

# HISTORY OF PHELPS COUNTY.

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## NATURAL HISTORY.

*Boundary.*—Phelps County is in Southeast Central Missouri, and its boundaries are as follows: Northern, Maries and Gasconade Counties; eastern, Crawford and Dent; southern, Dent and Texas, and western, Pulaski and Maries. Its proportional form is somewhat marred by "York's Leg" (Dawson Township), projecting on the northeast, and a projection of about four townships on the southwest. It has an area of 650 square miles.

*Topography and Water Courses.*—In its topography Phelps is not greatly unlike Pulaski; it is chiefly upland, with one ridge taking the general course of the 'Frisco Railway, and another—the water-shed between the Meramec and Gasconade waters—taking from that a general course south along the Licking Road, or the range line between Ranges 7 and 8. This throws all the southeastern part into the Meramec basin, and the remainder is drained to the Gasconade. The great variation in height between the highest points in the ridges and the lowest points on the two leading rivers makes a rapid and excellent drainage. Neither the rivers Gasconade, Meramec nor Big Piney have much of their course within the limits of Phelps, the latter two, indeed, merely making slight bends into her territory, and even the first crossing a small portion of the northwest corner. Among the other streams containing water the year around are Dry Fork of the Meramec, South Spring Creek (of Big Piney), Little Piney, Beaver, North Spring Creek, Mill Creek, Camp Creek and Bourboise, of the Gasconade system, mentioned in the order of size. The general course of the Gasconade streams is toward the northwest, and those of the Meramec to the northeast. The greatest of several springs is the Meramec Iron Works Spring—a wonder

in that line.\* The great mass of the county is upland; the narrow river bottoms are probably not over one-twelfth of the area of the county. A few prairies like Edgars, St. James, Wishon's and Dillon would probably aggregate a congressional township in area.

*Geology.*—To gain a clear idea of the geology of Phelps County, one must realize that from the highest point in the county straight down to between 700 feet and 800 feet, when sea level is reached, it is almost solid magnesian limestone. The exception is slight, namely, that in those portions whose water courses are most numerous and the general surface of the country is worn lower, to the lowest general level of about 550 feet above sea level, and where these heavier water courses, like Little Piney, have worn to depths less than 300 feet above sea level, a layer of sandstone is visible—at no point, probably, over 150 feet thick. This is the top layer of some of the lower bluffs, where what is known as the second magnesian limestone has been worn off. That below the sandstone, called second sandstone, is known as the third magnesian limestone. The highest points of the county above the second magnesian limestone are saccharoidal sandstones. This is visible between Rolla and St. James on the railway line.

Sections at various points are as follows:† A well on Section 17, Township 36, Range 7: (1) seven and a half feet light gray loam; (2) twenty-eight feet tenacious, reddish clay, sometimes sandy and containing fragments of chert; (3) twelve feet second magnesian limestone. A well on Section 19, Township 34, Range 8: (1) two feet soil and subsoil; (2) forty-five feet reddish, sandy, tough clay, with beds of flint. A railway cut near Knob View Post-office: (1) three and a half feet sandy loam; (2) five feet purple and cream, colored, very tenacious clay, with some flint scattered through it; (3) three feet uneven-bedded, compact sandstone, the grains firmly cohering; (4) one foot variegated purple, cream-colored and greenish indurated clay; (5) twenty-three foot bed of broken, massive chert, with a small proportion of purple clay; (6) five feet indurated clay, beautifully variegated with cream color and dark purple; (7) twelve feet very hard sand-

\* Discharges 77,000 gallons per minute.

† Report of 1855 and 1871.

stone, passing into quartzite; (8) fifteen feet green and variegated shale. At Rolla (a railway cut): (1) eight feet superficial deposits; (2) twelve feet buff, earthy magnesian limestone, containing some chert; (3) sixteen feet variegated, yellow, buff and gray, fine-grained, earthy magnesian limestone; (4) six feet light gray, earthy magnesian limestone, "Cotton Rock;" (5) three feet compact, gray magnesian limestone, and small masses of iron pyrites and chert; (6) two and a half foot bed of earthy magnesian limestone, crumbling readily upon exposure; (7) eighteen inches earthy magnesian limestone, with nodules of chert; (8) eight feet alternations of hard, fine, granular, light gray silico-magnesian limestone, with flint nodules and chert; (9) eighteen inches blue argillaceous shale; (10) seven feet blue and buff magnesian limestone, very compact; (11) three feet compact, earthy magnesian limestone; (12) thirty feet slope, from which project even layers of sub-crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone; (13) thirty-one feet even-bedded magnesian limestone, in layers from six inches to two feet thick, containing vermiform markings, and used in bridges and culverts; (14) thirteen feet gray, thin-bedded magnesian limestone with chert. Near the head of Spring Creek (Section 6, Township 34, Range 9): (1) nine feet heavy-bedded white and brown sandstone; (2) fifteen feet alternations of sandstone and chert; (3) twenty feet slope, covered with huge blocks of chert; (4) four feet indurated sandstone, passing into chert; (5) ten feet sandstone and chert slope; (6) twelve and a half feet soft, fine and coarse yellow and white sandstone; (7) five feet calcareo-magnesian limestone, some of the layers silicious; (8) one foot thin layers of sandstone; (9) 111 feet of third magnesian limestone. The soil is all good except some portions near Piney, Mill and Spring Creeks, and Dry Fork of Meramec, where it is underlaid by chert of the third limestone and second sandstone, but subsoil cultivation is needed. In 1873 there were fifty-six iron banks in Phelps, and seventeen developed, producing one to three train loads daily. The Meramec has been worked since 1826. Lead has been found; copper, barytes and coal have been obtained in small quantities. Excellent building stone, firestones, limestone and brick clay are found. At present no mining is done in the county. Mineral water has also been found.

Fruits and tobacco are raised, and oaks, hazel, sumac, hickory brush on the uplands, and walnut, butternut, hickory, maple, gum, birch, mulberry, hackberry, plum, pawpaw and others are the timbers. Phelps has been called the "fruit basket" of Missouri.

### SETTLEMENT.

*Early Occupancy.*—The history of the territory of Phelps County very naturally falls into three epochs—the settlement period, the war period and the *post-bellum* period. These are almost totally different as regards the people who occupied the county during these periods. There are a comparatively few who have resided here during all three periods. The *ante-bellum* inhabitants largely left at the opening of the war; the war period was one of transient population, and the *post-bellum* residents are mostly a people different from either of the other periods. The latter two periods are largely dealt with in other chapters of this volume; this chapter is devoted to the first or settlement period.

Very few evidences of previous inhabitants, such as the people called Mound Builders, were found by the Indians or early settlers of Phelps territory, and what was found was very similar to remains described elsewhere. Although all the various tribes of the central Mississippi Valley may have camped for a short time in Phelps territory, the nation most identified with the Little Piney and Gasconade region was the Shawnees, who had camps both at Meramec Iron Works and near the head of Little Piney. Some untoward experience or legend led the swarthy braves to term the Meramec Spring the "Big Lick Spring." They had a burial ground two miles south of Little Prairie Post-office, and one on the Gasconade—now in Maries County. These Indians accidentally did a great favor to Phelps territory in leading to the opening of the Meramec iron banks; this will be detailed farther on in this chapter. The only case of trouble between the Indians and early pioneers of which information has been gained is the killing of a "brave" by one Johnson, whose corn-field the Indian had chosen to consider public property, and was making way with the grain.

*First White Inhabitants.*—The earliest settlers of whom



authentic information is had, outside of hunters and Indians, are a few who arrived in 1818; these were James Harrison, Adam Bradford, John York and Jack and John Ducan, with possibly a few others. Mr. Harrison was an energetic and highly respected Virginian, who located at the mouth of Little Piney, near Arlington's present site. His descendants are very numerous, and are among the excellent citizens of several counties of this region; Polly, the widow of John Robertson, of Laclede County, is the only survivor of his large family of fourteen children. Mr. Harrison and his sons, especially Robert and Thomas, were among the first officers of Pulaski and Phelps Counties. His home was a pioneer court-house of old Crawford County, the court meeting in his store-room, and the grand jury "considering their presentments" out in the grove near by. When he first settled there the nearest house was at Steelville, and the nearest court, probably at St. Louis. County after county was created around him, so that, it is said, his house had been in five different counties. In his prime he was described as a large, fine-looking man, with dark, curling hair, and weighing about 260 pounds. The old place is now owned by Mr. Pillman. Adam Bradford first settled on Little Piney, but soon removed to Spring Creek. He was among the first to erect a mill. He was a noted marksman. The Ducans located on the Gasconade, below Arlington site.

The caves of Phelps County figure as the next attraction to settlers. Saltpetre Cave, ten miles northwest of Rolla, and Spring Cave, near Relfe, are identified with early history. Saltpetre Cave is the largest, and by a surveying party was said to have been explored for five miles into subterranean depths; it was not its spacious entrance, with its beautiful spring, nor its extensive compartments, pendant with sparkling stalactites seven feet long, and pillared with stalagmites, among which winds a rippling stream, that brought the sturdy settlers in 1823; it was an altogether more prosy thing, namely, the deposits of saltpetre the cave contained. For this William Coppedge, a powder manufacturer of Kentucky, came with his family of four sons and two daughters, and located near the site of Newburg. They engaged extensively in powder-making, and afterward undertook agri-

culture. His descendants are numerous, and excellent citizens. His only living son, Lindsey, is an aged and now childish old man of eighty-three years, residing at Relfe Post-office, where he located in 1846. They had with them a mortar and pestle, with which they made meal and flour for a time, until they erected a little water-mill on a branch of Little Piney, near Newburg. Lindsey Coppedge was a carpenter, and cabinet-maker also, and made the first flour-bolting machine ever used within the limits of Phelps County. He is now the oldest resident of the county. Spring Creek Cave furnishes an interesting incident, of another kind and of a later date (1850); it was a severe fright which befell a Sunday exploring party, composed of Delilah and Kaziah Lawson and Aherd Maise(?). Evening came on, and as they did not return, their friends began a vigorous search of the cave. The search continued until noon of the next day, when the party had grown to sixty persons, and the lost ones were found, almost overcome with despair and fright. Their lights had gone out and left them lost. They were found by John D. Bradford and others.

*Other Settlers.*—Among others who came about 1825 or 1826 were Humphrey Yowell, George Sally, Isaac, Jack and Moses Brown, William Arthur, David Lenox and Jack Vest, who located on Little Piney. David Lenox was a Baptist preacher of the Old School. Willis Bryant and William Hawkins settled on the Gasconade, and Robert Wright “squatted” above Arlington.

About this time it was that the Shawnee Indians proved to be an instrument of civilization. They wandered over Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and while camped in Adams County, Ohio, they visited a large store at Brush Creek furnace, and traded with its proprietor, Thomas James. Mr. James was of Welsh descent, born in Maryland about four months after this country achieved independence. He grew to be a remarkably sagacious man of large views, and in 1803, when quite a young man, went to Ohio and established the above-named furnace as the first one in the State, and the first forge in the State he built in Ross County. With his usual keenness he learned of the whereabouts of iron from these Indians, and in 1825, securing one of them as guide, he came to Missouri, and soon decided on the Meramec banks, whereupon he returned to Ohio, and with his old

foreman, Samuel Massey, and a force of miners, came back, and on August 8, 1826, began the erection of the Meramec furnace and buildings, at a cost of over \$40,000. These were erected on Section 1, Township 37, Range 6, where, with the magnificent water power, the limestone for fluxing purposes, and the forests for charcoal, a model situation was found for one of the earliest and most famous of the mineral works of Missouri. The first four months they employed from 100 to 200 hands, and all supplies were hauled in wagons from St. Louis. At the end of ten months they began business, and employed from 240 to 300 men; the iron was hauled to St. Louis, and teams even came from Arkansas for iron bars, the annual output being about 300,000 tons. Besides the furnace Mr. James had a store, blacksmith shop and grist-mill, but no saloon was allowed. Meramec Iron Works Post-office was established, with Samuel Massey, as the first postmaster. This became a prominent point for the whole south half of the State. Mr. James superintended his vast business until 1844, when he owned 11,000 acres about the furnace. He then turned over the management of it to his son William, and in 1856 his death occurred. It was in his honor that the town of St. James was named. His son William managed the furnace until 1878, when it was closed, for reasons given elsewhere in this volume. The estate now belongs to the Thomas James heirs. William James now is an old resident of St. James. Many of the employes of these works became the farmer settlers of Phelps and the surrounding counties.

In 1827 Hamilton Lenox settled on Elk Prairie, Wilson Lenox and Robert and James Newburg found homes on Spring Creek, and Wright Light located near the site of Rolla. In 1829 Anthony and George Kitchen located on Little Piney; Anthony was the first tailor to settle in the county, and the young swains gave him considerable work in cutting blue jeans. About the same time Moses Freeman and Joel Melton settled on Beaver Creek. In 1830 Philip Hansley and Carter Hawkins located on Gasconade River, and John Rhea on Little Piney; of Mr. Rhea's eight children only one, Jane, the widow of George Sally, is now living. Mr. Rhea's brother-in-law, William Leek, came with him from Tennessee, and also Joseph Dodd, the father-in-law of Lind-





A PIONEER WINTER.

sey Coppedge, who located on Mill Creek. James H. Wilson, Martin and John Miller and Washington Brown arrived about the same time. In 1833 Solomon King found a home on Spring Creek, and on Little Piney Isaac Wright located; he was the father of Lewis Wright, whom, with his four sons, were the victims of a war tragedy in 1865. About 1836 William Matthews located on and named Matthews Prairie, and John Edgar's name was attached to the well-known spring and prairie in the same way about 1840. Isaac and Lee Love were also early pioneers, who have left numerous and sturdy descendants.

*Land Entries.*—The largest land entries made previous to 1840 were made by Massey and James, the first being dated in 1826. Others before 1840 are as follows: William and Sarah Wagoner, in 1836; J. C. Hawkins, in 1839; Josiah Isbell, in 1838; J. R. Stanford, in 1839; S. M. Nicholds, in 1838\*; William Allison, in 1839; J. M. Gorman, in 1838; L. A. Benoit, in 1838; Benjamin Bennett, in 1838; J. Wiseman, in 1838; Andrew Craig, in 1838; J. S. Hibler, in 1839; S. Green, in 1838; J. W. Fitzgerald, in 1838; J. G. Pogue, in 1838; J. R. Sullivant, in 1838; L. Beckham, in 1839; Jacob Davault, in 1838; Z. Blackwell, in 1838; S. Sweyers, in 1839; I. Sands, in 1838; J. T. Best, in 1838; R. Bailey, in 1838; H. Lenox, in 1836; E. B. Wilson, in 1839; E. Grooves, in 1838; M. Lane, in 1837; T. B. Benthell, in 1838; F. Byatt, in 1839; I. Cox, in 1839; James Wood, in 1839; Littleberry Vest, in 1838; J. W. Matlock, in 1839; G. Gamble, in 1839; A. Benton, in 1838; J. Kiber, in 1838; I. Wright, in 1837; W. Arthur, in 1837; I. Brown, in 1839; D. Lenox, in 1835; J. McCloud, in 1839; S. L. Case, in 1839; G. Sally, in 1839; J. T. McDonald, in 1839; J. Love, in 1839; M. Miller, in 1839; A. Spencer, in 1839; J. C. Miller, in 1839; Mary King, in 1839; P. Q. Bates, in 1839; J. Malone, in 1837; S. Morgan, in 1837; J. Leek, in 1839; L. Harrison, in 1838; L. Coppedge, in 1832; A. Rhea, in 1836; S. Brown, in 1839; H. Yowell, in 1837; D. Hudgens, in 1837; W. E. Hawkins, in 1834; R. Hynn, in 1837; H. A. Massie, in 1836; J. Lawson, in 1834; Adam Bradford, in 1831; T. C. Harrison, in

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\*The spelling used on the old county plat is retained.

1839; J. Harrison, in 1831; A. Davidson, in 1839; William Bell, in 1832; R. R. Duncan, in 1837, and J. Duncan, in 1831.

*First Things.*—It is believed that the first store was opened by a Mr. Summerville and James Steel, on the site of Old Ozark, but they soon sold out to James Harrison. About this time Benjamin Wishon built a log, weather-boarded store (20x30 feet) on the farm now owned by the Henderson heirs, in Dillon Township. He was also postmaster of Little Prairie Post-office there, and the house still remains. Previous to 1830 Lindsey Coppedge and Jack Burnett had a store at the site of Newburg, and Adam Bradford had one near Relfe Post-office.

The first election is thought to have been held at James Harrison's, where the first post-office is said to have been located, with Mr. Harrison as postmaster. About 1832-33 Archibald and John Rhea carried mail from Big Piney to Mine-a-Breton, now Potosi, twice a week. Harrison's and the Iron Works were the two offices between them. About 1836 Spanish Needle Post-office was established at the store of William Hawkins, the postmaster. Big Prairie Post-office was established, with Shelby Crawford as postmaster, before John Wood laid out Scioto, the predecessor of St. James; Crawford was a merchant, who bought out Josiah Isbel (sometimes so spelled), who settled on that prairie. Among the first justices were 'Squire Marcy, William Coppedge and James Harrison. Among the early physicians were Dr. John Leper, about 1830; Dr. Robert Cowan, near Edgar Springs, about 1847; Dr. Ball, on Spring Creek, about 1850; Dr. Prior Harrison, on Little Piney, and that old veteran of Dent County, Dr. John Hyer. The first mill was erected near the site of Newburg by William Coppedge; it was for this that his son Lindsey made the first bolt. Soon after this Isaac N. Wright built one near the site of Yancy Post-office. About 1823 or 1824 Adam Bradford erected a mill on Spring Creek, near the site of Relfe Post-office, and soon after added a carding machine. About the same time Henson Coppedge built a "still" on Little Piney, which he soon removed to Spring Creek; this was the first distillery in the county, and the pure whisky, which sold for 20 cents a quart, is fondly pointed at as not containing any fighting ingredients; it is said to have

furnished the cheer for many a raising, wedding, barbecue, and similar festivity. The Iron Works grist-mill of 1826 has been mentioned.

The general industries, outside of the Iron Works village, embraced a kind of easy-going agriculture, with a good deal of hunting; this latter occupation furnished the meats, oils, furs, hides, etc., of the pioneers, and among those who were the champions in securing bear, deer and the larger game were Adam Bradford, David and William Lenox and William Arthur.

For a more detailed description of early customs the reader is referred to the chapter on the settlement of Pulaski County, with which Phelps was long so nearly allied, as a portion of it, the larger part of its population having been in that half which was taken from Pulaski. The people were identified, in their civil life, but little with the old St. Louis County previous to December 11, 1818, nor with Franklin County from that date to January 1, 1821, when the act organizing Gasconade County went into effect; but the old assessment roll of 1828 of Gasconade County—to be found in the Pulaski County chapter on settlement in this volume—includes the names of all of them subject to enrollment on such a list. Then their allegiance was given to Crawford County, from its organization on January 23, 1829, until Pulaski divided the territory with Crawford, and they remained in that condition until the organization of Phelps.

## ORGANIZATION.

*Formative Enactment.*—Phelps County has three parent counties—Crawford, Pulaski and Maries, and its birth was attended with considerable struggle. Its political history previous to its organization as a separate county may be found elsewhere in this volume in the pages referring to the organization of Pulaski County.

There was passed, in 1857, the following act of the General Assembly—“An act to organize Phelps County:”

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

All that territory lying within the county of Crawford, and embraced within the following described limits, is by this act organized into a county, to be known and called by the name of the county of Phelps, to-wit: Beginning on the range line dividing Ranges Nos. 5 and 6 west, where the township line



between Townships Nos. 39 and 40 crosses the same; thence west along said section lines to the middle of Range No. 8 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence south along the middle of Range No. 8 to the township line between Townships Nos. 37 and 38 north, Range 8 west; thence west on said line to the middle of Range No. 10, or to the northeast corner of Section No. 21, in Township No. 37, Range 10 west; (?) thence south with the subdivisional line to the southeast corner of Section No. 4; thence due east to the southeast corner of Section No. 3, in Township No. 35; thence due west to the southeast corner of Section No. 21, in Township No. 35; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 33, in Township No. 34, Range 10 west; thence east on the township line between Townships Nos. 33 and 35 to the southeast corner of Section No. 33, in Township No. 34, Range 8 west; thence north on the middle of Range 8 to the southeast corner of Section No. 33, in Township No. 36, Range No. 8 west; thence east to the range line dividing Ranges Nos. 5 and 6 west; thence north with said range line to the place of beginning.

2. George M. Jamison, of Crawford County; Cyrus Colley, of Pulaski County, and Gideon R. West, of Osage County, be, and are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to locate the seat of justice for said county, and the said commissioners are hereby instructed and required to locate the county seat of said county at the most suitable place in said county, on the line of survey of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, without regard to the geographical center of said county.

3. [Provides for the appointment of temporary officers.]

4. The county and circuit courts shall be held at the dwelling house of John A. Dillon, in said county, until the seat of justice shall be selected, and a house provided there; the clerk of the circuit court of said county shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold his office until the first Monday in August, 1859, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, and shall keep his office at such place as the county court may direct.

5. The said county of Phelps shall be attached to and form a part of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, and the terms of said court shall be held on the ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in April, and the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, in each year.

6. [Provides for appointment of assessor by the county court.]

7. The commissioners aforesaid shall each be allowed \$2.50 per day for the time spent in locating the seat of justice of said county, and a majority of said commissioners shall be sufficient to make such location; and said commissioners are required to meet on the 30th day of November, 1857, or on any other day thereafter that a majority of them may fix, at the residence of John Webber, in said county of Phelps, and proceed to locate said county seat, and report the same to the county court at as early a period as practicable; but should one or more of said commissioners fail to act for any reason whatever, it shall be lawful for the county court of the county in which such delinquent commissioner resides to supply the place by appointment.

8. [Orders Secretary of State to notify the commissioner.]

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved November 13, 1857.

*Explanatory.*—This was the county named in honor of the Hon. John S. Phelps, a popular Congressman at that time. The territory

embraced, as stated in the faulty terms of this act, all the county as it is practically at present. The exceptions were (1) the inclusion of the township west of Dawson, now in Maries; (2) the omission of a part of the northwestern corner, and (3) the omission of a few sections at the Big Piney bend. The other changes are of minor importance, and were made for purely local reasons. Dawson is still known as "York's Leg," on account of the activity of Representative W. C. York in securing the passage of an act securing it to the county. It should be mentioned, too, that while the county was made from portions of three counties, the act mentions only Crawford. The hostility of Crawford County to the formation of Phelps County was so great that when the legality of Phelps' representation was questioned in 1861 it was looked upon by many as a scheme from Crawford County. This question hinged upon the proper population to secure representation; but it came to naught.

*County Court.*—The first meeting of the county court was as follows:

November 25th, 1857.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF PHELPS. }

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, organizing the county of Phelps, the county court of said county met [at] the residence of John A. Dillon, in said county (the temporary seat of justice in said county), on the 25th day of November, 1857; present, the Hon. William C. York, the Hon. John Matlock and the Hon. Hiram Lane, justices of said court, whereupon, there being no sheriff, the court appoint[ed] Francis M. Wishon to act as sheriff for the time being, when the court was regularly opened in due form, [and] when the following proceedings was [were] had to wit:

Lyle Singleton is by the court appointed clerk of the county court until the regular election of clerk of the county court, and ordered to give bond with approved security in the sum of \$5,000.

Lyle Singleton presents his bond as clerk of the county court in the sum of \$5,000, with J. A. Dillon, P. E. Hawkins, B. Wishon and G. H. Coppedge as securities, which bond is by the court approved.

The Hon. William C. York is by the court appointed presiding justice of the court for one year—next ensuing.

Ordered that court adjourn until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

W. C. YORK, *President.*

So ends the first day's action of the Phelps County Court.

*Districts and Townships.*—In January, 1858, the assessment and collecting districts were formed as follows: District 1: The territory south of the township line dividing Townships 35

and 36. District 2: All north of the above line and west of the middle of Range 8 west, and south of the township line dividing Townships 37 and 38. District 3: All south of township line dividing Townships 37 and 38, and east of the middle of Range 8 west. District 4: All north of the township line dividing Townships 37 and 38. On the same day the municipal townships were organized as follows: Relfe: All that territory lying in the county of Phelps and south of the township line dividing Townships 35 and 36; and the house of L. D. Black was the place for holding elections. Little Piney: All north of the township line dividing Townships 35 and 36, and west of the middle of Range 8 west; elections to be held at Daniel Mings'. Johnson: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 2, in Township 39, Range 7 west; thence due south to the southwest corner of Section 35, Township 38, Range 7 west; thence west to the middle of Range 8 west; thence north to the county line; thence east to place of beginning. Hawkins: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 2, in Township 39 north, Range 7 west; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 35, Township 38, Range 7 west; thence east to the county line; thence north to the corner of said county; thence west to the place of beginning, with A. R. Coppedge's house as the place to vote. Massey: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 2, in Township 37, Range 7 west; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 35, in Township 36, Range 7 west; thence east to the county line; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 38, Range 6 west; thence west to the place of beginning, with the ballot-box at M. C. Hale's. Green: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 2, in Township 37, Range 7 west; thence due west to the middle of Range 8 west; thence south along the middle of Range 8 west to the township line dividing Townships 35 and 36; thence east along said township line to the southwest corner of Section 35, in Township 36, Range 7 west; thence north to the place of beginning; voting to be done at Robert Dean's. The judges of election were to be as follows: Relfe: Solom King, Martin Root and I. N. Bradford. Little Piney: D. T. Hudgens, William Hawkins and Daniel Mings. Johnson: J. G. Hutchinson, P. E. Hawkins and Robert H. Barn-

well. Hawkins: Washington Matlock, James McDaniel and Allen Doty. Massey: Meshac Hale, Andrew Adams and John Waits. Green: Robert<sup>s</sup> Dean, Alfred Huffman and Henry Matlock. The assessors were: District 1, Samuel Ledgerwood; District 2, F. M. Lenox; District 3, George Lett; District 4, P. E. Hawkins. Justices of the peace were chosen: Peter Bradford and Martin Root, for Relfe; William Baker and D. T. Hudgens, for Little Piney; W. D. Melton and John Matlock, for Green; G. A. Lett and M. Wolf, for Massey; John Geesler and<sup>s</sup> Thomas J. Shelton, for Johnson, and W. Marcee and John Miller, for Hawkins. Road justices were also appointed, and the districts divided as follows: The St. Louis and Springfield road, 6; Caledonia and Jefferson City road, 4; Hawkins to Wishon's, 1; Steelville to Lane's Prairie, 2; Union to Springfield, 2; Mrs. Walker's to Bolivar, 1; J. A. Dillon's to Barry County, 5; Hyer's to<sup>s</sup> Iron Works, 3; Jefferson City to Batesville, 3; Waynesville to Thomasville, 3, and Widow Yowel's, via Marion Lenox's, to Lick Settlement, in Texas County, 4.

*Important Items.*—The first county treasurer appointed was Franklin Wishon, and the clerk was ordered to hold his office at Little<sup>s</sup> Prairie. The first tax ordered was on licenses. The first guardian appointed by the county court was Henry W. Caps, for Lafayette Caps, a boy under fourteen years of age. Hon. W. C. York was made agent of the county to settle with Pulaski and all other sources of possible litigation. The first money ordered to be paid was \$12 to the presiding justice for services. The first school commissioner was Lyle Singleton, in 1858. The twenty-eight school districts of that year were as follows: In Range 6, Townships 36, 38, 37, 36 (?) and 39 were the first five numbers; in Range 7, Townships 38, 37 and 36 were numbered 6, 7 and 8; in Range 8, Townships 39, 38, 37, 36, 35 and 34 were the next numbers up to 15; in Range 9, Townships 37, 36, 35, 34 and 37 (?) were Districts 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, and in Range 10, Townships 36, 35 and 34 received the next respective numbers. The first additional election precinct was made at Meramec Iron Works in 1858, at the boarding house, and John McDole, William Fort and William Keepers were made judges of election. The first public administrator was G. W. Matlock, and G. W. Brown was the first public auctioneer.

*The County Seat Located.*—On January 21, 1858, these proceedings occur: “Now, on this day, the court took into consideration the report of the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat of Phelps County, and find that said commissioners has [have] located the county seat at the residence of Harding & Bishop (who have donated fifty acres of land to the county for said county seat), on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, which report is by the court approved.” This house is the one now the residence of Mr. E. W. Bishop, at Rolla, and was the only house in this locality excepting the log house of John Webber, a short distance to the northwest. Henry Edgar was appointed to lay off the county seat into lots, and on the same day court was ordered to be “held at the Pacific Railroad office near John Webber’s.” The first court was held here on February 8, 1858. W. G. Pomeroy was made agent to settle for the school fund due from Crawford County, and Hiram Lane was given charge of the Maries County fund settlement. Considerable trouble was had in settling with the three parent counties, especially Maries and Crawford; their tax books were ordered into court. Hiram Lane reported the action of Maries County, in which that county “decides the act organizing the county of Phelps unconstitutional, and therefore refuses to pay over” the funds. This was not the only trial of the new county’s mettle. The rival claimant for the county seat was what is now Dillon, the home then of John A. Dillon, and an action was taken in the county court, but that body decided adversely to the petitioners, W. C. York dissenting. An appeal was made to the circuit court by James Wood, Samuel Ledgerwood and John Jackson. It was unsuccessful, and finally an act was passed by the Assembly on January 14, 1860, declaring the location in all respects valid. The county officers resigned in April, 1858, but withdrew their resignations before the end of the year.

*Other Matters.*—The second school commissioner was W. S. Ragan, and F. M. Lenox the second county treasurer. The first dram-shop license was issued in July, 1858, when the first pauper appropriation of \$50 was made; it was afterward reduced half. The first receipt from the road and canal fund was \$710; and the sale of public lands, \$205. The first tax levy was one-

fifth of one per cent. made in July, 1858. Hiram Lane was made presiding justice that year, and the county court was ordered to the house of John Dillon until the court-house was built. The roads were redistricted and John Billings was appointed county treasurer. In February, 1859, "at a special term of the county court held in pursuance of notices put up in said county by order of two of the county court justices," there were present the presiding justice, "Honorable L. F. Wright, Honorable John Hutchison and the Honorable T. R. Freeman, justices; and F. M. Wishon, sheriff; F. M. Lenox, clerk." The first sale of "16th section" school lands was ordered, and also "that all courts, both circuit and county, held in this county, shall be held at the Pacific Railroad office until further ordered by the court." On April 26, 1859, it was ordered "that the county commissioners proceed to have the part of the land donated to the county by E. W. Bishop, for the seat of justice, situated on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 11, in Township 37 north, Range 8 west, accurately and legally surveyed, and lay off the same into blocks of 220 feet square; each block into eight lots fronting fifty-five feet by 110 feet deep, beginning at the northeast corner of said survey to run said lots, numbering from right to left, with streets to run to calendar points sixty feet in width; the fractional lots subject to line of railroad as the survey may prove." The lots were afterward changed to 228 feet by 104 feet, and the minimum price made \$25. May 31, 1859, the plats of A. E. Buchanan, deputy surveyor, were presented: "Beginning at corner to northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 35, Range 8 west; thence south 10 chains to corner of reserve; thence east 2 chains; thence south 10 chains; thence east 18 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to place of beginning; then beginning at last mentioned corner and subdividing the above mentioned land into lots, blocks and streets as per plat herewith submitted." E. W. Bishop was made superintendent of public buildings, August 5, 1859, and \$8,000 was appropriated for a court-house. October 17, 1859, a court was held at the "residence" of John Webber. F. M. Lenox was ordered to build a temporary court-house on Lot 3, in Block No. 14, which

was done, and all county business was ordered transacted there until the completion of the regular court-house.

In January, 1860, the first naturalization papers were issued to James Many, a British subject. In April \$3,000 was appropriated for a stone jail, and James Wilson was given the contract (22x22 feet, two cells, hall, stairway and one room).

*Townships Reorganized.*—June 6, 1860, a new organization of townships was made: Hawkins: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Phelps, and west on the county line to the middle of Range 7 west, thence south on said line to the township line between 37 and 38, thence east to the county line, thence north to place of beginning. Rolla: Beginning at middle of Range 7 west, thence west on said county line to northeast corner of Section 19, Township 38, Range 8 west, thence south to the middle of Township 37, thence east to the middle of Range 7 west, thence north to the place of beginning. Green: Beginning at the range line between 6 and 7 at the middle of Township 37, thence west to the middle of Range 8, thence south to the county line, thence east to the range line between 6 and 7, thence north to the place of beginning. Massey: Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 37 on the county line, thence west to range line between 6 and 7, thence south to county line, thence east to southeast corner of said county, thence north on said county line to place of beginning. Relfe: Beginning at the county line in the middle of Township 35, Range 8, thence west to the county line of Phelps and Pulaski, thence south to the Texas County line, thence east to the Dent County line, thence north to the place of beginning. Liberty: Beginning at the township line between 36 and 37, at the middle of Range 8, thence west to the county line, thence south to the middle of Township 35, thence east to the middle of Range 8, thence north to place of beginning. Little Piney: Beginning at the county line at the northeast corner of Section 19, Township 38, Range 8, thence south to the northwest corner of Phelps County, thence south to the township line between 36 and 37, thence east to middle of Range 8, thence north to northeast corner of Section 21, thence west to northeast corner of Section 19, Township 37, Range 8, thence north to place of beginning.

*Other Important Proceedings.*—E. P. Ferrell was the next school commissioner, and Edward Blaine was sheriff. An adjourned term was held in March, 1861, “at the house of Wright and Casses [Case].” April 7, 1862, “John G. Hutchinson, James A. Dun and Dabnor T. Hudgens, county court justices, personally appeared at the court-house \* \* for the purpose of organizing the county court,” \* \* and Judge Hutchinson presided. C. P. Walker was clerk, and Chestine Miller, sheriff. June 12, 1863, the nearly finished court-house was taken off the hands of the contractors, P. J. Lynch and Andrew Malcolm, at a deduction of \$2,000 from the contract price, \$7,975, and the finished rooms were temporarily rented. The first case of court adjournment for national thanksgiving observance was on August 6, 1863. E. W. James and Robert Hudgens served successively as treasurer. In 1864 Rolla was resurveyed under the direction of E. W. Bishop. In May, 1864, the annual county statement showed \$8,735.08 in county warrants; expenditures for the year, \$1,418.55. The great mass of business in 1864 was relief from commutation tax, question of military service, and those relative to the new status of colored people. August 16, 1864, Rolla was incorporated for school purposes, and the first school board was Robert P. Faulkner, D. Chamberlain, A. Malcolm, Frank Deegan, John Dunnivan, A. Dempewolf and D. R. Parker. In 1865 Hon. V. G. Latham was presiding justice, C. P. Walker (succeeded by Horace Wilcox), clerk, and R. A. Love, sheriff. The first case of private incorporation was that of seventeen persons as “The United Christians,” in 1865; a Masonic lodge soon followed. The first case of collection against the United States was the rent of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, of Block 52; 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7, of Block 51; 3, 4, 5 and 6, of Block 66; these at \$35 per month for forty-three months, and the court-house at \$25 per month for twenty-four months. Horace Wilcox succeeded Mr. Bishop as superintendent of public buildings. The first county bridge was the one ordered built over the railway in Rolla on Main Street (1865). During the same year the county poor farm was ordered sold, and the county has none now. J. B. Bales was treasurer at that time.

On May 10, 1867, the first bonding of the county was ordered



for funding the floating debt. There were twelve bonds of \$1,000 each, bearing 10 per cent interest, payable annually, and one of \$1,000 was issued to expend on the court-house. E. A. Seay was appointed to sell the bonds. William Morse was presiding justice at this time, and C. M. Hamill, clerk.

In 1868 the total county receipts were \$1,677.89; the expenditures, \$1,726.46. In February, 1869, the Phelps County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society was incorporated by E. W. Bishop, A. Cleino, Horace Wilcox, W. B. Tallman, *et al.* During the same year W. G. Pomeroy and M. Santee were ordered to make out a complete statement of the county finances for the whole period of the war, when "stub receipts" were the only record. There were eleven road townships during this year and a great deal of road action. C. B. Beitzel was presiding justice.

In 1870 was the first effort to keep paupers together. On February 18, \$1,030 was issued in bonds at 10 per cent to School Township 39, to satisfy all claims of the township due to the action of F. M. Lenox. On June 15, \$50,000 in bonds (\$1,000 each, bearing 10 per cent. due in twenty years), was voted to try to secure the location of the School of Mines at Rolla, according to the provisions of "An act to locate and dispose of the congressional land grant of July 2, 1862, to endow, support and maintain schools of agricultural and mechanic arts and a school of mines and metallurgy, and to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. Approved February 24, 1870." The first writ of *habeas corpus* was issued in 1870, in the case of William Monks. In 1870 the total floating indebtedness was \$25,449.04; credits, \$34,410.39; balance, \$8,961.35. October 6, 1870, the town of St. James was incorporated, with the following limits: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 38, Range 6; thence west three-fourths of a mile to northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 20, and thence south to southwest corner of Section 20; thence east to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 20; thence south 150 feet into Section 29, Township 38, Range 6 west; thence east 330 feet; thence

north to north line of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section, in Township 38 north, Range 6 west; thence east to southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20; thence north to place of beginning." Lewis James, G. W. Stearman, G. S. Crews, W. R. P. Seaman and B. F. Frizzell were made trustees. C. P. Walker was made county superintendent of schools. In November, 1870, at the petition of E. W. Bishop, C. C. Bland, *et al.*, \$25,000 more was issued as a bid for the School of Mines, to be located on the site of Fort Wyman, and this secured it. Eight hundred dollars was voted for the Dry Fork bridge, as the county's share of its cost—\$2,200. Warrants were refunded in bonds to the amount of \$17,684, and \$1,000 in bond issued for the court-house. The total bonded debt in 1870 was \$136,271.97.

In 1871 J. G. Hutchinson was presiding justice; H. Cleino, sheriff, and J. S. French, clerk. G. M. Haskinson was the first student appointed to the State University. L. A. Dunlap was school superintendent. The election precincts were Meramec, St. James, Rolla, Liberty, Cold Spring and Spring Creek. One thousand dollars was voted for Little Dry Fork bridge, with \$300 to be paid by citizens. St. James and Meramec Townships were the only townships that voted to take stock in the St. James, Salem & Little Rock Railway; the former voted \$30,000, and the latter \$15,000, on conditions which were never complied with. The plat of Little Piney was declared vacant in 1871, and Miller Township was organized out of Rolla and Arlington Townships in 1872. W. S. Perkins was school superintendent in 1873. The taxable property of the railway company in the county in 1873 was \$1,169,040. Trouble relative to the School of Mines' bonds began in 1873, when the court ordered \$11,250 of interest not to be paid, because, it was claimed, the trustees were not carrying out the provisions of agreement; this grew to extended litigation, in which the bonds were revoked. In 1874 the plat of Jerome was declared vacated, and many town additions vacated. In 1875 J. R. Bowman was presiding justice; J. L. Smith, sheriff, and J. S. French, clerk. On May 1, 1875, the total county indebtedness was \$59,892.91. There were then sixty

school districts. In 1878 P. M. Gaddy was sheriff; and in 1879 O. P. Paulsell was presiding justice. In 1880 the townships were Dawson, Miller, St. James, Liberty, Spring Creek, Cold Spring, Meramec, Dillon, Arlington and Rolla. On May 1, 1882, the county debt was \$21,148.22; 1884, it was \$19,007.26; 1885, it was \$7,245.83; 1886, the statement was: cash, \$6,536.41; bonds, \$5,227.75; balance, \$1,308.66. William Black presided in 1885, and in 1887 William Dawson took that position, with J. B. Sally, clerk, and C. M. Dean, sheriff. May 1, 1888, the balance above all indebtedness was \$5,201.70. In 1887 local option was defeated by 515 out of 2,200 votes.

In November, 1888, Newburg was incorporated, with the following limits: "Bounded on the west by a line commencing at a point 1,240 feet south of center of Section 22; thence north on half-mile line to a point 1,313 feet north of center of said Section 22 to stake; thence east on said line parallel to north line of said Section 22 to stake 1,308 feet; thence south 1,313 feet; thence east 1,308 feet; thence south to Little Piney River." J. W. Scanlon, M. L. Burwell, J. M. Dickerson, John Moore and F. L. Kitchell were the trustees.

The probate court was made a separate court by an act of March 19, 1866.

The county buildings are in excellent condition, and its records, papers, etc., most conveniently arranged and kept.

The chief highways center at Rolla.

The population of the county was. in 1860, 5,714; in 1870, 10,506; in 1880, 12,568.

In 1861 there were 999 votes in Phelps County; slaves, 105; value of same, \$44,030; number of acres of land, 161,616; total valuation of taxable property, \$766,910. In 1884 there were 2,179 votes, with the following precincts: Dawson's, St. James, Wolfe's School-house, Malone's Store, Dean's School-house, North Dillon, Central School-house, Grayson's School-house, Edgar Springs, Freeman's Store, Liberty, Arlington, Newburg, Prewett's School-house, Dyer's School-house and Rolla.

*Election Returns.*—The election returns for President have been as follows: In 1860, Douglas (Dem.), 254; Bell (Union),

199; Breckenridge (Dem.), 430; Lincoln (Rep.), 37. In 1864, Lincoln (Rep.), 985; McClellan (Dem.), 263. In 1868, Grant (Rep.), 530; Seymour (Dem.), 405. In 1872, Greeley (Liberal Rep. and Dem.), 906; Grant (Rep.), 696. In 1876, Tilden (Dem.), 1,216; Hayes (Rep.), 750; Cooper (Greenbacker), 5. In 1880, Hancock (Dem.), 1,132; Garfield (Rep.), 416; Weaver (Greenbacker), 548. In 1884, Cleveland (Dem.), 1,282; Blaine and Butler (fusion), 876. In 1888, Cleveland (Dem.), 1,183; Harrison (Rep.), 685; Fisk (Pro.), 12; Streeter (Labor), 305.

### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

*Railroads.*—The history of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway may be found elsewhere in this volume. It was first completed to Knob View in 1860. It passed St. James and Dillon, and reached Rolla on January 1, 1861, and that remained the terminus until 1867, when John C. Fremont assumed control and pushed it on to Jerome and Arlington. This remained the end for some time. This road has been the real developer of the county, and was no doubt a great factor in its organization.

*Officials.*—Among the representatives of Phelps County have been S. G. Williams, E. Perry, E. P. Ferrell, T. C. Harrison, F. M. Lenox, C. H. Storts (two terms), J. R. Bowman, O. P. Paulsell and W. M. Shinneman.

Among the State senators have been E. G. Evans, E. A. Seay and S. H. Headley.

The county has been represented in constitutional conventions by men outside of its limits.

*County Societies.*—Among the Phelps County societies have been the Agricultural Society, which was for a long time very prosperous, and held annual fairs, but it has recently become inactive. The Grange movement rose and fell in Phelps as in other counties.

The present societies are as follows:

The Phelps County Horticultural Society, which was organized in October, 1888. Its first officers were Robert Meriwether, president; W. A. Via, (?) vice-president; W. W. Southgate, secretary; T. J. Jones, treasurer. The executive committee are R. T. Packee, (?) A. Newman and O. D. Castleman. They have about

fifty members, and as Phelps is called "the fruit basket" of Missouri the society is no doubt a permanent one.

The Phelps County Protective Association is a new society.

Rolla District Medical Society was organized about 1866, by the leading physicians of Phelps, Dent, Crawford, Maries, Miller, Pulaski and Texas Counties. Among the first members were Drs. John Hyer, W. E. Glenn, W. H. Bowles, Coffey, Godby, Headlee, Storts and Lenox, Dr. Glenn being the first president. The society has thirty members, who meet at Rolla in April and October. Their officers are: President, Dr. Godby; Vice-President, Dr. H. Headlee; Secretary, Dr. R. L. Johnson, and Treasurer, Dr. T. J. Jones.

The Phelps County Agricultural Wheel was organized at Edgar Prairie March 6, 1888, by Ambrose Smith, State organizer, and its first officers were: President, J. M. Lenox; Vice-president, J. P. Rhea; Secretary, E. L. Taylor; Treasurer, John Shaffer; Chaplain, E. C. Curtis; Stewards, A. D. Robinson and J. R. Kester; Conductor, J. W. Melton; Sentinel, D. McKinney; Lecturer, W. H. Cowen. These represented nine local wheels and 170 members. The Wheel has had seven meetings since that time, and now have fifty-one local wheels, 1,290 members, a central store at Rolla, local stores at Edgar Prairie, Newburg and St. James, and one flouring-mill. Their present officers are C. V. Sanford, President; J. M. Dillon, Vice-president; E. L. Taylor, Secretary; H. Snelson, Treasurer; J. B. Gough, Chaplain; C. Schwartz, Steward; W. Haas, Sentinel; J. P. Woolsey, Conductor, and W. Saults, Lecturer.

## THE COURTS.

### THE CIRCUIT COURT.

*First Case.*—It is not to be construed as an evil omen that the courts of justice in Phelps County should have been first ushered into existence by a divorce case, and that too in vacation, but such is the first record of its action:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF PHELPS. }

In the court of said county of Phelps, in vacation, December 17, 1857, the following proceedings were had, to wit:

WILLIAM APPLY }  
vs. } Petition for Divorce.  
ELIZABETH APPLY. }

Then follows a civil action, Aaron Van Wormer *vs.* Alonzo Wilcox, and an attachment suit of Christopher Headrick *vs.* Harmon Coleman.

The first regular term is recorded as follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF PHELPS. }

At a regular term of the circuit court of said county of Phelps, begun and held at the dwelling house of John A. Dillon, in said county, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April, it being the 31st (?) day of May, A. D. 1858; present the Honorable P. H. Edwards, judge; Julian Frazier, circuit attorney Lyle Singleton, clerk, and F. M. Wishon, sheriff of said county of Phelps, when the following proceedings were had:

In pursuance of a venire issued by the clerk, the sheriff returns into court the following list of grand jurors, who answer to their names, to-wit: Henly R. Edgar, whom the court appoints foreman; L. L. Coppedge, I. N. Bradford, John D. Bradford, R. A. Dodd, James H. Wilson, E. C. Curtis, M. C. Hale, Andrew Adams, James O'Neal, Isom Matlock, William I. Hawkins, William Southard, James McDaniel, G. W. Brown, fifteen good and lawful men, who, being duly sworn as required by the State of Missouri, to enquire within and for the county of Phelps, after receiving a charge from the court, retire to consider of their presentments.

John S. King, Solomon King and I. Barnhart, who was summonsed as grand jurors for this term, fail to attend, whereupon it is ordered and adjudged by the court that a fine of \$5 be assessed against each of the persons aforesaid.

On motion, leave is given William G. Pomeroy to sign the roll of attorneys in this court.

On motion of William G. Pomeroy, leave is given by the court to Julian Frazier, S. W. Hopkins, T. T. Taylor, John S. Thomas, E. Y. Mitchell, John S. Waddill, J. H. McBride, Abraham Johnson, E. T. Mings, L. M. Nichol, William Marcee and M. M. Parsons to sign the roll of attorneys in this court.

[Here follow stated indictments: William S. Johnson *vs.* Joseph I. Arnold, for civil action; State of Missouri *vs.* Reuben Robbins, indictment for murder (a venue case); James Wood and 615 others *vs.* Phelps County in the matter of the removal of the county seat; Dowdall & Co. *vs.* S. A. Taylor, civil action; Belinda Shelton *vs.* Thomas Q. Shelton, and Samuel Crain *vs.* Carter Hawkins *et al.*, in civil action; McKim *vs.* Jones, in civil case; A. Van Wormer *vs.* Lett & Wolf, a civil case; the State *vs.* William Carroll, for felony, and less important cases.]

This is the first day of the Phelps Circuit Court.

*First Appeal, etc.*—The first case of appeal from a justice's court was the case of Philip Wishon *vs.* Aaron P. Abbott. The first injunction case was against T. J. Shelton. The first case appealed to the supreme court was that of Daniel Bailey *vs.* W.

R. Walker. June 4, 1858, leave was given the commissioners, Cyrus Colley and G. M. Jamison, to locate the county seat, but bills of exception were filed and the matter was referred to the supreme court, with the well-known results. The first murder case resulted in the conviction of Reuben Robbins, and his sentence was twelve years' imprisonment; this was also the first case of commitment to the penitentiary from Phelps County. Among the most numerous cases at this time were civil cases and those for felonious assault. The first case of forgery was against John C. Mallory, and the first case of gaming was *The State vs. "Robert Boyed."*

On May 30, 1859, court was ordered to the Pacific Railroad offices, now E. W. Bishop's residence. About this time cases of illegal sale of liquor were numerous. In June, 1859, a case of murder was made against William Apply. During that year was the first case of naturalization by the Phelps Circuit Court; the new citizen was Joseph Hault, a Frenchman.

On October 31, 1859, court was held at the F. M. Lenox temporary court-house. The court at this time was composed of Judge James H. McBride; Hon. E. Y. Mitchell, circuit attorney; Edward Blaine, sheriff, and Lyle Singleton, clerk. The first case of vagrancy before the court was against Eli Earls. The cases of petition for divorce are remarkably numerous on the circuit court records of Phelps County, but they do not equal the prolific causes of declared insanity within the borders of the county. The frequency, at one time, of these latter causes are startling. In 1860 Isaac Carter was sentenced seven years for grand larceny. About this time occurred the first case of perjury.

In 1862 the court was composed of Judge John S. Waddill; I. S. Warmoth, circuit attorney; Charles P. Walker, clerk, and Chestine Miller, sheriff. W. G. Pomeroy soon succeeded Judge Waddill.

The first obituary resolutions spread on the circuit court records were in recognition of the death of the clerk's wife, Mrs. C. P. Walker. Court was for a time held at Tiffany Hall, the house now remodeled by Mr. J. B. Salley as a residence, on account of the service the court-house was doing as an army hospital. The first case of adultery (in 1862) was dismissed. Robert M. Peck

was indicted for murder in April, 1863. The first robbery case was against John Bishop, a venue case.

In December, 1863, the court was composed as follows: Judge, Aaron Van Wormer; J. M. Dunnivan, sheriff, and C. P. Walker, clerk. The first case of bigamy was against George Adkinson, in July, 1864, but he was proven "not guilty." H. S. Clark was the first Phelps citizen indicted for embezzlement, and the case proved very tenacious, so that a change of venue was taken. Susan Jacobs was indicted for endeavoring to conceal the birth of a child. This was the first case of this character, and a change of venue was taken to Crawford County. In 1864 two women were each sentenced two years for grand larceny. During the same year two women proved to be the first cases of resistance of an officer's authority. The first case of public whipping was the commutation of a two years' imprisonment sentence to thirty-five lashes. Henry Douglass was the victim. This was soon followed by a similar case of grand larceny, in which John Tyler (colored) was to receive "thirty lashes on his bare back," in the public square, at 2 o'clock, December 22, 1864. During the year occurred the first appeal from a mayor's court. It was a case against R. J. Ragsdale, and the mayor's decision was reversed. In 1865 Jacob Hess was indicted for murder. About the same time L. N. Mansfield was sentenced for three years. In 1865 occurred the first case of petition for removal of disability as a teacher. This disability, of course, was political, and applied to a most excellent veteran teacher, S. H. Phillips. The first case of arson (1865) was a venue case from Franklin County. In 1865 was the first indictment "for preaching as a minister." The first case of abduction was made against James Carter, but the jury disagreed. In 1866 was the first case of malpractice. In 1869 Elijah Perry was judge; Alf. Harris, circuit attorney; H. Cleino, sheriff, and H. L. Wheat, clerk. In 1875 V. B. Hill became judge. C. C. Bland, of Rolla, is the present judge.

*Important Cases, etc.*—The Phelps Circuit Court has had the usual number of prominent cases. James Wood *et al. vs.* Phelps County, about 1858, was a case against the validity of the location of the county seat. It was claimed by the plaintiffs



that as it was located by but two of the commissioners it was not legal. The case was fought tenaciously, and finally carried to the supreme court. The final result was that the General Assembly had to pass an act declaring the location legal. The attorneys were Parsons and Pomeroy, for plaintiffs, and E. B. Ewing on the defense.

*Van Wormer vs. Van Wormer*, about 1867, was a notorious divorce case, the sensational feature being that Judge Aaron Van Wormer divorced himself in his own court. A. Emory was his attorney.

In the case of the *State vs. B. Rogers*, the latter was charged with the murder of a peddler about 1868, and a change was taken to Gasconade County. His sentence was fifty years' imprisonment.

About the same time the closely contested case relative to the bonds issued to E. W. Bishop was brought up. These bonds, issued for the payment of town lots, were fought by certain citizens, who claimed they had been paid in 1858. They tried injunction, prohibition, and finally suit to recover, but all failed. Among the attorneys for the citizens were Messrs. Williams, Pomeroy, Seay and Parker, while opposed to them was C. C. Bland and W. C. Kelly. The bonds were \$6,000.

About 1869-70 the Miller-Logan murder case attracted much attention. Logan claimed that Chestine Miller had seduced his daughter, and this led him to secrete himself and shoot Miller through the mouth. This disabled Miller for some time, but soon after his recovery Logan was waylaid and shot. A case was made out against Miller, but after a change of venue to Laclede County Miller was acquitted, as the evidence could not prove his guilt. A. Harris prosecuted, while the Bland Bros. defended.

*Lenox et al. vs. James Livingstone*, about 1870, was an ejectment suit for the recovery of 1,200 acres of land, involving the legality of sales during the war. In this the Blands were against Tausig and Williams.

The *State vs. Napoleon Ott*; about 1871 Ott entered the yard of an old man, about seven miles south of Rolla, and murdered him. He was sentenced thirty years for murder in the second degree, but the supreme court reversed the decision. In the

circuit court the case was handled by C. C. Bland against Pomeroy and Seay.

About 1874 Nathaniel Neibhors killed a man named Zeigler, near St. James, while quarreling at a dance. He was sentenced five years for manslaughter. Attorney Kelly prosecuted, and C. C. Bland defended.

About the same time occurred a forgery case. A Mr. Clinton came to Prosecutor Kelly and wanted action taken on a note he held against a Mr. Springer, of Dent County. He claimed that Springer had given him his note for money deposited, and had authorized a Mr. Musgrave to make it out. Mr. Kelly's acquaintance with the parties on both sides caused him to suspicion foul play, and he made out a case of forgery against Clinton, and with Mr. Bland's assistance secured Clinton's sentence for five years, and this broke up, it is said, a clique of disreputables. Parker and Pomeroy defended.

About the same time the Rolla Mining and Iron Company brought a suit to recover \$1,000 damages of Alfred Leathers, of St. James, on a failure to fulfill contract in an iron bank near the latter place. Leathers had, he claimed, exhausted the bank, and so could not carry on the contract, and thereupon brought up a counter claim and secured \$250. Pomeroy and Bland represented the company and Seay and Kelly the defense.

About 1874 William James, who had been paying his iron-works employes in scrip issued by himself, was prosecuted for illegal banking and fined \$1,000. The supreme court supported the decision. Mr. Kelly prosecuted and Messrs. Seay, Williams and Bland defended.

About 1876 E. M. Clark was indicted for the embezzlement of \$8,000 from the Rolla Public School fund. A change of venue to Crawford was taken.

About 1878 a man named Haverty was visiting the home of one Friteer, to see the latter's daughter. The two men drank and quarrelled, and Haverty was killed with an ax. This was near Jerome. The attorneys were Messrs. Kelly and Parker, the latter on the defense. The prisoner was given ten years' imprisonment.

Some time after this another tragedy occurred on the Gascon-

ade, at Mr. S. Baker's. Two men, Maxwell and Wetherley, became involved in a quarrel over their work, and Maxwell stabbed the latter. Thirty years' imprisonment was his sentence. Messrs. Kelly and Parker were the attorneys, the former prosecuting.

A double murder occurred about 1880. One William Bradford killed Dotson and Mack Freeman, for whom he was engaged in running a distillery. The case made against Bradford was that he had gone from the distillery to Freeman's store on horseback and robbed the store; then the Freemans secured a *posse* of men who went to capture Bradford, who in turn met them at his home, and upon being attacked shot the Freemans. The prosecutors were Ferry, Bland and Parker. Messrs. Kelly and Seay, the defense, made a counter action to the effect that this was illicit distilling, and that the Freemans used the horse tracks to the "still" and back to the store, with the pretense of burglary, as an excuse to kill Bradford, or have him disposed of. Bradford was acquitted.

The only execution in the county occurred in April, 1881, when George Bohannon was hung for having killed William Light. The latter was the "fiddler" at a dance on August 15, 1880, at Crab Orchard Cave, and after the dance Bohannon overtook Light and seemed bent on a quarrel, in which Light was shot. It was thought to have been an old feud resulting from a land sale. Messrs. Pomeroy and Corse defended. Mr. Kelly prosecuted.

In 1887 the State *vs.* Alvin, Clem, Addison and Chalmer Rambo, for felonious assault against Walter Clark and eight others, was a case that resulted in a compromise verdict. Chalmer Rambo was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The supreme court re-affirmed the decision. The attorneys were J. B. Harrison and L. F. Parker against W. C. Kelly for the defense.

*Bar.*—Among the attorneys who came before 1820 are S. G. Williams, James Chauvin, G. F. Harrington, B. F. Trigg, J. G. Hutchinson, J. M. McGuire, — Brown, Judge C. C. Bland, R. P. Bland, Judge Aaron Van Wormer, Judge E. Perry, E. A. Seay, Judge W. G. Pomeroy, A. Emory, W. C. Kelly, H. E. Baker, and among the arrivals since are A. Corse, W. W. Southgate, L. F. Parker, ——— Sanders, Gen. E. Y. Mitchell, Judge

Robert Meriwether, J. B. Harrison, T. M. Jones, W. H. Murphy and H. Perry.

Mr. Chauvin was a young Frenchman, who was a good, plain business lawyer with a fair practice. He died about 1865.

Mr. Harrington was an Ohio man of strong secession sympathies, who left Rolla before 1864. He was a fair lawyer and of what might be called a shrewd nature.

Mr. Trigg was a violent secessionist and a good lawyer and excellent speaker. He went into the Southern army.

Mr. Hutchinson was not here long. He was a young man of fair education and of strong secession proclivities.

Mr. (now Rev.) McGuire was a fairly educated man. As a lawyer he was a good speaker and of a shrewd mind.

Mr. Williams was a Virginian. He was of a witty and humorous nature, genial and popular. Before the jury he was strong. He was a member of Jackson's Legislature, and was commissioned as aid-de-camp to Gen. Parsons. Through the influence of B. Gratz Brown, a personal friend, he was persuaded to return to Rolla under parole. He remained until about 1887.

R. P. Bland, now of national reputation as a Congressman, showed, as his chief characteristic, a keen, energetic mind, and earnest industry in his cases. He did not remain long.

Judge Van Wormer was educated as a minister. He was a man of more native ability than energy. His practice was not of the strongest kind. His action in divorcing himself in his own court made him somewhat marked. He afterward re-married his wife. He entered the Federal army, and died about 1884.

Mr. Seay is now representative for Dent County.

Judge Pomeroy was a good business lawyer, and especially successful as a collector. He was not so exact as he was vigorous and popular. He died about 1886.

Mr. Sanders was a young man who remained but a short time. He was a good office lawyer.

The remaining gentlemen are vigorous, active lawyers, except Judge Perry, whose declining health has compelled him to practically retire. He was one of the best, if not the best, educated member of the Phelps County bar, and especially excelled as pleader and counsel.

A United States Commissioner's court is held at Rolla, by Attorney Arthur Corse.

#### WARFARE.

*Survivors of Early Wars.*—It is thought that Phelps County has had residents who were in the wars of 1776, 1812 and 1846, certainly in the last mentioned, but definite and reliable information concerning them seems not obtainable. These were during the days that the territory, of course, was not Phelps County.

#### THE REBELLION.

*Opening Scenes.*—The first premonitions of the coming rebellion appearing in the public journals of Phelps County was in August, 1860, when accounts of Abolition plots were published. A mass-meeting was held "at the new barn of Mr. E. W. Bishop," in August. Soon after the Rolla *Express* came out as a lover of the constitution, but as an "expedient" Democrat. Advertisements take advantage of popular excitement: "South Carolina's secession has caused immense excitement throughout the country, but hardly more than the astonishingly low prices at, etc." The *Express* grows stronger: "Extreme States, ignorant of the institutions and feelings of their remote neighbors, are apt to resort to extreme measures. So we find in Massachusetts the most rabid Abolitionists, and in the other extreme States a willingness to distort the plainest provisions of the constitution into a shield of protection for their fanaticism, knowing all the time that in the event of bringing on the calamity of war, the border States will be the chief sufferers. It is neither generous nor just for the extreme States to precipitate the other States into a war where they cannot bear their full share of responsibility." Breckinridge and Lane mass-meetings were held, and T. T. Taylor and others, were the speakers. The election came on, and the great cry was, "Vote for Union candidates."

The Rolla *Express*\* thus first makes a positive stand:

But whether it is wisdom, on the part of Missouri, to go out also, is a grave question. In our judgment, Missouri and the border States may, perhaps, secure more for their Southern neighbors, by their conciliatory counsels *in* the Union, than by placing themselves in a belligerent attitude, and thereby driving

\* January 21, 1861.

from us those who otherwise might be our friends. We must, in case all the slave States secede, make up our minds to do some fighting, because it is folly, in our opinion, to talk about peaceable secession after seeing the tone of the Northern press, and knowing the spirit of its people. The people of the North have, until recently, been laboring under the impression that the South is principally made up of braggots [braggarts] and boasters. Is not the determined attitude of the South, and the valiant conduct of the sons of South Carolina sufficient to convince them that the South means what she says? We know the South is determined to maintain her position, and is *able* to do it. We think the people of the North are beginning to think so now, and that opinion is now producing its desired effects upon the public mind. Every day we are gaining friends among the people of the free States. The masses are honest and willing to do what is right, but they have been misled by ambitious politicians and fanatical preachers—now they are beginning to see their error and feel the practical inconvenience of carrying out their free soil doctrines. Every branch of industry feels its pressure, and cotton is in demand. Massachusetts is talking about the repeal of her personal liberty bills, and Seward don't [does not] make the severe coercion speech that has been talked about, and we think, rather than fight, our Republican neighbors will be willing to meet us a great deal more than half way. But if the conservative influence of the border slave States is withdrawn from the halls of Congress, will not the Democracy of the North, now feeble enough, become utterly powerless to avert the storm? If we know the people of the North, they are also brave and determined, and if provoked to fight will be a hard nation to conquer, because they are made of the same sort of stuff of the people of the South, and if war should ensue, our country, particularly Missouri and the border States, would be utterly ruined. If possible, in the name of all that is good, just and merciful, let the spirit of conciliation and forbearance prevail. It is possible Missouri, and a few sister States, can effect more by conciliatory counsels in the Union than by going out. It is possible the Federal power may be curbed and restrained by the events already transpired, and, through the influence of the Democratic members of Congress, effect more by warding off the severity of the blow that might otherwise fall upon the seceding States, than voluntarily, and perhaps, unnecessarily, making our beloved State the battle-field for one of the most bloody strifes the world ever saw! It is possible, if no more States secede, those already out may not be seriously molested, but if the border States also go, we may all gird on our armor and prepare for battle. Neither life or property will be safe! Minions of Abolitionism and the lawless banditti will hunt down our stock, sack our towns, and run off our negroes, while every branch of lawful trade will be entirely prostrated. If secession is the only alternative, let us prepare our minds and set our houses in order to meet the dreadful but inevitable consequences! Terrible, indeed, is a disease that needs so fearful a remedy! Let Missouri take her stand beside Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, rather than adopt, at present, the more severe remedy of immediate and unconditional secession.

*First Mass-Meeting.*—The first mass-meeting in Phelps County to express itself on public action in Missouri, and to choose delegates to the Houston district convention, that met on the 11th of February, was held at the Case House, in Rolla, on

Monday, February 4, 1861. D. R. Parsons was made chairman, and F. M. Lenox, secretary, while David Lenox, Col. B. Wishon, Anvil James, W. C. York, T. R. Freeman, John G. Hutchison and C. P. Walker served as committee on resolutions. Speakers of the hour were J. M. McGuire, B. Trigg, J. L. Hutchison and F. M. Lenox. The committee reported these resolutions:

That the people of Phelps County deeply deplore the alienation of one section of our great country from the other, by sectional feeling, and it is our solemn duty, as patriots, who appreciate the rich blessings of a free and democratic government; as descendants of a noble race of ancestors, who value the liberties our fathers fought to obtain; as a people who deem the compacts made by our forefathers and sealed with their blood as binding upon their sons, as trustees of an invaluable legacy, which should be handed down to coming posterity, untarnished by treason, unsullied by civil strife; as believers in an overruling Providence that will surely deprive us forever of our liberties, if we prove recreant to our high trust; and fully appreciating the imminent peril of our State, we solemnly and earnestly protest against the tendency, in our judgment, too fashionable now in many parts of our country, to act hastily and precipitately, and we call upon all true lovers of their country, and those who would look after the true interests of Missouri, not to hurry her into the policy of dissolving her connection with the United States Government, to whose fostering care we are all indebted, in a great measure, for the unparalleled prosperity of our State for the past forty years.

That we deem it right for every patriot and friend to the true interests of Missouri to cast aside, in this hour of the nation's peril, all partisan feeling and sectional pride, and rally for the vindication of the honor of the State, and to preserve the integrity of the nation from the imputation of instability—to save her from anarchy or a military despotism, the common fate of misguided republics who have intrusted their destinies to the keeping of reckless politicians.

That we believe the Constitution of the United States as framed, and interpreted by its framers and the United States Supreme Court, amply sufficient to secure the rights of every State in the Confederacy, and while we deeply sympathize with our sister States of the South, in the grievances of which they complain, we regret the step that induced them to seek their redress by revolution, and so long as there remains one vestige of hope we shall not fail to exhort our fellow citizens, of both extreme sections, to conciliate their differences by mutual concessions rather than provoke endless strife with one another.

That while the free Northern States refuse to obey the Constitution, they have no reason to complain of the infractions of the South, and while our Northern brethren persist in ignoring the rights of the South, under the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, we shall steadily, and to the last extremity, use all means in our power to resist the General Government in COERCING one section of the country into compliance with the Constitution, while the other disobeys the same with impunity.

That we deem it the duty of the border States to remain in the Union until the last ray of hope of reconciliation is gone, when the PEOPLE of our State must decide for themselves THEIR OWN DESTINY.

That we believe the Crittenden resolutions, so amended that all territory

north of the original Missouri compromise line of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  shall be free territory, and all south of the same shall be slave, offer a reasonable basis for the adjustment of our present difficulties, and we hope that they, or some similar proposition, may yet secure the return of the seceding States, and the Flag of Our Country may yet be planted alike upon the now distracted coasts of Florida and the snowy tops of the Rocky Mountains, with neither a stripe effaced nor a single star blotted from the brilliant galaxy.

That we recommend a convention of all the border States, both slave and free, to be called for the purpose of submitting some suitable basis of adjustment, and until such convention shall have had time to act Missouri and the border States should remain true to the Union.

We believe that any person who is an unconditional disunionist, and any who persist in tearing down the noble temple which our forefathers built, without first using every effort to bring about a peaceable adjustment, are alike enemies to this country and foes to the best interests of Missouri.

That we implore the General Government and all the seceding States to refrain from all collisions, and above all do we ask our sister State of South Carolina to forbear making any further hostile attacks upon the Federal property in her territory.

That the people of Phelps County demand, in case the convention at Jefferson pass an ordinance of secession, the right and privilege of the people of the State to ratify or reject the same, at a future election to be held at some time after the meeting of the State convention, as a right guaranteed to them by the act calling the convention.

That we recommend that the president of this meeting appoint three delegates to represent Phelps County at the convention to be assembled at Houston on the 11th instant, subject to the ratification of this meeting.

These were unanimously adopted, and E. W. Bishop, F. M. Lenox and J. A. Dunn were chosen delegates.\*

*First Forces Organized.*—"The Phelps County Minute Men" were organized in April, 1861. "Vigilance committee" work was vigorous in "spotting" Union men. The Meramec Iron Works were spoken of as a good arsenal site. On May 7 there was great excitement over a false rumor that St. Louis German regiments were coming to sack the town. In the circuit court lawyers and judge expressed the belief that separation of slave and free States was inevitable. On the same day the ladies of Rolla presented the citizens with a Confederate flag, which was raised with applause. Addresses were made by Col. E. T. Wingo, J. L. Hutchison, B. Trigg, Dr. Moore and Mr. Nichol; "and," says the *Express*, "it would seem from the noise that has been made that the Union feeling, once so strong in this community, had turned a complete somersault." It goes on: "A

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\*Alternates, H. Andrae, David Lenox and Anvil James.



great many women have become frightened, several peaceable families, fearing the consequences of some threats that have been circulated, have left the country; some trade has been diverted from this place; the spirit of confidence, so general here a few weeks since, has relapsed into a spirit of jealousy, and some of our most respectable citizens have been insinuated against as objects of suspicion, than whom there are none more loyal to the interests of Missouri; while a sadness and gloom is apparent upon the countenances of such as endeavor to contemplate the future of our beloved State." Then comes the army.

*Armed Men Appear.*—There was a good deal of sensation created in Rolla on Friday last [June 14, 1861] by the unexpected appearance of glistening bayonets at various points commanding the town, and before the people were aware of it the town was filled with armed men. Our "braves" very soon made themselves scarce. Col. Schnable couldn't be found "no whar." H. Andrae started suddenly in pursuit of his "minute men." Lieut. Trigg's head looked like a fiery meteor as it shot swiftly through the black-jacks. Those wonderful men who were ready to eat Dutchmen without salt couldn't be found. But as one secessionist is equal to five or ten "Hessians," there will probably be "heaps" of dead bodies scattered over the hills and in the valleys round about this place. The surprise was complete. No person had any idea of the movement. The flag of the Confederate States, which had been swinging to the breeze since the great secession camp-meeting here some weeks since, was summarily taken down by a small detachment of German volunteers from Col. F. Sigel's regiment, and the glorious stars and stripes now float where the Confederate flag had waved. The force came upon three trains, and consists of the Third Regiment of Light Infantry, Col. F. Sigel, and a rifle battalion of five companies, "Lion Guards," under the command of Capt. D. Bayles, acting colonel of the battalion, accompanied by several field pieces.

The troops soon took possession of the court-house, and pitched their tents upon James' Addition. The keys of the jail were demanded of the sheriff, and that institution now answers for a "guard house" for such refractory secessionists as have signified a disposition to rebel against the General Government. Some of our citizens, who, in a time of general excitement, had made some ugly threats against Union men, are now under guard until they express a willingness to return to their former allegiance."\*

*Federal Control.*—Rolla was now in charge of the Federal army, and June 26, 1861, Col. D. Bayles was made post commander. His associate officers were First Lieut. A. E. Hall, Second Lieuts. Bowen and Duggans, Adj. Madison, Surgeon Dr. T. Smith, Assistant Surgeon Dr. B. A. Fuller, and Clerk S. R. Appleton. The "Lion Guards" was a company of which Col. Bayles was captain. This was a key point of the

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\*Express of June 17, 1861

greatest importance, as the railway terminus by which supplies and troops were shipped to the Southwest. Troops came and went; the *Express* was full of accounts of contraband goods and persons secured. A rifle battalion was ordered recruited, and C. P. Walker and Chestine Miller were organizers. Rolla took on a wholly military air, and succumbed to military routine life, with its sad and its humorous sides. The *Express* issued a daily edition, and the printer and editor soldiers issued a pungent sheet called the *Camp Sweeney Spy*, which was later on succeeded by *Our Regiment*. One thousand eight hundred soldiers were located at this time. The Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers located at Rolla July 7, 1861; Col. J. B. Wyman, Lieut.-Col. W. Gargus, Maj. Partridge, Adjt. H. F. Porter, Capts. Noble, Bushnel, Messenger, McNeal, Mayo, Cole, Gardner, Wadsworth and Blanchard. Mr. Chestine Miller was post chaplain. The Seventh Missouri, under Col. Stevenson, located at Rolla also. The great object of these troops was to guard the railway line. August 30, 1861, a keg of powder was planted under the track near Dillon, but its explosion caused no material loss. The F. M. Lenox building was used as a hospital, and the Thirteenth Illinois had one in camp. September 7, 1861, a soldier, Matthew O. Hare, was drummed out of camp with his head half shaved; the cause was gross disobedience. Capt. S. N. Wood, of the Kansas Rangers, recruited some at Rolla. The Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Col. N. Greusal, located at Rolla in October, 1861, with 1,200 men. The commissary stores were Campbell & Co.'s, Faulkner & Graves', and two large buildings erected near the depot. In 1862 I. H. Williams became provost-marshal of the Rolla district; and on March 1 a mass-meeting of Union men was called at Rolla by Mayor Case, to take steps to reorganize the county government. Among attorneys who took the oath of allegiance were H. S. Clark, S. G. Williams, A. VanWormer and G. F. Harrington. In 1862 Col. J. M. Glover, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, became post commander, and Maj. H. A. Gallup, provost-marshal.

*Recruiting.*—The Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Warmoth, was recruited at Rolla, and left on December 17, 1862. Col. Bowen re-recruited the Seventh Missouri Cavalry

here, and Maj. Ing recruited a battalion. The Rolla Guards, under Capt. Tiffany, was another, and the Phelps County Militia, under Maj. C. P. Walker. At the election in 1862 "the emancipation ticket" carried, with no vote from Relfe and Little Piney Townships. In December, 1862, Col. M. M. Stone, of the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, became post commander. In May, 1863, affairs had become so quiet that a Miss Matthews began a private school in Rolla, with a view to founding a ladies' seminary. The *Express* was issued on a half sheet for some time, until May 19, 1863, when it expired.

*General View.*—The representation of Phelps County in the two armies of the Rebellion is almost impossible to obtain. There were 999 votes polled in the campaign of 1860, and but thirty-seven votes were cast for Lincoln, the remaining votes supporting the three other candidates, 430 going to Breckinridge. The fact of the early occupation of the county by the Federal army would tend to almost depopulate the county of its residents. The most of them that went into the Southern ranks were in Gen. McBride's brigade, and it can never be known into what all Confederate regiments Phelps County men went. It is thought that numbers engaged in "bushwhacking."

It is altogether probable that less than one-third entered the Federal army, while many did not enter either army. Among the regiments in which Phelps men enlisted are the Ninth Missouri Cavalry, in Maj. William Bowen's battalion, recruited at Rolla; the Thirty-second Missouri, Col. F. H. Manter, in Company A, Capt. Gifford, First Lieut. Ryan, and Second Lieut. Stevens; the Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, Col. W. H. Bloggett; the Fifth Missouri State Militia, and the Enrolled Militia.

## COMMERCIAL CENTERS.

### MERAMEC SPRING.

*Iron-Works.*—Phelps territory, previous to the advent of the Pacific Railway, seemed to be a kind of border land between other more urban districts, and so it was bandied about among five different counties until its organization, which was the real beginning of urban life in the territory embraced within the county.

There had been a kind of village before this, at the famous Meramec Spring, on the eastern border of the county, but it was dependent upon the existence of the iron-works at that point. Thomas James, of Chillicothe, Ohio, came out prospecting for iron in 1825, and finding at Meramec Spring a good bank and facilities, sent out his foreman, Benjamin Massey, to open up the works, in which Massey was part owner. Mr. James' sons, Anvil, Lewis and William, came out also, and had charge of departments. Springfield and St. Louis were their iron markets. Thomas James bought out Mr. Massey, and the heirs owned it until William bought them out, about 1866. The works flourished until the depression in business, in 1873, and on account of the new process and other things, Mr. James failed and the works were closed for the first time in about a half century. Their shipping point was finally St. James. The beautiful and picturesque surroundings of the stupendous fountain, with the silent and massive furnaces and water-wheels, and the lonely log houses scattered over the hill-sides, make it truly "a deserted village," which, less than twenty years ago, teemed with the busy movements of about 300 furnace men, forgers, helpers, teamsters, miners, colliers, wood-choppers, etc.

#### ROLLA.

*First Residents.*—Rolla was a child of the railway and the county, and surely no child was ever born in greater throes of trouble; even its name was the result of wrestlings between wills and wits. The first "squatter" to erect a building on the site of it was John Webber, whose double log house and log store were located about a quarter-mile west of the court-house site. This was his home until after the war. In 1855 the railway contractors, J. Stever & Co., who had the contract for grading thirty-one miles east of the Gasconade, built their general offices near Webber's. This was what is now the home of Mr. E. W. Bishop, who was the resident partner. The suspension of the railway in 1857-58 left Mr. Bishop unemployed, and he turned his attention to entering land, having already chosen the site of Rolla about 1856. The Pacific Railway and E. W. James also entered land now comprised in the limits of the county seat.

The location of the county seat then became a fight. Dillon or Webber's (the Pacific Railway offices) were the desires of two factions. Mr. Bishop offered fifty acres of land, and had maps to show that his site was nearest the point directed in the act of location, and after much shrewd management and hard legal fighting, the point was chosen in 1858.

*The Name.*—The name was the next scramble. John Webber wanted to call it Hardscrabble; Bishop wanted it Phelps Center, and an old Carolinian, George Coppedge, wanted to christen it Raleigh. Mr. Coppedge's strong will, and Mr. Bishop's antipathy to fastening a Carolinian name to the town he was so instrumental in founding, made a compromise a necessity. "Yankee" wit was brought into service, and Mr. Bishop proposed to accept Mr. Coppedge's name on one condition—namely, that the name should be spelled Rolla! His proposition was accepted. Mr. Bishop had remembered his youthful theatrical experiences in the well-known play in which Rolla and Alonzo made a cloak serve their friendship.

*Early Business.*—The first sale of lots was made in the spring of 1859, when the whole site was forest. In the fall of 1859 Joseph Holly built his frame house west of the court-house site. The Tiffany House, now J. B. Sally's home, and the Andrae store-house on Fourth Street, between Main and Center Streets, were among the next ones. Buildings were rapidly built just north of the court-house site, and along Fourth, Fifth, Center and Main Streets, and somewhat on Third Street. "The Old Yellow House," by Robert Case; the Webber Hotel, by John Webber—now the Coppedge House; the King House, corner of Rolla and Second Streets, by Solomon King, were among those that came next. The boarding-house business flourished. The prospect of the completion of the railway invigorated business. The court-house was erected in 1860-61. A newspaper, the *Express*, was established by C. P. Walker. H. Andrae handled dry goods; D. R. Parsons dealt in lumber; D. F. Lenox had a ten-pin alley; Kevney & Riley had a meat-market; I. C. Pennington was a plasterer; J. A. Schnable a contractor; Mell & Co. were painters and glaziers; Darden & Co. were contractors; Drs. J. G. Marshall and A. De'Normandia had located, and several lawyers

were there. The temporary county court was held in the log engineer's office, on the site of Millard's lumber yard, on Eighth Street. Within six months Rolla grew from nothing to seventy-five houses and about 600 people. "In addition to this," says the *Express*, "we must build churches, schools and seminaries of learning, that our moral and social well-being may keep pace with our material prosperity." Jacob Adler's clothing store, P. Long's wholesale grocery, F. Hartje's hardware store, were new; Burden & Woodson's new Concord stages were running from St. James to Springfield; the Phelps House, by W. Martin, was opened. Of the first day of 1861 the *Express* says: "Last Monday evening, about 5:30 o'clock, the citizens of Rolla were greeted by the arrival of the first passenger train of cars at the snug little depot, which has, within a short time, been erected at this place. This is now the terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, and the point where all the south and southwestern trade of this State, Northwestern Arkansas, Southern Kansas territory, and even some portions of Northern Texas, must necessarily center for some time to come."

Upon all this bright dawn of business the cloud of war fell; its very importance made it the first point to be taken by the troops of the Federal army. Many of the old residents with Southern inclinations went away. A transient business population came in with the army to trade; 20,000 troops wintered here, and all sorts of temporary buildings were made, private and governmental, to supply the soldiers' necessities. The general military headquarters were in the old two-story log engineer's house, on the vacant lots west of the Rolla Mills. The place was fortified by a series of trenches and earthworks, almost surrounding the city, and especially strong to the southwest, covering a radius of about a mile. The court-house was fortified by rifle-pits. Two massive forts covered the city on the south and north. Fort Wyman, on the south hill, about a mile distant, still reveals its ruins—a great structure, over 400 feet square, it is said, with its outer works (beyond the moat) of slanting timbers to make the balls glance off and upward. The center of the stockade was sheltered, and a fine flowing well was driven. The fort which was on the site east of the School of

Mines, is a picturesque ruin now, but was then a powerfully built fortress in the form of a Greek cross, with its two pairs of arms measuring over 300 feet, and all covered; its double-packed, timbered enclosures rose several feet above the roof, and in the center of the cross was a circular elevation, on which the heavy cannon were placed. The timbered walls were guarded by a ditch and trenches beyond them.

The hills were dotted with camps for miles around. The use for the ground and timbers almost mowed down the old forest for a radius of over three miles. The drill ground was on James' and the Mill additions, which were cleared clean, and four or five wells were sunk. Bishop's Second Addition was covered with the military shops. Bishop's First Addition was used as a corral for the herds of army mules and horses. The Eagle Hotel, by P. H. Lamb, was the largest military hotel, made by enlarging the residence of Mr. Bishop. The Government storehouses were built in a solid line from the present depot site to the east cut.

In 1862 transient merchants and others began building along Eighth and Pine Streets, running the business toward the depot, and any place else that would admit of a temporary shanty of plank. This movement ruined the business of "Rolla Old Town," as the original plat began to be called. Among the leading merchants were McElhaney, Jackhart & Co., Faulkner, Graves & Co. and Campbell & Co.

This continued until the close of hostilities in 1865, when the removal and closing up of military business began. The troops moved away; the 2,000 or more refugees went home; the merchants sought new fields; the war department began to sell off their "plank town" at auction, and much of it was bought "because it was cheap;" most of the "plank town" was torn down and made into fences, etc., before 1867; among the real residents were E. W. Bishop, John Webber, William, Jack and Wright Light, Andrew Malcolm, C. P. Walker, Messrs. Henry, Andrews, Taylor, Anderson, Murray, Parton, Parsons, Williams, Clark, Martin, Hartje and others; the real population was not over 500 people. The fire of 1865 burned all of East Eighth Street, and it was rebuilt and became the business center, reach-

ing out on Pine Street; among the leading business men were Messrs. Long, Malcolm, Demuth, Robison & Co., J. S. French, W. F. DeLile, W. Morse, Smith Bros., Tipton, Chatham and others.

Early in the seventies two things occurred to somewhat retard Rolla's growth, and yet they contributed to make it more solid. One was the Salem & Little Rock Railroad, which drew off a large scope of trade to Salem; this was felt even down to 1880. The other event was the second East Eighth Street fire, which led the city to pass ordinances forbidding the erection of wooden buildings within the fire limit. This has put an excellent class of buildings on Pine Street, which has become the chief business street. Since 1880, however, Rolla has taken to a solid growth.

*Present Interests.*—Among the present business enterprises of the town the Rolla Mills Company is one of the first in importance. The company was organized in 1867, and reorganized in 1874, with Joseph Campbell as president, and J. J. Garvey as secretary. Under the latter management the mills have been greatly improved, and now have a capacity of 45,000 barrels per annum. They are the finest mills in this section, and their well-known brands, "Beats 'em all" and "Patent Flour," are highly prized.

*Bank.*—The National Bank of Rolla was organized in August, 1871, as successor of the old Bank of Rolla. The paid up capital was \$50,000, and the board of directors Hugh McCoin, Cyrus H. Frost, Andrew Malcolm, D. W. Malcolm, Alex. Demuth, F. Deegan and I. Hoskinson. Mr. Frost became president; A. Malcolm, vice-president; R. P. Faulkner, cashier; D. W. Malcolm, assistant cashier and secretary. The officers remain unchanged, except James Campbell's succession to the vice-presidency, and D. W. Malcolm's to the cashiership. Their correspondents are New York National Park Bank, St. Louis Fourth National Bank and the Laclede Bank. The statement of October 4, 1888, is: Resources, \$233,951.87; liabilities, capital stock paid in, \$50,000; surplus fund, \$10,000; undivided profits, \$9,227.45; National Bank notes outstanding, \$27,000; individual deposits subject to check, \$86,277.88, and demand certificates of deposit, \$51,446.54. The directors are Joseph Campbell, E. W. Bishop and A. S. Long.



*The Rolla Artesian Mineral Well Company* has made use of accidentally discovered mineral properties of some Rolla wells. A well at the corner of Ninth and Elm Streets was found during the war to have a very purgative effect on the soldiers, but nothing was done to develop these qualities until the spring of 1888. The company was organized in 1887, with Dr. A. B. Shaw, of St. Louis, president; W. J. Klene, secretary, and J. W. Kennett, superintendent at Rolla. They were incorporated with \$25,000 authorized stock, and are planning to open a hotel, bath houses, shipping facilities, etc., for the water, which bears the name Kenklesha.

*The Rolla Hotel Company* was incorporated in 1876, by H. M. Shaw, A. S. Long, Messrs. Malcolm, Demuth, Frost, Williams, Clark, Bland, Thompson, Seay, Campbell, Perry, Morris, Sawhill, and others. The company bought out the old Grant Hotel, of H. M. Shaw, and erected in 1876 a three-story brick (35x70), at the corner of Eighth and Pine Streets, to which in 1883 they made a three-story addition (40x75), and added a stable (85 feet square) and an ice house. In 1888 a handsome opera house was fitted up in the building. Their first capital of \$15,000 has been increased to \$25,000. H. M. Shaw is president of the company.

*The Rolla Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary* was incorporated in September, 1888, with the following officers and directors: Dr. T. J. Jones, president; C. R. Millard, vice-president; H. Wood, treasurer; Dr. Johnson, attending surgeon; Drs. Rowe and Jones, attending physicians; Dr. Short, surgeon in charge; Messrs. Long, Bishop, Livesay, Frazier, Rev. Lunbeck, Heller, Shaw, Rev. Swift, Mitchell, Rev. Annin and Love. This hospital is located on Eighth Street, and they have the Kenklesha water constantly on draught.

*Breweries.*—Two large St. Louis breweries have each invested in branch depots at Rolla about \$35,000. The Anheuser-Busch, one of the largest in the world, was located here in 1885, to supply the trade of Phelps and adjoining counties. Its average annual trade here is \$14,960; superintendent, E. Soest. The W. G. Lemp Western Brewery, one of the oldest in St. Louis, located its depot here in 1885, under the charge of F. Strobach. Their

trade covers a radius of about fifty miles, and amounts to about \$10,000 annually.

*Other Business.*—The general merchandise trade of Rolla is controlled by C. R. Millard, A. S. Long, Love & Son, Godwin Bros., W. Paulsell, W. F. De Lisle, Mrs. H. Boas and D. Donahoe. The grocers are Mrs. C. Greaber, Flint & Son, McMakin & Yates, James Denton, J. R. Kelly; Grimes & Grant and A. K. Coppedge. Hardware: Livesay & Love and Strobach & Minium. Drugs: The Rowe Drug Company, by Dr. S. B. Rowe and M. F. Faulkner; the Central Drug Store, by E. M. Harrison. The Central Clothing House, by W. Heller, Sr., is a specialty store. Among the bakeries, restaurants and confectioneries are those ably conducted by Julius Koch, Charles Roehm and L. Kreiling. The Carbonated Bottling Works are the property of Charles Roehm. Phil. Van Frank, Jr., and G. W. Ruffing deal in furniture. The New Era Bookstore, by W. J. Powell, and the Post-office Bookstore and Newsroom, by Coffman & Son, control that line. J. P. Kaine and P. O'Brian are harness-makers and saddlers. Meat-markets are kept by Hammer & Gordon, Charles Totsch and J. Petzold. L. H. Thompson carries on the only livery and feed stable. W. Lepper, B. M. Culbertson, J. Parker and Mr. Grant manufacture shoes, etc. A general commission produce business is carried on by E. Stern. The millinery trade is managed by the Misses Gratzmüller, Cora Minium and Iva Clendenning. Dr. W. J. Guild is a photographer, and Henry Seele and G. W. Smith deal in jewelry, watches, etc. The cigar factory, employing five or six men, is owned by F. A. Baumeister. Among the leading contractors, architects and builders are R. McCaw, J. G. Braddish and H. Hohenschield. The marble trade is handled by G. W. Miller and Livesay & Vaughn, and besides the Rolla Mills Company are Beddoe & Son, and the planing-mills of D. Chamberlain. Among the leading shippers of all kinds are J. Petzold, W. Shinneman, R. A. Love and many others. Phil. Hancock and G. C. Brucher are barbers. The two hardwares have tinning departments. M. H. Case owns the nurseries. Heimberger & Sons own brick-yards. Vineyards are owned by A. Neuman. D. Smith & Bro. have the wood yards. The transfer companies are J. G. Fraizer, T. Jackson, W. Minium

and A. Heimberger. C. R. Millard and A. S. Long have lumber yards. Coal is handled by the Rolla Mill Company, and ice by the two brewery depots. The stone-quarries are Huber's, Malcolm's and that of the 'Frisco Railway. The masons, plasterers, etc., are Mitchell & Sons, Kilgore Bros., Heimberger & Son, George Sharrer, and others. Wagon and blacksmith works are owned by the Frazier Wagon Company, Shande & Grant and Antone Grebl. The undertaker is Phil. Van Frank. Music boxes and clocks are made by G. W. Smith. Besides the Grant Hotel are the Crandell House, by F. C. W. Owen, and the Union House, by Mr. Gribler. C. Winters is the railway agent. Saloons are run by the Grand Hotel, Mrs. Krauss and G. Marling.

*The Legal Fraternity* is represented by Messrs. E. Perry, C. C. Bland, E. Y. Mitchell, L. F. Parker, W. C. Kelly, J. B. Harrison, A. Corse, T. M. Jones, R. Meriwether, H. E. Baker, W. H. Murphy and H. Perry. Drs. S. B. Rowe, R. L. Johnson, J. D. Carpenter, T. J. Jones and E. A. Boles care for the physical ills of the community, together with H. Wark, W. C. Guild and W. J. Guild, which latter are dentists. Frost & Jones and Dowd Bros. deal in real estate and insurance. Mitchell & Jones and Dowd Bros. are loan agents, while Frost & Jones are the stated agents for public and railway land. The postmaster and deputy are H. S. Herbert and W. J. Pierce, respectively. The pension board is composed of Drs. Rowe and Johnson and T. J. Jones. The Western Conservatory of Music, under Prof. E. H. Scott, has been succeeded by the School of Music and Art, by Miss Jordan.

*Incorporation.*—Rolla was incorporated as a town about 1860, and in 1863 this was changed to suit the military occupation. January 25, 1865, it was incorporated as a city; this has held until in 1887, when, in a rupture between the liquor and temperance elements, the legality of the then present city officers' election was questioned, and the matter is at present pending in the supreme court, the city meanwhile being without a government. Among the most important acts of the council have been street and sidewalk grading, the establishment of a fire department with hook and ladder and engine companies, and the establishment of a fire limit forbidding the erection of poor buildings therein. Among the mayors of the city have been D. R. Parsons, R. M.

Case, A. Neuman, C. C. Bland, I. S. Warmoth, W. G. Pomeroy, C. D. Jamison and H. E. Baker. The various additions made to the town plat have been, in their order: Bishop's First, James', County, Bishop's Second and the Mill Addition. The city is in good financial condition.

*Societies.*—The fraternities of the city are the Masonic, with its three branches, the Odd Fellows, with two branches, the United Workmen, with two branches, the Knights of Honor and of Labor and the Grand Army.

Rolla Lodge No. 155, I. O. O. F., began May 16, 1866, with Louis Bergau, W. F. Delisle, E. Ryan, J. B. Bales and A. Dempewolf as charter members. Mr. Bergau was the first Noble Grand, and those who succeeded him were G. C. Brucher, C. Strobach, W. Lepper, C. Totsch, W. Fort, J. L. Stewart, J. P. Wilson, W. Heller, Sr., J. B. Sally, R. M. Browne, J. P. Kaine, E. J. Miller, O. W. Jones, J. D. Carpenter, and the present incumbent, H. Wood. They have property valued at \$2,000. The Daughters of Rebecca were organized September 20, 1888, with twenty-six charter members.

Rolla Lodge No. 213, A. F. & A. M., was founded May 30, 1861, with the following charter members and first officers: T. T. Shields, W. M.; J. C. Pennington, S. W.; P. J. Lynch, J. W.; P. R. Woodard, S. D.; F. M. Lenox, Secretary; J. G. Marshall, Treasurer; H. J. Smith, Tyler; J. P. Harrison, T. C. Harrison, W. J. Hawkins, G. W. Matlock, S. M. Stegleman, C. E. Hall, D. O. Gorman, D. R. Parsons, S. C. Fleming, E. Tiffany, J. W. Thompson, J. R. Craig, A. Clare, A. Davis, T. F. Jones, S. W. Smith and James King. The lodge now has eighty-three members, and is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are L. F. Parker, W. M.; H. E. Baker, S. W.; G. L. Love, J. W.; J. L. Smith, S. D.; T. M. Jones, J. D.; J. J. Garvey, Secretary; Charles Strobach, Treasurer, and R. A. Warren, Tyler.

Rolla Royal Arch Chapter No. 32, A. F. & A. M., was organized May 31, 1865, the charter members being Dr. William Ellis Glenn, R. P. Faulkner, C. P. Allen, G. C. Curry, Clifty B. Beitzell, Thomas J. Nivens, T. C. Harrison, James Harrison, Thomas J. Kinsey, Charles Cartell, Leander Prigmore, James King, Joseph Campbell, A. Dempewolf and J. Brunnel. The present

membership is eighty-three. The first officers were: Dr. William E. Ellis, H. P.; R. P. Faulkner, King; C. P. Allen, Scribe; A. Dempewolf, C. H.; Thomas Nivens, P. S.; T. C. Harrison, R. A. C.; T. J. Kinsey, Sec'y; J. Brunnel, Treas.; Joseph Campbell, M. 3d V.; L. Prigmore, M. 2d V.; C. B. Beitzell, M. 1st V.; James King, Tyler. The present officers are: Samuel B. Rowe, H. P.; W. C. Kelley, E. K.; D. W. Malcom, E. S.; C. H. Frost, Treas.; A. H. Orchard, Sec'y; G. L. Love, C. H.; J. L. Stewart, P. S. J.; William Paulsell, R. A. C.; J. J. Garvey, M. 3d V.; L. F. Parker, M. 2d V.; P. M. Gaddy, M. 1st V.; R. M. Brown, Guard. This lodge owns a good building, erected in 1877. It is in good condition financially and socially, its property being valued at \$2,000.

The Rolla Lodge of A. O. U. W. is in a flourishing condition. The Rolla Legion No. 56, S. K., a branch lodge, was organized April 11, 1883, by H. L. Deem, G. C. of Missouri, and with the following charter members: W. W. Southgate, A. S. Long, R. McCaw, J. G. Frazier, J. Weisenbach, J. Hardin, G. L. Love, H. S. Herbert, J. A. Oatley, W. Robson, J. D. Watkins, J. S. French, R. L. Johnson and W. J. Pierce. Mr. Hardin was the first Commander.

Rolla Lodge No. 2,483, K. of H., was organized June 8, 1881, with the following officers: W. Heller, D.; H. S. Herbert, P. D.; J. S. French, V. D.; R. McCaw, A. D.; W. J. Pierce, R.; H. Wood, F. R.; C. E. "Cauffman," T. D. Smith, G.; A. Corse, Guardian; R. L. Johnson, M. E., and three trustees. They now have twenty-two members.

Rolla Assembly No. 8,967, K. of L., was organized in October, 1886, by H. Liscomb, D. O. of Missouri, with thirty-nine charter members. J. G. Frazier was the first M. W., and is the present one. H. Beddoe has also served. They now number about 150 members, and for some time have had considerable influence in the politics of the city.

The Gen. Henry Wilson Post, No. 189, G. A. R., was formed by L. Fischer, of Salem, Mo., July 26, 1884, with twenty charter members. The commanders have been C. Totsch, T. D. Smith, J. G. Frazier, and H. Wood, the present incumbent. They enroll

about seventy members, and have property valued at about \$150.

Rolla Chapter No. 176, Eastern Star Lodge, was organized January 14, 1889. The charter members were Mrs. S. B. Rowe, Mrs. Ella Smith, Mrs. J. L. Steward, Mrs. J. S. Livesay, Mrs. E. Miller, Miss I. Miller, Mrs. George Love, Mrs. M. Faulkner, Mrs. J. R. Hardin, Mrs. T. D. Smith, Miss M. Flett, Mrs. J. Pool, Mrs. B. Dickson, Mrs. A. J. Jordan, Mrs. W. Paulsell, Mrs. E. Sturn, Miss L. Sturn, Miss E. Strobach, Miss F. J. Dunivin, Miss L. R. Dunivin, Mrs. W. W. Wishon, Mrs. N. A. Kinney, Messrs. J. R. Hardin, G. Bradish, S. B. Rowe, H. E. Baker, M. Faulkner, E. Sturn, W. Paulsell, W. W. Wishon, N. A. Kinney, R. A. Love, George Love, B. Dickson, J. Pool, J. H. Dunivin, Miss Jennie Gordan, Miss Edith Strobach, Mrs. L. F. Parker, Miss Sallie Jordan, Miss Clara Rowe, Messrs. J. J. Garvey, D. E. Cowan, James L. Smith and Mrs. A. Smith. The lodge was organized by John R. Parsons, Grand Worthy Patron, of St. Louis. The officers installed were: Sister S. B. Rowe, W. M.; Brother T. D. Smith, W. P.; Sister J. B. Hardin, Asst. M.; Sister L. R. Dunivin, Sec'y; Sister Ella Smith, Treas.; Sister J. L. Steward, Conductress; Sister E. Sturn, Asst. Conductress; Sister L. Sturn, Adah; Sister J. F. Dunivin, Ruth; Sister W. Wishon, Esther; Sister I. Miller, Martha; Sister N. A. Kinney, Electa; Brother William Paulsell, Warder; Brother Walter Wishon, Sentinel. The meetings of this society are held in the Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

*Newspaper History* is either the most accurate or the most inaccurate information to secure. As nearly as could be obtained the Rolla press began and continued somewhat as follows: The *Rolla Express*, Vol. I, No. 1, was issued at Vienna, Maries Co., Mo., January 7, 1860, by C. P. Walker, who was merely waiting for the then new town to get a start. On July 30, 1860, he located at Rolla, and continued the paper until 1863, H. Lick being his associate for a time. It began again after the war, and when Vol. XV, No. 14, was issued, October 1, 1874, it was edited by Theo. Wagner and U. Z. Liddy. It did not run more than a year longer. The *Phelps County New Era* was its real suc-

cessor. This was first issued on April 17, 1875, by W. J. Powell, as an independent paper. In 1878 it was changed to the *Rolla New Era*, and became independent Republican, and so continues as a vigorous journal. The *Herald of Liberty* was begun in 1866 as a Democratic paper; No. 32, Vol. III, was issued March 18, 1869. James H. Graham was one of its editors. In March, 1869, W. T. Niles assumed control, and gave it the name of the *Rolla Weekly Herald*. Capt. Herbert became a partner in 1869. and Mr. Van Deren succeeded Mr. Niles soon after. Mr. Van Deren's death, in 1873, left Capt. Herbert in full control until C. M. McCrae became partner in October, 1879, and has since greatly contributed to its enterprise. It still remains Democratic, and is the official paper of three counties. R. M. Yost, of St. Louis, was local editor for about two years. The *Rolla Eagle* under T. Goodrich, and later T. Wagner, and the *Rolla Journal*, under D. Webster, were short-lived Republican papers during the seventies.

#### ST. JAMES.

*Beginning.*—St. James, the second town of Phelps County, is beautifully situated on Big Prairie, where Josiah Isbell first entered land in 1836. He had Demoval Day for his next prairie neighbor. Two years later Messrs. Massey and James entered all the rest of the prairie. In 1859 the town was first laid out as "Scioto" by John Wood, but the name was changed the following year to St. James. James A. Dun and E. J. Seymour opened the first store and Alfred Leathers the first saloon. Dr. S. H. Headlee and Joseph McMahan located in 1861. When the railway reached the town site, in 1860, the products of the Meramec Iron Works and other banks were shipped from there; fire clay also has been an export. The first hotel was opened by a Mr. Mauthe. Alf. Mark had a clothing store. Business began north of the track, and when the first train arrived, on the 4th of July, 1860, the conductor was formally presented a national banner by the ladies, through their speaker, Hon. E. G. Evans, now of Cuba. The population became largely German during the war, and has so continued up to the present time. St. James felt seriously the closing of the iron business, but she has steadily and solidly grown ever since.

*Present Business.*—Among her present enterprises the James estate probably represents the most capital. The W. H. Bowles Milling Company, President W. H. Bowles, and Superintendent A. J. Rauch, does an extensive business. General merchants are Jacob Stone, Schneider & Co., Charles Cartall, Roster & Morrison and William Stimson. Charles Roster and V. W. Reitz are grocers. The only drug store is owned by B. N. Laughlin. W. Hasler deals in furniture. J. G. Hellmuth has a tin-shop. A bed-spring factory is managed by James Talbot. A. Muller has an exchange store. A millinery business is carried on by Miss M. Hudson. Louis Zinsman and Thomas Deegan have wagon factories. Beer is handled at wholesale by Charles Pfitzenrauter, and at retail by Peter Baumgartner and W. Vetter. Livery business is cared for by P. Baumgartner and A. H. Emory. Mr. Pfitzenrauter has a meat-market. Mr. Gaylord is a photographer. The hotels are as follows: The Commercial, by L. Schneider & Co.; the National, by C. Varris, and the Glenn House, by J. Glenn. Boots and shoes are handled by H. F. Walters and F. Plokwitz, while L. Schneider & Co. furnish saddles and harness, and E. W. James does a general commission business. B. F. Storey has a barber-shop. The contractors, carpenters, etc., are Thomas Davis and Jasper Forester and G. Hayes and W. Wallis. There are two physicians, Drs. S. H. Headlee and G. M. Seigenthaler.

*Incorporation.*—The town has been incorporated, but, according to the memory of Mr. William James, there has been no mayor, and the corporation was never very effective.

*Societies.*—The town has four fraternities. St. James Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., began in 1862, with the following officers and members: W. E. Glenn, W. M.; J. H. Ranney, S. W.; A. James, J. W.; E. J. Seymour, T.; G. P. Hardy, S.; J. R. Craig, S. D.; T. J. Kinsey, J. D.; W. H. Boles and H. Lane, Ss.; S. Huff, Tyler; J. A. Dillon, M. Coppedge, G. W. Matlock, and S. C. Fleming. The charter was given May 29, 1863. W. E. Glenn, S. H. Headlee, Charles Cartall, W. A. Dillon, H. Fort, J. Stone and W. Stimson (present) have been Masters. The membership numbers thirty.

Big Spring Lodge No. 237, I. O. O. F., was organized July 1,



1870, by E. Wilkerson, G. M. of G. L. of Missouri, at Meramec Iron Works, and removed to St. James. The charter members were J. W. Brewer, J. Deihl, S. Dale, M. S. Brewer, J. M. Alters and J. G. McIntosh, Mr. Brewer being the first Noble Grand. He has been succeeded by J. M. Alters, J. D. Butt, F. S. Atterberry, T. Griffith, B. P. Fowler, J. S. Linchan, J. Deihl, James Griffith, W. H. Alters, J. M. Butler, S. H. Headlee, J. Stone, V. W. Reitz, M. Gorman, and A. Müller, who serves at present. They have twenty members and property valued at \$4,000. The Daughters of Rebecca were organized here in 1888, with Mrs. J. Stone as N. G.; she has been succeeded by Mrs. V. W. Reitz.

St. James Lodge No. 363, A. O. U. W., began July 19, 1885, under the direction of Prof. J. W. McDonald, with eleven charter members. H. L. Pace was the first Master Workman, and was succeeded by W. Stimson, and J. W. Ten Eyck, the present incumbent. They have thirty-four members.

John S. Phelps Post No. 297, G. A. R., is in a flourishing condition and has thirty-three names on its rolls. Among its first officers were C. P. Anderson, B. Deegan, A. Müller, L. Schneider, and others.

#### NEWBURG.

*Historical.*—This is comparatively a new town, built up by the location of the railway division there, and dependent on that largely as the source of its existence. It was located by Capt. C. W. Rogers, in 1883, and the Burns & Burnett house was the first building. Its incorporation occurred in November, 1888, with W. J. Scanlin as its first mayor, and N. L. Burnell, J. M. Dickinson, F. L. Kitchel, J. Moore and J. W. Scanlin as trustees. As in all railway division towns, it sprang up at once. The division makes the railway shops, round-house and depot the leading enterprises. These employ about fifty men, and have room for about twelve engines. The general merchants are E. Newman, F. C. W. Owen, Marshall & Co., J. Weckerly, W. Heller, Jr., Mr. Blackwell and J. H. Blue. Dr. W. T. Hutcheson is postmaster, and has the only drug store. The hotel business flourishes: The Newburg, by Mrs. J. A. Houston; the Sullivan, by Mrs. M. Sullivan, and the Burwell, by N. L. Burwell, the last mentioned being the railway eating-house. Meat-markets are kept by J. H. Hill-

erich and H. F. Scott. R. Winters & Co. deal in boots and shoes. Thomas Beckner and J. P. Zachritz are barbers. Davis Todd has a restaurant. A saloon is owned by Jones & Todd. The livery business is managed by J. W. Scanlin & Co. J. G. Bradish is the contractor. Insurance is handled by W. H. Lowndes. F. M. Hance and J. Hopkins are stock buyers and shippers. The two physicians are Drs. W. T. Hutcheson and D. D. Burns.

*Lodges.*—The Knights' of Pythias Lodge was organized March 20, 1888, by C. C. Close, D. D. G. C., and the members of Pacific Lodge No. 107, with the following as charter members: L. W. Scott, T. C. Lowndes, W. C. Mosier, H. M. Jones, D. D. Burns, R. M. Cairns, J. C. Shepherd, J. C. Todd, J. A. Chalmers, W. A. Delashmidt, A. M. Shoemaker, John Montgomery, M. Waters, W. D. Keys, A. M. Henslee, John Moore, W. C. Strawhun, J. A. Rodrick, Charles Arnold, R. P. Johnson, L. Lloyd, George Marling, W. C. Burns and C. Jones. The first officers were D. D. Burns, P. C.; L. W. Scott, C. C.; T. C. Lowndes, V. C.; W. C. Mosier, P.; H. M. Jones, M. of E.; R. M. Cairns, M. of F.; J. C. Shepherd, K. of R. and S.; J. C. Todd, M. at A.; J. A. Chalmers, I. G.; W. A. Delashmidt, O. G.; D. D. Burns, R. P. Johnson and L. Lloyd, Trustees. The present membership is fifty-eight, the value of lodge property being \$950. The present officers are J. P. Zachritz, P. C.; L. W. Scott, C. C.; R. P. Johnson, V. C.; A. M. Shoemaker, P.; H. M. Jones, M. of Ex.; R. M. Cairns, M. of F.; D. D. Burns, K. of R. and S.; John Moore, M. at A.; James Chalmers, I. G.; A. Delashmidt, O. G.; Joseph C. Todd, W. C. Mosier and W. Moore, Trustees.

Newburg Lodge No. 362, A. O. U. W., was organized by A. McDonald, D. G. O., on July 15, 1885. T. D. Smith was the first Master Workman chosen from the twenty-seven charter members, and J. J. La Clair chosen P. M. W. Mr. Smith was followed by F. N. Rogers, W. J. Morrill, and F. L. Kitchel, the present incumbent. They have fifty-three members, and have paid to the heirs of deceased brethren \$6,000. Their property is valued at \$275.

Select Knights, A. O. U. W., was organized March 21, 1888, by Gen. Sterrett, with a membership of thirty-three. The first officers were: W. H. Kingdon, P. C.; J. J. Laclair, C.; R. P.

Johnson, V. C.; T. N. Rogers, L. C.; D. D. Burns, S. W.; W. C. Burns, J. W.; E. E. Williams, R. C.; F. L. Kitchell, F. S.; P. D. Hawkins, Treas.; S. B. Williams, S. B., and G. W. Hillerich, G. The present membership is thirty-five, lodge property being valued at \$375. The present officers are J. J. Laclair, P. C.; R. P. Johnson, C.; D. D. Burns, V. C.; T. N. Rogers, L. C.; E. E. Williams, R. S.; G. W. Hillerich, S. W.; F. L. Kitchell, J. W.; J. B. Spradling, G.; William Heller, Jr., S. B.; P. D. Hawkins, F. S.; J. H. Blue, Treas.; R. P. Johnson, John Wreckley and William Morrill, Trustees.

Newburg Assembly No. 7,773, K. of L., was established by W. H. Harrison, on June 2, 1886. Mr. T. D. Smith was made the first Master Workman, and the charter members numbered twenty-six persons. Mr. Smith has been succeeded by J. P. Zachritz, and R. P. Johnson, the present Master Workman. They have now the remarkable number of 120, and are in excellent condition.

#### EDGAR SPRINGS.

Edgar Springs site was entered by F. M. Lenox about 1859. J. M. Freeman and F. M. Wishon were among the first residents, and Amos Collier, with these, were all in general merchandise. The lots were laid out in 1871, and the place gradually grew, until the following embraces its present business firms: Freeman & Co. and John S. Hardester, general merchants; C. T. Lamar, drugs; J. W. Askins and E. C. Curtis, in blacksmithing; H. Drennon, shoemaker; a hotel by S. F. Arthur, and one physician, Dr. S. F. Arthur. O. P. Margedant is also a prominent business man. There are four fraternities, including the local Wheel.

Spring Creek Lodge No. 347, A. F. & A. M., began in 1880, with A. A. Flett as W. M.; F. M. Lenox, S. W.; M. R. Asher, J. W., and O. P. Margedant, Secretary. They built a hall, which was burned with all its contents in 1882, and a reorganization became necessary in 1883, when they rebuilt. After about six months under dispensation the new charter was granted in October, 1884. The Masters have been A. A. Flett, M. R. Asher, O. P. Margedant, and the present incumbent, J. W. Freeman. They have thirty-six members, and property valued at \$750, with \$200 in the treasury.

Spring Creek Lodge No. 416, I. O. O. F., was established by J. Stewart, of Rolla, in 1881, with the following charter members: G. M. Mosely, L. Harmon, S. A. Harrison, W. J. Black, J. Mace, W. T. Kepler and G. Harmon. Messrs. Mosely, Black, Arthur, Kepler, Lenox and Auerbach have been Noble Grands. They have forty-six members, and over \$1,600 in property and cash.

The K. of L. lodge numbers about twenty-five, and the Wheel about forty members.

#### ARLINGTON.

Arlington was originally owned and laid out on the railway line by T. C. Harrison. It is a historic community in that the oldest resident there remembers its having been in five successive counties, St. Louis, Gasconade, Crawford, Pulaski and Phelps, and for a time was the capital of Crawford. Its location, like Newburg, is rather picturesque in bluff and stream. For a time, when Arlington and Gen. Fremont's town, on the other side of the Gasconade—Jerome—were the railway terminus, it was thought these would be the sites of large places, but business moved with the terminus, and left Arlington with one general merchant, L. Pillman; a hotel, by J. L. Graham; a drug store, by Dr. A. E. Arthur, and a band saw-mill, by C. A. Smith.

#### OTHER VILLAGES.

Other places are scarcely more than post-offices, a list of which is inserted: Rolla (about 2,000), St. James (about 600), Newburg (about 400), Edgar Springs (about 100), Arlington (about 50), Beulah, Blooming Rose, Elk Prairie, Relfe, Spring Creek, Titus, Vest and Yancy Mills.

#### EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The interest in higher public education in Phelps County was first shown in the latter part of her career, at least to any noticeable degree; and it began with the public school system, too, rather than the private, although there had been private schools. Public schools were agitated just before the war, but that event made progress imperceptible before late in the sixties.

The earliest pedagogues of the territory embraced in Phelps

County are largely shrouded in oblivion. One of the earliest of whom information can be obtained is James Sullivan, an old Virginian major of the War of 1812. He seems to have been not only a refined and dignified pedagogue, but a pioneer "fiddler" also. He taught on Bear Creek, at the house of George Sally. Another early teacher was Martha Hyer, who first taught at the houses of L. L. Coppedge and I. N. Bradford. Messrs. Coppedge and Bradford later on erected Spring Dale Academy, on Spring Creek, at a cost of over \$800. Simeon B. Phillips was one of its first teachers. It is a house 36x54 feet, and has the honor of being in the district first organized as a public school district—No. 1. The employes of the Meramec Iron Works had their schools at an early date, but nothing can be learned of their teachers. On Spring Creek Sarah Newport (now Mrs. Sarah Bates), J. L. Matthews, Margaret Coppedge (now Mrs. John Sally), Sarah E. Norton (afterward Mrs. Daniel Newport) were early teachers, and Charles Richardson on Dry Fork.

*Reports of the Commissioner.*—In the report of 1875, when W. S. Perkins was school commissioner of the county, the schools were in excellent condition, and Rolla and St. James were regularly reported as public schools. The white enumeration in the county was 2,923, and the colored, 59, the latter mostly in Rolla, and reported as all enrolled, while only 1,917 of the white children were given as enrolled. These reports do not always represent all the enrollment; that depends on the promptness and accuracy of school officers in reporting. The average number of days to each pupil was 55, while the average attendance in the county each day was 1,327. These were taught by 37 male and 13 female, a total of 50 teachers, who received an average monthly salary of \$18.83. There were 52 school-houses (one rented), capable of seating 6,500, over twice the county enumeration. School property was valued at \$5,300, but the total receipts reached \$16,231.69, and the expenditures, \$7,373.17, leaving a balance of \$1,841.90.

The report of 1877 shows larger receipts, \$21,357.23, and expenditures, \$12,955.47; but while the enrollment (1,677) is reported less, the average days of attendance (63), and the average daily attendance (1,850), are much larger. Only 49 teach-

ers were reported, and the average salary was \$29.54. The school-houses, 53 in number (two rented), were represented with a capacity of 2,272, and the property valued at \$37,624.

The report of 1878 shows 62 teachers and 60 school-houses (two rented), in which 57 white and 2 colored schools were held.

*Statistics.*—In 1881 the State superintendent reports the white enrollment 2,400, *i. e.*, 899 less than the enumeration; these were taught by 50 teachers, at an average salary of \$24 per month. There were 55 school-houses, but 45 schools in operation, and no teachers' institutes or normals reported.

For 1884 the report shows an enumeration of 4,650 white and 141 colored children, for whose education \$26,900.24 was received, and of this \$18,564.13 expended; but 2,886 white and 131 colored pupils were enrolled, however, and the average daily attendance was 1,691, each pupil averaging only 69 days in a year. There were 75 teachers reported, with average salaries of \$28.80, and the school property was valued at \$43,430. No institutes were reported. The following year shows improvement, property then being valued at \$52,852. It shows seven schools as observing Arbor Day, and the list of certificates issued to be as follows: One State, 3 first grade, 23 second grade and 51 third grade.

The report of 1887 shows the receipts as \$24,875.41, of which \$15,157.97 was expended to educate 3,340 white and 88 colored children, while an average of 2,171 only attended every day, and each child averaged 57 days. It reported 80 school rooms, capable of seating 4,614 pupils, and 73 schools (two colored), in which 80 teachers were teaching, at an average monthly salary of \$27.06. These held certificates as follows: One State, 2 first grade, 34 second grade and 49 third grade. The property was valued at \$27,610. Since these reports the schools have, no doubt, made greater progress, as the interest in education is increasing every year.

*The Schools of Rolla* have been practically public ever since the town was founded, and few towns have shown more active interest in higher education. This certainly had sufficient motive on account of the sadly prevalent illiteracy of the region in early days, which the pioneers themselves lamented even more

than their descendants could for them. The first school at Rolla was held in a log house 16x16, about 1858, on James' Addition, with about a dozen pupils, and E. P. Ferrell as teacher. John Webber was school director. Then after the war he taught in a building on the site of the present city schools. The old commissary building, corner of Elm and Ninth Streets, was used next—a frame of four rooms. In 1871 the present main building of the School of Mines was erected for the city, at a cost of about \$35,000, and in July, 1882, the present large building was completed, at a cost of about \$12,000. It is a two-story brick, containing eight recitation rooms, an office (12x12) and two halls (12x70). There are two of the four rooms in both stories joined by sliding doors, to permit their use as assembly rooms. A library of 300 volumes has been recently started, with provision for an addition of an equal number annually. The colored school is a one-story brick, well equipped, and under the direction of Prof. J. O. Jeffreys (colored), with an attendance of seventy pupils. The city white schools are divided into six departments, with a ten-years' course, from which five classes have graduated; this year's class will contain nine graduates. There are 476 pupils, under the care of Supt. R. E. Barnard (high-school), Misses L. Sibley and C. Maupin (grammar school), Mrs. C. D. Jamison and Miss L. Stern (intermediate) and Misses J. Dunivan and M. Van Wormer (primary). Among the principals who have been Prof. Barnard's predecessors are E. P. Ferrell, Mr. Allen, E. G. Clark, Mrs. H. E. Baker, Mr. Wood, L. F. Parker, Miss Jennie Winters (now Mrs. C. N. Flint), M. Godwin, J. Morris, R. G. Kincaid and J. H. Strine. Among those who have been active in promoting the schools H. S. Herbert, E. W. Bishop, Judges E. Perry and C. C. Bland have been mentioned. The schools have improved from year to year, but have had an attendance of little variation for several years. The principal's salary for some time has been \$600.

*The St. James Schools* have kept pace with the growth of the town. In 1881 there were 215 white and twenty-three colored children, of whom 139 of the former and all of the latter were enrolled. These each averaged 122 days' attendance a year, and but ninety-eight was the average number present daily. They

had one white and one colored school, and property valued at \$2,000. The teachers' salaries (monthly) ranged from \$25 to \$60. In 1885 there was reported an enrollment of 119 out of 180 children, when Prof. H. A. Allen was principal, and the average daily attendance was eighty-one. There was one school, with two teachers, the principal's salary (annual) being \$480. From the funds received (\$1,465.39) there was expended \$715. The present brick building, valued at \$2,000, has two rooms, in which Principal G. W. Davis and Miss Alice Ten Eyck are teaching, with an attendance of 123.

*The Schools of Newberg, Edgar Springs,* and other points are district schools, the first being in the hands of Principal R. H. Hutcheson and Miss S. McBarron, with an attendance of 110 enrolled, and the second taught by County Superintendent T. M. Hanrahan.

*The School of Mines and Metallurgy,* located at Rolla, is both the pride and glory of Phelps County and her county seat. It is one of the nine professional schools of the State University, and was established in the following manner. It was desired by the General Assembly, March 17, 1863, to take advantage of the congressional land grant of July 2, 1862, and secure 330,000 acres of land to found schools, one of which was, by an act of 1870, to be a school of mines, located "in the mineral district of Southeast Missouri." Various counties were allowed to bid, and Phelps secured it, having paid \$55,545 in lands, \$23,602.40 in cash and otherwise; Rolla gave \$1,200 in cash, \$1,000 in park and \$10,000 on the college main building and campus (remitted from the cost price, \$35,000), which had been just finished for the city schools. This makes a total of \$81,347.40. This main building, of two stories and mansard story, with its pleasing architecture, was at once opened by the Board of Curators, formally, on November 23, 1871.

The first class, composed of G. H. Duncan, C. E.; J. H. Gill, C. E., and J. W. Peck, M. E., graduated in June, 1874. The commencement address was delivered by the Hon. Albert Todd, of St. Louis. In its fourth year it had in its four grades 101 students, with eight professors and teachers, and the following departments of instruction: Mathematics (pure and applied),



Analytical Chemistry, Metallurgy, Physics, Geology and Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Graphics, Mine Engineering, German, and a preparatory department. The degrees conferred were C. E., M. E. or Ph. B., and its appliances were of the best and abundant. Ten thousand dollars was voted for 1875 and 1876. Classes of two, five and three graduated in 1875, 1876 and 1877, respectively. In 1878 the income was about \$9,000, and attendance forty-three. Mechanism was a new department added. Classes of four, two, two, three, five and one, were graduated from 1878 to 1883, inclusive, and five in 1884. Heretofore the policy of the institution had been made to be almost entirely technical, but in 1884 an act was passed providing for liberal academic courses. In 1886 was completed an excellent new brick laboratory building, of one story, and of pleasing architecture. It has eight departments, with equipments, probably, unsurpassed—the qualitative laboratory (27x48), the quantitative laboratory (27x38), the director's laboratory, the lecture room (27x27), the assay laboratory rooms (20x27 and 8x17), the balance room (10x15), the evaporating rooms and the engine rooms in the basement. This was largely due to the efforts and intelligence of Director C. E. Wait, C. E., M. E. The classes of 1885, 1886 and 1887 embraced three, four and four, respectively. The attendance in 1888 was twenty in the technical and thirty in the academic department. Its library is full and complete, and its various appliances in both buildings are excellent. An act is at present before the Legislature to appropriate funds for the erection of a club house for the students.

Among its directors have been Charles P. Williams, Ph. D.; Charles E. Wait, C. E., M. E., and Prof. W. H. Echols, B. Sc., C. E., the present incumbent. Of these Prof. Wait has been the most instrumental in its growth. Maj. G. D. Emerson, M. E., professor of Civil and Mine Engineering and Graphics, was long identified with the school. The faculty in 1888 were: Samuel S. Laws, LL. D., president; Charles E. Wait, C. E., M. E., director; W. H. Echols, B. Sc., C. E., professor of Civil and Mine Engineering and Graphics; E. De W. Eaton, M. S., C. E., professor of Mathematics; E. A. Drake, A. M., instructor in English, and librarian; P. J. Wilkins, B. S., assistant in academic department, all able gentlemen.

Among those residents of Phelps County who have been active in promoting the welfare of the institution, as officers and otherwise, are the following: S. H. Headlee, M. D., of St. James; W. E. Glenn, M. D., of Rolla; A. Demuth, of Rolla; Judge C. C. Bland, of Rolla; C. H. Frost, of Rolla; A. M. Millard, of Rolla; Joseph Campbell, of Rolla; A. W. Malcolm and Henry Wood, of Rolla; T. M. Jones of Rolla; E. W. Bishop, of Rolla, and others.

*The Western Conservatory of Music* was begun under Prof. E. H. Scott, at Rolla, but, as stated elsewhere, it has been replaced by the School of Music and Art, by Miss Jordan.

### CHURCH MATTERS.

*First Worshipers.*—In religious societies Phelps County can be called rich, as far, at least, as variety is concerned. Her pioneers in this work were the so-called "Hard Shell Baptists," who were given many other stony names by their more liberal rivals. Although they have had no organization in the county since the war, they were the first to erect a church within the borders of Phelps territory. This was a log house, erected about 1836, near where Newburg now stands, on Little Piney. Their first preacher was Rev. Snelson. Among the members were Isaac and Elizabeth Brown, Moses and Rebecca Brown, "Jack" Brown and wife, George Sally and wife, Lindsey and Amanda Coppedge, Henson and Nancy Coppedge, David and Elizabeth Lenox, Lewis and Lucinda Duncan (?), James and Margaret McCloud, I. N. Bradford and wife, Mrs. Adam Bradford, W. Hawkins and wife, and Mrs. Solomon Hawkins. This was called Little Piney Church. About 1843 Rev. David Lenox organized Mount Zion Church, on Little Piney also. Among the members here were the Smiths, Browns, Tinsleys, Jones, Kesters, Melton, Corder, Hamilton Lenox and wife, and the Arthurs. Rev. Lenox soon after organized Big Piney Church at Pleasant Wayman's—now Pillman's Mill. Here were the Waymans, Bradfords, Coppedges, Steward, Kings, Deers, Lennon and Lawson. About the same time the Methodists began, and the first information to be obtained of them is the organization of a class by an excellent old exhorter, Valentine Day, on the east side of St. James Prairie. Stephen and Alfred Nichols, Matthew Gorman,

Joseph and Elizabeth Hawkins were among the first members there, and services were held at Mr. Adams', on Norman Creek. Rev. William Burk, Rev. Woodard, Elisha B. Headly and John Monroe were among their earliest preachers. They were the first to have services at the Meramec Iron Works. The Christian Church came in about 1843, and Rev. William Phoenix and Rev. Shelton were among their first preachers. Other denominations have made their advent at a later date.

*The Baptist Church*, next to the Catholic, is the earliest pioneer of Missouri churches, work having been done here before 1799. Their first association, in 1816, had but seven churches, and it was probably not ten years later that Baptists were in what is now Phelps County. Three associations are represented in the county: Dixon, which embraces in Phelps County Beaver Creek, Corinth, Liberty, Mt. Olive, Macedonia, Pilot Knob, Rolla, St. James and New Salem, and was organized October 9, 1875, to cover the churches along the railway; Dry Fork, including Spring Creek, Zion Hill and Edgar Springs; and Smith Valley, including Elm Springs and Pleasant Grove. Of these the following information has been obtainable: Rolla First Baptist Church was organized February 27, 1870, by Revs. Rice and Rutledge, with W. W. Watkins, W. M. Smith, G. H. Hume, and (ladies) M. M. Watkins, J. A. Hutchinson, L. M. Smith and Mary Allen as members. In 1875 they erected their present church on the corner of Seventh and Olive Streets, a frame structure costing \$3,500. Revs. Rutledge, C. C. Tipton, Joseph Walker, J. H. Chandler, W. P. Bond, W. A. Giboney, J. M. McGuier, W. W. Carter, and J. W. Swift, the present pastor. Their present membership numbers 102. St. James Church began March 1, 1871, with Rev. Joseph and Louise Walker, Joseph and Alice Blanton, J. C. and M. A. Senne, Nancy Boggs and James Moony. Rev. Walker organized it. It grew to sixty members, but the present membership is thirty-four. They have a building valued at \$700. Rev. H. L. Beckham is their present pastor. Edgar Springs Church was organized by Revs. J. G. Moss and J. S. Rice, in February, 1887, and now has twenty-one members, fourteen more than at the beginning, when the following included all the membership: Mr. and Mrs. Har-

mon, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Heavin, Mrs. E. Green, Emma F. Margedant and Sarah J. Heavin. Rev. Frank Richards is present pastor.

Pleasant Grove Church was formed by Rev. A. Hendrix on November 22, 1873, with the following members: G. E. Gentry, J. Thornhill, E. Prewett, A. Lewis, N. Pierce, J. H. Thornhill, R. Pierce, J. Pierce, H. S. Stewart, J. Stewart, G. L. Logan, T. W. Dotson, H. D. and (ladies) Nancy Mathis and E. Stewart, E. Gentry, A. Prewett, A. Pierce and J. Lewis. Their church was built in September, 1874, and dedicated in November, 1875, by Rev. Hendrix, who was followed as pastor by Revs. S. W. Rutledge, T. C. Estes, J. J. Watts, and himself at present. Members, thirty-three. Macedonia Church was first made up of members J. F. and E. A. Dillon, L. and M. Joice, J. and S. Hockett, E. Frost, R. A. Tune, L. Tune, W. McNealy, M. J. Dykes, M. A. Cook, and G. W. Ammons. Rev. M. B. Holman perfected the organization in 1875. It has a frame church valued at \$1,000 and erected in 1875. Rev. Holman was followed by Revs. W. Briggs, J. Shanks, R. N. Gough, J. Urp, and J. J. Watts. Members, thirty-nine. Zion Hill Church has thirty-one members, and is a very old church, organized November 1, 1851, by Rev. James Walker, its first pastor. Its building is about eleven miles south of Rolla, and was erected in 1879. Green B. Lee, M. Miller, Isaac Love and Noah Miller. H. Baker, Rhoda Baker, John, James and William Baker, Thomas and Ruth Wallace and Mary Cox were among the first members. Rev. I. L. Springer was pastor for about sixteen years.

Elm Springs Church was organized by Rev. A. Hendrix, with the Rigdons, Marlows and Elizabeth Randolph as original members. J. Rigdon was deacon and John Marlow clerk. They now have a membership of twelve persons, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Hendrix, who has been their only pastor. It is probably the only member of Smith Valley Association in Phelps County.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church* in Missouri is now far differently situated from the time when, before 1803, a Georgian, John Clark, had to cross the Mississippi at night and preach in St. Louis, in order to circumvent the Catholic author-

ities, or in 1806, when the Western Conference included all the Mississippi Valley and more, and Missouri was a *circuit!* After the withdrawal of the southern branch, in the forties it for some time had only one-fifth the number of that branch. The war ruined it almost, but it rose from the ruins better than before. Phelps County followed it, and is a part of St. Louis Conference. Its organizations have been, and, with the exception of the last two, are as follows: Rolla (two churches), Newburg, Fairview, Meramec Iron Works and Ozark Iron Works. Of these the following information could be obtained: Rolla First Methodist Episcopal Church had Rev. Stanford Ing preach for them in 1860, but the society was organized by Rev. F. S. Beggs in 1862. The original trustees were Stanford and John Ing, John Copeland, J. F. Wait and Henry Beal. B. B. Higginbotham and J. Fulkes soon replaced the Ings. In 1866 the present brick structure (corner of Main and Tenth Streets) was erected, at a cost of about \$8,000, the building committee being E. W. Bishop, C. P. Walker and E. W. James. The pastors have been Revs. S. Ing, W. Sellers, F. S. Beggs, R. R. Witten, A. Merrill, A. N. Fields, J. C. H. Hobbs, J. Loughran, L. F. Walden, J. W. Johnson, R. R. Pierce, H. B. Cassevant, S. Mortland, J. B. Daniel, J. B. Lee, L. Hallock, J. Pine, B. F. Pool and I. J. K. Lunbeck (at present). They have 150 members including a country class. Rolla Second Church (colored) was organized about 1866, and Rev. Peter Elkins was their first pastor; he was followed by Revs. M. Reed, O. Wallace, W. Campbell, R. Rush, A. Coleman, J. A. Russell and D. L. Irvin. They have eighty members and a church valued at about \$800.

Fairview Church was organized in 1878 by Rev. N. H. Buck, on the Salem road, five miles southeast of Rolla. They now have fifty-one members, who have been under the pastoral charge of Revs. Buck, O. Lunbeck, D. S. Dunlovey, Revelle, Poole and I. J. K. Lunbeck. Their first members were the Hales, Lushers, Parks, Morris and Castleman. They use a log school-house. The church was reorganized by Rev. B. F. Pool in 1886.

Newburg Church is preparing to build a church edifice.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church, South*, of Phelps County belongs to the Salem District of the St. Louis Conference. For

more detailed conference and district history the reader is referred to the Dent and Pulaski County chapters on Methodism. Two circuits were reported to the Forty-first St. Louis Conference, covering this church in Phelps County—Rolla Circuit and St. James Circuit. Rolla Circuit had one local preacher and ninety-seven members, with two churches, valued at \$2,500; also one Sunday-school of seven teachers and forty pupils. St. James Circuit had one local preacher, with 133 members, and two churches, valued at \$3,300, with one parsonage, valued at \$200. Its two Sunday-schools had twelve teachers and eighty-four pupils. These circuits include the following as the chief classes or places of organization, in various degrees of vigor: St. James, Rolla, Newburg, Edgar Springs, Mill Creek and Dyer School-house.

St. James Church was organized early in the 70's, and preaching was had prior to 1876 in a school-house. Their present church was built in 1871 as a union church, at a cost of \$6,300, but the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, purchased it at bankrupt sale of William James, who had bought it previously. They secured it for \$500, and had it re-dedicated by Rev. W. M. Protman. Among their pastors have been Revs. Williams, Shelton, Gadby, Full, Mason, Johnson, Powell, Dayton, Milton (?), Young, Aspley, Emory (?), Bratten and Swain. They have forty-five members.

Rolla Church has no organization, although the former society has left a neat brick church as a memorial of their sometime prosperity. Of the other classes information seems impossible to be obtained in the details of earlier history.

*The Presbyterian Church* came to Missouri in 1814, and three years later became a presbytery, which in 1831 was divided into Missouri, St. Louis and St. Charles Presbyteries. These were made a synod the following year, with eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches. The great division of 1838 did not occur here until 1840-41. In 1866 the "Old School" was divided on war questions; the Northern branch united with the "New School" in 1870, and have now six presbyteries, of which St. Louis Presbytery covers Phelps County. There are three organizations in Phelps County: Rolla, Elk Prairie and Knotwell. Rolla First Presbyterian Church was organized May 14,

1864, with the following members: Theo. D. Griffith, Mrs. E. D. Lamb, Mrs. M. E. Faulkner, Mrs. G. E. Mountfort, Mary P. and Martha F. Guy, Amelia J. Perry, W. H. Hazzard, Miss L. E. Hazzard, H. Robinson, D. R. Parsons and A. R. Porter. (?) It was incorporated January 10, 1868, by Messrs. Pomeroy, Demuth, Allen, Phillips, Emerson, Worth, Beal, Harding, Robson, Malcolm, Santee, French, Hammill and Clark. In 1869 they erected a frame edifice, valued at about \$4,000, on the corner of Olive and Sixth Street. Their pastorate has had very irregular care; those who have preached for any considerable time have been Revs. Williston Jones, S. B. Shaw, H. T. Perry, Philander Read, W. L. S. Clark, A. Luce, J. A. Whitaker,\* and J. A. Ammin,\* the present pastor. They have at present fifty-seven members. Information of other points could not be secured.

*The Catholic Church*—the oldest in Missouri—was the first church to build in Rolla, which became the mother church of all South, Central and Southwest Missouri. The charge of the two priests, whose headquarters are at Rolla, has since been limited to Phelps, Crawford, Dent, Texas, Pulaski and Howell Counties. They are members of the archdiocese of St. Louis, under Archbishop Most Rev. Peter R. Kenrick. They have a school, and soon propose to add an academy. In Phelps County they have members at Rolla, St. James and Newburg. Saint Patrick's Church (Rolla) was organized in 1861 by Rev. Father Gallagher, and among the members were the Deegans, Campbell, Donahoe, Murray, O'Briens, Maloney, Lawler, M. Koch, H. McDermot, King, Murphy, Greaber, Coffey, and others. They erected a frame church in 1861, costing about \$2,500, which was dedicated by Father Ryan (now archbishop of Philadelphia). Father Gallagher was imprisoned for refusing to take the "test oath," but Gen. Rosecrans ordered him released. He was succeeded by Father Graham, Rev. T. J. Moran, Rev. E. Smith, Rev. T. Bonacum (now bishop of Lincoln, Neb.), and Rev. P. O. Laughlin, with his assistant, Rev. J. L. Schultz. About forty families are members. The Church of the Immaculate Conception (St. James) was founded in 1870, and in 1872 the frame edifice, valued at \$2,500, was dedicated by Father Moran. They now have thirty to forty families. Among the original members were Hell-

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\*Pastor.

muhs, Hasler (?), Larigan, Hanifan, James, and others. Newburg has been a mission for some four years (1889), and has about thirty-five families.

*The Protestant Episcopal Church*, although it began in this State in 1819, did not have a completely organized diocese until 1844, and to that diocese (of Missouri) belong the churches in Phelps County. Rolla and St. James are the only churches in Phelps. Christ Church (Rolla) was organized about 1879 by Bishop Roberts. In 1882 they built a neat frame structure on Main Street, between Tenth and Eleventh, which was consecrated by Rt. Rev. C. Y. Robertson, D. D. Rev. William Johnson is pastor, and the membership reaches about fifty persons. The first members were Prof. and Mrs. C. P. Williams, Dr. W. Glenn, Dr. C. Cauffman, F. Wishon, Mrs. Ed. Seay and Mrs. E. D. W. Hatch. Trinity Church (St. James) holds services one Sunday a month by Rev. Johnson, of Rolla. A church building is now in course of erection.

*The Christian Church* has grown steadily ever since the preaching of Elders Thomas McBride and Samuel Rogers in the earliest decades of this century. As they are congregational in government, only the isolated churches of Phelps County can be mentioned, and these are Rolla and St. James. Rolla Church was organized in 1883 by Rev. J. R. Lucas, with J. M. Morris and A. M. Millard as officers. They have about twenty members.

*The Evangelical Lutheran Churches* of Phelps County belong to the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, and are located near Rolla and St. James. Rolla Church was founded March 29, 1880, by Mr. Frederick Haas and others. After using Mr. Haas' residence until 1883, a building was erected costing about \$350. It was dedicated in 1883 by Rev. O. Hansen, of St. Louis. Rev. E. T. Richter, of Washington, preaches to them; the membership is about ten families. St. James (German) Church has forty members, who have held services in the Episcopal Church. Rev. Forrester organized it in 1880; Rev. R. Garhart succeeded him. Among the first members were A. Müller, L. Schneider, F. Laun, H. Roster, H. Goff, C. Bremer, F. C. Puschman, and others.

*Sunday-schools* flourish in all the churches; and such societies as the W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. and temperance organizations have had short careers.