappers came and went, and some settled. Among the first of whom information can be obtained was Seneca R. Y. Day, in 1815. He was followed some four years later by A. J. Lindley, near the mouth of Big Tavern. About 1821 William and Boyd Miller settled near Spring Garden Prairie, in the northeast, the first permanent settlers in this territory. Both are now dead.

Near the year 1822 there located on Tavern (or Cavern) Creek a most eccentric character, who furnishes Miller County with a tale so striking that it will be called a legend in future days, although it was a reality. This was John Wilson, better known as "Cave" Wilson, the grandfather of Owen C. Wilson, of Osage Township. It is said that he was born in Ireland about 1755, and afterward married Miss Nellie Ray. "Uncle Jack" and "Aunt Nellie," as later generations called them, spent their first winter with their children in a cave thirty feet above the bottoms on Tavern Creek, near the mouth of Barren Fork. He was friendly with the Indians, who gave him some pigs, by which he obtained his first start in stock. He laid claim to large tracts of land on Tavern, Brushy, Barren and Dog Creeks, and was known as an extensive land owner. He hunted a great deal, and became a wealthy and generous old man, of whom an old neighbor said:* "He fed the hungry, visited the sick and clothed the naked." He seemed to have been a follower of Tom Paine, and had materialistic views of life and immortality. When he first wintered in the cave which bears his name—a large one, 250 yards long, 60 feet wide, and 20 feet high at the mouth, which opened thirty feet above the river, and contained a flowing spring—he noticed a smaller cave to the right, with a small aperture, which he then chose to be his tomb. In accordance with this purpose he prepared a coffin for himself about 1842 and placed it there. It was his frequently expressed wish that when he died he should be placed in that coffin, with salt about his body, and a demijohn of the best old liquor set near him; next, that the mouth of this natural sepulcher should be walled up firmly with masonry, and all who attended should be furnished a good din-

*Campbell's Gazetteer.

ner, "with something to wash it down." Finally, that at the end of seven years his friends should meet there and open the tomb, and have a "snort" from the above mentioned demijohn, as if to continue his good-fellowship in spite of the Grim Destroyer in so ghastly an imitation of immortality. His wishes were followed when he died, in 1855, except that his wife had his internal organs removed and buried and the cavity filled with salt. He died at the residence of John Brumley. The seven years have passed and passed again, but no one has opened the tomb. Picnic parties held at the large cave occasionally swell their numbers by circulating a rumor that the imprisoned demijohn is to be released, and a general health drank to the unrecognized spirit of its owner; but the solemnity of death seems to have prevailed at last to prevent a continuation of the awful jest.

Between 1828 and 1833 Samuel Richardson, Maston Burriss, John Brockman, Isaac Bass and Hugh Challas settled on the Osage River; also Daniel Brumley on the Tavern, and Isaac Bilyeu (also spelled Bilyew). These were about all in the whole county before 1830.

The Osage River was then the boundary line between the two counties until the creation of Miller in 1837—Cole on the north and Pulaski on the south. This fact, together with the natural barrier which a river will make to social intercourse, long caused the people on each side to be more or less ignorant of the other. This exists somewhat even yet, and at one time Wilson Lenox, of Iberia, was elected representative on the issue of making two counties out of Miller with the Osage as a boundary. The plan failed, however.

When Preston Taylor, now an aged man of over ninety-seven years, arrived with his family and settled west of Eldon site, on the north side of the river, there were in that part of the county Edmund Wilkes (the first representative), Alfred Huston, Jonathan Bills, Andrew McCaslin, Elijah Spence and the widow Nolen; about Mount Pleasant were J. T. Sullins, Andrew Burriss, Melton Moore, George Shipley, H. B. Russell and Samuel Etter; toward Spring Garden were William Miller, Benj. Hines, R. E. Simpson, W. Stubblefield, Reuben Harrison and family, S. Witten, and others; about Olean were H. Crews, Jeremiah Vernon,

Elihu Gregory, James Mason, a Mr. Gilleland and David Enochs. The grandchildren of many of these are of the present generation of citizens of Miller County. It was scarcely a year later when James Read, William Brockman, J. Davidson, Maston Burriss, John Williams, "Nuck" McCarty and Hugh Gartin arrived, and on the Little Gravois B. and G. Cotton, Byrd Bass, Reuben Burnett and George Greenway were settled. Jesse Kendrick settled and built the first house near Tuscumbia site, on the branch, where he lies buried, laid away by an old negro slave. Then the settlement was so rapid that the reader is referred to the land entries for other names.

On the south side two families had come in before 1830—John Wilson's and Daniel Brumley's, both grandparents of the present generation of Wilsons and Brumleys—both on the Tavern. In 1830 Isaac Bilyeu and his wife, a young couple under twenty years of age, also located on the Tavern, near Iberia site, and for two or three years these constituted the families on the south side. Mr. Bilyeu, now an aged citizen of about seventy-seven years, is the only one living, while Preston Taylor, on the north side, is his only contemporary who was then a man. Mr. Bilyeu says he hunted for about three years, and got all his corn from James Harrison's, at the mouth of Little Piney (in Phelps County), and brought it home, where he beat it into meal. He used to hunt with "Chief Rogers," who came in the second winter to camp for a hunting season. In a few years came Peter and Andrew Bilyeu's families, Solomon Harp, S. A. Blevans, David Winneham, and by the middle of the 30's there were in the Little Richwoods James Reed (Judge Hiram Reed was then only a seven-year-old urchin), John R. and William Bilyeu, Edward Carter, ——— Armstrong, Jacob and John Davis, Abe. Ohstein (?), George Long, George Coker and John McCubbin; in the Big Richwoods country were A. Castlemen, S. P. Ricord, the Airharts, Boyds, Wimmers and a few others.

Land Entries.—Although a few settlers were in Miller territory before July 20, 1826, no land entries had been made before that time, at which date the earliest entry was made by that venerable champion of Miller County's advancement, William Miller. The only other entries before 1830, as given by the plat-book,

were in 1829, by David Johnson, John Greenup, Stephen Bell, E. Wilks, Jeremiah Vernon, James Mason, E. Vernon, J. D. Bills and Benjamin L. Clark.

The entries during the 30's are here given, the figures indicating the year of the decade: Joseph Harrison ('39), W. Jones ('39), W. McLaughlin ('39), John Shelton ('39), L. Osborn ('38), H. Clinkingbeard ('39), D. Austin ('38), P. Bilyew ('39), John Smathers ('39), W. F. Henderson ('39), S. A. Blevans ('38), Reuben Short ('38), I. Bilyew ('38), B. Shelton ('39), Zach. Price ('38), Elijah Dyer ('38), W. Blize ('38), W. J. Wood ('39), Isaac Clark ('37), Jesse Kendrick ('37), H. Bollinger ('38), Robert Boyd ('36), J. Wimmer ('39), E. Shelton ('37), Nathaniel Lawson ('39), Andrew Lawson ('39), W. L. Garden ('34) Samuel Richardson ('35), Calvin Riggs ('38), N. Browse ('37), Owen Riggs ('38), Thomas Browse ('37), A. A. Woods ('36), James M. Bollinger ('39), George King ('36), W. Wilson ('39), John Wilson ('36), Jacob Manes* ('39), W. C. Newton ('37), Robert Simpson ('36), J. T. Davis ('36), Tolbert Bass ('35), J. McLaughlin ('39), John English ('32), S. C. Witten ('39), J. N. Stephenson ('39), Susannah Witten ('39), James Hendley ('39), Benjamin Hines ('34), Harrison Miller ('36), Joseph Musick ('34), Mahala Musick ('37), David Musick ('34), A. G. Musick ('36), T. C. Degraffenreid ('36), John Clark ('33), A. W. Woods ('36), E. B. Woods ('39), P. H. Berry ('34), John Degraffenreid ('36), J. M. Gartin ('38), John Creighton ('37), Benjamin Hines ('37), Gideon Long ('37) A. W. Armstrong ('39), A. Wilson ('36), Andrew Bilyew ('39), Isaac Wilson ('39), Noah Hudson ('39), John Brumley ('36), John Francis ('36), B. Marler ('37), Enoch McCarty ('37), Elisha Francis ('36), C. C. Houston ('37), J. B. Harrison ('37), J. P. Harrison ('36), Jesse Hendrix ('39), M. Burriss ('36), John Davidson ('37), S. Brockman ('36), W. Brockman ('32), T. D. Bliss ('37), Daniel Bliss ('36), A. Castleman ('36), T. E. Bell ('36), W. Grempe ('39), J. Thompson ('37), Hugh Gartin ('32), J. L. Loveall ('37), James Reed ('33), T. S. Sarton ('36), Sol. Loveall ('37), R. Williams ('36), J. G. Williams ('32), A. McCasland ('32), R. Shipley, Jr. ('37), W. Stubblefield ('37), John Miller ('37), Lloyd Miller ('39), Boyd Miller ('32), J. Wilkins ('37), L. M. Hedge ('37), Thomas Sullens

('37), F. Witten ('38), John Sullens ('36), Joseph Bond ('39), James Hicks ('37), W. Brown ('34), Hugh Challes ('34), L. Fowler ('35), W. A. Shelton ('37), R. Burnett ('31), Daniel Vaim ('39), J. S. McComb ('36), Gabriel Cotton ('37), J. D. McGary ('37), Andrew Estes ('37), D. P. Taylor ('32), Walker Moore ('36), L. V. Nolen ('31), W. Roberts ('39), Asa Elliott ('37), W. Bunker ('37), M. W. Tate ('37), W. Coats ('35), P. Cordell ('39), Marquis Calmes ('35), J. Humes ('38), W. Humes ('38), J. H. Shanklin ('36), C. W. Popejoy ('36), W. Hanna ('32), W. Bunker ('37), J. W. Morrow ('38), T. Sullens ('34), W. P. Dixon ('36), G. W. Landsdown ('36), Robert Belshe ('37), M. H. Belshe ('39), R. F. Belshe ('39), W. Bennight ('38), D. Etter ('35), Hardin Williams ('36), S. F. Burriss ('39), J. M. Bartlett ('32), G. W. W. Vernon ('35), H. B. Russell ('35), John Etter ('39), Samuel Etter ('36), William Etter ('34), Jefferson Miller ('37), M. McKinney ('36), Joel Bond ('36), Benjamin Bond ('38), Elijah Spencer ('35), J. L. Taylor ('35), J. J. Marshall ('39), W. J. Burke ('36), Dan. Enoch ('32), George Greenway ('33), G. W. Moore ('33), J. H. Moore ('36), M. Moore ('32), S. Howser ('37), Warner Howser ('32), Benjamin Jackson ('39), S. Conner ('37), G. W. Doss ('39), J. Dooley ('37), E. B. Dooley ('34), W. Elliott ('36), John Lumpkin ('39), J. Colbern ('37), H. L. Campbell ('37), Alex. Beard ('37) G. W. Claybrook ('37), H. Lackey ('37), Isaac Agee ('38), Jesse Stark ('36), Howell Crews ('31), Samuel Gilleland ('31), J. R. Jackson ('35), John Lawrence ('36), D. W. German ('36), W. Monroe ('36), A. M. Houston ('36), R. M. Compton ('37), S. T. Harrison (—), W. Howard ('39), A. Q. Harrison ('36), J. S. Franklin ('33), E. Tracy ('37), J. Turner ('39), W. Clark ('30), O. O'Neal ('31), J. M. Bills ('36), E. Clark ('32), J. C. Mackay ('31), Elizabeth Basinger ('35), Thomas Hoskins ('37), W. Bolton ('37), George Bryse ('37), M. D. Clark ('39), Jacob Barnhart ('36), Edward Riggs ('38), W. Stephens ('36), I. M. Stephens, J. W. Stephens ('36), T. O. and J. G. Witten ('32), John Row ('34) and R. T. Clendenen ('39).

First Marriage Record.—After the organization of the county the first marriage ceremony is thus recorded:

the site of Aurora Springs. Samuel Etter had the next one; this was east of Pleasant Mount.

Justice Courts.—George Greenway is the earliest justice of whom information can be gained. Jesse Kendrick was the first one at Tuscumbia. H. B. Russell, Edmund Wilkes and Maston Burriss were others. Andrew Bilyeu was a justice of the south side as early as 1833 or 1834.

Elections.—The earliest voting in the county, of which information can be gained, was as late as 1837, at Pleasant Mount, when the county was organized. Elections previous to that seem to have been at polling places outside of the county, as at William Poer's, at the mouth of Big Gravois, about 1832.

Customs, Etc.—The influx of people was so rapid when it began that they took on very much the present customs of the country off of the railway. For fuller accounts in this line the reader is referred to the sketch of Maries County in this volume.

ORGANIZATION.

Miller County has not been a part of many counties, like Osage or Maries. It was originally a part of Cole County, which began its career with the State, and so continued until its organization.

The Organizing Act.—On February 6, 1837, there was approved by the governor "An act to organize the county of Miller and to define the southern boundary of Cole." This was passed through the influence of William Miller and others, and reads as follows:

1. The territory included in the following boundaries shall compose a new county, to be called Miller, in honor of John Miller, ex-governor of this State, to wit: Beginning where the township line between Townships 42 and 43 crosses the range line between Ranges 15 and 16; thence with said range line to where said range line crosses the Osage River the second time; thence up said river until it comes to the point where the township line between Townships 39 and 40 crosses said river; thence on a direct line to a point on the range line between Ranges 14 and 15 in the middle of Township 38; thence due east to the range line between Ranges 11 and 12; thence north to the township line between Townships 41 and 42; thence with the range line to the middle of the main channel of the Osage River; thence up the middle of main channel of said river to the range line between Ranges 13 and 13; thence to the southeast corner of Township 42, Range 13; thence with township line between Townships 41 and

42, where the same intersects the range line between Ranges 13 and 14; thence with the said range line to the township line between Townships 42 and 43; thence west with said line to the place of beginning.

2. Until the permanent seat of justice of said county shall be established, the several courts for said county shall be held at the house of John Miller.*

[The next two sections provide for the attachment to the first judicial circuit and district, and the courts to be held on Thursday before the last Monday in February, June and October.]

5. David Fullbright, of Pulaski County, Zacheus German, of Morgan, and John Hensley, of Cole County, are hereby appointed commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice for the county of Miller.

Changes in Boundaries.—On February 8, 1839, the boundaries were made to run from crossing of township line 42-43 and range line 15-16 to the latter's second crossing of the Osage River; thence to crossing of township line 39-40 up the river; thence to middle of Township 38 on range line 14-15; thence east to range line 11-12; thence north to township line 41-42; thence west to middle of main channel of Osage River, and on that to range line 12-13; thence to the southeast corner of Township 42, Range 13; thence to crossing of township line 42-41 and range line 13-14; from there to the township line 42-43, and on to the point of beginning. February 25, 1845, the Camden and Miller line was changed, and January 16, 1860, there were some additions made from Morgan County. By an act of March 24, 1868, slight changes were made, also. The diagonal line between Camden and Miller caused so much trouble that a new line, as at present, was made. These are the only important changes.

Location of County Seat.—The temporary seat ordered in the organizing act was William Miller's old log house on the present Herman Tillman place, near the mouth of Saline Creek. For the second term the court chose the store of J. P. Harrison & Bro., at what is now Tuscumbia, which was the site chosen by the commissioners, on land donated by J. P. Harrison. The town was ordered named, probably in honor of the well-known Southern city, in July, 1837, and surveyed by Marquis Calmes. No attempt at removal has been made, unless the election of

* This should be William Miller.

Wilson Lenox as representative on the issue of dividing the county can be considered one.

The County Court.—As the records of the county are complete from the first, the proceedings of the first court can be given:

County Court, May term, 1837:

At a county court held at the house of William Miller, in the county of Miller and State of Missouri, on the first day of May in the year of our Lord 1837, present the Worshipful John Francis, Edmond Wilks and Stephen A. Blevans, justices of said court, William N. Harrison, sheriff, and James P. Harrison, clerk.

It is ordered by the court here that John Francis be appointed president of said court for the term of one year.

Ordered that court adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JOHN FRANCIS, *President.*

The first act on the second day was an order to sell the sixteenth section of school land in Township 40, Range 15, at petition of Thomas O. Witten and others. Some probate business followed, and municipal townships were formed. The first election ordered was for July 1, 1837, and the first allowance was sheriff's fees. The June term was held at Tuscumbia, and there the first merchants' licenses were granted to P. Dickson, Z. Price and Andrew Burriss. Elisha Francis was appointed first treasurer, and W. H. Pulliam, assessor. The first guardian appointed was James Reed, for a boy, James Nobles. In July the county was road-districted, and the first ferry permit granted to C. P. Davidson, at Tuscumbia. The slaves of an estate were ordered hired out in 1837, the first case of that kind, and John Lumpkin was at the same term allowed \$29 for desks made for the county. In 1838 the road and canal fund was \$731.00. In 1840 the county was first organized into school districts, as follows: No. 1, Township 42, Range 14; No. 2, 42-15; No. 3, 41-15; No. 4, 41-14; No. 5, 41-13; No. 6, 41-12; No. 7, 40-12; No. 8, 40-13; No. 9, 40-14; No. 10, 40-15; No. 11, 39-15; No. 12, 39-14; No. 13, 39-13; No. 14, 39-12. In 1840 the first paupers were farmed out. In 1848 the tenth school district was the first organized under the act of 1845. In 1855 the first river improvement was voted. In 1875 the first county farm superintendent, J. G. Hoff, was appointed.

Township Organization.—On May 2, 1837, the following townships were formed:

Saline: "Beginning on the range line between Ranges 15 and 16, where the township line between Ranges 42 and 43 crosses the same; thence due south with said range line to the township line between Townships 40 and 41; thence east to the range line between Ranges 13 and 14; thence north with the range line to the township line between Townships 42 and 43; thence west with said township line to the place of beginning;" elections were to be held at the home of Andrew Burriss and John S. Franklin; Hiram B. Russell and Andrew McCasland were to be judges.

Osage: "Beginning on the range line between Ranges 13 and 14, where the township line between Townships 41 and 42 crosses the same; thence south with said range line to the township line between Townships 39 and 40; thence with said township line to the range line between Ranges 11 and 12; thence north with said range line to the township line between 41 and 42; thence west with said township line to the point of beginning;" elections were to be at John T. Davis', with John Witten John T. Davis and William Miller as judges.

Richwoods: "Beginning on the range line between Ranges 13 and 14, where the township line between Ranges 39 and 40 crosses the same; thence south with said range line to the southeast boundary of Miller County; thence east with said boundary line to the range line between Ranges 11 and 12; thence north to the township line between Townships 39 and 40; thence west with said township line to the point of beginning;" elections were to be at Z. Price's, with James Scott, William Blize (also spelled Blyze) and Josiah Stuart as judges.

Equality: "Beginning on the range line between Ranges 15 and 16, where the township line between Townships 40 and 41 crosses the same; thence south with said range line to where it crosses the Osage River the second time; thence up the said river, in the main channel thereof, to where the township line between Townships 39 and 40 crosses the same; thence in a direct line to the range line between Ranges 14 and 15, in the middle of Township 38; thence east in the middle of Township 38 to the range line between Ranges 13 and 14; thence north with said range line to the township line between Ranges 40 and

41; thence west to the place of beginning;" James Reed, D. Boqua and Hugh Challas were to be judges of elections, which were to be at Tuscombina.

Late in 1837 Equality was divided and Reed Township created, but it was soon abolished. In 1838 Glaze Township was created, and during the same year Saline was divided and Jim Henry Township formed. These were afterward united under the latter name for a short time. Franklin Township was organized in 1860, with David Wadley's as the polling place. This township was changed slightly in 1872.

Public Buildings.—William Miller's house and the store of J. P. Harrison & Bro., which were used by the courts, can hardly come under this head. After Marquis Calmes surveyed the county seat, leaving one and a half acres for a square and sixty-foot streets around it, lots were offered for sale to secure a court-house fund on October 9, 1837. On February 7, 1838, Alf M. Houston was ordered, as superintendent of the court-house erection, to secure bids for a log one-story house (35x20 feet), with one square court-room, "fire-place four feet wide," "four good batten doors," and four windows. It was to be built on Lot 12, Block 23, and the lowest bidder was J. L. Davis (\$975). The remains of this house can still be seen in the street south of Hon. T. B. Robinson's law office. It was completed in 1839. About the same time H. M. Williams erected a jail, 19x19 feet, of logs, on a site a short distance north of Mr. Robinson's residence. On March 4, 1857, Owen Riggs was made superintendent of a new court-house, the present one, which was to be a plain, two-story, gable-roofed brick, 56x40 feet, with court-room below and offices in front and above. The lowest bid was \$1,000, made by Robert McKim. It was completed the following year. In 1865 the present stone jail in the court-yard was ordered built, and in 1879 one cell of this was leased to the town as a calaboose. In 1871 a part of the upper story of the court-house was leased to the Masonic Lodge.

COUNTY MISCELLANY.

County Officers.—The presiding judges of Miller County have been John Francis, Wilson Coats, J. L. Davis, R. C. Simpson,

David Reed, T. J. Marshall, R. E. Simpson, Samuel Allen, E. Golden, John Bear, William McComb, T. B. Doolittle, John Bear, Hiram Reed, W. R. Wright, J. G. Lurton and H. Reed.

The following list comprises the sheriffs: W. N. Harrison, J. Davis, S. C. H. Witten, S. T. Harrison, T. W. Whitaker, Thomas Thompson, L. W. Albertson, R. J. Martin, W. C. Brumley, P. S. Miller, C. P. Myers, W. C. Howell, R. B. Garner, W. C. Howell and R. B. Garner.

The clerks have been J. P. Harrison, W. P. Dixon, E. B. Farley, I. M. Goodrich, T. B. Robinson, J. B. Clark, W. P. Freeman (circuit) and J. M. Allee (county).

D. Cummings ('56), J. H. Todd ('78) and P. F. Hauenstein ('84) have served as treasurers.

The position of surveyor has been held by Marquis Calmes, A. G. Nolan, John Brockman, W. A. Shelton, M. H. Belshe, H. S. Burlingame, H. E. Neville, S. B. Johnston and J. W. Waite.

The incumbents of the assessor's office include T. McHenry, C. Wyrick, L. S. Emmett, A. Bear, J. McQually, J. L. Conner, S. P. Hickman, J. A. Stevens, D. H. Allen and P. T. Nixdorf.

The duties of collector have been discharged by W. C. Brumley, J. M. Brockman, P. L. Miller, C. P. Myers, P. L. Miller, C. P. Myers, and W. C. Howell, respectively.

The county's representatives have been Edmund Wilkes, the first, succeeded by J. L. West, T. W. Whitaker, J. B. Harrison, P. S. Wilkes, Wilson Lenox, Jas. M. Richardson, Thomas Scott, T. J. Babcoke, Carroll Neville, F. E. Lombar, William Bradshaw, Samuel B. Richardson, T. A. Folsom, H. C. Todd, S. T. Harrison, Daniel H. Austin, W. A. Hackney and James M. Baker.

Thomas Scott and James H. Todd have been senators.

The names of the prosecuting attorneys are E. C. Swalem, W. M. Lumpkin, Jacob Gantt, E. C. Swalem, T. B. Robinson, E. C. Swalem, C. E. Jones, T. B. Robinson and L. H. Musser.

I. M. Goodrich, J. H. Todd, J. W. Tallman, J. H. Todd, W. M. Lumpkin and J. E. Wyrick have served as probate judges.

Besides the clerks who served in the office of school commissioner, were Mr. Martin, W. M. Lumpkin, H. S. Burlingame, John F. Hammond, James S. Martin, Absalom McComb, James M. Baker, W. M. Harrison, Jr., and Hiram R. Popejoy.

Thomas Scott in 1861, and Dr. A. P. Nixdorf in 1865, were delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

County Finances.—In 1840 the statement of the county showed \$243.10 received and \$455.75 expended. Twenty years later these had increased to, respectively, \$2,410.16 and \$2,312.76. In another double decade the figures were quadrupled—receipts \$9,403.92, and expenditures \$8,701.01. The statement of May, 1888, shows \$11,468.95, of which \$8,095.93 were expended, and a total loanable fund of \$47,274.38.

County Bonds.—The county has never issued any bonds. The funds for court-house purposes were taken from the Road and Canal and Internal Improvement funds, \$2,500 from the former and \$2,350 from the latter—both afterward transferred by a special act.

County Poor Farm.—A farm of 215 acres was bought in 1884 about a mile below Tuscumbia, on the right bank of the river, and W. A. Hackney became its first superintendent. It has several frame buildings and a few inmates under the care of J. E. Walker.

County Highways, Railways, Etc.—Miller county has given much attention to her roads. The oldest one is the old Springfield and Jefferson City road, taking a general north and south course and passing through Tuscumbia. Another ancient one is the Little Piney River and Versailles road, taking a general north-westerly direction through Iberia and Tuscumbia. The Tuscumbia and California is another veteran, while the Tuscumbia and Bagnell road is a later one, as is also the Tuscumbia and Linn Creek road. These are the main highways radiating from the county seat, and with their net-work of connecting roads constitute the great part of the county road system. Three old roads pass through the county, however, and do not touch Tuscumbia. These are the old Lisletown and Linn Creek, passing across the northwest corner of the county; the Erie and Jacques' Prairie road, crossing the southern part of the county, through Iberia, and the Iberia and Jefferson City road, taking a northerly course through the eastern half of the county. The road most used is probably the Versailles and Little Piney, which takes the Aurora Springs, Tuscumbia and Iberia travel. The county has but one bridge, namely that partly built by the citizens of Tuscumbia

across the branch dividing the town. The only ferries are at Tuscumbia, Bagnell and on the Iberia and Jefferson City road—all on the Osage River. Miller County took the initiative in securing a railroad by voting \$1,000 (for stock) toward the preliminary survey, on May 2, 1871, of the Jefferson City, Lebanon & Southwestern Railway; and with only that amount of aid given by the county the result in 1888 was eighteen and three-quarter miles of track in the county with property assessed at \$71,285.09, and telegraph assessments reaching \$1,500. An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1882 to induce Miller County to transfer her stock to Jay Gould. There were various surveys made but the road was not completed until 1882. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railway is a proposed road across the northern part of the county.

County Societies.—There have been granges, agricultural and mechanical associations, Good Templar and Blue Ribbon societies which have flourished in the community for a time as county organizations, but none of them survive.

The County Agricultural Wheel is now the only distinctively county society. It was organized in April, 1888, with six local "wheels" and a membership of about 180, by J. L. B. Carroll. The officers were: Mr. Carroll, president; J. L. Arnold, vice-president, with a secretary and treasurer. There were, in January, 1889, forty-two local "wheels" in the county, with a membership of over 1,800. The society is making great strides in membership and in various aids in merchandise contracts, etc. J. L. Arnold, of Iberia, is president.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court.—Miller County was first attached to the first judicial circuit and district under Judge William Scott. Judge Scott has since been succeeded by Judges J. W. Morrow in 1842, G. W. Miller in 1852, T. M. Rice in 1869, and the present incumbent, the venerable Judge Edward L. Edwards, in 1879.

Early Judicial Proceedings.—The complete preservation of the records makes it possible to give here the proceedings of the first court. The following are of interest:

At a Circuit Court begun and held at the house of William Miller within and for the County of Miller in the State of Missouri, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven, it being the Thursday before the fourth Monday of said month, were present William Scott, judge; William B. Napton, attorney-general; James P. Harrison, clerk, and William N. Harrison, sheriff of said county.

In pursuance of a writ of *venire facias* to him directed, the sheriff returned into court here the following panel of a grand jury summoned within and for the body of the county of Miller, viz.: John L. Davis, whom the court appointed foreman, Jacob L. Loveall, Abraham Castleman, Leander Musick, Peter Sullens, John Shelton, John Hale, John Stewart, William Blyze, James Brumley, John G. Witten, Elihu Gregory, Elisha Francis, Isaac Bass, Samuel Miller, William P. Dixon, Robert Shipley, good and lawful men, etc.

[Here follows mention of T. P. Ricord, I. Bilyew, R. Boyd, William Wilson and A. D. Boqua, who failed to appear as jurors; then comes the first case:]

OLIVER O. NEAL	}	An Appeal from a Justice's Court.
<i>Against</i>		
RICHARD W. TAYLOR.		

And now at this day come the parties by their attorneys and thereupon comes a jury, to-wit: Gaddis E. Miller, Thomas H. Dawson, William Miller, Enoch McCarty, Jonathan Blevans, Stephen A. Blevans, Peter Bilyew, Samuel Gilleland, David Musick, John K. Degraffenreid, Tscharner Degraffenreid, and Joel Musick, twelve good and lawful men, who being duly elected, tried and sworn, well and truly to try the matter in controversy between the said parties, upon their oaths do say they find the said defendant, Richard W. Taylor, guilty of the trespass in manner and form as is alleged against him in the said plaintiff's declaration, and do assess the plaintiff's damages by reason of the premises to one cent, etc.

The grand jury were discharged on finding no indictments; four debt cases were had, and two replevin cases, and after Benj. M. Lisle, John McCullough and Edward L. Edwards (the present judge of the circuit) were enrolled the first court adjourned.

The second court (in the same year) was also held at William Miller's, but the grand jury found no indictments. The first slander case, however, came up: "Jane Mason, by her next friend, vs. George W. Claybrock."

The third court was held at Tuscumbia, where it has since been held. No indictments were found, but the judge impressed John Thomas, David Enoch and a few others with the necessity of good order by fining each \$5 for contempt in being disorderly in court. The first trespass case, a suit for freedom, was had: "Levina, a woman of color, vs. Gaddis E. Miller," in which she

secured her freedom. The first attachment case also came up, in which S. L. Cole was defendant.

First Cases.—The first divorce case was had in 1838: "Lucinda Anderson vs. James Anderson;" the first adultery case in 1839, against Nath. Humphreys (dismissed); the first indictment was one of adultery, in 1839, against John Posten and Charity Baldrige; the first felonious assault case was in 1839, against T. J. Fisher; the Humphreys above mentioned was the defendant in the first vagrant case; the first mortgage foreclosure was against S. L. Cole. The new kinds of cases in 1840 were: license violation by James Gentry; assisting prisoners to escape, against B. L. Clark and J. T. Davis, and keeping "disorderly house," by Mary A. Airhart (not guilty). The new kinds introduced in 1842 were: "usurpation of office," by B. L. Clark (fined one cent); petit larceny, by P. H. Earp (dismissed); naturalization of Emmanuel Godlove, of Bavaria; misdemeanor in office, by Robert Boyd (not guilty), and challenging to fight a duel, by H. L. Ormsby (fined \$40). About this time there were numerous slander cases and appeals from justices' courts. The first case of disturbance of public worship was in 1844, against George Bilyew (\$10 or ten days' imprisonment). The first liquor-law violation was against Calvin and Owen Riggs, in 1845. The first case "for killing hogs" was against John and Noah Hudson in 1848. In 1849 occurred the first cases of assault with intent to kill, against Barnabas Reed, and betting at cards by Barth. Barnes (fined \$10). Betting and gambling cases were numerous during these years. In 1851 the first violation of the Sunday law was brought up against John Reed (fined \$20). The first murder case came up in 1853, against Boyd M. Roark (not guilty). During this year the first betting on elections (W. N. Harrison, fined \$5) and "holding stakes" (J. C. Turner, fined \$10) appeared, and negligence in keeping guide-boards was first prosecuted in the person of W. C. Winfrey. In 1854 rioting, robbery, perjury, buying and selling office were a new class of cases. Arson and grand larceny began as cases in 1856; disturbing peace of family and solemnizing marriage of minors in 1857; forgery, receiving stolen property, and breaking jail, in 1858, and shooting along the highway, in 1859. In 1866 occurred the first

manslaughter case, and the usual cases incident to reconstruction times. In 1867 the court first incorporated a body—the Pleasant Mount Masonic Lodge. During the 70's horse-racing, embezzlement, abortion, burglary, and a few other new classes of cases came up, but it was not until the 80's that almost every variety of case known to ordinary circuit courts appeared.

Prominent Cases.—Although Miller County courts have been at work for over a half century, but few cases stand out as of especial interest; a few of these are civil and the rest criminal. No execution has ever taken place in the county, and but a comparatively few penitentiary commitments have occurred. The usual amount of confusion, mistake and malice accompanied the actions during and immediately following the war.

The *State vs. L. Carter*, about 1850, was probably the first commitment to the penitentiary. It was a case of horse-stealing, and the fact that on his return after the expiration of his term, he was driven out of the county, serves to illustrate both the public feeling of that day against horse thieves and a custom of dealing with released convicts which is now largely changed.

J. R. Bilyew vs. J. K. Hall, about 1853, was a slander case which created a good deal of excitement, in which the present judge, E. L. Edwards, prosecuted and D. F. Martin and Parsons defended. Hall was a justice before whom a case of Bilyew's was tried, and in Bilyew's efforts to secure an appeal, Hall claimed Bilyew perjured himself, and the latter sued Hall for slander. The verdict was "not guilty."

The *State vs. J. Y. Williams*, about 1854, was a perjury case which was, it is thought, the first appeal to the supreme court, in which court the verdict of guilty of the lower court was reversed.

The *State vs. James Matthews* came up in 1868, under Prosecutor Moore. James and William Matthews were suspicioned by several citizens as being horse thieves. About fifty men thereupon constituted themselves a vigilance committee, and tracked the suspected ones to Saline Township and surrounded them. The Matthews showed fight and in the melee that ensued one of the attacking party, a Mr. Locke, was shot and killed. William escaped but James was tried for murder and sentenced to twenty

years' imprisonment. Messrs. Swalem, Belch and Smith defended. James was afterward pardoned. In 1871 William was secured and prosecuted by W. M. Lumpkin, against Messrs. Belch and Swalem for the defense. The verdict was ten years in the penitentiary.

The *State vs. Moyer* was tried about 1873. J. K. Hall was Moyer's father-in-law, and at Hall's death, it was shown in the course of the trial, Moyer was to receive some property, according to his mother-in-law's promise. The prosecution promulgated the theory that Mrs. Hall and Moyer arranged the scheme and Moyer did the killing. Messrs. Swalem and Billings were for the State and defense, respectively. The jury disagreed and the case was taken to Moniteau County.

The *State vs. John and William Williams* resulted in sentences of ninety-nine years for the former and ten years for the latter. The Williams and Alexander Colvin were crossing to the south side on the ferry at Tuscumbia and got into a quarrel; on reaching the other side Colvin got on his horse and was deliberately shot by John Williams. John was pardoned at the expiration of thirteen years. J. W. Moore prosecuted and Messrs. Lay and Belch defended. This was about 1876.

The *State vs. Francis Molly*, a Bohemian, was a most revolting case that began during 1876, under the prosecution of Attorney Gantt. Molly had married a widow with a small child, and soon after, it was shown, became filled with a fiendish desire to torture the child as if he thought that kind of murder would not be murder. It was proven that he was caught holding it up before the fire and in various other actions producing torture, which the prosecution showed was intended to end in death. One morning the child was found dead in the fire-place. At the trial Messrs. Belch and Moore defended, and the verdict was twenty-one years' imprisonment. It was taken to the supreme court and reversed. At a second trial, in which Attorney Swalem prosecuted and the above gentlemen defended, Molly was acquitted.

The *State vs. W. E. Lurtin*, about 1877, attracted considerable attention. Lurtin and Ward had been drunk and were quarreling about a threshing machine; later Ward was found dead on the road near a tree, having fallen from his horse. Messrs. White and

Rice, the prosecution, claimed that Lurtin killed Ward and put him on his horse and started him off as a blind, while Messrs. Swalem, Belch, Pope and Moore, for the defense, took the position that he was accidentally killed by the tree overhanging the road. There were two trials, in which disagreement was followed by acquittal.

G. R. Weeks vs. Samuel Etter was one of those cases in which an insignificant hog led two men to spend over \$1,200 simply in costs alone! It was a replevin case to re-secure the notorious "porker" which Etter had secured on a claim that Weeks had it illegally. There were four justices' trials and one circuit trial, in which Attorneys Robinson, Moore, and Williams, for Weeks, were arrayed against the defense, Attorneys Rice, Wray, Woods, Owens, and Swalem. Weeks got the hog.

The State vs. W. D. Rowden was tried in 1885. Rowden was an Iberia merchant of quiet habits, and E. J. McNeal was a robust farmer and carpenter whom Rowden claimed owed him a few dollars on account. McNeal denied it and after some controversy he attacked Rowden, whereupon the latter was shown to be compelled, in self-defense or on unusual provocation, to shoot McNeal, who died from his injuries several days later. Messrs. Jones, Moore, Williams, and Hazel prosecuted, but Messrs. Robinson and Pope secured his acquittal.

The State vs. C. R. Adams, in 1886, was another Iberia killing affray, in which John Whittle was killed and another wounded. The Adams and Whittle families had been rather feudal for years, and it extended to the boys, who, on one occasion, were at Pleasant Hill at church. Charles R. Adams, then about nineteen years old, was accused by John Whittle of ridiculing a certain little girl. Adams denied it, and finally Robert Whittle made a rush at Adams, who shot both. Attorneys Wyrick, Musser, Moore, and Williams secured a verdict of \$500 fine, but through the influence of the defense, Attorneys Robinson and Pope and others, the governor remitted the fine.

Probate Court.—(See list of judges). The proceedings of this court are of comparatively little public interest.

The Resident Bench and Bar.—Miller County has had no resident circuit judges, and her list of resident attorneys includes

but two of importance previous to the war. The full list are given as follows, with the approximate dates of their arrival or admission: D. Fletcher Martin 1855, Sidney Challas 1856, A. H. Billings 1865, Senator Thomas Scott 1865, W. M. Lumpkin 1866, Isaiah Latchen 1866, John K. Reed 1866, E. C. Swalem 1867, H. A. McGinley 1868, Jacob Gantt 1869, William King 1870, J. G. Lemmon 1870, Capt. T. B. Robinson 1878, Col. John H. Stover 1881, Hon. Abe. Fulkerson 1873, A. C. Hardin 1882, L. N. Musser 1886, Charles E. Jones 1886, E. C. McEntire 1888, and M. Hunter 1889. Of these but one has represented his county or district in legislative affairs. All have had headquarters at the county seat except one at Bagnell, two at Iberia and four at Aurora Springs. A remarkable coincidence in Miller courts is that the present venerable Judge E. L. Edwards was enrolled in the first court, and is said to have been an attorney in the first case tried.

D. Fletcher Martin was a young merchant's clerk when he located at Tusculumbia about 1855, and enrolled as the first resident attorney; but he was a self-made young man and a good pleader, and also succeeded in getting a considerable collection business. He entered the rebel army in 1861, and never returned to the county to locate.

Sidney Challas was a young man who died so soon after his admission, about 1856, that he made little impression on the bar.

A. H. Billings was a New Yorker who enrolled himself at Tusculumbia during the last year of the war. He was finely educated and a good writer, while few of the Miller bar have excelled him in brilliancy and popularity. He excelled in common law and as counsel. He returned to New York about 1876.

Senator Thomas Scott, although admitted late in life, about 1865, is the most striking figure in the legal history of Miller County, as well as in some other phases of the county's career. Although he was not well educated, his naturally strong and comprehensive mind, coupled with an immovable will and a keen knowledge of men, enabled him to not only serve successfully as a general public officer but to creditably represent his county in the House, his district in the Senate of his State, and as a delegate to the famous convention of 1861 he vigorously upheld the

Union and the abolishment of slavery, although reared in sympathy with the south. Senator Scott gained much of his popularity and political power from his simple, confident and forcible qualities as a public speaker. He lived in retirement for some time before his death, which occurred in 1888.

W. M. Lumpkin is in active practice, and lives at Aurora. He was admitted at the close of the war.

Isaiah Latchem, of Iberia, is an active member of the present bar, and has been since his arrival at the close of the war.

John K. Reed located in Iberia about the close of the war and built up a considerable business as a collector, conveyancer, etc. He left the county in 1878.

E. C. Swalem is located in active practice at Tuscumbia, where he has resided since 1867.

H. A. McGinley was a young man who enrolled among the Miller attorneys in 1868 and remained about two years. He made a good impression as a pleader and as a close student of law rather than as an advocate.

Jacob Gantt, now an aged, retired lawyer at Bagnell, came from Pennsylvania about 1869, and soon proved himself of considerable political influence and a good officer. He was a fair advocate and excelled in common law practice.

William King was a son of ex-Governor King, and as far as natural ability and education were concerned was a finely-equipped young man. He was located here during the first two years of the 70's.

J. G. Lemmon also remained but a short time during 1870-71, but made a brilliant impression as to his education and ability. He afterward became a minister.

Capt. T. B. Robinson has been in active practice since his admission in 1878. He was born in the county and lives at the county seat.

Col. John H. Stover, of Aurora Springs, became a resident member of the Miller bar in 1881, and is now practically retired. Col. Stover has for some years been afflicted with paralysis, but has continued as a counsel lawyer rather actively. He is and has been a great political influence in Miller County, as he has been in the State generally. He is an able writer also, but his chief

power is his earnest and eloquent qualities as an orator, which placed him in the front rank of the State as a Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1870. On account of his paralysis, and his comparatively short residence in Miller County, he has not been so prominent a figure in her courts as he might have been.

Hon. Abe. Fulkerson now of Aurora Springs, came from Cole to Miller County early in the 70's, and has since wielded a considerable influence in the politics of the county, although he is now practically retired. As a lawyer he is quiet and shrewd and succeeds most in the management of his cases. He is a good writer and has been identified with several county papers as publisher and editor. He represented Cole County in the Legislature.

A. C. Hardin settled at Aurora Springs to practice his profession about 1882, and remained but a few years. He was a graduate of Ann Arbor (Mich.) University. He was considerably interested in political affairs.

L. N. Musser, of Tuscumbia, is the present prosecutor, and has been in active practice since his arrival in 1882.

Charles E. Jones was admitted in 1886 and died the following year. He was elected prosecuting attorney and was a bright and promising young lawyer.

E. C. McEntire is a young Tuscumbia lawyer who was admitted to the Miller bar in 1888.

M. Hunter located at Aurora Springs during the current year.

The present bar of Miller County is composed of vigorous young and middle-aged attorneys who are a credit to her courts.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The military action of Miller territory is confined almost entirely to the events of the Civil War, as no companies were formed in the county for the Mexican War, and but a very few enlisted for that conflict; John (better known as "Cave") Wilson floated down the Tavern, Osage, Missouri and Mississippi to New Orleans in a canoe, and there joined the Mexican troops.

Mutterings of Civil War.—Miller County cast her first presidential vote, in 1840, about 15 to 1 Democratic, but in the next

two campaigns (1844 and 1848) there was a falling off to 5 to 1; in 1852 it was 4 to 1, and in 1856 but 2 to 1. The vote of 1860 was about $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 1 against the Union, or 495 for Breckenridge, 23 for Lincoln, 193 for Bell (Union) and 94 for Douglas. The total is 815, but the effective fighting population was about 1,000, for very many were in service under age or reached their majority during the war. Those were days of large families, too. Among those who voted for Lincoln were Lewis Riley, Mr. Anderson, W. Ponder and P. R. Robinson. There was a large number of slave-owners in the county, and these viewed the abolition propagation with alarm; as an illustration of this, the young people who, in their debating societies, had been accustomed to try the negro and Indian abuse question, were generally forbidden to discuss it any more.

Mass Meetings.—The first public meeting was held February 3, 1849, at the court-house in Tuscumbia, the result of which was that J. W. Johnston and Robertson Roberts were chosen as a committee to wait upon the county court, praying them that, as the people "have seen with concern and amazement the late abolition movement, which has already occasioned the disruption of the Methodist Episcopal Church," etc., the court-house be forbidden to preachers or speakers who had abolition tendencies; the court granted their prayer. Ten years passed; the one church ever erected in Tuscumbia up to 1889 was, by the disruption of its owners, the Methodists, turned into a grocery and saloon and soon burned.

The crowding of events in 1860 and 1861 was followed in March of the latter year by public discussion during court at Tuscumbia. Frequent meetings were held during the week; Proctor Knott made a strong speech, and Judge Ross, of Versailles, was vigorous in defense of the Union; Attorney (afterward General) Parsons, sounded the secession alarm. Numerous meetings followed at Tuscumbia, Iberia, Ulman's Ridge and other places. At Tuscumbia the first rebel flag was hoisted on the tree near Simpson's store. Delegates were elected to the convention at Jefferson: Proctor Knott, J. W. McClurg and Senator Thomas Scott—the last mentioned a citizen of Miller. At the various meetings held from that time on there were among

the chief Union agitators and speakers of the county, John K. Hall, William Hawkins, W. H. Payne, Tolbert Bass, Rev. Jacob Capps (Baptist), Rev. T. J. Babcoke (Methodist); and among the State rights speakers were Wilson Lenox, Rev. W. McCubbin, Peter Taylor and E. B. Farley.

Soon after the fall of Camp Jackson, Miles Vernon, of Laclede County, began stumping the county at Ulman's Ridge, where he showed up in lurid colors the robbery, murdering, ravishing, pillaging and burning with which the "Dutch" would soon be down upon Miller County. It frightened many people into a Home Guard movement, which many favored in the excitement of the moment, not knowing that it had any purpose but to protect the homes of Miller County from any who attempted to molest them. Another similar meeting was held at Iberia. Companies were formed at both places, and as the drilling proceeded from time to time it was seen by some that this movement was not a vigorous Union movement, and as they did not enter it, they were told to "go in or leave the county." W. H. Payne and T. B. Robinson were among those who received this hint, and late in May they worked up a call for a mass meeting, a half mile east of Brumley, at Camp Union. It was well attended, and J. W. McClurg and others, in rousing speeches, urged the people to Union organization, whereupon the nuclei of four companies were made. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the flag used at Camp Union was made by the young ladies of the Hawkins and Robinson families, by tearing up dresses. This was the first national flag ever seen by some of the young men who had even reached their majority. Peter Singleton Wilkes was active at first in secession affairs, and went off with Gov. Jackson and became a member of the Confederate Congress and the army. At one time at Tuscumbia, at the ferry landing, the rebel flag floated on the left and the national flag on the right.

Military Movements in the County.—The first organization was the doubtful company at Ulman's Ridge, formed under the direction of Rev. William McCubbin.

Among the companies organized during 1861 which were of the States rights sympathies were Capt. Abe. Castleman's at Iberia, and his lieutenant, Jesse W. Burks, east of Iberia; W.

R. Wright, west of Iberia, and Capt. James Johnson at Tusculumbia. The Union companies organized at Camp Union in May were: Company K, under Capt. J. W. Canada; Company E, Capt. C. D. Martin; Company D, Capt. Benj. Jeffers; Company G, Capt. W. A. Bradshaw. On June 10, at Camp Union, other companies met them, and McClurg's Osage Regiment was organized with the following officers: Col. J. W. McClurg, Lieut.-Col. E. Golden, Majs. J. K. Hall and ——— Kitchen. Golden and Hall were Miller citizens. The regiment was armed with pistols, knives, rifles, shot-guns and any other weapon obtainable. Meanwhile Gov. Jackson's powder had been largely secreted throughout Miller County at the time of the great fright at the capital; and the Osage Regiment made it a point to secure as much of it as possible. This caused many minor skirmishes. The powder was found piled up in the court-house, where a small iron cannon was also secured, and planted at Camp Union to give explosive expression to enthusiasm there. Powder was also found in houses, barns, cellars and caves, and it is a well vouched-for fact that even to this day an occasional Miller County shot-gun is loaded with Claib. Jackson's ammunition.

Two Union companies organized north of the river, not in the McClurg regiment, were Capt. Jacob Capp's, Capt. Rice's, and Capt. T. J. Babcoke's, which joined the Cole County forces.

In December, 1861, Col. McClurg's regiment was ordered to Jefferson City and mustered out; many went into the regular service.

In 1862 many of the more vigorous on both sides had gone into the regular service, and Capt. E. Golden and Tolbert Bass were made enrolling officers for the Enrolled Militia on the south and north sides of the river, respectively. Capt. Golden, however, recruited a company, and went into the Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Mr. Bass enrolled the north side and a few on the south. The Enrolled Militia continued organized during the war; the captains were: Joseph Goodman, Sayles Brown, William Long, James Long, T. J. Babcoke and A. J. Green. These were united with men from other counties to form the Forty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, of which Cols. Thomas Crawford, (Gen.) Frank Hicox and ——— Fiesh had command.

The years 1862, 1863 and most of 1864 passed off with an immense amount of petty skirmishing and bushwhacking, guarding and guiding, and almost continuous militia service of a severe character. During 1864 a squad of militia were surprised on Curtman Island, in the Osage River, by the guerrilla Crabtree, who rendezvoused in a cave on the Tavern, and seven men were butchered: Yancy Roark, F. B. Long, Nath. Hicks, Richard Crisp, S. McClure, W. Gibson and John Stirling. In October, 1864, Price's army cut a broad swath across the north part of Miller County, pillaging as they went. A stray squad of them were captured by Capt. Babcoke about fifteen miles east of Tuscumbia. These were the chief events until the close of the war.

Organizations.—It has been estimated that about 1,000 men from Miller County took some part in the war, and of these nearly 700 took an active Federal part in militia or regular troops, and about 300 were of the Southern troops, or "bushwhacking" and State Guard companies. The Southern troops were mostly with Gen. Parsons.

The early temporary organizations have been given. The Forty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia had the most of the Enrolled Militia, although the Forty-seventh had some at times. The first officers were: Col. Thomas Crawford (later John Pound), Lieut.-Col. H. L. Bruns, Maj. J. W. Legg (later J. L. Rush), Adj. G. Vogler, Quartermaster John Walde, Surgeon Bern. Bruns; Company B, Capt. A. D. Green, First Lieut. L. Bacon, Second Lieut. J. Enloe, Jr.; Company C, Capt. Joseph Goodman, First Lieut. J. L. Wright, Second Lieut. T. J. Babcoke; Company D, Capt. W. Long, First Lieut. T. Spearman, Second Lieut. N. B. Wood. In the Forty-seventh, Capt. Sayles Brown, of Company I, had First Lieut. W. C. Brumley and Second Lieut. H. Bear.

Miller County men were chiefly in the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, the Thirty-third, Forty-eighth and Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry regiments.

The Sixth Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, had Col. Clark Wright, Lieut.-Cols. S. N. Wood, T. A. Switzler, Majs. H. P. Hawkins, B. and S. Montgomery, Adjts. F. J. Cole, M. T. Kirk, and D. E.

Saunders, and Quartermasters H. N. Stinson, and S. M. Wood; Company H, Capts. F. J. Hopper and E. M. Morris, First Lieuts. C. D. Martin and J. B. Salsman, and Third Lieut. W. Hawkins; Company I, Capts. T. J. Spellman and H. H. Rottaken, First Lieuts. E. M. Morris, Rottaken and John DeWitt, Second Lieuts. M. C. Chapman, H. Rottaken, S. R. Woodworth and W. M. Niece; Company K, Capt. J. C. DeGress, First Lieuts. F. M. Cole and W. A. Hackney, Second Lieuts. Hackney and R. H. Ryal. This regiment was made up of independent companies at Rolla, February 14, 1862, and served in the Southwest, in Missouri, Arkansas, then to Helena, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Greenville (Miss.), Grand Gulf, to Jackson, Champion's Hill, Black River, and Bridgeport, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Morganza Bend, in the advance upon Opelousas and in the Gulf Department until the muster out on September 12, 1865. "They have shown themselves compeers and fit companions-in-arms with brave sons of sister States," says Gen. McClermand.*

The Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry had Cols. C. B. Fisk, W. A. Pyle and W. H. Heath, Lieut.-Cols. Pyle, Heath and W. J. McKee, Majs. Heath, G. W. Van Beck, McKee and A. J. Campbell, Adjts. G. A. Holloway, E. S. Day and C. L. Draper; Company E, Capt. E. Golden, T. M. Gibson and H. Cochran, First Lieuts. J. G. Patton, C. L. Draper, E. L. Allen and I. A. Balsh, Second Lieuts. R. M. Reed and F. E. Lombar. This was the "Merchants' Regiment" of St. Louis, which was ordered into the field September 22, 1862, and mustered out August 10, 1865, at Vicksburg. They operated in Missouri, "The Yazoo Pass expedition," Helena, at Price's siege, Meridian (Miss.), Red River expedition, Pleasant Hill (La.), Marksville (La.), Bayou de Glaize, Old River Lake (Ark.), against Lee and Forrest in Mississippi, Tupelo, Memphis, Oxford, Brownsville (Ark.), Cape Girardeau (Mo.), against Price, and in garrison at California and Tipton (Mo.), to St. Louis and to Nashville (Tenn.) and Vicksburg.

In the Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry were Col. W. H. Blodgett, Lieut.-Cols. Blodgett and E. Kirby, Majs. Kirby and L. P. Miller, Adjt. A. M. Dickson; Company A, Capts. W. Wil-

*Adjutant's Report of 1865.

son and D. E. Davis, First Lieuts. Davis and S. Bartlett, Second Lieuts. Bartlett and A. J. Lawrence; Company B, Capt. T. J. Hart, First Lieut. W. T. Franklin, Second Lieut. A. J. Sannier; Company E, Capt. D. Rice, First Lieut. J. W. Tallman, Second Lieut. J. P. Rice. This regiment was organized November 22, 1864, at Rolla, and mustered out June 29, 1865.* They served at Benton Barracks, Cairo, Nashville, Columbia (Tenn.), Chicago (Ill.). They were on detailed duty generally.

For a sketch of the Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry the reader is referred to the Osage County division of this work.

Reconstruction.—This period was passed, with its registration, oaths of loyalty, returns of soldier-citizens of both sides, more or less, etc., with comparative quiet. The negroes located as farmers, for the most part, in Richwoods, Saline and Franklin Townships, although some entered the Federal service and never returned. The vote of 1864 was 555 for Lincoln and 111 for McClellan.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Miller County has the following post-offices: Aurora Springs, Bagnell, Brumley, Eldon, Iberia, Mary's Home, Olean, Pleasant Farm, Pleasant Mount, Ramsey, Rocky Mount, Saint Elizabeth, Spring Garden, Tuscumbia and Ulman's Ridge. As post-offices Tuscumbia, Pleasant Mount and Rocky Mount, on the north, and Iberia, on the south, are oldest, and they are also oldest as towns. Of these Olean, Eldon, Aurora Springs, with West Aurora and Bagnell, are railroad towns, while Tuscumbia is a river town and Iberia, Spring Garden and Pleasant Mount inland. In the order of size they have been estimated as follows: Aurora Springs (including West Aurora), about 700; Iberia, 425; Tuscumbia, 400; Eldon (including Upper and Lower Eldon), 300; Olean, 225; Pleasant Mount, 200; Spring Garden, Brumley, Bagnell and Charlestown, about 100 each; Rocky Mount, Mary's Home and Ulman's Ridge, about 50 each. The county has virtually three town periods: That following the immigration of the 30's, when the county was organized; that following the set-

*Company E was mustered out March 21.

tlement of the 50's, which includes all outside of the railway towns; and that of the last decade along the railway.

AURORA SPRINGS AND WEST AURORA.

This metropolis and resort of the county owes everything to its famous springs, which have not only proved a fountain of life to invalids and the rest-seeker, but to thoughts, purposes, and even the physical proportions of the town itself, which spreads itself in picturesque irregularity over the two bluffs that overlook the rustic park and business streets, with paths and thoroughfares all leading to the circular curb of the Aurora Springs.

The Founding.—It was in the fall of 1880 that W. C. Downing and Peter Thompson proposed to the surveyor, Abram Fulkerson, the great possibilities of the curative qualities of the springs, and Mr. F. proceeded to lay out a town, which he named. The town was boomed at once by W. C. Downing, D. Caldwell, Jacob Pettie, M. Stover, and many others, and rapidly built up. Among the earliest business firms were John Thompson, Dr. G. M. Bardy, Palmer and others, and the business located on Aurora and Broadway Streets. The place teemed with invalids, resorters, pleasure-seekers, and Aurora became the claimant for celebration and convention days and picnics. Its water was shipped. The railway was pushed through and the country advertised, until 1883, 1884 and 1885 showed "The Springs" in the zenith of prosperity. In the last semi-decade she has settled down to a more steady growth. A movement is now on foot to erect a large resort hotel.

Present Interests.—R. S. Harvey, Chambers & Kowen and J. C. Driver lead the trade with general merchandise; in the line of groceries, restaurants, confections, etc., are Woods & Scott and T. B. Bliss; drugs are handled by H. L. Miller and M. A. Stevens; Williamson & Crocker deal in hardware; furniture is sold by J. T. Hunter; P. T. Bowman has a livery stable; Mrs. Golden and Mrs. T. B. Bliss control the millinery trade; the traveler stops at the Virginia Hotel, by Mrs. R. B. Wiley; the Tremain House, by Dr. G. W. Tremain, and the Golden House, by Mrs. Golden; blacksmith and wagon interests are in the hands of M. Stout and R. Tillbury; F. Peterson & Co. have the lumber yard; painting,

etc., is done by F. C. Smith; J. B. Duncan and F. C. Smith have photograph galleries; the contractors, carpenters, etc., are B. and Ed. Crocker; the masons are (stone) J. W. Simmons, E. Jackson (plaster), W. C. Downing and J. W. Wilson; A. B. Master-son is a barber, and N. J. Henderson a shoemaker; T. J. McClure and Clay Taylor are buyers and shippers; mineral water is shipped by J. A. Stevens; C. C. Green is a pork-packer; A. Klinger is a jeweler. The lawyers are Col. J. H. Stover, W. M. Lumpkin and M. Hunter, while Drs. D. H. Allen, G. W. Tremain, J. T. Bills, and J. A. Stevens represent their profession. Real estate and insurance receive attention from W. M. Lumpkin and Col. J. H. Stover.

Six different churches have societies here, and an academy is in a flourishing condition.

West Aurora is the station about a half mile to the southwest of Aurora Springs, and was laid out by A. J. Armstrong in 1882. P. J. Davidson's was the first store, and he is also a large tie-contractor. Capt. Sayles Brown's hotel and J. D. Wadley's blacksmith shop embrace the rest of the business outside the depot, which has about \$120 express and \$550 freight receipts per month. Stock, lumber and ties are the chief shipments.

Incorporation.—Aurora Springs was incorporated about 1885, and efforts were proceeded with to improve the park, wall the spring and bore an artesian well a short distance from the spring. The most has been done, however, by the united independent effort of her citizens.

The Press.—The first newspaper published was the *Aurora Cresset*, by A. Fulkerson, in 1881. It was a half sheet. A. C. Harding ran an independent paper during 1882, called the *Eldon Register* next, but in March, 1883, McBride & Marcy replaced this by the *Autogram*, which Mr. McBride continued until 1885, when it was moved to Tuscombina. The *Aurora Springs Messenger* began in April, 1886, and existed until October, 1887, edited by J. F. Mounts. These were independent. The present sprightly *Aurora Springs Democrat* was founded by O. W. Klinger in March, 1888.

Fraternalities.—There are three fraternities here (not including the Agricultural Wheel, mentioned elsewhere), the I. O. O. F., K. of L. and G. A. R.

Miller Lodge No. 462, I. O. O. F., was organized June 27, 1885, by J. J. Pitchford, D. D. G. M. The first officers were: D. H. Allen, N. G.; J. N. Anthony, N. G.; J. T. Bills, secretary, and J. B. Crocker, treasurer. Mr. Allen was succeeded by H. P. Moles, J. T. Bills, H. L. Miller, P. T. Bowman, H. Moles and L. M. Camp. The present officers are: J. T. Hunter, N. G.; L. N. Musser, V. G.; J. M. Evans, secretary, and P. T. Bowman, treasurer. The membership includes over thirty persons, and they own property valued at \$250. They own their hall.

Aurora Lodge No. 9,841, K. of L., began in March, 1887, with the following officers: G. W. Tremain, M. W.; A. Cook, W. F.; A. Klinger, V. S.; A. Troin, Almoner; H. L. Miller, R. S.; M. L. Tremain, F. S.; T. J. Woodward, treasurer; J. H. Collier, M. K.; W. H. Stephenson, I. E., and J. Colvin, C. The lodge grew to a membership of over 140, but the campaign of 1888 reduced it so that it now has less than forty. Its present Master Workman is Samuel T. Harrison, and A. Klinger is Worthy Foreman.

Samuel McClure Post No. 145, G. A. R., was organized at Rocky Mount, February 7, 1884, with fifteen charter members and Thomas Shelton as commander. He has been followed by Commanders Richard Boyce, J. W. Temple, G. W. Tremain and H. R. Snyder, the present incumbent. They now have fifty-three members, with headquarters at Aurora Springs.

IBERIA.

This vigorous place is surrounded by excellent country and is a place of solid and permanent growth, that might be suggested by the large, bare rocks fringing the town, a feature which led the place to be dubbed "Rock Town," as it is even yet called. It is located in Township 39, Range 12, and the land was entered by Reuben Short, by whom the first log house was built, a structure 18x20. The first frame house was built in 1859 by Henry Dickson, just nineteen years after the first settler, Mordecai Lane, "squatted" there.

Beginning.—W. Pulliam and Wilson Lenox had stores near there as early as 1838 and about 1842, respectively. Mr. Lenox secured the post-office name Iberia, and after Dickson &

Noyes, in 1859, began on the site of the present town as merchants "Rock Town" assumed the more euphonious name of the post-office. Mark Leesom was a merchant in 1860; Samuel Cork, a blacksmith in the same year; Jacob Gardner, a shoe-maker in 1861; Frank Lombar was the first druggist, in 1866; Dr. Moore came in 1869; and the town has made its present proportion since the war, and especially in the last decade, in each succeeding year of which its prospects seem brighter.

Present Firms.—The general merchants lead in the lively trade of Iberia: T. D. Garner, Sr., W. D. Rowden, F. E. Lombar, M. J. Davidson and Dr. J. H. Moore; in the grocery line or bakery, confections, etc., is Charles Hendricks; Dr. J. H. Moore handles drugs; the Iberia Roller Mills, by T. D. Garner & Son, is a large business; the Iberia Hotel, by E. Hendricks, is the home for "drummers;" F. B. Gardner owns the hack line, and the livery business is in the hands of E. Hendricks; Casey & Skaggs and Wilson & Shelton are stock buyers, Mr. Hoover has a harness shop, Mayer & Simpson are contractors, R. A. Harper deals in hardware; J. D. Brown has the furnishing store; the various kinds of masonry are looked after by W. C. McCubbin, H. Smith and J. T. Lair; the blacksmith, wagon and implement trade is in the hands of Arnold & Johnson and Rowden & Durham; M. V. Trent is a painter; the barber is G. Durham; millinery is controlled by Mrs. C. Groff, Mrs. J. H. Moore, Mrs. L. Hedge; C. Brumley is negotiating for the erection of a \$10,000 mill, and the Iberia Normal School is a promising enterprise. W. D. Rowden and I. Latchem are lawyers; the physicians are Drs. R. T. Harrison, J. W. Wade, D. Lynch and J. H. Moore, the first mentioned acting also as dentist.

Iberia has three churches and a good private and public school.

Newspapers.—The *Iberia Advocate* was run during 1885 by L. C. Lohman as editor and A. Fulkerson as proprietor. It was independent politically.

Fraternalities.—Iberia has four secret societies (not including the Agricultural Wheel, mentioned elsewhere in this volume): F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans.

Iberia Lodge No. 410, A. F. & A. M. was organized in 1873

by W. E. Wheeler, W. M.; G. W. Helem, S. W., and B. F. Brickey, J. W. They now have forty-two members, over whom have presided as master A. A. Arendel, John Ferguson, F. E. Lombar, T. J. Merchant, T. B. Robinson and the present master, M. J. Davidson. They have a hall and other property valued at nearly \$2,000.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge was organized in 1875 with seven members, and now has over forty.

The G. A. R. Post was formed in 1884 with fifty-six members. It is now in a flourishing condition.

The Sons of Veterans began in 1888 with twenty six members, whose enthusiasm is still increasing.

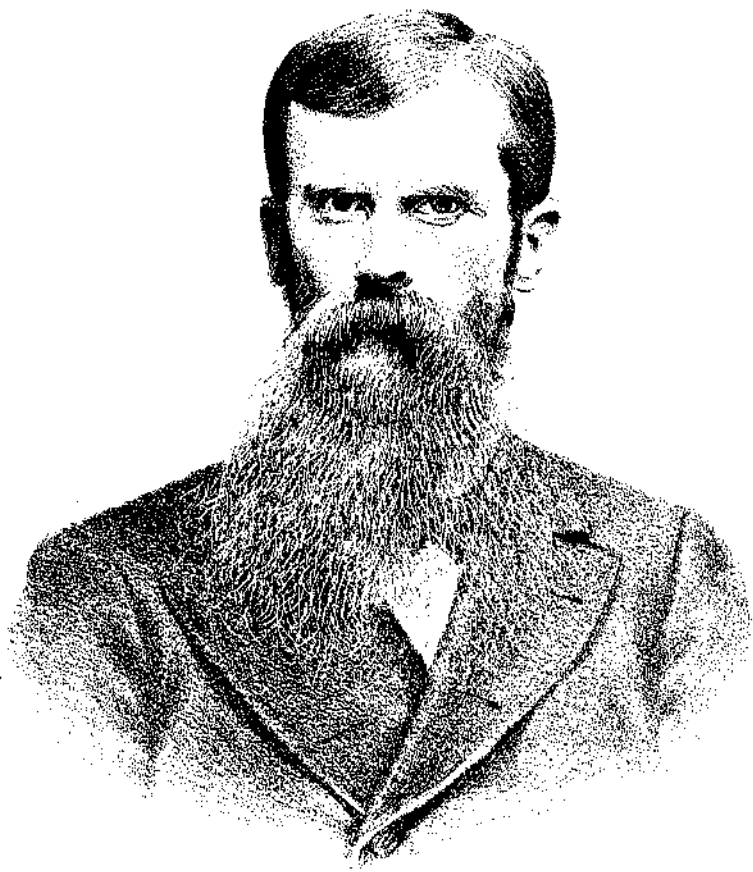
TUSCUMBIA.

If not an ancient capital, Tuscumbia can boast of a considerable age, as the oldest laid-out town in Miller County, and her fortress-like court-house, overlooking from its heights the swift Osage and the tumbling bluffs around, seems to rest confident in its sway over both sides of the river for many other half-centuries to come, whether the town continues to rest about the foot of its bluff or not.

Origin and Development.—It was in a very early day that two bachelors—J. P. and J. B. Harrison—built a log trading-post on the left bank of the “slough-mouth” near the old spring in the dense forest; it was quite early, too, that a white man in talking with an old Indian was assured that should he ever build at this point he ought to have his sills above a certain mark on the bluff-side, and overflows would never touch them. Daniel Cummings, for such was his name, did as directed when he built the present old house which sits in the bluff-side at the corner, and even the great overflows of 1844 and 1882 did not reach it, although other houses were almost covered. James Pryor Harrison entered the land February 18, 1836. Mr. Cummings joined them in a store later, and in 1838 old Jesse Kendrick opened the first grocery and saloon. Mr. Cummings built a hotel on lot 2, block 40, and for years Emanuel Godlove was host. Then the town secured the court buildings, as has been described in the pages referring to the

organization of the county. Hardin Williams, J. T. Davis and other public officers located there, and the town grew under the hill in its quaint, irregular style up to the war, when everything came to a standstill. After the war, buildings other than public began to be erected on the hill, W. W. Martin's residence being among the first. W. P. Dixon also had an office up there. Soon after the town began to stretch around to the left of the foot of the hill, and it was after 1870 that the residences across the bridge were erected, thus by natural barriers practically dividing the town into four parts, each of which has acquired a remarkable self-isolation for a town of Tuscumbia's proportions. Business has always clung about the corner of the "under hill" and the ferry-landing, where the street has taken on a sort of "Z" shape. Business improved rapidly, and where are now seen ruined basement walls were flourishing stores. Two destructive fires occurred early in the 70's and in the middle of the present decade, the former destroying the Goodrich block and the old Methodist Episcopal Church, then a saloon, and the latter the large three-story Masonic hall and Lessem's store. This disfigured the business portion greatly, but the growth has been constant and gradual even to the present season, in which a revival in building has begun.

Commercial Interests.—The Anchor Roller Mills, by (P. F.) Hauenstein & Marshall, and the steamboat "The Frederick," owned by (W. H.) Hauenstein & Marshall, are the heaviest enterprises of Tuscumbia; the general merchants are: Hauenstein & Co., Simpson & Co. and F. W. Fendorf; Dr. J. B. McGee and I. T. Johnson deal in drugs; B. F. Lawson has a grocery; the ferry is managed by I. T. Johnson; the hotels are: The Home, by L. Bacon; the City Hotel, by Mrs. E. A. Freeman, and the Kentucky House, by Mrs. J. Bell; J. W. Fogleman has livery barns, and G. Bacon runs the Aurora Hack Line and mail; Page Thompson has a shoe-shop, and the barber is I. N. Reed; John Kallenbach and John Weitz have charge of the blacksmith and wagon trade; the saddler is H. W. Carty; Mrs. C. Wright and Mrs. E. C. Swalem are milliners; Hauenstein & Marshall are stock buyers; quarries are owned by Dr. J. B. McGee and W. J. Welshous; contracting and carpenter work is done by J. H. Willis; J. Jukes is a mason;



S. B. Robinson

MILLER CO.

P. F. Hauenstein has a lumber-yard; Charles Fulkerson is photographer, and Simpson & Co. are tie contractors. The resident bar is composed of T. B. Robinson, E. C. Swalem, L. N. Musser and E. C. McEntire, the first mentioned being an abstractor of title also, and the last named an insurance agent. The medical fraternity is represented by Drs. J. B. McGee and S. W. Ewell.

There are two churches and a school. The town was incorporated for a few years, but officers are no more elected.

Newspapers.—The *Osage Valley Sentinel*, by Lemmon & Hitchcock, was the first newspaper in the county; it was run from about 1871 to 1875, and moved to Richland, Mo. During 1871, also, M. W. Gustin started the *Republican*, with which he soon after joined the *Sun*, another paper of his elsewhere, under the title *Sun and Republican*. In the fall of 1872 it was bought by Judge I. M. Goodrich, and one outfit sold to Linn Creek parties, and the other to J. P. Wright and J. H. D. Thompson, who started a religious monthly called the *Gospel Proclamation*. Meanwhile, about 1872, the *Miller County Vidette* began as a Republican paper. Editor R. Goodrich sold out in 1875 to A. Fulkerson, and in 1878 Judge I. M. Goodrich bought it and sold it to Linn Creek parties. About this time the *Gospel Proclamation* was changed to a weekly Republican county paper called the *Vindicator*, of which J. P. Wright assumed control about a year later. The paper has had a spasmodic career, both in policy and existence; it has championed both parties, prohibition, higher education and other subjects with vigor, and is now temporarily suspended on account of the ill health of Mr. Wright. In 1876 the *Helmet*, by L. S. Hitchcock, began as a Republican sheet, but successively fell into the hands of A. Fulkerson, I. M. Goodrich and F. A. Goodrich, who ran it a few months as the *Miller County Republican* and then turned it over to the *Vindicator*. In 1885 the *Autogram*, by Mord. McBride, began its present solid career at Tuscumbia.

Fraternalities.—Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges flourished for many years in Tuscumbia but the only fraternity now is the G. A. R. post.

John Workman Post No. 191, G. A. R., Department of Missouri, was organized August 16, 1884, by John S. Ferguson, with

thirty members. The officers were: W. A. Hackney, C.; T. B. Robinson, S. V. C.; J. H. Todd, J. V. C.; L. Bacon, O. of D.; A. J. Bridges, O. of G.; J. B. Clark, Q.; W. G. Clark, Adjt.; G. W. Martin, S. M.; G. Martin, Q. M. S., and H. McAnally, chaplain. Com. W. A. Hackney has been succeeded by I. T. Johnson, T. B. Robinson and W. G. Clark. They used the court-house, Johnson & Marshall's Hall, and P. F. Hauenstein's Hall, but now occupy the court-house. Col. Emly Golden is the oldest member. The post is in excellent condition.

ELDON.

On the beautiful prairie of the northwest are two fresh, crisp, clean clumps of houses less than a mile apart along the railway—the lately built “Yankee” town of Eldon—a sample of the Yankee spirit of “getting there first” which led to its peculiar division, for Upper or Old Eldon was built near the proposed depot, and when the track was laid the grade was not suitable for stopping trains there, and the depot site was removed to its present point, around which the new town grew.

The Firsts.—In 1881 a company was formed composed of T. J. Hart, G. R. Weeks, J. W. Weeks and others to secure and lay out a large plat, which includes both Upper and Lower Eldon in one, and in the spring of 1882 it was surveyed by H. S. Burlingame. Grand Avenue became the Upper Eldon main street, near the south end of which Mr. Hart built the first store, or rather hauled it from High Point. J. W. Weeks, J. Brickey, A. C. Harding, L. F. Hart, W. A. Simmons, Fry & Manning, A. J. Blakeman and others followed in quick succession on Grand Avenue, and old Peter Thompson's farm was a town. In the fall of 1882 the depot was located at the present site, and Newton, Weeks & Hart built the Eldon Roller Mills as the first thing in the new quarter. In January, 1883, “The Big Brick” was completed, and Hart & Graham began the main business in Eldon. Mr. Newton's house arose next, and from that time until about 1886, when the increase was greatest, both parts of town grew gradually and the business center was changed to the depot. Since 1886 there has been a falling back to less boom and more solidity. The town was never incorporated. It is a considerable depot for the county to the east and west.

Interests of To-day.—The Eldon Roller Mills, by Samuel Newton, lead in the amount of capital invested. The general merchants are E. M. Graham, Herbert Smith and J. Ratcliff (proposed); Mrs. H. A. White has a restaurant and grocery; the harness and saddle trade is in the hands of Curl & Leiu-rance; Dr. J. W. Temple has a drug store; the livery is owned by C. W. Hoberecht; the hotels are The Cottage, by Mrs. Hattie James, the Goss House, by J. Goss, and the Eldon Hotel, by John Brickey; Mrs. O. H. Jones has millinery goods. The Eldon Academy, by Rev. J. Vetter, is a private enterprise. J. Lawson, J. Montgomery and M. E. Gilson control the wagon and blacksmith trade; J. S. Young has a brick-yard; S. Newton is a grain dealer; S. I. Parker and J. A. Justice are contractors; F. Austin and Thomas Hackney are painters; the masons are W. Poston and James McCasland; W. B. Muir has charge of the railway, express and telegraph business, and W. Poston is a shoe-maker. Insurance is handled by H. Smith, and Dr. J. W. Temple is the only physician.

Four religious denominations flourish, and two schools—public and private—but there are no secret societies.

The Press.—Eldon never had but one paper—the Eldon News, which L. F. Hart published as a Republican paper for a few months in 1886.

The Eldon Practical Farmers' Club.—This society was organized in February, 1886, with twelve members and the following officers: G. R. Weeks, president; W. C. Schancks, vice-president; J. F. Savage, treasurer, and G. M. Adkins, secretary. Their meetings have proved of considerable value to local agriculture. The present officers are: D. H. Austin, president; G. M. Adkins, vice-president; N. J. Shepherd, secretary, and Charles Barkeleu, treasurer.

OLEAN.

It may be doubted whether any place in Miller County excels Olean in the amount of business done, or in the brisk, thriving spirit of the place. Its peculiar name is the result of a somewhat lengthened struggle. Proctor Station was the name first chosen, in honor of J. G. Proctor, and the post-office (on account of another Proctor, Mo.), was *Cove*; this proved unsatisfactory and

the name Chester was chosen, but the railway objected, and finally *Olean* was decided upon.

Historical.—H. S. Burlingame laid out the town in March, 1882, on three farms owned by himself, James Proctor and Asa Burlingame (Section 12, Township 42, Range 15). In June T. J. Hart & Son began in general merchandise, and Allee & Atkin opened a drug store. Other residents were Frank Hart, W. S. Allee, J. Stevens, James Enloe and S. W. Gilleland. The place grew most rapidly in 1882–83 and has constantly improved since.

Present Firms.—R. S. Harvey & Co., H. A. Wieneke & Co. and Landsdown & Currenee (?) are general merchants; Allee & Atkin are druggists; the grocer is B. Pitchford; lumber and grain dealers are H. E. Neville and J. Goodman; the Olean Roller Mills are owned by J. Gattermeir & Co., and saw-mills are run by J. M. Stevens and J. W. McCann; T. D. Shelton has livery stables; the wagon and blacksmith trade is managed by Davis & Francis; M. Stoddard is an undertaker and furniture dealer; the millinery trade is controlled by Mrs. M. J. Shelton and Mrs. Fannie Hite; Mrs. D. Richardson has a restaurant; James Morgan makes brooms; the hotel is run by D. D. Stepp; the contractors are D. D. Stepp and Thomas Farris; G. W. Frazee cares for railway business; and Dr. W. S. Allee is the physician. On April 16, 1889, the Miller County Exchange Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$15,000. J. Goodman is president.

There are two white and one colored church and one school—public.

Lodge.—B. H. Porch Post, G. A. R., is the only fraternity here.

PLEASANT MOUNT.

About 1830 Andrew Burris entered the land now the site of the village bearing so interesting a name, and the following year he opened a store. J. F. Atkinson and W. P. Dixon followed later on. Franklin & Shipley was a still later firm, and W. T. Franklin has had the chief trade. The place has been a prominent point since an early date. They have a two-room brick school-building, erected in 1874 at a cost of \$6,000.

Pleasant Mount Lodge No. 134, F. & A. M., organized February 10, 1860, by L. E. Williamson, is the only order in the

place. The charter members were D. J. Marquis, W. J. Livingstone, P. Bell, J. Goff, J. Humes, C. H. Bentley, J. Johnston, D. Williams, H. Dennings, J. D. Brashears and P. C. Blanchett. Marquis, Livingstone and Bell were the first Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, respectively. Charles Atkin is the present Master, and fifty-four members embrace the lodge. Among those the lodge has chosen Master are: J. Johnston, W. M. Lumpkin, R. H. Franklin, E. G. Miller, H. S. Burlingame, S. B. Johnston, J. C. Johnston, A. P. Weaver, R. M. Hargett, H. H. Brockman, and others. The lodge has property valued at \$1,000.

SPRING GARDEN.

Judge R. Simpson entered the land on the site of Spring Garden about 1830, and in 1868 the first building to be erected was Spring Garden Seminary. Around this grew a small town. In 1881 J. B. Henley and J. P. Sullens opened stores and others followed, and the town, or a few lots, were laid out by E. B. Lumpkin and John Felber along Lumpkin Avenue. There has been a quiet, steady improvement since, in which the school has been a considerable figure.

The present interests are worthy of attention. The Spring Garden Institute, under the care of Prof. H. M. Sutton, is a prominent private enterprise; E. A. Becker and C. E. Moore have general merchandise stores; Albert Manning is a druggist, and Dr. F. De Vilbiss the only physician. Mrs. E. A. Simpson has a notion store; J. L. Wilson, a sewing-machine agency, and Hoff & Meuyers are blacksmiths. The town has two churches, and a Good Templar's lodge; there is no public school.

About 1880 Rev. J. H. D. Thompson ran a religious paper for a time. During 1883 the *Spy and Mirror* was published by J. O. W. Moles, but it was moved to Tusculumbia during the campaign of 1884 and expired soon after.

BRUMLEY.

The site of this town was entered by Charles H. Shepard, by warrant No. 35,735, of Zaccheus E. Cheatham, corporal of Capt. Cole's company Virginia Militia, War of 1812, in 1858. In 1868

M. Lessem built the first store, and in 1877 the town was laid out by J. M. Hawkins, and given the name of the postoffice. The place grew nicely and reached its greatest prosperity between 1883 and 1885, since when the terminus of the Lebanon branch railway at Bagnell has drawn off some trade. Their present business is two general stores, James Thompson & Sons and E. C. Thompson; two wagon and blacksmith shops, J. T. Hart and W. C. Tinsley; Dr. J. L. Conner, who has a stock of drugs; a hotel by J. T. Hart. There are two churches and a school.

Fraternities.—Bramley Lodge No. 203, A. F. & A. M., was organized December 27, 1877, by James Johnston, acting D. D. G. M., with the following officers and members: J. M. Hawkins, W. M.; R. B. Garner, S. W.; W. T. Hill, J. W.; C. S. Phillips, secretary; and S. Popplewell, treasurer. There is now a membership of thirty-three persons, and lodge property valued at about \$500, with \$200 loaned. Messrs. Conner, Garner, Hill, Thompson, Winfrey and T. F. Sullivan have succeeded Mr. Hawkins as Master.

An I. O. O. F. lodge was organized in 1884, with J. T. Hart, J. M. Hawkins, R. B. Garner, S. Blankenship, R. Goodrich, W. F. Karr as charter members.

BAGNELL.

Among the picturesque bluffs of the Osage River the Lebanon branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway terminates, and in 1882 there grew up about it, on the completion of the railway, the town of Bagnell.

The present business embraces the general merchants Franklin & Harvey, who are also large dealers in ties, hogs and cattle, and Dougherty & Medlin; the druggist, W. S. Brockman; the grocers, McMannus & Rogers; the hotel, by G. W. McDaniel; the express agent, R. Hill; the saw-mill, by Jacob Gantt; the ferryman, P. M. Cormack; the barbers, L. McMannus and G. W. McDaniel; the teamster, W. H. Anderson; the carpenter, Milton McCoy; the blacksmith and wagon-shops, by J. M. Jeffries and S. Pennington; the livery-man, Grant Medlin; the stone-quarry, by Cotton Bros., and a physician, Dr. W. S. Miller.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Rocky Mount, as now located, was included in the site entered by a Mr. Solomon late in the 40's, and a store was soon opened. In 1870 there were four stores, two blacksmiths and two wagon-makers. There is now but one store, a restaurant, post-office and a school building.

Mary's Home was properly started in 1882, when Morgan & Jenkins began a store, and at the same time the Catholic Church was erected, and the church and town grew on together. It was not until 1886-87 that a store was built by Peter Kaullen. George Butzer has a lime-kiln and cooper-shop. Besides these there are two stores, a blacksmith and wagon-shop, and a physician.

Ulman's Ridge has been only a post-office bearing the name of Mr. Ulman, who became possessor of the land in 1842; recently, however, a general store and blacksmith-shop have been added.

Charlestown, with other places, is but little more than a settlement and post-office.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Miller County has been active in advancing all kinds of schools, public and private, together with the writing and singing schools, and particular attention has been and is given to academic education in all parts of the county, for in the larger towns the private academy takes the place of a more advanced public school. This preference for the private school, however, is shown only in academic grades, for the more primary district schools have received from the first an attention more than usual in counties of the status of Miller County.

Early Schools.—There were no schools at all in the county until probably toward the middle of the 30's, and then, it is thought, the first teacher was Rev. J. M. Huston, who taught near Rocky Mount on the old Wilkes farm. The rapid influx of people during these years soon brought several school-houses and as many teachers, so that by 1837, when the county was organized, school districts were also ready to be organized. Of course the districts were large, and it was not uncommon to go

several miles to school—even fifteen miles in some cases. As to the customs, buildings, teachers' habits, books and appliances, the reader is referred to the chapters on Osage and Maries Counties' schools, which give types common in those days in all this region. On the south side of the river, when Judge Hiram Reed was a subject for the ferule and switch of the early pedagogue, Silas Capps was the man who attended to it in various neighborhoods, where the parents would "subscribe for three or four children" for a few months. Meredith Bowman, Caroline Watson, W. N. Harrison and Elisha Glass were others who sharpened the quill pens and "set a copy" for the pupils. When Mrs. Peter Taylor was a child, late in the 30's and early in the 40's, T. J. Marshall was one of the school-masters north of the river who would watch the morning race the children made to "get to the school-house first." Sebastian (?) Williams, Samuel Allen, and, on the Gravois, E. B. Farley, were among those who took the boys to the "rule of three," listened to them read Webster's many-syllabled spelling-book, or con a lesson in the Testament, while the broad fire-place shone out on linsey-woolsey-clad tow-headed girls and hearty-looking boys. Evan Short, a Mr. Kimney and Jonathan Blevans were also early teachers on both sides of the river; some of them even after the public schools began.

Public Schools.—In 1840 the county was organized into school districts, and District No. 10 was the first to organize under the act of 1845. The report of 1858 showed 43 districts and 14 school-houses, in which 22 teachers taught 926 pupils out of an enumeration of 2,572 children. The amount paid the teachers the year previous was \$1,681.57, and there were 8,431.72 acres of school land in the county still unsold. In 1878 there were 3,513 white and 59 colored children, each of whom averaged 33 days annually; these were taught by 56 teachers at an average monthly salary of \$22.50—the total amount paid teachers being \$5,746. There were 65 school-houses with a capacity of 2,090 and valued at \$12,644. There were 55 white and one colored school. In 1888 there were 4,854 white and 76 colored children, of whom but 3,000 white and 75 colored were enrolled, and but 2,000 averaged daily attendance, of whom each averaged 56 days a year. These were in 78 white and 2 colored schools; but 65

teachers, however, are reported, and these, at an average monthly salary of \$32.81, were paid \$8,220.50. Of all teachers licensed 70 were third grade, 17 second and 3 first grade—none above that. No institutes or “arbor days” were reported. There were 53 rooms used with a capacity of 3,748, and the whole property was valued at \$17,728. The total receipts for the year were \$14,120.73, of which \$11,695.70 was expended. The only public schools in which there is more than one teacher employed are Eldon (2), Brumley (2), Olean (2), Pleasant Mount (2), and those towns which employ the private schools a part of the year—Aurora Springs, Iberia and Spring Garden. Others are merely large district schools.

Private Schools.—There are four good academic schools in the county bearing the names academy, institute and normal school; these are the Iberia Normal School, the Miller County Institute (Spring Garden), the Miller County Academy (Aurora Springs) and the Eldon Academy, all of which are more or less of a boarding-school character, and in a flourishing condition.

In 1883 the people of Iberia began taking steps toward securing higher educational advantages than the schools of the two districts dividing the town afforded, and in 1887 a stock company was formed, by whose efforts a fine two-story brick edifice was erected in the southwest part of the place. It is 40x60 feet, with four large recitation rooms on the first floor and a spacious hall above; this was completed in 1888 at a cost of \$5,000—a beautiful architectural ornament to the picturesque “Rock City.” The following faculty were at once placed in charge: Principal, L. A. Wirick, B. S.; Miss Eva E. Wirick, in the department of English, and Miss Minnie Lombar, in the musical department, and advanced students to the number of sixty have been enrolled. The school is founded on the “normal” plan with the purpose of training teachers. The lower branch of the school, with its primary, elementary and common-school grades, is designed as a model or training-school for the pupil-teachers of the upper branch, which has three courses: High-school, academic and normal. Each grade and course provides for two years’ work, and a diploma is granted to those who complete a course.

The Miller County Institute at Spring Garden was begun

early in the year 1870 as a small school under Prof. W. M. Lumpkin in the seminary building erected in 1868, and continued until 1879 as a common school under him. In the latter year Prof. H. M. Sutton secured control, and the preparatory course was introduced and higher grades added. Its attendance has increased from 21 in 1879 to 63 in 1889. Prof. Moles, of Aurora Springs, was connected with the school for a time. The present corps of teachers are: Principal, H. M. Sutton, and instructors, J. Roberts, F. J. Keep and Miss Lumpkin. Under the present management the school has attained a popularity second to none in the county.

The Miller County Academy at Aurora Springs is an educational institution deserving prominent mention. On the bluff at Aurora Springs may be seen a large square two-story brick structure with two rooms below and a large hall above, which was built after the town was founded, and at a cost of over \$3,000. Cook's Hall, also an old store-building, and a two-story residence, had been used for the town schools, but were replaced by this structure, and among those most active in the matter were J. M. Williams, W. A. Miller, Col. J. H. Stover, Prof. W. M. Lumpkin, Drs. J. A. Stevens, Allen, Bills, Tremain, and several others. Common schools were held until 1884, when Prof. H. L. Moles organized and graded the academy. Among the instructors who have been associated with him are Mrs. Moles, Miss Emma Shelton, Miss Carrie Torry, W. E. Allen, Prof. Wagner (music), and Col. J. H. Stover (law). The attendance has now reached seventy-nine pupils, so that three rooms and occasionally four are used. Five courses are provided: Literary, scientific, law, music and commercial. The present attendance represents various parts of the county and some considerably beyond these limits. The present faculty embraces: Principal H. L. Moles, Mrs. H. L. Moles, M. L. Tremain, Col. J. H. Stover and Miss B. Ballenger.

The Eldon Academy, as its name indicates, is at Eldon. Rev. Victor E. Loba was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Eldon in 1885 (since called to Siloam Springs, Ark.), and it was then that he realized the need for higher education in this community. Rev. John Vetter at once erected the present building

at a cost of \$1,600, and donated the use of the premises for two years for the academy. In 1887 Rev. John Vetter assumed the principalship, with the intention of making the school permanent and to increase its facilities; these purposes are being made real by the appearance of material on the ground to increase their building capacity and the appointment of a new member of the faculty in the person of Prof. E. E. Haynes, who expects to take charge of a complete commercial department. At present there are two courses, English and scientific, and for a new school the attendance is good. The faculty embraces: Principal, Rev. John Vetter, A. M., in charge of the languages and sciences; Miss Phidelia E. Sears, in grammar and mathematics; Miss Hattie U. Cummins, in elocution and rhetoric; Mrs. Julia A. Vetter, for music, both vocal and instrumental, and Prof. E. E. Haynes (proposed), in the commercial department. The academy is in Lower Eldon, and is in no way connected with the public schools, which latter are in Upper Eldon, carried on in a large, two-story frame building, erected in 1884, and supplied with two teachers during most of the year.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Early Churches and Preachers.—Probably no preaching was had in Miller territory before 1833, but it was about that time that the Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians began. Among the Missionary Baptists were Revs. Andrew McCaslin, Blueford Scott, Andrew Kingery and L. Shelton, who held services at private houses, particularly William Brockman's, Mr. McCaslin's, Murkey's and Wilke's, during the next few years. This denomination built Mount Vernon Church at the beginning of the 40's, probably the first church in Miller County. Rev. Jacob Chism and John Abbott preached in the 30's to the old "Hardshell" Baptists, and Revs. John and Finis Ewing were Cumberland Presbyterians. It is thought that the Methodists sent Rev. Brashears into this region not long after these pioneer Baptists, and services were held at Pleasant Mount. He was followed by Revs. Lorenzo Waugh, —— Carnes, John D. Read, David Henderson and others. The Christian Church had an elder in

Andrew Bilyeu as early as 1836, but it was not until the beginning of the 40's that the church became very vigorous; one of their first, if not the first church was that known as Salem Church. Revs. W. Jones and N. A. Davis were among the first prominent pastors; that church grew almost as rapidly as the Baptists, and these two are now the chief denominations of the county. Others have come in, chiefly since the war, as will be seen farther on. Congregations have risen and been scattered by removals or merged into new congregations all over the county, but these intricate changes would be of no interest. Camp-meetings grew and flourished in their day; Sunday-schools have had their changes; the Good Templar and Blue Ribbon movements have done good in rousing and creating popular temperance sentiment, but as organizations have almost ceased to exist. The only religious or temperance societies now in the county beside a young people's association at Tuscumbia, a Good Templar lodge at Spring Garden, and the various Sunday-schools, are the following churches: The Baptists in three divisions, Missionary, Free Will and Primitive, with a colored section of the first; the Christians, the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians, the Methodists in both divisions, the Cumberland Presbyterians, the United Brethren, Catholics and the so-called Holiness Band.

The Baptists.—The Missionary Baptists have Concord and Osage River associations, covering Miller County; in Concord are the following churches in various degrees of vigor: Spring Garden, Aurora Springs, Blue Spring, Green Ridge, Mount Hermon, Rocky Mount and New Harmony. Spring Garden Church was organized in April, 1883, by Revs. W. D. Jordan, N. Allen and E. M. Lumpkin, with the following members: E. M., Mollie A., J. I., Mattie E. A., E. B., Sarah J. and John Lumpkin, H. L. Moles, L. S. Wadley, J. N. and Malinda Dooley and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cook. They built a pine church costing about \$1,200 during that year, and it was dedicated by their first pastor, Rev. Jehu Robinson. Revs. E. M. Lumpkin and J. S. Price have since been pastors. Although other churches have been organized from this one they have still 110 members and are in excellent society condition, in some respects the best in the county.

The Aurora Springs Church was organized in 1882, by Rev. E. M. Lumpkin, and others, with the Jordans, Maples, Coxes, Wadleys, Blanks and others as members. Revs. Maples, Lumpkin, Allee, Jordan, Sims and Green have been their pastors, and they now have fifty members, but no building. Blue Spring Church was organized in 1844 by Rev. Thomas McComb, and a log house was built at once, in which services have been held almost continuously ever since. They have a membership of over 200.

Green Ridge Church began under the direction of Rev. John Blackburn, M. Brown and C. Neville—presbytery—in October, 1868, with the Nevilles, Roarks, Phillips and others. B. D. Roark, W. H. Neville and A. H. Roark were deacons. The present membership is 110. The church erected in 1869 has been replaced by a \$600 frame building, dedicated on its completion in 1888. Among the pastors have been Revs. C. Neville, Thomas Howell, J. R. Jones, R. P. Scott, George Tool, W. Allee, R. C. White, E. Sims and J. Robertson.

Rocky Mount Church erected a log building in 1872, two years after organization (April 22, 1870), but have since bought a half interest in the Methodist Church building. When organized by Elders T. Howell and J. R. Jones and Deacon C. Tyndall they had about twenty members, including the McClures, Simmons, Tyndalls, Joneses, Russells, Williams, Thatcher, Cotton, Boyce, Bunker and Dunston; they now have fifty-five. Their pastors have been: Revs. J. R. Jones, D. McComb, T. Howell, R. C. White, B. I. Burkly, J. M. McCourtney, J. E. Sims, I. Barber, J. W. Williams and Thomas Green. Further information seemed not obtainable.

In Osage River Association are members in Union, Big Richwoods, Flatwoods, Auglaize, Antioch and Pleasant Hill. This association is forty-four years old. Union Church (Brumley) was founded in 1855 by Rev. William McCubbin, with the following members: George and Francis Payue, William, Catherine, Presley, Sarepta and Mary F. Hawkins, Jacob and Mary McComb, and Alfred and Elizabeth Devore(?). Their frame building, erected in 1866, was replaced in 1888 by another costing about \$500. Among their pastors have been: Revs. James Brown, John Brockman, W. McCubbin, J. S. McComb, W. H.

Payne, Harrison Elliott, S. O. Burks, James M. Hibbs, John J. Burk and T. J. Zumwalt, and although several churches have grown from this, they have 134 members. Big Richwoods Church (Iberia) was organized in 1843 by Rev. Reuben Short, with the membership as follows: Pauline Gardner, John and James Shelton, Reuben and Melvina Short, Mary Allen and Daniel Spurlock. A log building erected about 1832 was used at first, but the present frame building was erected in 1885, at a cost of \$1,100. Rev. R. M. Miller is the present pastor, and the membership is ninety. Flatwoods Church (District No. 2, Township 40, Range 14) was organized in July, 1872, by J. M. Houston, David McComb and J. M. Brockman. The members were: Senator Thomas Scott, W. S., John, Susan, Margaret and S. F. Carroll. The present membership is sixty-four. In 1884 their frame church was erected at a cost of \$500. The pastors have been: Revs. David McComb, R. C. White, W. H. Payne, A. E. McComb, S. O. Burks and C. Norfleet. A church was organized from this. Eldon Church has among others one old member, Elder Howard Jackson, but the church itself is a comparatively recent organization. They have no building.

Pleasant Hill United Baptist Church was organized in May, 1885, by E. M. Lumkin, with the following original officers and members: William H. Payne (pastor since organization), O. R. Farley (clerk), E. J., W. S. and G. T. Payne, J. A. and Eliza J. Jenkins, Louisa Edgemond, D. F. Ricketts and S. A. Mervin. The first building, a log structure, was erected in 1886, one and one-half miles from Mary's Home, and dedicated by William H. Payne. In January, 1889, fire destroyed this building, and the membership, numbering twenty-eight, expect to rebuild a frame edifice at Mary's Home.

Concord Association of the General Baptist Church is four years old, and has in Miller County Concord and New Liberty Churches. Concord Church was founded in August, 1873, by Rev. Thomas Holeman, with the Tinsleys, Martins, Howsers, M. Catron and Dolly Ulman as members. They have a small building, erected in 1883, located at Gott Graveyard, as a union house. Rev. W. E. Sears has been pastor since Rev. Holeman. The membership is sixty-four. New Liberty Church is also a fairly-flourishing congregation.

The Primitive Baptist denomination is not very extensive in the county, and its membership scattered.

Mount Zion Colored Baptist Church, at Olean, was organized about 1873 by Rev. Gilbert Ballance, and now has forty-eight members and a good frame building. The church is a member of North Missouri Baptist Association. Other colored Christian people in the county are members of the white churches.

The Christian Church.—This denomination has in the county several congregations in various degrees of organization, as follows: Olean, Mount Union, Tuscumbia, Brumley, Pleasant Mount, Spring Garden, Eldon, Hickory Point, Pleasant Hill, two near Iberia, Gageville, one near Tuscumbia, Pisgah, and at Tremain School-house. The more important of these are given. Olean Church was organized in 1870, north of Olean, by Elders Elliott and Sappington (?), and in 1883 they erected the present frame building at Olean for about \$500. The membership is 112, and among their pastors have been Revs. Sappington, Thoapson and Hoffman. Mount Union Church was organized by Elder T. O. Workman, near Brumley. The Milts (?), Suttells, Workman and others were among the first members. They have sixty members, and a log house erected in 1882. Revs. Workman, Dunaho (?), Wright and Henderson have been pastors. Tuscumbia Church has a neat frame building erected in 1889, at a cost of about \$1,000, and embraces a membership of about eighty persons. It was organized in 1878 by Elder W. P. Dorsey, with the Robinsons, Hauensteins, Freemans, Todds, McGees and many others. Among ministers who have preached to them are W. P. Dorsey and J. H. D. Thomson. They have had no pastor for some time. Brumley Church was formed under the direction of Elder D. W. Connor in 1883, and now has 120 members, and a frame church erected in 1884 valued at \$1,000. Revs. Connor, J. Bonham and J. H. D. Thomson have been pastors. Among the first members were the Harts, Huddlestons, Browns, Robinetts, Martins, Robinsons, and others—forty-two in number. This church took part in organizing co-operation among their Central Missouri churches. Mount Pleasant Church grew from Old Salem Church, three miles westward. It was formed

October 12, 1884, by Rev. W. G. Findley, with the Franklins, Gartins, Eppers, Walkers, Crisps, Adcocks, Dunhams and others to the number of sixty-four. They now have 135, and a frame church valued at over \$1,000, and erected in 1884. Old Salem Church was built in 1852. Their pastors have been Revs. Findley, J. H. D. Thomson, J. S. Bonham and John Bezoni. The Eldon Church is one of those participating in the Central Missouri Christian co-operative movement. It was organized in 1883 by A. C. Foote, W. B. Jones and J. B. Allen. They are now erecting a neat frame church, and have a membership of sixty-five persons. Their pastor is Rev. E. A. Hoffman. Pisgah Church has about fifty members, and their pastors have been Revs. Davis, Thomson and Aust. It was organized in 1880 by Rev. Davis. Gageville Church was organized in 1883 by Rev. L. E. Melton, with A. J. Buster and James Simpson, elders. In 1880 they built a frame church six miles north of the county seat, and services are conducted by various members. They have forty-two members.

Spring Garden Church was organized in 1840 by Peter Cartwright, with the Belshes, Wittens, Simpsons, Collins, Thomson and Musicks as members. A frame building (24x36), erected in 1845, gave place, in 1870, to a new one (30x50). Revs. P. Mulky, W. Jones, N. A. Davis, J. Stubblefield, J. Creath, G. W. Longan, — Arbackle, E. P. Belshe, O. P. Davis, J. Sappington, A. D. Taylor, H. D. Rutter, W. G. Findlay, J. H. D. Thomson, G. L. Thomson, W. D. Jordan, J. A. Headington, — Meng, L. F. Bittle, F. A. Wagner, A. Elinore, W. P. Dorsey, J. J. Wilkins, J. Bonham and A. M. Sullens have been successive pastors. This has been a very large church, but new churches formed have left it with sixty members. Hickory Point Church began its career in August, 1878, under the direction of Revs. N. Davis, E. W. Burks and A. Bear. Their membership of twenty-three has since increased to eighty-eight under the successive pastorates of Revs. N. Davis, J. H. D. Thomson, J. C. Martin, D. T. Connor, J. H. Aust and E. Wright. They still use their log building, erected in 1879, eleven miles south of Tuscombina. Information concerning lesser congregations could not be had.

The Congregational Church.—There have been three congregations in Miller County belonging to the Kansas City and

Springfield Congregational Associations: Eldon, Iberia and Unity, which has joined Iberia. Eldon Church was organized in 1883, by Rev. V. E. Loba, with the Weeks, Joslyns, Austins and Lobas as members. They now have thirty-one members and a frame church, erected in 1884 and valued at \$1,100. Revs. V. E. Loba and John Vetter have been the only pastors, and it was their efforts which founded Eldon Academy. Iberia Church has about fifty-five members and a building erected in 1879 and valued at \$800. It was formed in 1873 by Rev. A. H. Misseldine, and the Lumbars, Moores, Murphys, Johnstons, the Latchems, Irwins, Humes, Fanchers, Davidsons, Tallmans, Farnhams and others as members. Its pastors have been Revs. R. West, W. H. Hicks, R. T. Marlow, J. Vetter, H. Berle (?) and A. Douglass. This is the mother of Miller Congregational churches.

The Presbyterian Church.—The two churches of this denomination in the county are members of Missouri Presbytery—Aurora Springs and Tuscumbia. Aurora Springs congregation has a large frame church on Aurora street valued at \$2,000; it was erected in 1883 after the organization in March, 1883, by Revs. R. Morrison and W. B. Y. Wilkie. Among the first members were: The Evans, Williams, McBride, Joslin and Morrison families; they now have twenty-five members, and Rev. Morrison is still the pastor. Tuscumbia Church was organized in October, 1888, by Rev. Robert Morrison, with fourteen members, W. H. Hauenstein being elder and L. N. Musser, deacon. They have a lot, on which work is progressing for the completion of a church.

The Methodist Church.—After the great separation before the war this church did not thrive in Miller County. The southern branch of the church has a few missions on the Boonville and Russellville Circuits. Aurora, of the former, and Flatwoods, of the latter, are the most important. Aurora Mission has eighteen members, and was formed in 1882, by Rev. J. C. Cass. They have no building. Flatwoods Church has forty members, and a frame church valued at \$800. It was formed in 1887, by Rev. J. L. Sullens, with the Palmers, Challas, Mrs. M. V. Hauenstein and Mrs. E. A. McGee. Revs. Sullens and Lewis have been the pastors. The Northern branch has congregations at Eldon, Olean, Iberia, and a few other missions. They belong to High

Point and Iberia Circuits, of Lebanon District, St. Louis Conference. The Eldon Church has about fifty members. It was formed in 1882 by Rev. Brough, who was followed in his pastorate by Revs. Gardenhire, Toland, Jones and Babbitt. The society use the Congregational Church building. A class was organized two miles south of Rocky Mount in 1888 by Rev. Jones; they have about thirty-nine members—no building. Olean Church began its existence in May, 1881, with thirteen members. They now have twenty-one members, but no church. Iberia Church received its first preacher in 1867—Rev. R. R. Witen, and in 1871 a church was built by J. C. Jamison at a cost of \$1,000. The Blantons, Bennages and Tallmans were among the first members; their small numbers have increased to eighty-four. Revs. Witen, Threlfall, Dodd, Cowden, Darby, Hanson, Clark, Boyce, Graves, Ramsey and Stickney comprise the list of pastors.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—New Lebanon Presbyterian has but one church in the county—the only Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Aurora Springs Church was organized January 16, 1884, by Rev. B. F. Tipton, with Elders J. W. Saling, J. C. Driver and Noah Hoover, and Deacon W. C. Allen, and eighteen members. A frame church valued at \$1,000 was erected, and under Rev. Tipton's pastorate the membership has reached twenty-one members.

The United Brethren Church.—Milldale Church is the only one of this denomination in the county. It has 102 members and a building erected in 1888 at a cost of \$500. Rev. John B. Crawford is the only pastor they have had, and in 1887 it was through his efforts that the church was formed, two and one-half miles south of Pleasant Mount.

The Catholic Church.—This denomination has churches at Mary's Home and Charlestown, which have grown up in the present decade.

The Church of Christ is also represented by Liberty congregation (four miles south of Tuscumbia), which was organized June 23, 1867, by Nelson Davis, T. S. Phillips and T. O. Workman. The first and last named have been pastors together with W. G. Findley, H. D. Rutter and J. H. D. Thomson. The present membership, numbering 29, worship in a school-house. The

roll has shown 118 members. Among the organizers were Randolph Miller, elder; Arthur Reinhart, deacon; Isaac Bilyeu, William L. Dial, Willis V. Burks, Thomas E. Burmingham, George W. Workman, John E. Topping, Joel M. Topping, William J. Witt, Nancy Davis, Josephine Davis, Mary and Nancy Bilyeu, Diana Wyrick, Sally Miller, Lucinda Burmingham, Betsy A. Colvin, Rutha S. Topping and John R. Burks.

